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CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 12th July, 1879. } 31 August 1

The Wesleyan.

Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Publisher. Rev. DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Editor.

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VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879.

No. 34

Letter from Rev. J. Lathern.

HALTWHISTLE, ENG., August 5, 1879.

MR. EDITOR.—Though not much in a mood for correspondence, I cannot forget the obligation involved in a sort of promise that your readers should hear from me while at the British Conference...

As compared with a former visit, my opportunities for judging of the men and movements of the Conference, were not altogether favourable.

At the Bradford Conference, I was favoured with a capital seat on the centre of the Conference platform; but at Birmingham, Bro. Heartz and myself, not presenting our credentials until leaving for London, took a seat up on the gallery...

When I last looked upon it, there were venerable men upon the Conference platform—men whose names had been familiar to me from very early life.

From the hands of these Christian warriors, stiffened in death, the banner has fallen; but, thank God, it has been taken up by others, equally gifted, and of the same consecrated purpose.

I was much interested at Westminster Abbey, in looking upon the monumental marble tablet in honour of John and Charles Wesley. It appropriately reminds us that while "God buries his workmen, He carries on His work;" but the full force of the chiselled record was more keenly realized at Birmingham than at Westminster.

In the chair of the Conference—ably, and with consummate skill, directing its deliberations—there sits a man of no common order.

But beauties of earth, air, and sea, are not all that yield content in our new home. We have found a people here—like that from whom we lately parted—with warm hearts, open hands, and who are loyal to Methodism.

Last week we had our annual Sabbath School Pic-Nic, on the grounds of our esteemed friend Mr. Howie, at the "Forks," head of Sydney Harbor.

He stated that during the past year they had admitted sixty thousand people to church membership. That was surely a sign that God was with them—evidence of spiritual vitality.

From the hands of these Christian warriors, stiffened in death, the banner has fallen; but, thank God, it has been taken up by others, equally gifted, and of the same consecrated purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SYDNEY, August 20, 1879.

MR. EDITOR.—The isolation of our position in this distant field of labour, as regards association with ministerial brethren, presents a strong contrast to the Halifax District—a contrast, which, for the present, at least, is a severe strain upon the grace of contentment.

With reference to another statement questioned by me, concerning an attempt to prevent a Baptist minister preaching in a "certain school or meeting-house," Mr. Brown's explanation is not so satisfactory.

I am profoundly thankful for the advice in the closing paragraph of his P.S., concerning the gun and ammunition, and shall govern myself accordingly.

Yours, &c., J. GAETZ.

MR. EDITOR.—I can assure Rev. Mr. Brown that I am as little disposed as he is to occupy the columns of the WESLEYAN, with anything like a controversy with him.

With reference to another statement questioned by me, concerning an attempt to prevent a Baptist minister preaching in a "certain school or meeting-house," Mr. Brown's explanation is not so satisfactory.

Yours, &c., J. GAETZ.

FROM THE MISSION FIELD.

The Sackville Methodist Sabbath School has undertaken to contribute one hundred dollars a year for the support of a native missionary in Japan.

KOISHIKAWA, TOKIO, JAPAN, June 13, 1879.

MR. C. A. BOWSER,—

My Dear Sir: Your kind letter, dated April 17th, was received with welcome and even with tears of joy, on Sunday morning the 8th inst.

The mother of the deceased Gami Kawamura, of whose history I believe you know something, began to inquire about the blessed Gospel, and the death of her son, which ended in her conversion.

One brother by the name of M. Kimura is to be mentioned. He is now about 27 years old. His parents were rather wealthy, but he was very idle and prodigal.

The Gospel had more direct and effectual influence upon them than anything else, and lo! he is a changed man. He now perfectly abhors his wine and former sins.

One more I might mention. Our young brother M. was a zealous believer, converted and baptized a year ago by Mr. Cochran.

We thank you very much for having sent Mr. Cochran here, but we are all very sorry he was taken away from us too soon. He was loved by us all exceedingly.

Yours in Christ sincerely, T. HIRAIWA.

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Langworth 1 Esq

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MINNESOTA LETTER.

St. Vincent, Minnesota, August 2, 1879.

Mr. Editor,—Nearly three months have passed since I saw you at Monton; no doubt you have wondered why I have not written you before. In the first place, it seemed to me as if I could not gather sufficient news to communicate in reference to this far-off land. We were detained a great deal at first, in trying to secure lands. I should speak of my trip to the North-west; the scenes of water, hill, valley, the level prairie, and the majestic mountains, the pretty little villages, the large cities, the small, but neat, cottages, and the palatial residences. The conductors of the trains sometimes allowed us to ride on top of the cars. In this way we had a good opportunity of seeing the country, as we journeyed along. I need not speak of the different places we passed through. I was struck with the appearance of Chicago, the city which, only a few years ago, was in ruins, and is now one of the finest cities in America. It is full of life and bustle, and is the grand centre of the Western States. St. Paul, too, though not so large, is yet a real live and busy place. For my part, however, I like Montreal as well as any city that I passed through.

I have often wished to see the great Metropolitan Methodist Church, and now an opportunity was offered, as we stayed a few hours in Toronto. It came fully up to my anticipations. The grounds surrounding it are beautiful. The sexton, who is a very obliging person, took us through the church, and gave us some very interesting particulars of its construction. It is an ornament to the city, and an honour to the Methodist connexion. But, Mr. Editor, as you have seen all these things, I will not tire you by referring to them any further; but will try to give you some idea of the prospects of this great North-west country.

After a trip of over ten days, we arrived at Winnipeg. It first sight it appears to be a strange place. Lumber is so high that the people make the most of it, and put up some very odd looking buildings, although some of the buildings are very fine ones. Stone in this country is a very scarce article, and foundations consist mostly of driven logs, or piles. Winnipeg appears to me to be built on a very low site, and is rather damp and wet, especially after a rain. But as soon as they can get good crossings and side walks it will be greatly improved.

It is wonderful to see how fast this city is growing. It will be a second Chicago in a few years, if it continues to grow as it does now. In this city you see people of all nationalities. Europeans and their descendants, half breeds, and the wild-looking Indian, with his painted face, and whose hair is plaited with the fur of some wild beast. His dress consists of coats and garments of many colours, according to rank. The timid people of the Lower Provinces, I think, would rather these wild-looking men would stay in their far-off homes in the North-west. These men are pleased with very little things. I will refer to one incident which came under my own notice. A few of these men pitched their camp in our vicinity, and I gave two of them a box of matches, those enclosed in paper packages. Their countenance wore a pleasant smile of surprise, as they took match by match out and lighted it, just like a little child might have played with a toy. Such was one of the characteristics of these aborigines. Fond of any little thing, especially if it be bright or shining.

From Winnipeg we went to Emerson. Here Mr. McKechnie, who has been our travelling companion from the Island, purchased a section of land from the Hudson Bay Company. It is as good land as could possibly be got. A section contains 640 acres, and will make a good farm; and as he has three hearty, strong, and willing sons to help him work it, there can be little fear but that he will make a good thing out of it. In fact, it is already stated by some that his land will be worth three times as much as it is now in a few years. So you see a little money well expended in this country is a good investment. But those who have not the means to purchase, have to look out for free land. For this purpose I called at the Land office at Emerson; the agent, a rather independent sort of person did not seem to know of any lands available, and said I had better go and look for some. After having made some inquiries, I found that most of the Islanders had gone to a place in Minnesota, United States, about seven miles from Emerson. I made up my mind to see if it were possible to secure a free grant. The agents on the American side, all alive to the importance of getting as many of these as possible, good land for me; and here I am, an American. I found the people very kind. I am within six miles of a fast rising town called St. Vincent. You can purchase dry goods and groceries in St. Vincent at as low a figure, if not lower, than can be procured in any of the towns of the Lower Pro-

If, at any time, you should have any articles in the Wesleyan on the North-west, I should say, be very careful how you advise young men about leaving home. If they have good places, with anything like good prospects, I say, don't go West. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. But if there are men in the over-crowded cities and towns, who find they are barely making a living, striving from day to day, and find nothing laid up for the winter of old age, I say to such, go to the great North-west. Don't think that, because I have chosen the land I have, that there is none in Manitoba, for there is a large quantity of land that is not yet taken up, but which is a long distance from either church, school, or market. Some persons have gone a long way, and are well pleased with their farms.

A great deal has been said in reference to the quality of the soil. I have just been ploughing some of mine, and it is as mellow as the very richest of garden earth. A few days ago I thought I would try what the soil and climate would do, and put in a few potatoes, and now they are up some two inches. The other day a neighbour was at my place, and I gave him a few beans to plant, and they are up, and look well. All the land is not as good as this, but some of the farms, or sections, are very wet, and not fit for cultivation, except it be for the natural hay, which grows in abundance. The great drawback to the prairie lands is the scarcity of wood. We will have to haul ours some six or eight miles. This is done in the winter, and as the snow only falls about six inches in depth, it is considered easy hauling.

Water is not as good here as in the East. There are no springs. Wells are dug eight, ten, and some twelve feet deep. I have the good fortune of having some good water. I have seen men drinking water from ditches near the railway track. You can easily imagine what state it would be in, exposed to the sun for weeks, and no outlet. This of course only refers to persons traveling in localities where there are no houses. Some seem to think that if they went down fifty feet they would find springs; but from the appearance of the soil I am afraid that such cannot be the case.

I wish you could travel on the railroads in this country. It would put you in mind of a boat on a river or a harbour with, what the sailors call, a heavy swell on. They rock from one side to the other, until you begin to think that the cars cannot hold out any longer. But when you know that they do not travel much faster than a good horse can trot, there is not much fear. The country is so level that the sleepers are laid down without any ballast. And sometimes, when it is not you can see one sleeper some four or six inches lower than the others. This, I am glad to say, is not to be continued much longer, as already the ballast cars are all the time putting gravel on the road, which they get from a place they call the Ridge.

Since I spoke of the growth of potatoes, a neighbour came in, and says that he has potatoes the size of an egg, from seed planted a month ago. There are some very fine ones in market just now.

I often have to think of how hard the farmers have to toil in Prince Edward Island, that they may get hay for feed and sale. We have only to go a few yards from our house, and cut just as much as we require for our cattle for the whole season, and then sell quite a large quantity besides. I have seen the hay over four feet high. The cattle are very fond of the prairie grass. After we plough from six in the morning till about nine, the oxen get two hours rest, and the only feed is the grass. They rest again in the afternoon, and feed again on the grass. So you see it is a great advantage to have oxen, as they save a great deal in fodder. For horses cannot work hard without grain, and for this reason a large portion of the people have oxen. For my part, if I had enough grain I should have horses. For no matter how good your oxen may be, they will very often run out of the furrow, and you require a good temper or plenty of patience to keep from beating them; and a man who is in the habit of swearing (there are, I am sorry to say, too many of this class in this country), would be strongly tempted to swear at them.

