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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

ERIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

The evening session began at 7.30 p. m. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed, after which there was reference to the drafting of an address to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal cided to refer the drafting of this address to a special committee who should frame it and send it to the President of the Conference and the Executive Committee for their approval.

Rev. Mr. Rogers, who could not vote for the original report of the Committee, and who stated that the discipline was exceedingly strict as to attendance at the class-meeting. Non-attendance at the class-meeting meant, according to the discipline, an exclusion from the membership in the most open manner. Some ministers have attempted to carry out the spirit, but not the letter of the law on this point. Other have been more lax, and have retained as members of the church those who have been baptized and attend the Lord's supper. This was not a satisfactory state of affairs, as some are thus returned as church members, in direct opposition to the law of the church. He would not have felt disposed to speak on this subject had he not met with the difficulty bimself. From his predecessor on a certain circuit he had received class-lists, with foot-notes to the effect that although some named did not attend class, they were among the best members. He reasoned with those who were thus described, and finally persuaded some of them to unite with the class. However, some ministers were in the habit of erasing the names

did also Mr. Whitfield. The essential idea of cherish the class-meeting, and try and induce their religious training. the idea of total abthe church is a meeting, and without meeting as many as possible to come into them; not stinence from all intoxicating drinks. We they desire it they may be considered as local there is no church, and those who do not meet are considered to have abandoned **R**. The remark had been made that the Scriptures did not name class-meetings, and it could ly. be said that Scriptures do not mention family prayer or matters of church organizatian; these are left to the church itself. The quesread and confirmed, after which there was some discussion as to what should be done in is made up prescribed in the Bible? In class there is singing, prayer and the exhortation days of this test were numbered in Canada. of the leader, all of which have their warrant When Dr. Punshon was in this country he Church South, their address through some from the Scriptures. We have been told that had said to his frienda that Dr. Ryerson on cause not having been received. It was de- it is inconsistent not to keep a rule which we this question was only a few years ahead of have, but the inconsistency is in the not keep- his time, and Dr. Punshon himself had writing of it and not in the rule itself. Let us ten the most eloquent praise of class-meetings keep the rule. When the Church of England in the English language. The discussion in fell away from the rule of the prayer-book this Conference showed that the funeral knell they did not reject the prayer-book, but it of this test had sounded in Canada, and whatwas an instrument toward leading them back ever might be the decision of this Conference awful curse of intemperance from our fair to its principles. The class-meeting will in he was satisfied that those who lived five years

like manner be a means of bringing us back. longer would see this test numbered among

Don't abolish anything because it is neglected. ed. (Applause.) It is urged we must keep ahead with the spirit of the age. What is the spirit of the age? The spirit of the age is a cripit of offorminger a spirit which page is a spirit of effeminacy; a spirit which pays subject, but the peculiarities of the embarcount to the outside world, which conforms rassments of the position he held forbade him with what is outside-a spirit of relaxation, to take sides on this great issue. During the last ten years, from every part of this con-tinent he had been seeking light on this quesone which impels us to be like other people. If there was a powerful revival of religion it would fully reinstate the class-meeting. In tion. From leading ministers in the Irish one city with 220 class membe.s one-half did Conference, and from the guiding intellects not attend class, but by speaking with them of the British Conference, as well as from individually they were all brought back and eminent men of other denominations, he had the membership was afterward greatly in-creased. We might modify the form of the at the present moment was this—caution, caubeen seeking light. What he wanted to say class. Speaking in class-meeting is not comtion. Some years ago he had had a long conpulsory; it is not required. All speaking versation with the Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins, of the Mission House in England, on this class-meeting question. He admitted the perplexshould be voluntary. The principal idea is the meeting. All required is that they meet with us-that they do not refuse fellowship ities surrounding this problem of our Methodist polity, and stating that the English Conwith us. Dr. Jeffers' remarks were frequentference would not move until there were ly interrupted by sounds of applause.

