

with *maintained* piety. He proceeded to say that another element of success was the fact that a broad and durable basis had been laid for their *entire* financial economy. They had planted in their people a disposition to give; and now hundreds of Indians were ready to receive us. The work was begun, and would go on, croakers notwithstanding. He informed them that there was much more good land for agricultural purposes than had been supposed, and the miners would scarcely have to import a single barrel of flour. Though the Americans thought when the Pacific railway was opened, the Oriental commerce of England would be played out, yet he declared our facilities were even greater than theirs. On the American line there were 800 miles of arid desert—on our route there was coal in abundance, and a soil capable of maintaining millions of people. We had a pass through the Rocky mountains 1600 feet lower than the pass on the American route, where miles would have to be roofed over to save it from perpetual snows. In addition to the fact that we had quite as practicable a route as theirs, when we reach the Pacific, our terminus was 24 miles from Nanaimo, the great reservoir for coal, copper, and iron. The steamers have to come there for coal, 780 miles from San Francisco. There is no anthracite on the Pacific coast except *there*; and you are nearer China and Japan by 700 miles at Nanaimo than at San Francisco. If with all these advantages we cannot beat them, we are not worth much. We should take an interest in all the great west, and stir up statesmen to do the same, and let them see our sincerity in expecting a great population by preparing, through our missionary agencies, to receive them.

A. W. LAUDER, Esq., M. P. P., felt this to be one of the most honorable positions. He rejoiced in the domestic character of our work—all honor to the noble pioneers who had laid the foundations of it so wisely and well, as seen from the permanence of the structure. He was a layman proud to call himself a Methodist: we do not covet the *paragonage* of other churches. He was pleased to see the spirit of liberality evoked—gave a pleasing testimony to the qualifications of Rev. G. Young,

their agent at Red River, and concluded by saying there was a Sabbath School in Toronto that intended to build him a parsonage as soon as possible.

JUDGE DEACON moved the third resolution. In doing so, he referred to the success attending our operations, the prevalence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, the political prominence of England and America, and said, if we did not in this fast age occupy the new parts of the country with a sound, pure Christianity, others would do so with a feeble imitation worse than Paganism. Onward and upward is our motto.

Rev. W. M. PUXSON, M. A., President of the Conference, seconded the resolution. He was glad that previous speakers had relieved him much of his responsibility, and nothing now remained but to lead them to the treasury. He was glad to see such a gathering—an assembly—such was only possible in a Christian country, and a Protestant country, where the truth as it is in Jesus was diffused over all the institutions of the land. There was a humanizing, civilizing, philanthropic atmosphere wherever Christ goes. The Missionary cause was the standard of the Church's life. As they craned themselves up to this altitude they were recognized as approximating to the mind of Christ. There was no need of argument here—this was the common standard before which nations were arranged, and by which churches were graduated. It was not hard to prove that God had honored this cause; it seemed as though He had created a succession of excitements to serve the missionary interest.

The first excitement was that of novelty, for which all felt a desire. They were all in the true Apostolic succession in regard to this, all of us being in the true line of the Athenians, who spent their time in seeing or hearing some new thing. He referred humorously to the improvements of modern times, such as railways, steamboats, telegraphs, and regarded them as furnishing strong excitements to missionary effort. The second excitement was opposition, wherever there was a Diana to be attacked, there were always men who made shrines, and who felt their craft to be in danger. This cause op-