I must not forget to speak of our famous mosquitoes. I have often heard of the numbers of them, and how troublesome they were; but I never could have imagined that they would have been so numerous as we find them here. I think, while driving the oxen from St. Vincent home, that I must have killed over a thousand. But they would still come as thick as ever. The air was full of them. I flourished my whip in the air, and could feel it strike them; yet they would get on my hands and face, and bite till my patience was pretty thoroughly tried. In fact, they are so annoying, that one young man determined to sell out and go home. But he has since changed his mind. It is said that they will disappear in August, and we are therefore hoping for better

things. The people think they will not trouble us after the land is ploughed. In the towns and villages there are very few of them. And these are very often taken there by parties from the country. You will hardly believe that one of these small creatures could bite or sting you through a coat, but such is a fact. I have again and again been bitten through quite a stout pair of pants and a pretty thick coat. You may ask in what way we keep them out of our houses? and in what way we keep them from our faces? To keep them out of our houses, we set fire to some hay, and place it by the door, and the smoke drives them away. The face is protected by wearing a net, attached to the hat, which covers the face and neck. This net is also made into inside doors and windows, to let the air in. And in this way we can keep these intruders at a respectable distance. They are not troublesome when the sun is out bright and warm, but only in the morning and evening.

I have often heard it said that it was hard to plough the prairie soil, but I think it by no means difficult. The last week I have been trying my hand at it, for the first time in my life, and have turned over quite a number of acres, and that it very easy work compared with what I had expected. A pair of good oxen will turn over one and a quarter acres per day. Horses will turn over from one and a half to two acres.

I remember hearing the Rev. Dr. Taylor describing the beauties of the North-west, and referring to the flowers, he said how very pretty they were. This, certainly, is the case. Flowers which would be considered very fine and pretty in our gardens, in the East, grow wild on the prairie. In the morning to go out in the grass, and see flowers of different shades, in patches every here and there, I can assure you is a fine sight. Often do we pluck a very pretty bouquet for the table from these wild flowers, which God in His wise providence has given to the lonely farmers of the Far West.

It may be asked what are the prospects of the people of this country in the future? Some have said that they would not get a price for their wheat, etc. But this, I think, is a mistaken idea. Some here say that the prices will still be higher, even than they are at present. They will pay the farmer well, considering the little trouble he has in cultivating the soil, compared with the people throughout Canada.

Let I should try you by writing too long a letter this time, I shall wait until a future letter to speak of the results of the spring labours here.

I remain your friend, CHARLES FULL.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA, WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE CONFERENCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dearly Beloved Brethren: We greet you again in the name of "Him through whom we both have access by one spirit unto the Father." Yearly we meet to review our progress as a branch of Christ's Church; to consult as to the duties of the present time; to take solemn cognizance of all that concerns our piety and efficiency as ministers; and our relationship to you as members of the "flock of God."

Our Annual Assembly has been largely distinguished by harmony of sentiment, and depth of fraternal affection. The presence of our adorable Master has been constantly with us. We are encouraged to expect both for ourselves and you a year of blessing.

In review of the past year we find many things which call for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God. The word preached has been profitable, being mixed with faith in them that heard it. Although a larger number than usual has been removed from our congregations by emigration westward, yet we are thankful to record an increase of members.

Brothers permit us to remind you that not only on the ministers, but also on the members of the church devolves the responsibility of caring for those who are inexperienced in the christian life. Each member of the church is in some sort "his brother's keeper." Upon each his obligation which is implied in the Apostolic Admonition addressed to the Thessalonians "comfort yourselves together and edify one another; comfort the feeble minded; support the weak." Take heed that you offend not one of these little ones, and beware lest from a failure on your part any weak brother perish, for whom Christ died.

only in all parts of British America, but also in Japan. In every part of this extended field the word has proved the power of God to the salvation of many souls. In the anxiety of the Missionary Committee, to meet the requirements of the work, and not prove recreant to the trust reposed, there has been incurred a debt of \$60,000. The debt has been the subject of serious and prayerful consideration, and it is our duty to call your attention to a scheme which contemplates its removal and the further vigorous prosecution of our work. This scheme was submitted to the Conference by two esteemed brethren, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General Missionary Secretary, and the Rev. John Shaw, President of the Toronto Conference, whose visit and ministrations will long be gratefully remembered. Into this undertaking, brethren, we as a Conference have entered in the fear of God, and we confidently bespeak your hearty sympathy and co-operation.

Our educational institutions at Sackville continue to enjoy public confidence, and to prosecute successfully their important work. In those cases when sons and daughters have to leave the parental roof for purposes of education, let us implore you to be careful in the selection of the Institution to which you send them.

No amount of refinement or literary accomplishment can compensate for the loss of religious impressions. As our institutions afford educational advantages unsurpassed in the Lower Provinces, for the youth of both sexes, we commend them to your thoughtful regard.

The dissemination of a sound religious literature we consider to be a legitimate part of our work as a church. Some changes have been made in the management of our Book Room, and connexional paper. The Rev. Dr. Pickard, who formerly successfully conducted both departments of the work, has been appointed Book Steward; and the Rev. D. D. Currie, one of our most honored ministers, has been appointed Editor of the Wesleyan. This division of labor will, we are confident, make our Book-Room and Paper more worthy than ever of your liberal support.

Since we last met in Conference, one of our beloved fathers in the ministry, Rev. Geo. M. Barratt, has entered into Rest, but his stead nine young men have been ordained to the full work of the christian ministry.

And now brethren, suffer the word of exhortation. Be assured it is not mere formality when year by year we urge upon you the maintenance of personal piety. This is your life. The absence of spiritual religion in the churches is death. The mere addition of members, or the perfunctory discharge of duty cannot keep christianity alive. There must be the actual indwelling of the Holy Ghost. We exhort you to cultivate personal holiness not only for the sake of your own peace and joy, but also that you may be made a blessing to others. Your immediate circle of friendship will feel the influence of your deep-living piety, while the cause of God will receive an impulse the force of which will be realized by the surrounding population. Let us remind you that this will be promoted by a diligent use of the means of grace. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." See to it that your place in the sanctuary shall never be vacant when it is possible to be there. Be found regularly at the sacramental table. It is not a matter of option or caprice whether you commence or not. The command is most solemn and obligatory. Do this in remembrance of Me! Be diligent in the use of your weekly meetings for fellowship and prayer. A high estimate of the class meeting distinguished the early Methodists, and it will be a dark day when the institution is regarded among us as but a relic of the past. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; (for He is faithful that promised); and let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good works, not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another; and so much the more as ye see the day approaching." And, do not let your church that is in your house. Some of you are parents. We ask you to consider your weighty responsibilities. In the sacrament of baptism claim for your children the Saviour's promised grace. Give to your little ones not only a christian example but an early religious training. You cannot devolve your obligation upon either the pulpit or the desk.

Finally, brethren, we bow our knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in earth is named, that He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened with might by His spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height, and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God.

Now unto Him that is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us; unto Him be the glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference. H. McKewen, President. FRED'K. W. HARRISON, Secretary. CHARLOTTETOWN, July 2nd, 1879.

A SUCCESSFUL BOY.

Dr. John Hall, of New York, recently told the boys at one of the lodging houses the following story:

John Brady, twelve years ago, was at Blackwell's Island, a street vagrant, sleeping under carts, on door-steps, or any where he could find a place to keep from freezing. From here he was sent West, on a farm. Here he was sent books, and when he had served his time out he wrote to the President of Yale College, asking if he could work to pay his tuition. He was appointed bell-ringer there. He was so brilliant that when he graduated friends offered to pay his expenses through the theological seminary. He has thus graduated with the highest honours, and goes as missionary to the Esquimaux in Alaska. "There's a success in life for you, boys!" said Dr. Hall, and so there is for every boy who has energy and a noble purpose.

From James Cochran, Esq., Patentee of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel.

Church St., Cornwallis, N.S., February 27, 1879. My brother had for more than eighteen months suffered with distressing cough. One side of his breast had shrunk or fallen in, his strength was fast failing, and he was to all appearance fargoine in Consumption, when he commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator under the prescription of his physician. The result of its use was most satisfactory, and the cure rapid. He has remained in the enjoyment of good health since using this medicine more than fifteen years ago. We have many times since then proven its efficacy in other forms of disease and pain, and have reason to believe that it is no equal.

JAMES COCHRAN. Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S., May 24, 1879. I had for nearly two years suffered severely with pain in my breast and side, resulting from severe cough that was supposed to be Consumption. For a long time I had a lump in the lower part of my right side, which increased in size and painfulness until one night my sufferings were so great that it was feared that I could not live until morning, when Graham's Pain Eradicator was tried, both internally and externally, it gave immediate relief, and completely reduced the swelling or lump and drove it all away. For pains in the breast and side as well as for other forms of pain I have never seen its equal.

MICHAEL DELUOHRY. BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 8, 1878. Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a very painful rheumatism. I had some physicians, but they could not cure me. Now I have taken your Vegetine and secured all well, from my rheumatism, and I thought one bottle of your Vegetine, and after I had used one bottle, I got one other bottle, and then I got one other bottle, and I got one more bottle. I think God for the remedy and remedy, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

VEGETINE. HER OWN WORDS. BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 8, 1878. Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a very painful rheumatism. I had some physicians, but they could not cure me. Now I have taken your Vegetine and secured all well, from my rheumatism, and I thought one bottle of your Vegetine, and after I had used one bottle, I got one other bottle, and then I got one other bottle, and I got one more bottle. I think God for the remedy and remedy, and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

VEGETINE. SAFE AND SURE. In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me and yielded me the possession of a brand of general remedy and personal protection, superior to any other remedy I have ever known. I had a very bad cold, and my head and eyes were very sore, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good looks. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine to meet unquelled disorders, as being safe, and powerful agent in promoting health and vigor. The Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and I have never known it to fail in any case. Your obedient servant, W. H. CLAY, 120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE. THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE. CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Feb. 10, 1879. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Good Preparation" in my family for several years, and found it to be a very good medicine for the relief of colds, coughs, and other ailments. I have never known it to fail in any case. I can only recommend it to every one who is afflicted with such a malady.

VEGETINE. WHAT IS NEEDED. BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1879. Dear Sir,—I have used your "Good Preparation" in my family for several years, and found it to be a very good medicine for the relief of colds, coughs, and other ailments. I have never known it to fail in any case. I can only recommend it to every one who is afflicted with such a malady.

VEGETINE. ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF. BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1879. Dear Sir,—I have used your "Good Preparation" in my family for several years, and found it to be a very good medicine for the relief of colds, coughs, and other ailments. I have never known it to fail in any case. I can only recommend it to every one who is afflicted with such a malady.

VEGETINE. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists and at Wholesale by Brown and Sons, Forey & Sutcliffe & Co.