coming up intimations from every part of the Mr. E. K. Griffin said that he had observed membership of the Conference that a change of non-attendants at class from the roll of that every minister who had spoken on this church membership. This is the reason of the memorial of the Halifax Conference ask-ing for a definite test of church membership. The subject seemed to have come fully prepared pected the matter would come up. Some the gravity of the question led him to say pected the matter would come up. Some ing for a definite test of church membership. There are some who say the class-meeting speakers deprecated any change in the laws There are some who say the class-meeting speakers dep

could administer them conscientiously.

that some congregations had to bear with dry

preachers. (Hear, hear.) During the forty

years of his Methodist experience he had

heard much more complaint of dry sermons

than of dry class-leaders. He had spent a

very happy three weeks at this Conference,

but the only thing which made him sad

was to learn that there were so many ministers

They had also persons meeting with

compel them under the scorpian penalty of commend the more general introduction of preachers, and shall be subject to the regulaexclusion from the church, but persuade them | temperance literature into our Sabbath-school for the purpose of building them up spiritual- literature. We suggest the importance of ers .- Carried. Twenty years ago, when he took the devoting some portion of the time to this position that this rule was unjust and ought subject in our district Sabbath school Conto be abolished, he was sneered at by the ventions. 6. We regard it as of the first importance 'Christian Advocate" of New York, and that our ministers should unite with our official members in banishing from the Lord's table those obnoxious mixtures too often used there, and procure for that blessed purpose only the pure juice of the grape. 7. We gratefully acknowledge the encour-

aging fact that temperance truth and practical devotion to the cause are advancing. We still feel the importance of continued and more character, for the complete removal of the and goodly land.

dereslepan,

N. R. WILLOUGHBY, M. A., Chairman, JOHN HUNT, Secretary.

Dr. Fowler remarked that in the first section of the report the phrase "tens of thousands" might be changed to hundreds of thousands, or even to millions, which would be nearer the truth.

Dr. Aylsworth moved, seconded by Rev. Wm. Scott, the following resolution : Resolved, that the following explanatory note be attached to the rule on drunkenness, namely,-The words "spirituous liquors" shall be held to include all alcoholic or in-

toxicating liquors. Dr. Rice said that would be a change of the general rule.

Dr. Rose said it was unnecessary as the original clause was already clear enough. The President ruled that as there was no doubt about that clause of the discipline, the explanatory clause was unnecessary and the motion was out of order. .

The report was then adopted. Dr. Rice, from the Committee appointed to consider the relations of the superannuation Fund to the Missionary Fund, reported a motion that it was perfectly right to recognize as just claims of the Superannuation Fund upon the Missionary Fund in those depart-

uted to their meeting together in societies as meet his friends in the class-meeting. Let us thus give to our children, as an essential in nual conferences, shall not exercise the functions of the Discipline relating to local preach-

> Recommending that there shall be within the bounds of each conference a local Missionary Board, constituted as the annual conference may determine; said Board to consist of ministers and laymen, in equal numbers .--

Carried. Recommending that a new section be added, entitled "Doctrines and Standards," as follows :---- The Doctrines of the Methodist Church of Canada are declared to be those contained in the twenty-five Articles of Religion," and those taught by Mr. Wesley in his "Notes on the New Testament, and the earnest efforts, especially of an individual fifty-two sermons of the first series of Discourses published in his lifetime."-Carried. Mr. Warring Kennedy was elected Treasurer of the General Conference, along with

Dr. Rose for the next four years. Rev. Dr. Ryerson read the draught of an address to the Marquis of Lorne, to be presented on his arrival in Canada. The Conference adopted the address and adopted a deputation to present it as soon as convenient after His Excellency's arrival at Ottawa; the deputation to consist of Revs. Drs. Ryerson, Douglas, Rice, Rev. Mr. Sutherland, the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, and the Methodist ministers of Ottawa.

The Conference adjourned at 5.40, to meet again on Monday morning.

MONDAY FORENOON-SEPT 23.