NEW RICH BLOOD. Persons' Purged Pills make New Blood and will completely change the blood in seven to ten days. Any person who is afflicted with a blood disease, or who has a weak constitution, or who is suffering from any of the following ailments, should use this medicine. It will give you a new blood, and a new life. It is the best medicine for all blood diseases, and it is the only medicine that will give you a new blood, and a new life. It is the best medicine for all blood diseases, and it is the only medicine that will give you a new blood, and a new life.

Home an — Berwick C. day, August 25. — Brother M. pond at North " Pull for the S. boat, and the swim for the sky. — The practical army, according to the need dread it; punishment of to be used for death, and so it. — Niagara Falls electric light effects. There is lightning the game agency. — In the stock lamps were 2,000 panes of houses in Boston panes of glass t. — The Metro of New York, dated Assmann two historical nazzar. — A piece of occasionally, she tors as a further strong smelling covered, especial the refrigerator. — Notice is ters friendly to the times, of the in which no into. These houses are all parts of the are excellent ones. — Joakin Mills take a newspaper ple it up, and the it increases in it streets and lanes, so angular so as this, the greater earth. — The authori ded that the new to be erected I upon pillars, so able to keep the of them. This the late great, formed by under. — During the 2,708 medical stud fifty-nine colleges. As the status country an average one physician, the supply of over 13, pay the handsome year, in order to \$2 a day. — Paper is now Germany in the m. It is steeped and rolled round requisite thickness colored, and resen pencil. The pen tails at about 66. — A reporter has recently made the number of per in carriages by the and Fulton Street number varies from minute, or 600 an in the morning, to an hour, between which is the busi total passers in the over 23,000, but is 225,000. — When Long Victoria at Wunda crowded on the stables to get a view asking them, next ment was paid to that they used to reading "Evang and knowing the they longed to see them. The Queen story. — The majority business in England, dent, have either in or sprung from serious man, who has had the fore. Here are a few member of Parliam owns half the town and mother used The first lord of kept a small news Mr. Walter, ment chief proprietor of to his father's but the city. Mr. John Bin The Standard, besides real estate, old Bankruptcy Co. Ingram, member founder of The little drug store, Lawson, the chi I graph, from which share quite \$150,000 merit representatives. He is now one of England. It repa is over \$600,000 a y. — A Rich Gloss the best by the us. Fragrant and health. — Rev. A. Webster, the writer, Pain Killer for u with much satisfac

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879.

PAUL'S FINANCIAL ECONOMY.

For many years there has been a good deal of discussion by the religious press of the United States, and Canada, and the fatherland, on the subject of systematic contributions for sustaining the work of God.

Paul, at the close of his inimitable paragraphs on the resurrection of the dead, in the fifteenth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, refers, immediately in connection therewith, to the subject of collections.

Paul's plan of weekly contributions is in complete harmony with the divine plan of religious worship. The wisdom of man has often said: "Let us bring our offerings for the support of the ministry at the end of each year."

The Holy Ghost, speaking through the sacred penmen of the Old Scriptures, and of the New, seems to have been careful to place upon the inspired record the fact that, in every age, when God's people gathered before him for purposes of worship, offerings of material things were indispensable.

Those offerings were not required of a particular class only. Their presentation was alike the duty and the privilege of all. The king, in his royal robes, must obey the divine mandate, and give as God had prospered him.

The divine plan for the performance of religious duty has always required order and system. The directions for the bringing of offerings were minute even as regards the details connected therewith.

WESLEY'S FINANCIAL ECONOMY.

That John Wesley lived far in advance of his times is as apparent in his financial plans, for the sustentation of the ministry of the Methodist Church, as in other things.

These points are made clearly apparent in the "note" appended in Mr. Wesley's own words, to the General Rules of the Society. By the Minutes of the Conference of 1782 it appears that Mr. Wesley inquired, if the contributions had been duly made in all the Societies.

The "note" to which we have referred says: "The duty of supporting the ministers of the gospel is not only reasonable but rests by the express command of God on the church at large, and on each individual member according to his means."

The systematic method of sustaining the ministry, which is now being largely adopted by the churches, and which is sometimes called the envelope system, is substantially the Paul-Wesley plan, adapted to the circumstances of to-day.

subject to the inevitable assessment. These later times have so changed that now there are multitudes of persons who call themselves Methodists, and who never attend a class-meeting.

The spirit of Mr. Wesley's economy, combined with Paul's method, shows that on the first day of every week, when a Methodist congregation assembles for the regular public worship of the sanctuary, each one who has been a partaker of divine favour, should bring his offering, in his own person, or in the person of his representative, as God hath prospered him.

MODERN FINANCIAL ECONOMY.

The General Conference of The Methodist Church of Canada, has recommended that the Annual Conferences and the Quarterly Official Meetings, under its jurisdiction, should accept and carry out the financial economy which is known as the envelope system.

"Let the Quarterly Official Boards, at the beginning of each financial year, estimate the amount needed for the year. Then ascertain from each member of the church, and, as far as practicable, from each attendant of the congregation, what each proposes to give as his or her weekly or monthly contribution."

"If the total amount of these sums does not equal the amount needed, then let the steward apportion the deficiency among all such as are willing, for Christ's sake, to assume such deficiency, setting down to each person, with his or her consent, the additional amount which they think he or she ought weekly or monthly to pay."

The value of the envelope system depends upon the way in which it is carried out. An unskillful attempt to introduce it, or to carry it into practical effect after it has been introduced, may work injuriously.

Some of the advantages of this system are easily perceptible. Look, for example, at a circuit where the necessities of the work involve the raising of, say, one thousand dollars, or five hundred dollars, as the case may be.

Many a willing contributor on our circuits does not know, until informed by competent authority, how much of the burden of supporting the ministry, per week, or per annum, should properly be borne by him; and, therefore, such contributors are necessarily living and acting to some extent, in the dark, when they need and ought to enjoy the light.

ordingly, those persons will, in all cases, with scarcely any exception, loyally and gladly respond.

It is not difficult to see that Mr. Wesley's plan, of weekly contributions in small amounts, was well adapted to the end he had in view. It was a beneficent arrangement for the giver, who could, in almost all cases, give a greater sum per annum, in small amounts per week, than in one sum at the end of the year.

Some of our congregations do not assemble more frequently than once a fortnight; and others, perhaps, only as frequently as once a month. In such cases, where it is impracticable to carry out the plan of weekly contributions according to the letter, then it may be carried out according to the spirit of the arrangement.

It should be understood that the contributions of the people are payable weekly, or on every first day of the week on which the congregation assembles; and that the contributions are then due. A recognition of the responsibility that rests upon one, and upon all, to pay into the treasury what is due there, and at the time it is due, will operate advantageously both as regards the treasury and the contributor thereto.

The work of the church requires practical attention to financial details now, as well as in the time of Wesley, and in the time of Paul. Of course, there are other important things to do. But while we do the one, we should not leave the other undone.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

The Ministerial British Conference of 1879 was closed on Saturday afternoon, August 2nd. On Monday morning, at half-past nine, the second annual assembly of the Mixed Conference (ministers and laymen) opened in Birmingham.

The Rev. T. B. Stephenson presented the report of the Thanksgiving Fund. From the report it appears that twelve districts have held no central meetings, 504 circuits have also been untouched, and yet the total sum promised amounts to £175,000.

The Committee of the Sustentation Fund reported that "thirty out of the thirty-three districts have taken this matter in hand; that £14,200 had been raised during the last five years; and that only 217 circuits now paid less than the minimum allowance. This statement indicates great progress since the subject was first mooted at Camborne; but the fact that 217 circuits are still below the minimum shows that much yet requires to be done."

Additional church accommodation has been secured in England, within the past year, through the opening and enlargement of chapels, to provide 35,096 additional sittings. Eight-seven Methodist chapels have been erected during the year in places where there was previously no Wesleyan chapel.

The Rev. William Arthur, and Rev. Fred. W. McDonald, were elected representatives from the British Conference, to the next General Conference of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church in the United States. In looking over the stations of the ministers we notice the names of brethren who, in former years, were labourers in the vineyard of the Maritime Provinces. The stations, for the ensuing year, of the brethren to whom we refer, are as follows:

- Charles Churchill, supernumerary, Clapton, First London District.
John Brewster, Ipswich, First London District.
Samuel Joll, supernumerary, Horn-castle, Lincoln District.
Thomas M. Albrighton, Birmingham; Mr. Albrighton is Chairman of the Birmingham District.
George Butcher, Horn-castle, Lincoln District.
John Waterhouse, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax and Bradford District.
The next British Conference will be held in London, beginning on the 20th of July, 1880.

THOMAS B. SARGENT, D. D.

The death of Rev. Thomas B. Sargent, D. D., of Baltimore, is reported in a late number of the New York Sun. Dr. Sargent was born about the first year of the present century. He has been in the Methodist ministry nearly three score years. He was, in the early part of his ministry, intimate with the serene Summerfield. Dr. Sargent seemed to partake largely of the loveable qualities of heart that so distinguished that celebrated pulpit divine of fifty years ago.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

The Berwick Camp-meeting will open on Monday next, at 3 o'clock. For railway rates, etc., see advertisement in this issue. This camp-meeting will be to those who attend it what they desire it to be. There will be something to do for every one who attends it. There will be room for work. There will be opportunities for getting good. Not only may this occasion be fruitful of conversions, but also in the revival of believers and in their enrichment in spiritual things.

The numerous friends of D. Henry Starr, Esq., of this city, will regret to learn that his only daughter, Lavinia, has, in the early morning of her days, been removed by death. Her illness was only of a few days duration. We join with others in tendering our sympathy to the bereaved family.

PERSONAL.—Rev. John Goldsmith, of Bideford, Prince Edward Island, left Halifax for England, on Tuesday last, per steamer "Cyprian." He expects to return to his circuit about the first week in October.

POSTAL CARDS.

MR. EDITOR.—The readers of the WESLEYAN will, I am sure, gladly learn that Bro. Kirby has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to enter upon this, his new field of labour. Yesterday, his second Sabbath with us, he preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon, from Romans 1:16. Next Sunday, he hopes to supply a want that has been felt for some time, by organizing a Sunday school in connection with our church here. We all feel that schools of other denominations, or even union schools, are not sufficient to train the children of the parentage and Methodist proclivities for the great work of life. More anon. IOWA.

Spring Hill Mines, N. S. Aug. 19, 1879. The "strike" still continues. The Sheriff is to-day engaged in ejecting those of the "strikers" who are living in the Co's houses. The calmness and heroism evinced by these men, who, with their wives and children expect in a day or so to be turned out on the streets, are worthy of all praise. I am glad that the Sheriff will be allowed to finish his work without receiving an unkind word from

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The Berwick Camp-meeting will open on Monday next, at 3 o'clock. For railway rates, etc., see advertisement in this issue. This camp-meeting will be to those who attend it what they desire it to be. There will be something to do for every one who attends it. There will be room for work. There will be opportunities for getting good. Not only will this occasion be fruitful of conversions, but also in the revival of believers and in their enrichment in spiritual things. This Berwick gathering of some of the Redeemer's clans may be productive of far-reaching results in the strengthening of Christ's people for subsequent campaigns, in the coming autumn and winter.

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POSTAL CARDS.
ST. MARTIN'S, N. B., Aug. 19, 1879.
MR. EDITOR.—The readers of the Wesleyan will, I am sure, gladly learn that Bro. Kirby has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to return upon this, his new field of labour. Yesterday, his second Sabbath with us, he preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon, from Romans 1. 16, and Next Sunday, he hopes to supply a want that has been felt for some time, by organizing a Sunday school in connection with our church here. We all feel that schools of other denominations, or even union schools, are not sufficient to train the children of Methodists; and Methodists have a right to be seen in the great work of life. More anon.
Yours,
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either man, woman, or child. Such a thing has scarcely a parallel. It is very evident the men have been working on starvation wages, but whether the Company can afford to give them better wages is quite a different matter. Many of the best families are leaving the place. The Sabbath congregations are growing small, so that the clergymen of the town, as well as others, are likely to suffer severely as the result of this sad affair.
M. N.

AN OPEN LETTER.
TO THE MINISTERS, MEMBERS AND ADHERENTS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA:

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,—We have been instructed to lay before you the decisions of a large Committee of Ministers and Laymen which met in Toronto on the 23rd ult., to consider the best means of relieving the financial embarrassments of the Missionary Society, and providing for the necessary extension of its work. We bespeak for the proposed effort your most cordial sympathy and support.

The amount of the proposed fund—\$150,000—is the smallest that will meet the necessities of the case. Nearly one-half will be required to pay the Society's debt; while half of the remainder—\$75,000—is but a small sum wherewith to meet the demands for extension. Let it be remembered that in the Dominion of Canada we have a territory larger than the whole of the United States,—that in the Province of Quebec there are nearly a million and a quarter French Canadian Roman Catholics to be evangelized,—that of the sixty or seventy thousand Indians in the Dominion probably more than one-half are yet unreachd,—that in the great North-West the population is increasing by tens of thousands annually,—and it will at once be seen that \$150,000 would be none too much for extension alone.

The proposed division of the fund is one which must commend itself to all. That the missionary debt should be the first charge is universally conceded; that there exists imperative reasons for the extension of the work is equally plain: while many hearts would have been deeply grieved if the movement had not included some provision to meet the claims of our Superannuated brethren, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, who have been worn out in the service of the Church, and many of whom (as well as widows of deceased ministers) are dependent upon the pittance received from the Superannuated Fund.

The present emergency can be met only by a special effort, entirely distinct from the regular missionary contributions—such an effort, moreover, as may involve some degree of sacrifice. Many of the ministers have nobly led the way with a cheerful self-denial worthy of all praise. Let their example be followed throughout the whole Connexion, and the amount proposed will be more than reached.

But if this movement is to be a grand success, there must be no "exceptions." Some may be inclined to plead local interests—church building, ministers' salary, or even "hard times"—as an excuse for doing nothing; but we submit that, in the face of this great Connexional emergency, all such pleas should be laid aside, and any needful sacrifice be made to meet the case. Let not the burden fall upon any willing few, but let every member and friend of the Methodist Church do something,—"that there may be an equality." Above all, let nothing be said or done to discourage the movement. If you can give nothing else, give friendly wishes and fervent prayers, and so encourage the hearts of your brethren in the work.

The country has been passing through times of commercial depression from which the members and friends of our Church, in common with others, have suffered; and yet this may be only a loud call to consider our ways, and ask whether in more prosperous times, we came up to the Bible standard of duty in regard to the consecration of substance to God. If we have been remiss in this duty—and who can deny it?—let us "bring forth fruits meet for repentance," and meeting the Divine requirement, test the Divine promise. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, and prove me now here with, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Permit us furthermore to say,—and to emphasize the statement,—that the raising of a fund even twice as large as that proposed, would be but a doubtful good, unless accompanied by a decided increase of spiritual life and power in the Church. Do not, we beseech you, let this great Connexional effort degenerate into a mere matter of dollars and cents; but give in such spirit that the revival of liberty may be co-incidental with a revival of spiritual religion. Let the gifts which you cast into the Lord's treasury, be the expression of personal consecration, hallowed by believing prayer, so shall this movement be instrumental in kindling throughout the Church a glow of fervid piety that shall infinitely outweigh the mere financial results.

Finally, brethren, what you do, do quickly. The needs of the hour emphatically warn us that there is no time to delay. The energies of our Missionary Society are crippled, and its work retarded, by existing embarrassments. The heathen of our own land, as well as in the regions beyond, are vainly stretching out their hands for help which the Society is unable to give. On every side are open doors, and the Master's voice is sounding in our ears—"Occupy till I come." Let not the appeal be in vain; but let the whole Methodist Church arise as one man, and by a spontaneous liberality beyond what has ever before been witnessed, help to speed on the triumph of Christ's kingdom on the earth.

We are, dear brethren, yours faithfully,
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Pres. of Gen. Conf.
ENOCH WOOD, Hon. Sec. of Miss. Society.
A. SUTHERLAND, Gen. Sec. Miss. Society.
JOHN MACDONALD, Treas. Miss. Society.
Toronto, August 1st, 1879.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.
A Brief History of Public Proceedings and Events, 1870-79, by JOHN G. MARSHALL, has been laid upon our table. This volume is from the WESLEYAN office, Halifax, and is well printed on good paper. The author is Judge Marshall, one of the best known public men of this city. He is now nearly ninety-three years of age, and possesses, for a man of his years, a wonderful amount of physical and mental vigor. A great many incidents connected with the Nova Scotia of the first quarter of the present century and that ought to be exceedingly interesting to the present generation of the Maritime Provinces, and especially of Nova Scotia, are brought before us in this work. Judge Marshall has for more than three quarters of a century, in one way or another, been identified with important events of our country's history. In 1804 he was a student-at-law in this city. In 1808 he was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia. In 1811 he was a member of the Legislature of this Province; and he is now the only surviving member of that date. We are here introduced to the prominent members of the Bar of the author's earlier days, and are favoured with interesting reminiscences concerning them. Parliamentary and political events of the past generation are here reproduced in a very instructive way. The larger part of the volume is taken up with references to miscellaneous incidents of our past history. The agriculture, trade and commerce, habits of the people, etc., of the by-gone time, are also referred to, and in a pleasing and suggestive way. The venerable Judge has done a good work for his countrymen in publishing this timely and readable book. The work is on sale at all the book stores in the city.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.
BOY FATALLY STABBED.—Several boys, among them Edward Allison, aged 15, and Rupert Lang, aged 11, were playing, on Wednesday evening, near Brunswick Street Methodist Church, in this city. Their playing turned to quarrelling. Stones were thrown. Lang then drew a knife, and stabbed Allison to the heart. Allison died in a few minutes. Lang is the son of a policeman, and is in prison.

The weather in Halifax was wet and boisterous during several days in the early part of this week.
A distressing accident took place near Chester, on the south-eastern shore last week. Rev. Mr. Merkel, with his wife, going toward Lunenburg in a waggon. Mr. Merkel was smoking a pipe, and some five feet from the pipe set the dress of Mrs. Merkel on fire; and she was so badly burned that she died in a few hours. Mr. Merkel is a clergyman of the Church of England.

The Liverpool Times, of Aug. 15, says: Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, the Sunday School children in connection with the Baptist church at Milton, started from that place for Beach Meadows on a picnic excursion. The party comprised some 25 teams and over two hundred children and their friends. Among the teams was a three-seated waggon and pair of horses, driven by Mr. John Henry Nickerson, the waggon containing some fifteen children and several grown persons. While coming down the old Milton road near the residence of Mr. Frank Gardner, the driver was obliged to run the horses close to the side of the road to avoid striking a wheel barrow, and the horses turning the occupants to the waggon, throwing them with great violence, severely injuring a number. The injured were at once taken to the residence of Mr. Frank Gardner and kindly cared for, and a team despatched for medical aid. Doctors Farish and Forbes were promptly on the ground, and did all in their power for the sufferers.

After the injured had been attended to and conveyed home, the party proceeded to Beach Meadows, but this unfortunate affair threw a damper over the day's enjoyment.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
The ladies of the Centenary congregation in St. John, have been holding a grand international exhibition, in the new Sabbath School room and parlors of the church, during the last week. This Exhibition has been on an extensive and somewhat novel scale. It has included representatives of the different nationalities of the world. Many articles of clever, unique, and tasteful handwork have been on exhibition, and have been sold. We have not yet learned the financial results.

The Exmouth St. Sabbath School Literary and Temperance Alliance held its regular monthly meeting last night. Mr. James Magee occupied the chair. After the meeting had been opened by singing by the choir, the Rev. H. McKewen, the pastor of the church, delivered a very appropriate and well-words address. Readings were given by Miss Eve Harrison, and by Messrs. Alexander M. Magee and Henry Willis, and recitation by Miss Bella Smith, Miss Emma Petch, Miss Annie Harrison, Miss Alice LeLachenur, and Messrs. E. N. Jones and R. J. Myles, all of whom acquitted themselves well. An organ solo was well performed by Miss Carrie Wilson, who also presided at the organ. The choir of the Alliance, under the leadership of Mr. D. W. Jones, sang several pieces in excellent style.—*St. John News*, August 19.

The quiet and picturesque locality known as Harding's Point, at the lower end of Long Reach, St. John river, and its vicinity, have been stirred with an unusual excitement. A Mr. Harding, and his daughter, had a very serious family quarrel, in which Mrs. Clark and daughter were badly beaten. It is said that Harding struck Mrs. Clark on the head with the butt of a gun. Mrs. Clark is seriously injured, but will probably recover. Harding has been arrested and released on bail.

Large sums of money, and a considerable amount of building materials, have been contributed in St. John, and other parts of the Province, for the relief of sufferers by the recent Buctouche tornado.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
The day of the arrival of the Vice-regal party in Charlottetown last week was a gala day. Large numbers of people were in the city from different parts of the Province. The reception was thoroughly loyal and enthusiastic. Several addresses were presented to the Marquis and the Princess. The address from the city was read by William E. Dawson, Esq., Mayor of Charlottetown. Magnificent arches were erected in different parts of the city by the several societies. The firemen's arch attracted special attention. His Honor Judge Young erected a beautiful arch in the vicinity of his own residence. The arrangements upon the whole were worthy of the occasion; and were creditable to the city fathers and the inhabitants generally.

Previous to leaving the Island, the Governor-General and Princess Louise visited Lunenburg and other points of interest on the North shore.
NEWFOUNDLAND.
We learn by private letter from Rev. Job Shenton, of St. John's, Newfoundland, dated August 13, that Rev. Dr. Douglas, and Mrs. Douglas, and Rev. Mr. Allen, of Montreal, were expected to arrive, on the 14th inst., at St. John's, by steamer "Polena," from Montreal. It was also expected that several public meetings would be held in that Province, at which Dr. Douglas and Mr. Allen would speak in the interests of the Thanksgiving Fund.