The Conference opened this morning at 9 o'clock. After reading and prayer by Rev. Amos Russ, M. A., of British Columbia, the Rev. G. R. Sanderson introduced a resolution respecting the reception of candidates for the ministry. The resolution was then put from the chair and declared lost.

The Rev. Wm. Hansford then read the 4th and final report of the committee on Missions.

REPORT.

I. NAME-This Society shall be known as the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada.

II. OBJECT-The

has had its day, and must die out, but he did of the church, but we were already living unnot believe such was the case. However, if der that change and had been for years, for the attendance cn class-meetings is to be a everywhere the membership test was ignored. test of church membership, they should have So general had the practice of ignoring this an improvement in their classes, and in every rule become that we only asked this Confer-case suitable leaders, as some leaders invest ence to railly by statute what had already bemeeting is a failure is, because we have been was often cruel. What he wanted was that accustomed to regard attendance as a duty rather than a privileged means to advance its attendants in grace. We ought to be sure that the class-meeting is attractive and thus allure our people into it. Excision from the church only ought to be the result of some direct violation of the law of God. There was no reason to fear that spiritual life will die out if we do not enforce attendance in class-meeting, which will be seen by reference to the Episcopal Church in the United States. Some of the most effective workers in his (the speaker's) church did not attend class-meeting. He contended in conclusion that the observance of the rules of the Society was the real test of membership.

in the denomination who were not loyal to Rev. Howard Sprague said he was in favor the polity of the Methodist Church. (Order, of preserving the class-meeting, and was for hear, hear.) He wished to place this matter changing the test of membership, a statement in its true light before this Conference. He made by him frankly and unreservedly. The had been trying to ascertain where this great difficulties existing should not be ignored, but storm on the class-meeting question had come met in a frank and manly manner. He con-tended that the New Testament did not imfrom that had taken place to-day in Dorchespose attendance at class, and that it was not ter Street Church. From the three thousand churches in the land, only two small sections esteemed a test of membership by Wesley. had come up asking for a change. Was this He considered that attendance at the Lord's a sufficient indication of Methodist sentiment Supper and the performance of other church duties should be the rule by which church to justify this Conference in legislating on the class-meeting question? He was astonmembership should be decided. If the classished to see so many eminent ministers askmeeting was less formal and more social and ing for the abolition of the class-meeting test. familiar, its influence would be advanced. He did not know there was any law requiring There was no church outside the Methodist him to go to each member of the class and Church which had class-meetings, yet could ask after his spiritual condition. Neither it be said that no other church but their's had were they required to speak if they did not Christian fellowship? That those who attendwant to. If they wished to keep silent they ed the communion of the Lord's Supper, the were allowed to do so. There was one man meetings of praise and prayer, did not partiin his class who had sat twelve months withcipate in church fellowship? When it is said out opening his mouth, but at last his tongue the class-meeting shall not be the test of was unloosed. They read the Bible in their church membership, it is not to be inferred class, but they did not preach a dry sermon that the doors of the church shall be thrown open to all comers, neither that the classon it. them who were not Methodists, and who never became so. One of them was a Unitarian, meeting shall be set aside.

who said he found something there he did Rev. Leroy Hooker supported the original not find anywhere else. The idea had got motion because he thought it was the safest. abroad that persons coming to the class must God forbid it should ever be omitted from the means of grace of the Methodist Church as he tell their experience. That was a pretty hard thing to do, for a good many persons who did for one was converted through the classmeeting. Some people get the idea that not have any experience to tell. Rev. Dr. Ryerson said that in his early life there is bondage and tyranny connected with it, but he believed the feeling of dissatisfache had resigned his office of minister because tion has been largely inspired from without. he could not administer this law, for he con-But if they gave way to outside influences they would never be done changing, in the end exemplifying the fable of the old man tiously administer. Two young men who and his ass. The conditions of membership should continue to be the recognized laws of the church, and attendance at class was one were Mr. Thomas Hodgins, now Superintenof these.

dent of Education for Ontario, and his broth-Dr. Evans deprecated a change in this mater, Mr. John Hodgins, late Member of Parter.

lian ent. They were of most exemplary life, Rev. W. Williams thought that the names but because they could not conform to this of all should appear as favoring one side or law on class-meetings they were both turned another. He favored the original report of out of the church. It was then that he had tendered his resignation. The wound thus the Committee.