A telegram to the *Herald* of August 20th says:
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., August 19.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Methodist Church last night, which was crowded to suffocation with people from various denominations. After eloquent addresses by the pastor, Rev. Job Shenton and other ministers a subscription list was opened and sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) were subscribed for a Methodist thanksgiving fund. The meeting was a grand success and has infused new life among the Methodist denomination.
We assume that among the "other ministers" referred to in the foregoing telegram, were Rev. Dr. Douglas and Mr. Allen of Montreal.
The latest fishery news from Placentia, Renewals, and Ferryland reports improvement in the catch and prospects at these places.—*Nfldr.*
Hay is very abundant, and although the weather for the past two months has been unseasonable and variable, garden crops look fair; caulicuts, especially potatoes, are promising.—*Harbour Grace Standard*, August 9.

QUEBEC.
An extensive riot has prevailed in the city of Quebec during the last week, between the ship labourers of Irish and French descent. Several men have been killed, and several drowned. An organization exists in Quebec known as the Union Canadienne, which is composed of the French-Canadian members of the old ship-labourers society of Quebec. They seceded from that society a short time ago because they found that the Irish members got all the work for themselves. They were invariably crowded out of the very small amount of work which has of late come to the port. The rate of wages demanded by the Society was \$4 a day for unskilled labor, and the French determined to make an effort to get more work by leaving the society, and reducing the scale of the prices charged. Accordingly as soon as the new society, the Union Canadienne, was formed it at once went into open competition and hostility with the old one, a new price list was advertised, reducing the rate to \$2.50 per day, and a lesser rate adopted for inferior work.
The rules were broader, and allowed ship-owners to employ whom they pleased, and it was even made not necessary that the unloaders of vessels should also be loaders of the same. The new programme is a very fair and reasonable one, and the merchants heartily approve of it. It was agreed that no higher rate should be charged for several years to come.

This morning, according to promise, the Union Canadienne appeared in the streets on the line of march with banners flying and flags waving; but unarmed, and having no music. They were not interfered with until the massacre. They reached the cove, Diamond harbor, when a body of men approached armed with revolvers, and fired into the crowd, at the same time ordering them to advance no further. Four loaded cannons were planted a little further up the street, and as resistance under the circumstances would be madness, the French retreated with two men killed, two drowned, and thirty or so seriously wounded. Great excitement prevailed. All the stores were instantly closed, and one hardware store in the Upper Town was sacked for firearms.

The French declare their intention of renewing the fight. All the hardware stores are closed. The military have not yet (16th) been called out.
Last Sunday night (17th) the city was in full charge of the military. Soldiers were on guard at every point, and every citizen and vehicle was challenged. The city cars have been stopped. The Citadel is filled with ladies who have taken refuge in that stronghold.
The latest accounts on Wednesday indicate that things are growing calmer. It is probable that this reign of terror is now nearly over.

BIRTHS.
On Friday August 8th, 1879, at the Methodist Parsonage Twillingate, N. F., the wife of the Rev. Thomas W. Atkinson, of a son.
At Red Bay, Labrador, July 16th, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Bower, of a daughter.
MARRIED.
At Arthurville on the 23rd of July 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Opie, Miss Elizabeth J. Frazer to Mr. Isaac Clark Giberson, both Gordon.

At Riley Brook on the 26th of July 1879, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Opie, Miss Isabella G. Vanderbeck, to Mr. Neil McAskill, both of Lorne.
At the residence of the bride's father on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, A.M., Captain Eli Knowlton, to Lauretta Collins, both of Advocate Harbor.
By the same, on the 6th inst., in the Methodist Church, Advocate Harbor, Miss J. Fowler, to Miss DeForest, both of Advocate Harbor.
At the Methodist Church, Beech Street, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Evans, John Conrad, to Eleanor Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bell—all of Halifax.
At Hillsburgh, Digby Co., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Cranwick Jost, A.M., Mr. Edward Hart Nichols to Mary Alice, daughter of Mr. Jacob Delong.
At St. John's, N.F., on Wednesday, 8th inst., by the Rev. Job Shenton, Gustavus Henry, eldest son of the late H. K. Dickinson, Esq., to Selina, eldest daughter of William Pitts, Esq.
At St. John, N.F., on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. C. Machin, William H. Crowley, Esq., Cashier of the Union Bank of that city, and son of Chas. W. Crowley, Esq., M.P., to Flora Hayward, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. W. Sprague.

DIED.
On Wednesday, August 20th, George Vigus, infant son of James C. and Hannah Hills, aged 5 months.
The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price of (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work, beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a lifetime, the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the finest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernible with the naked eye, and with a rapidly rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGENTS WANTED by the company. Address them for information. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO., 75 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

New Advertisements.
LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.
THE FINANCIAL MEETING of the Liverpool District will be held at PETITE RIVIERE, on TUESDAY, September 2nd, commencing at 9.30 a.m.
Public Meetings in the interest of the Relief and Extension Fund will be held as follows:
Petite Riviere on Tuesday Evening, Sep. 2
Riley's Cove, on Wednesday Evening, Sep. 3
Lunenburg, on Wednesday Evening, Sep. 3
Bridgewater, on Thursday Evening, Sep. 4
Mills Village, on Thursday Evening, Sep. 4
By order of the Chairman
A. S. TUTTLE, Fin. Secy.
Lunenburg, Aug. 19th, 1879.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.
THE FINANCIAL MEETING of the Fredericton District will be held (D.V.) at Maryville on TUESDAY, September 2nd, at 10 a.m.
As most important connexional business will be brought before the meeting a full attendance of all the Lay members is earnestly requested.
By order
WESLEY COLPITTS, Fin. Sec.

WHO WANTS A FARM
WHERE FARMING PAYS BEST!
300,000 Acres High Farming Land for Sale from \$2 to \$5 per acre, on easy terms. Also FAR WEST.
200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Land in best timbered section in Michigan. Also FAR WEST.
Aug. 22 3m eow

NEW HISTORICAL WORK NOW PUBLISHED.
And on Sale at all the CITY BOOK STORES, under the following Title:
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS AND EVENTS LEGAL—PARLIAMENTARY AND MISCELLANEOUS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
During the earliest years of the present Century.
BY JOHN G. MARSHALL.
Large Pamphlet 25 cents.
Copies of the Work will be forwarded for Sale by Booksellers in the following places:—Sydney, Guelphburgh, New Glasgow, Pictou, Truro, Antigonish, Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Bridgewater, Yarmouth, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Charlottetown, P. E. I., St. John, N.B., and Sackville, N.B. August 22-4.

P. E. I. DISTRICT.
The Annual Financial meeting of the P. E. I. District will be held (D.V.) at Charlottetown on Tuesday, the 26th inst., commencing at 9.30 a.m.
The ministers and Recording Stewards of all the circuits are earnestly requested to be present.
H. P. COWPERTHWAITTE, Chairman.
Aug. 15

HALIFAX DISTRICT.
The Financial Meeting of the Halifax District will be held in Windsor, on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m.
As very important connexional business will be brought before the District, all Lay members are most earnestly requested to be in attendance.
A. D. MORTON, Fin. Secy.
Aug 15

THE TEMPLE!
THE TEMPLE is for SINGING CLASSES
THE TEMPLE is for CONVENTIONS
THE TEMPLE is for CHOIRS.
\$9.00 per dozen. Single copy \$1.00.
At this season when Music Teaching, choir leaders, &c., are quietly making up their minds as to the best books for the coming musical season, it is a pleasure to introduce to their notice so fresh, good and useful a book as this one by W.O. Perkins, who, by the Act of Hamilton College, takes on the well-deserved title of Musical Doctor. From the elegant title to the last page the space is most acceptably filled.
The Elementary Course is ample in quantity, and has numerous new tunes for practice, it need only extend over the whole book.
Abundant is good Sacred Music, in the form of Metrical Tunes; Anthem fills a large portion of the book, and renders it a good Collection of Church Music.
The numerous Glee and Harmonized Songs add to the attraction, and make this an excellent work for Musical Societies and Conventions.
Specimen copies mailed, post-paid for \$1.00.
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C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO.,
711 & 843 Broadway, 92 Chestnut Place New York, Phil.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.
THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL MEETING of the ST. JOHN DISTRICT will be held (D.V.) in the Methodist Church, Carleton, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September, commencing at 9.30 o'clock, a.m.
The Superintendents of all Circuits and Missions, with their Recording Stewards are earnestly requested to be present.
H. MCKEOWN, Chairman.
St. John, August 18th, 1879.

NILS ANDERSON, of Momenoe, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, U.S.,
Sells Lands, Pays Taxes, and Collects Money, for non-residents—Rail-road Bonds exchanged for Lands. Reference, Rev. D. D. CURRIE, Editor of the *Wesleyan*, Halifax, N.S.; and satisfactory references given in Kansas and Nebraska.
Momenoe, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, Aug. 22, 1879.
20 LOVELY ROSE-BUD CHROMO CARDS or 30 Motto Chromos, with name, 1c each. Aug 22 3m Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N.Y.



THE NEW STYLE 'FAMILY' Sewing Machine,
The Cheapest and best in the world.
TO LONG IN USE TO DOUBT ITS SUPERIOR MERITS.
No money to pay until Machine is delivered to you.
It makes the shuttle, double thread, lockstitch (the same on both sides of the work), which renders the stitching as neat as in other Exhibitions, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. Complete with a large assortment of Attachments for fine work than any other machine and reduced to only \$25. More readily compensated than any other Machine.
Extra Long Large Labeled Shuttle, easily removed. Extra Large-sized Bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent re-winding of Bobbins.
The Shuttle Tension is directly upon the thread, and not upon the Bobbin, as in other Machines, and is invariable, whether the Bobbin is full or nearly empty.
The very perfection of Stitch and Tension. The upper and lower threads are drawn together and locked simultaneously in the centre of the goods, forming the stitch precisely alike on both sides of any thickness of work, from light gauze to leather.
Four motion under feed—the only reliable feed known, feeds each side of the needle.
New Self-adjusting "Take-up." No tangling of thread, or dropping stitches.
Great width of Arm and large capacity for work. Adapted to all the wants of a family sewing, without restriction.
Simplicity and Perfection of Mechanism. Interchangeable working parts. Manufactured of fine polished steel.
Positive, Motion-guaranteeing Certainty of work. More readily compensated than any other Machine.
An easy working Treadle. No exertion needed. It is always ready and never out of order.
It has thoroughly established its reputation throughout the world as the only Reliable Family Sewing Machine.
Is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, Simple, Rapid and Efficient.
Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not do your work and Outlast any machine at double the price.
Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being "the best at the lowest price."
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or order by us through the publishers of this paper. Machines sent for examination by express, freight bill, warranted 3 years. Kept in order free of charge. Money refunded at once, if not perfect. Indemnities offered by Clergymen, Teachers, Store-keepers, etc., to act as agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive book, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address.
"Family" Sewing Machine Co.
755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.
THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING of the Sackville District will (D.V.) be held at POINT DE BUTE on Tuesday, 2nd September, at 3 p.m.
Superintendents of Circuits and Missions in this District and the Steward of each Circuit and Mission within the District appointed by the First Quarterly Official Meeting of the present year are requested to attend.
THOMAS MARSHALL, Financial Secretary
Dorchester, Aug. 9th, 1879.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.
THE FINANCIAL MEETING of Annapolis District will be held (D.V.) at Berwick, on Wednesday, August 29th, at 9 a.m. A large attendance of Ministers and Lay Representatives is requested, as there will be no business before the meeting of more than ordinary importance.
By Order,
J. GAETZ, Fin. Sec.
Aylsford, Aug. 9, 1879.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1879.

THE COMING OF THE LORD.—1 Thess. iv. 13-18, v. 1-10.

EXPOSITION.

Verse 13—them which are asleep; those that are dead, according to the significant expression, found in Scripture frequently. David slept with his fathers, 1 Kings ii. 10. Lazarus, John xi. 11. The daughter of Jairus, Matt. ix. 24. Stephen, Acts vi. 7. Compare also 1 Cor. xi. 30. That ye sorrow not; the chief feature of the grief referred to was least their departed friends should have no share in the glory of Christ's second advent. Sorrow concerning the Christian dead is here absolutely forbidden, though we may be permitted to lament our own loss. Sorrow for the dead belongs to those who have no hope, the heathen, or those Jews who did not believe in the resurrection of the dead. Verse 14—Jesus died and rose again. As Christ, the head, died and rose again, even so shall all the members of his body, 1 Cor. xv. 29. Bring with him the word of "bring" being used, rather than "raise again" (2 Cor. iv. 14), to mark the blessed associations of departed Christians with their Lord in the glory of his coming, concerning which the Thessalonians were most in doubt. See verse 13. Verse 13—by the word of the Lord; at the command of the Lord Jesus Christ himself, Gal. i. 12, ii. 2; Ephes. iii. 3. We which are alive; the Apostle supposes the case of himself and others being alive, does not definitely assert that so it will be. Shall not prevent; shall not take precedence of those who are dead or have any advantage over them; nay, "the dead in Christ shall rise first." The word "prevent" in its ancient usage, signified no more than "to go before." Ver. 16, 17—Matt. xxiv. 30, 31; 1 Cor. xv. 23, 52.

CHAPTER V. 1.—Of the times and seasons, of the Lord's coming. "Times" denotes the whole unlimited future; "seasons" points of time, fitted for the accomplishment of stages in the great purposes of God. All that could be known had been told by the Apostle orally or by his written declaration. The only certainty about the day of the Lord (2 Thess. ii. 2; 1 Cor. i. 8, v. 5; 2 Cor. i. 14; Phil. i. 6, 10, ii. 16); was its sudden and terrible character. Verse 2—as a thief in the night. Compare Matt. xxiv. 43; Luke xii. 39; 2 Peter iii. 10; Rev. iii. 3, xvi. 15. Verse 3—for when they shall say; note the transition from "ye" to "they," from believing Christians to unbelieving and unthinking men. Matt. xxiv. 48, 49; Luke xvii. 26-30. Verse 4—that that day should overtake you as a thief. The Apostle here passes on to the relation in which the second advent stands to prepared, expectant souls. It will be a day of light, Rom. xiii. 12; 1 Cor. iv. 5. Verse 5—Ephes. v. 8; Col. i. 12, 13; 1 John ii. 8. Verse 6—let us not sleep; in the indifference, carelessness, blindness of sin, Eph. v. 14. Watch, be wakeful, alert; be sober, having not only one, but all our appetites under control, and having all our wits about us, Matt. xxv. 5, 13; 1 Peter v. 8. Verse 7—even amongst the heathen it was reckoned a disgrace to be drunken in the day-time, and night is the natural time for sleep. But "we" who "are of the day," must be "vigilant," and sober, like sentinels on duty. Verse 8—the breastplate of faith and love. The armour here mentioned is only defensive (Ephes. vi. 11). Faith works by love and purifies the heart, and so becomes the best protection against solicitation and temptation. For an helmet, the hope of salvation. The hope of eternal glory at the coming of the Lord lifts up the head, gives clear vision of the future, saves the mind from distress, doubt, and despondency, and teaches us that "the sufferings of this present life are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed." It is therefore fitly compared to a helmet. Verse 9—explains the last clause, salvation is our appointed portion through Christ Jesus, 1 Tim. ii. 4; John iii. 17. Whether we wake or sleep, whether we live or die. Compare Rom. xiv. 8.

LESSON.

I. Darkness.—What name is here applied to death? Darkness surrounds that sleep wherever it may be. The little maiden, twelve years old, who called Jairus "father," slept, and darkness fell upon the heart of father and mother. Lazarus slept, and darkness fell upon the heart of the two sisters, and even upon the heart of Jesus. Then Jesus slept and sorrow filled the hearts of the disciples. Night still finds the room where parent, child, or friend sleeps the sleep of death. The Christians of Thessalonica had barely escaped from the darkness of their former heathenism, and it clung to them as they looked upon their loved ones laid asleep; that heathen darkness was dense indeed, and rests upon the pages of their great authors. Theocritus, "Hope goes with life—all hopeless are dead." Eschylus, "Once dead, there is no resurrection more." Catullus, "Suns may set and may return; We, when once our brief light wanes, Have eternal night to sleep."

II. Light.—v. 14-18. We have no doubt about the happiness of the souls of good men and children, "absent from the body," they are "present with the Lord." But the disembodied state is not the highest. Will there be no restoration of the body also, and no recovery of the whole person from the curse of death? This was the question which Paul was asked to answer. Where did he find his answer? Believing people are members of the body of Christ. He is the Head. If the Head be risen, the members shall also rise. When the wrecked sailor sinks beneath the waters, agonized spectators watch the spot with straining eyes of agony. If the head appears, they know the man will float again, and swift efforts are made for the rescue. Jesus, our Head, has risen, we must also rise. At what part of the day did Jesus rise? "Very early in the morning, while it was yet dark." That morning was the dawn of a glorious day for the world. The night was far spent, the day was at hand (Rom. xiii. 12). The noon of that day will be when the Lord Jesus comes again. How does the Apostle describe that event? Compare 1 Cor. xv. 52. Then all anxiety concerning them which sleep will be lost in glorious satisfaction, for—

III. Duty.—Ch. v. 1-10. Under what figure does the Apostle represent the suddenness of the Lord's coming? Sudden that event will be to all; terrible only to those who are unprepared; a coming in that night and darkness which they have loved and in which they have lived; blessed are those who have passed from darkness to light; to them the sudden coming of Jesus will be the noon of that day in which they have lived. This two-fold aspect of the coming of Christ to the prepared and unprepared, is illustrated in one of our Lord's parables. Which? Matt. xxv. 1. The first duty of every one is to get into the light of God's love; then that day shall not come to him as a thief in the night. But the children of the day have their duty. What? v. 6. A sentinel would be guilty of breach of duty who should sleep at his post during the heavy watches of the night; doubly guilty he who sleeps during the day. The child of the day must be wide awake, self-controlled, ready to meet the attacks of the unwearied enemy of the soul. Defensive armour may be obtained from the Captain of our salvation. What parts are mentioned? Faith and love about the heart, steadfast hope about the mind, the surest protections of the Christian sentinel. All that has been said of the day of Christ's final coming is applicable to death which is a rehearsal of the great event—Christ's coming to us individually, as at last he will come to the world.

IV. Hope of a new life.—I Thes. iv. 17.—"And so shall we ever be with the Lord." I. A great event.—The Lord Jesus Christ will come again in the clouds of heaven in the air, verse 16. Whilst Jesus was here upon the earth, he often spoke of this second coming as a great contrast to his state of humiliation, Matt. xxiv. 30, 31. This second coming was foretold, as their consolation, by the angels to the Apostles who saw their loving and beloved Lord taken from them, Acts i. 11. In it we also can find comfort, and are to look forward to it with hope, verse 18.

II. Our share in this great event.—A multitude of God's people have died since those words were written, a multitude which no man can number. Multitudes more will die, perhaps, before the Lord's coming again. We amongst the rest. Some will be alive and remain. But all God's people will share together in the glory of Christ's advent. What does St. Paul say about the death in Christ? About those which will be alive and remain?

II. Light.—v. 14-18. We have no doubt about the happiness of the souls of good men and children, "absent from the body," they are "present with the Lord." But the disembodied state is not the highest. Will there be no restoration of the body also, and no recovery of the whole person from the curse of death? This was the question which Paul was asked to answer. Where did he find his answer? Believing people are members of the body of Christ. He is the Head. If the Head be risen, the members shall also rise. When the wrecked sailor sinks beneath the waters, agonized spectators watch the spot with straining eyes of agony. If the head appears, they know the man will float again, and swift efforts are made for the rescue. Jesus, our Head, has risen, we must also rise. At what part of the day did Jesus rise? "Very early in the morning, while it was yet dark." That morning was the dawn of a glorious day for the world. The night was far spent, the day was at hand (Rom. xiii. 12). The noon of that day will be when the Lord Jesus comes again. How does the Apostle describe that event? Compare 1 Cor. xv. 52. Then all anxiety concerning them which sleep will be lost in glorious satisfaction, for—

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II. The Resurrection.—When Martha was bowed with her great sorrow, what did Jesus say to her? "Thy brother shall rise again." Martha knew, she said, that he would rise again "at the last day." But she did not know how much Jesus had to do with it until he had told her. So as we stand at the grave side of those whom we love, we need not sorrow without hope. For we shall meet again. It is not a parting for ever. We shall be like parents and brothers and sisters who are parted only for a time, but who meet again at home. Death ends this life only, but in "our Father's house above" we shall lead—

III. A New Life.—"Them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." "The dead in Christ shall rise first." Those who have gone before, and those who remain, shall alike be gathered, "to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord." Here, then, is joy instead of sorrow. Fear of death shall give place to peace. There shall be no more parting. "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." Are not these words with which to "comfort one another?" How shall we prepare for the new home and the new life?