The President said that Dr. Ryerson and Dr. Jeffers had put much thought into this spiritual children rejected by the church was subject, and suggested that they, with two of very deep, and it remained unhealed to-day. the laymen, should speak, and conclude the But for the unjust administration of this rule these two distinguished men would be to-day debate.

This plan having been decided upon, Dr. members of our church. They had, however, Jeffers said that four-fifths of other members united themselves with the Church of Engof the church in Canada attend class. Those land, and were now ornaments of that who do not attend class admit the propriety church. He felt very deeply on this subject, of the rule; they profess to believe in the and had never attended a class-meeting since. duty, but simply neglect to do it. Scarcely But as soon as the power of excluding memany object to class-meeting on principle. bers from the church by ministers for this Those on the other side are incomparably cause was taken away he should authorize more numerous. The growth of Methodism is the most extraordinary phenomenon in the history of the Christian era, this he attrib-

ments of mission work that made no retu question, and if we legislate in a manner to the Superannuated Fund .-- Carried. displease them it was in their power to checkmate the action of this Conference. He would suggest that we let the organic polity of the

Church on this subject go on the another quadren mal: The Conference then proceeded to vote come the common law o" the church by usfuneral, so to speak. One reason why class- age. To insist upon the class-meeting test upon the amendments of Rev. Mr. Parker and siderable majorities. Notices of motion that the Methodist Church should be broad enough to receive Christians from other de- had been given by Rev. Messrs. Sutherland, nomations. As a church, we should put our Jeffrey, Hooker, Sanderson, and Hunt were converted into amendments, and successively laws upon our statutes, so that ministers submitted to the Conference, all being lost by great majorities. The original proposition of Mr. E. Coatsworth, Toronto, said it had the Committee was adopted, and the classbeen remarked that sometimes classes had meeting test was left unchanged. to bear with dry leaders .. It was also true

The Conference adjourned at eleven 'clock.

SATURDAY, SEP. 31-FORENOON.

The Conference met at nine o'clock. Rev Prof. Burwash conducting the devotional exercises. After the reading of the minutes, Rev. Mr. Hunt presented the report of the ommittee on Temperance as follows :---

After much thought and prayerful consideration on the subject of Temperance, by which we understand total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, the Committee feel bound to state their solemn convictions and recomnendations as follows :---

1. That the subject coming under review is of the greatest and most vital importance to the interests of our Church. The great and destructive evils of intemperance have often been affirmed and illustrated by reference to statistics, and many facts are recorded which cause us to stand in awe. While we do not, at present, deem it a proper occasion to enter upon any circumstantial statement of these, we have, nevertheless, a firm belief in their truth. There is no more certain road to perdition than that by which tens of thousands of our fellow men are being led by the use of strong drink. Its deceptive and maddening influences, thus stated, Pro. 20: 1, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise," present it to us as among the most insidious and worst foes, both to the bodies and souls of men. With these views of its character, we cannot but regard the subject as second to no other as an evil of inconceivable magnitude. 2. We gratefully acknowledge the utility the various Temperance organizations in as-

sisting to stay the tide of this branch of immorality; and we trust that, as far as practicable, our ministers and people will unite with others in their several localities to help on this good work.

We call attention to the recent legislation at Ottawa on this subject, which is the nearsidered it dishonest in a Methodist minister to est approach to entire prohibition that is found hold office whose laws he could not conscienon the statute books of any Canadian legislature. We hope that efforts will at once be had been brought to the Lord through his inmade in all parts of the Dominion to introstrumentality desired to become members of the Methodist Church. Those young men duce and practically carry out this timely and well considered law.