SECTION VI.—QUESTION 15. Q. What explanation of the law of God, as summed up in the Ten Commandments, do we find in the New Testament? A. Our Lord hath explained the law of God by teaching us that the Ten Commandments do not only forbid sin in outward actions, but also in the thoughts and purposes of the mind.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

The seen and gathered results of the many great meetings in the groves now being held may not be easily represented by figures or by the relation of striking incidents. The novelty of these occasions is worn off. The miscellaneous audience that formerly thronged these scenes is rarely gathered now. Professed Christians of different names make up largely the congregations. The tent meetings, which were most effectual in the work of personal Christian effort and in securing an awakened interest on the part of unconverted attendants, are now superseded by the multiplication of family cottages. But large audiences still wait upon public preaching, and although professed Christians, many are backslidden; many are in the bondage of doubts and worldliness; many have never known the peace and power of a truly convertible heart. Simple, earnest, Spirit-baptized, and instructive preaching will be attended with great good. Scores of Christians will be quickened and sent out afresh into the Master's vineyard to work for souls. Some will be awakened to their spiritual wants, to their mistaken views of Christian experience and life, and will be brought into the kingdom and grace of the Gospel. No faithful preaching can be lost. It is not important that a census of the apparently saved shall be taken. The angels have this record; but it is important that fervent, intelligent, Scriptural and awakening discourses should be poured into the ears and hearts of the susceptible audiences that crowd to the stands in those forest sanctuaries. Let prayer be generally offered for the Divine benediction upon these services. —Zion's Herald.

THE GREAT LONE LAND.

It will startle a good many in the first place to be suddenly reminded that the actual area of the Hudson's Bay Territory now annexed to the Dominion of Canada, is greater than that of the United States. In the second place, it will surprise a good many more people to learn that in north-western Canada, the wheat yield more than doubles that of Minnesota, and triples that of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the third place it will interest political economists deeply to be told that within a few years the Winnipeg water shed of north-western Canada alone may be reasonably expected to throw into the Old, an annual wheat yield equal to the whole present exportation of all America to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that it is within the limits of possibility that this enormous competition with our own Western grain fields may be pushed eastward down a great navigable stream to a port on salt water which, though situated in 93rd degree of west longitude, is eighty miles nearer to Liverpool than New York is. These are things, we repeat, to set them thinking. The great centres of agriculture, population and trade have been moved about too frequently, and too far on this continent within the current century to make it safe for any man to predict where they may be found twenty or ten years hence. All that we can be quite sure of is that the price of prosperity as well as of liberty is an eternal vigilance. Neither New York nor Chicago nor St. Louis nor the United States themselves need expect to hold any good thing now in their grasp by any other tenure or upon any other condition. —N. Y. World.

THE MASTER'S CALL.

They tell me a solemn story, for it is not so late as yesterday; Forgive its sweet untolding my Saviour's love I see. They say at any moment, the Lord may quickly come, To lift me up from this lone land, into the light of home. They say I may have no warning, I may not even hear. The rustling of his garments, as he softly draweth near. Suddenly—in a moment when upon my ear may fall The summons to leave the homestead, to answer the Master's call.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS.

One of Wellington's chief sources of success was his thorough mastery of details. While in Spain he gave precise directions how the soldiers should prepare their feed; in India, the miles per day that the bullocks should be driven that were provided for the army. The equipments of his men were cared for in all their minutiae. The same exactness he introduced into his administration of civil affairs. From his earliest school-days, in every transaction, this trait of thoroughness appears. The confidence and unflinching devotion he thus inspired unquestionably secured him his many and decisive victories. No great commander leaves anything to chance, but seeks to anticipate every emergency and to provide for it. Gray spent seven years perfecting his "Elegy," which you can readily read in seven minutes. Into it he generously poured the very ripest scholarship and intimate acquaintance with the rules of rhythm, and an exhaustive study of the varied excellences of English and Latin classics. Every syllable was submitted to the closest scrutiny, the cadence of the verse was suited to the character of the thought, every outline was vivid, every tinted, every picture perfect, before he suffered his poem to pass into print. This palace of thought was no single night's work of slave-genii obeying the behest of one holding some magical lamp of Aladdin, but was built up like coral reef, particle by particle. And this complete mastery of detail was secured only by the most protracted concentration of effort. By resolutely chaining his thought to his theme, completely surrendering himself to its guidance, the inexorable laws of a suggestion irresistibly led him back through the past faded and forgotten scenes in the humble lives of the sleeping cottagers until the scenery and personages of every picture at last brightened and breathed before his mental vision with all the sharply outlined vividness of real life.

OBITUARY.

MISS ELIZA LAWLOE, CHARLES STREET, HALIFAX. At the early age of seventeen, when the spring time of life is most bright and cheerful and when youthful hopes are most ardent, her pathway became darkened by the dread shadows of consumption. In the early part of the present year the disease made its first appearance. Imperceptible to other than a well practised eye, no danger was at first apprehended by most of her friends; only a slight cold it was thought, from which, by careful nursing and the blessing of God she might soon recover. But alas! these hopes were doomed to disappointment; it soon became apparent to all that she was a prey to full consumption. Gradually but surely the disease performed its work of death. Daily we beheld the wasting process going on. The hacking cough, painful breathing and increasing paleness, told too truly that the end was nigh. She lingered in much weakness till the second day of July; only a few short months from the time she was confined to her room, when her youthful life closed and she bid adieu to earthly scenes. During the latter part of her sickness the writer had the privilege of visiting her, and of conversing with her about spiritual things. The task at first was not an

easy one, owing to her natural reticence and timidity, but this was gradually overcome and we entered freely into conversation. She told me how precious Jesus was to her, and that much of her time when alone was spent in prayer. Subsequent conversation revealed the fact that she knew and enjoyed very much more of religion than she gave utterance too. Her dying words had reference to the glory into which she was soon to enter. To her mother who was standing by her bedside, she attempted to describe what she saw, and while thus engaged she gradually sank and peacefully passed into the realization of that heavenly vision. The deceased had been connected with our Charles St. Sabbath school from its commencement, and was well known and highly esteemed by both teachers and scholars. Her disposition was most amiable, and her diligence both in secular and Bible study very marked. At the annual examination with the Sabbath school last December, she succeeded in gaining the first prize for an essay on the last quarter's lessons; and her literary efforts have been very successful in other ways. She was deeply attached to the Sabbath school and often during her sickness made affectionate references to the teachers and superintendent.

It must have been a source of comfort and encouragement to her teacher (Mr. Austin) who was very diligent in his attendance upon her during her sickness, to behold the happy results of his labours. Sabbath school teachers may not find their work easy, but such blessed results fully compensate for any sacrifice which they may make, and are calculated to inspire every worker with fresh energy and zeal in this great and glorious field of Christian influence. Many a priceless gem has been taken from our Sabbath schools to adorn the mansions above. Let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

SECTION VI.—QUESTION 15.

The following lines were composed by the deceased a short time before her death:—

THE MASTER'S CALL.

They tell me a solemn story, for it is not so late as yesterday; Forgive its sweet untolding my Saviour's love I see. They say at any moment, the Lord may quickly come, To lift me up from this lone land, into the light of home. They say I may have no warning, I may not even hear. The rustling of his garments, as he softly draweth near. Suddenly—in a moment when upon my ear may fall The summons to leave the homestead, to answer the Master's call.

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SCRIPTURE IN PRAYER-MEETINGS.

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and give them out to such as may like to take them; and at the next prayer-meeting ask for them in order, invite remarks, and yourself make remarks. Most of them will be repeated from memory, and the others read. Let the leader supply the places of such as may be absent.

This method has been in use among us a few months, and is much liked. It secures much study of the Scriptures, and calls out many valuable and suggestive thoughts, and centers the remarks all upon one general theme. It affords a fine opportunity for the young and timid to take part, and also the sisters. Children and young people generally like to recite the passages, and listen closely to the remarks upon them. Doubtless, no one way can well be followed forever; but this will apparently work well a good while.—Interior.

THE GREAT LONE LAND.

They tell me a solemn story, for it is not so late as yesterday; Forgive its sweet untolding my Saviour's love I see. They say at any moment, the Lord may quickly come, To lift me up from this lone land, into the light of home. They say I may have no warning, I may not even hear. The rustling of his garments, as he softly draweth near. Suddenly—in a moment when upon my ear may fall The summons to leave the homestead, to answer the Master's call.

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Advertisement for a remedy for various ailments, including rheumatism and neuralgia.

Advertisement titled 'THE SUN' regarding a newspaper subscription or similar service.

Advertisement for a product or service, possibly related to health or education.

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It must have been a source of comfort and encouragement to her teacher (Mr. Austin) who was very diligent in his attendance upon her during her sickness.

The following lines were composed by the deceased a short time before her death.

THE MASTER'S CALL. They tell me a solemn story, for it is not sad to me For in its sweet unfolding my Saviour's love I see.

Perhaps he will come in the stillness of the mild and quiet light: When the earth is calmly sleeping 'neath the moonbeam's silvery light.

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BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN. Females suffering from pain and weakness derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capsine Porous Plaster.

THE SUN FOR 1879. THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community.

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MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y. Fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies.

Anderson, Billing & Co., Are showing full lines of Black Cashmere Mantles and Fichus. PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, in Brazilian Zanzilla and Silk; WHITE TUCKED SKIRTS.

JAS. & W. PITTS GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

ASSETS 1st January 1879, \$116,457.38 BOARD OF DIRECTORS. W. F. HUNT, Esq., President, W. K. CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice

YOU WILL FIND BY GIVING THE PERISTALTIC LOZENGERS A FAIR TRIAL THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF Costiveness and its results.

ALLISON & Co., Proprietors Montreal. BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

BORDEN & ATKINSON, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.

PATENTS REJECTED INVENTORS. Obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other purposes, trademarks, &c.

THE HOME AND THE FARM LARGE AND DESIRABLE NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

The season for strawberries has come and gone. Though it kindly lingered here for a period of four or five weeks, yet as we look back and recall the rich feasts that we then enjoyed, it seemed as if it had passed away all too quickly.

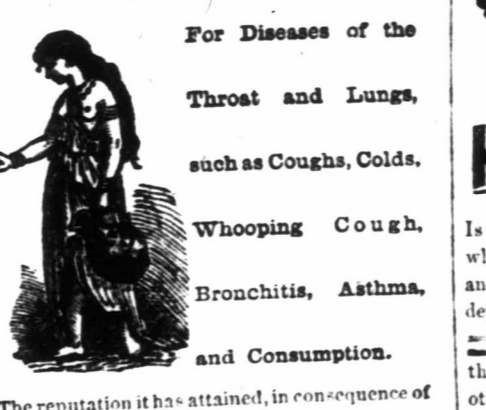
Crystal City.—This is a new variety that gives promise of becoming quite popular. It is thought to be the earliest desserting variety known.

Essex Beauty, President Lincoln. Sharpless and Great American have all yielded some splendid large berries.

TALL WHEAT.—While the tall wheat of Manitoba and Ontario is being raised by some of our exchanges, it is only proper to note the wheat nearer home.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.—NOTEWORTHY, writes: Some two months ago my son lost his voice.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For Internal and External Use.



JOYFUL NEW FOR THE AFFLICTED. Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., November 1877.

I had a child that was troubled very much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. 1 Syrup she was entirely cured of them.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c.

NEW BOOKS. Through Bible Lands—Schaff \$2 10 Leisure Hours with London Divines 0 90 Synonyms and Antonyms, Smith 1 95 The Scotch Naturalist—Smiths 1 75 The Scotch Geologist do 1 75

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

It is composed of Ingredients identical with the which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

It will displace or wash out tubercular matter, and thus cure Consumption.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

AND unless afflicted with some disease involving absolute ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION. The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease.

THE desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; (Usable by the young); Harmless, though used continuously; yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effects.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation.

With great respect, W. H. MILLAR. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c.

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THE BIBLE MUSEUM Ez-a-to Job—just received. METHODIST BOOK ROOM

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.
SUNDAY, Aug. 24, 1879.

11 a.m.	Brunswick St.	7 p.m.
Rev. W. A. Black, A.B.	Rev. S. F. Huestis	
11 a.m.	Grafton St.	7 p.m.
Rev. C. M. Tyler	Rev. S. B. Dunn	
11 p.m.	Keye St.	7 p.m.
Rev. S. B. Dunn	Rev. C. M. Tyler	
11 a.m.	Charles St.	7 p.m.
Rev. I. M. Mellish	Rev. W. H. Evans	
11 a.m.	Cobourz St.	7 p.m.
Rev. W. H. Evans	Rev. W. A. Black, A.M.	
11 a.m.	Dartmouth	7 p.m.
Rev. S. F. Huestis	Rev. I. M. Mellish	

Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

Book Steward's Department

The Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward.
The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

All letters relating to the business of either the Book Room of the **WESLEYAN** newspaper office, and all remittances of money for the **WESLEYAN** as well as for the Book Room, should be addressed to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

But all books to be noticed, and all communications and advertisements designed for insertion in the **WESLEYAN**, should be addressed to the Editor and not to the Book Steward.

- INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES.**
- When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.
 - See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appear.
 - Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1879.	
Mrs. W. R. Sharp,	\$2 00
Rev. W. G. Lane-James Shaw	2 00
Rev. William Penna-Jos. Armour, 2 Miss Wharton, 2; Marlock Matteson, 2	6 00

Conference Minutes.

The Nova Scotia Conference Minutes may be obtained at the Book Room. Price 10 cents per copy.

The Minutes of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference are now ready—and await the orders of the Superintendents of Circuits in the Conference. Copies may be obtained at the Book Room by those wishing to purchase. Price 10 cents each.

CAMP MEETING.

The Assistant Book Steward—Rev. T. Watson Smith—designs (D.V.) to visit Derwick at the time of the Camp Meeting week after next.

He will have with him a small supply of Music, and other religious books, and he will also be ready to receive orders for Books, to be filled immediately after his return to the Book Room, or subscriptions for the Bibles and other Subscription Books advertised in another column.

Persons who are in debt to the Book Room, or to the Wesleyan Office, and who expect to be in Derwick at the time above referred to, are earnestly requested to go prepared to pay Brother Smith the amount of their indebtedness.

JUST RECEIVED

A Fresh Supply of STATIONERY for Sale Cheap, wholesale and retail.

ALSO
"The Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada," Boards, 64 pp., 90 cts.
Copies ordered during the past three weeks will now be forwarded immediately.

Good Books at Reduced Prices.

The books in this List are well worth the attention of readers. Many of them are only slightly soiled. The figures in the first column represent the original price of the books, a number of which were marked when books were sold at a cheaper rate than at present. The prices in the second column are those at which we offer them now. From these and from others not named in the list one or two good Sabbath School Libraries could be supplied. When sending orders please refer to this Advertisement.

Six Cents extra must be forwarded with an order for any book to be sent by mail.

The Patriarchal Age, by Geo Smith	33 00	2 00
The Book of Prophecy	3 00	2 00
Gadsby's Travels in the East, 2 Vols	2 50	2 00
Smith's History of Methodism, Vol 3	2 10	1 50
Smith's Local Preachers Manual	1 50	1 00
City Road Chapel and its Associations	3 50	2 00
The City Road Magazine, 1875	1 80	1 00
Gausson's Canon of the Holy Scriptures	1 80	1 25
Watson's Sermons, 2 vols, second hand	2 80	1 50
Stevens' History of M. E. Church, Vol 2	1 75	1 00
Pauson's Lectures and Sermons	3 00	1 50
King and Commonwealth, a History of the Great Rebellion	1 50	1 00
Farrars Silence and Voices of God	1 75	1 00
Mannalia, a popular introduction to Natural History	2 50	1 75
Meadell's Clefts of the Rock	1 05	1 30
Wayland's Moral Science	0 90	0 70
Miscellaneous Passages of Scripture	1 00	0 75
The Biblical Treasury Vol. 3 & 4 in one	1 35	1 10
Methodist Hymn and Tune Book, Canadian	2 00	1 25
The Model Preacher by William Taylor	1 20	1 00
Sir Thos F. Barton, the Christian Statesman	1 00	0 75
Memorial of Mr. John Bamford	0 90	0 40
Memoir of Rev. Henry Lobdell	0 80	0 50
Life of John H. Hawkins	1 00	0 80
Unpublished Remains of Char. Elliott	1 20	0 80
Life of James Dixon, D.D.	2 25	1 50
The Book of Good Deeds	1 50	1 00
Picturesque Illustrations of the Bible	0 50	0 40
Glimpses in America	1 35	1 00
Byways in Palestine	1 00	0 50
Sacred Names by G. S. Phillips	1 50	0 80
Object and Outline Teaching	1 75	1 00
Goldsmith's Pursuit of Holiness	0 80	0 50
Methodist Constitution and Discipline by Geo Turner	1 35	0 80
Cowper's Task, illustrated by Birket Foster	3 50	1 35

H. PICKARD, Book Steward,
Methodist Book Room Halifax

CAMP MEETING.
A Camp Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the grounds of the Camp Meeting Association near **BERWICK STATION, KINGS COUNTY,**
To commence on Monday, August 25th, 1879, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

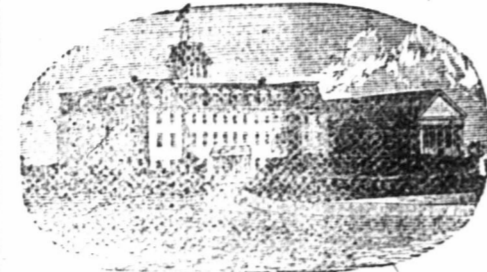
A large number of Ministers is expected to attend. It is requested that each Circuit, as far as possible will bring Tents for their own accommodation, as the Association cannot provide Tents or hold themselves responsible for Tent accommodation.

Special return tickets will be issued from all Stations on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to Berwick at Excursion Rates from the 23rd August to 2nd September.

Persons passing over the Western Counties Railway from Halifax and Intermediate Stations will return free over that road by presenting a certificate from the Secretary of the Camp Meeting Association that they have attended Camp Meeting.

For further particulars see hand bills.

HENRY E. JEFFERSON,
Secretary.



MR. ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY.
Sackville, N.B.

Rev. D. KENNEDY, S. T. D., Principal.

One of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the Dominion, embracing Courses of Study from the Primary to the degree of B. A.

Departments of Music and FINE ARTS under direction of SPECIALISTS. For particulars send for catalogue. First term opens 21st August.

July 12 6m

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N.B.

The First Term of the Collegiate year 1879-80 opens on **THURSDAY, AUGUST 21st.**

The Matriculation examinations begin at 10 o'clock, a.m., on FRIDAY, August 22nd, The Brecken prize of Forty Dollars is open for competition to all candidates for Matriculation. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination in the Mount Allison College are admitted without further tests to the First B. A. examination of the University of Halifax.

Students are admitted, without having passed the full Matriculation examinations, to any of the College classes or lectures for which they may be found prepared.

For information in regard to Courses of Study, expenses, &c., application may be made to the Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. A. D. Smith, M.A., or to the President, J. R. Inch, LL.D., July 20th 8ms

Mount Allison Male Academy
SACKVILLE, N.B.

REV. CHARLES H. PAISLEY, M.A., Principal.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Heating Apparatus," will be received at this office until Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh instant, at noon, for Heating Apparatus required for the Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, Dorchester, N.B.

Plans, specifications, &c., can be seen at the Locking Canal Office, Montreal, at the office of M. Stead, Esq., Architect, St. John, N.B., and at this Department, on and after Tuesday the 12th inst., where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

No tender will be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature, occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

The tender to have the actual signatures of two solvent persons, residents in the Dominion, and willing to become sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest for any Tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1879.

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Halifax, N. S., 9th June, 1879.
DEAR SIR,—My cow having been under the effect of lead poisoning, has been successfully treated by Mr. Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, and having become much emaciated from its effects, I was induced to try your "Nutritious Condiment." The results have been most satisfactory. After using the Condiment for a short time, she has not only regained her usual tone, but instead of only a few quarts of milk daily, she is now yielding fourteen and the quality much richer, and we have plenty of cream for butter, and other purposes. I do believe the Condiment to be everything that is claimed for it; and can recommend it with confidence to others.

You are quite at liberty to publish the foregoing Yours very truly,
J. K. GOULD, Major,
Staff Paymaster to H. M. Forces.
GEO. FRASER, Esq.,
Agent North British Co's
Nutritious Condiment,
Halifax.

GEORGE FRASER,
76 GRANVILLE STREET,
Managing Agent for the Maritime Provinces
P. E. Island, Newfoundland, &c. July 19

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1879 1879
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Monday, the 14th July, Trains will leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows
At 8.05 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate points
At 12.15 p.m. (Accommodation) for Pictou and intermediate points
At 5.00 p.m. (Accommodation) for Truro and intermediate stations
At 6.15 p.m. (Express) for St. John, Rivere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and the west.

A Pullman Car runs daily on this train to St. John, On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached at Moncton.

Will arrive:
At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro
At 10.35 a.m. (Express) from St. John, Rivere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the west.
At 2.55 (Accommodation) from Truro and Pictou.
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VOL. X

Letter

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There is of I must refer to interesting eye and thur overlo enée; and ical moment sonable su of the diffi crush an the sake tage of a apparently is not stro of compli front with chair, ther wonderful from con silence—t wisdom at be lost. C pular of a Confere administr whom I h at length Messrs. A he was pe and const treats of was Dr. Villa Cha one of the in Englan ing, and t of memor priated as to hear th but one D to myself, orders, to Osborn, the same un able to Place in L to be for t own place tive to giv Dr. Pansl It will sing too tempt any members how large is done by ed much to the un cans to ben dent, Mr. tract in pu unreason frequently who pr d be in. President off a spe to be less confidm our, thi ene. W tates w reight M On the public re ence has here the side of a hymn-hed accant. churidg some clas sons, a being bus ayen the mul "Near by I have Sabbath of the pu of the ser eason w theme th It was w any adva oratory— egosis, st doft any speech— terest th On the most imp ance me the Conf magnific formerly Among Helher, herd All Parliame coming m appointed