4- Convinced as we are that all mere legal and moral means are insufficient without the p wer of grace to save the drunkard, we earnestly recommend that special prominence be given to the religious element in the temper. ance enterprise. The Gospel Temperance movement places this cause on the only proper basis. We trust the ministers of our church caused to his heart at seeing two of his own will frequently call attention to this, and also in their public devotions lead their congregations in prayer for God's blessing to attend every legitimate effort. Let all take the ground that our Church, according to our general rules, is a total abstinence society, and thus keep in the strongest bond of union that which in reality never can be divorcedthe inseparable connection of temperance and true religion.

5. We earnestly commend for universal adoption that which already exists in many of our Sabbath schools-the organizations of draw from any of the annual conferences, and nounce that Dr. Ryerson would be happy to juvenile temperance associations. We shall ministers who are located by any of the an-

Principal Nelles, from the Œcumenical Council Committee, reported in favour of

bolding such a council, and that a Committee pondence with other conferences in reference thereto.-Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Sargent, delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, said the scheme of an (Ecumenical Council originated with Dr. Somers, one of the leading men in that church, and who had pronounced the Canadian brethren to be "a noble breed of Methodists." In 1876 the Southern Conference had authorized a committe to correspond and ar-

range for such s council. The Conference then adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment, Prof. Burwash, on behalf of the delegates, presented four volumes of Smith's Bible Dictionary to Rev. Mr. Allen, and a set of theological works to Rev. Mr. Shaw, both of which gentlemen have rendered great business service to the Conference since its opening, Mr. Allen having acted as the Conference postmaster.

AFTERNOON.

The Conference met at half-past two o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Ross conducted devotional exercises, and the minutes were read. The Committee on Church extension pre-

sented its report, finding against the establishment of a Church Fund.-Adopted.

The Committee on Discipline made its sixth eport. It recommended that the annual conerence shall have power to provide for the ordination of candidates which shall be performed either by the President of the annual conference or by the chairmen of the district, assisted by one or more ministers.

Dr, Rice moved that the name of the chairnan of the district be not inserted, but that the ceremony be performed by anyone whom and the committee's recommendation was

adopted. Rev. Mr. Huestis moved that the ex-Presilent of an annual conference, with two other senior ministers may be deputed by the conerence to ordain in certain cases.--Lost. Recommending the establishment of a new Conference to be called the Manitoba Confer-

ence.-Postponed. Recommending that there be a Special Standing Committee to exist from one Con- for insertion in the annual report, together ference to another, to be composed of six ministers and six laymen. It shall be a Court of Appeal, and have jurisdiction on questions of law arising in the annual conferences, and its

decisions shall be final. Rev. Mr. Milligan thought that appeal should also be permitted on the part of an annual Conference from a decision of this

court to the General Conference. Rev. Mr. Graham said appeal ought also to be made from the Court of Appeal to the

General Conference.

The clause was adopted. Recommending that this special committee shall meet at the call of the President, or of the Vice-President of the General Conference, and when called together seven members shall form a quorum, a majority of whom shall be competent to render judgment in any case.carried.

Recommending that appeal may be made to the Special Committee against any decision on points of law by an annual conference, and if the appeal is sustained the action of the conference against which appeal is made, shall not be enforced .-- Carried.

Recommending that notices of appeals shall be sent to the President of the General Conference, and all Presidents of annual confer ences against whom appeal is laid, shall furnish, as far as can be, all the documentary and other evidence that the special committee may require.-Carried.

Recommending that ministers who with-

is the support and enlargement of the French, Foreign and other missions, which are carried on under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Canada.

11. Meaning.-Every person paying annually the sum of four dollars and upwards, and every person collecting annually ton dollars and upwards for this Society shall be deemed a member, and entitled to a copy of the Annual Conference Report, and every person paying annually \$25 or collecting \$40 or upwards shall also be entitled to a copy of the General Report.

IV. AUXILIARY AND BRANCH SOCITIES .-The Methodist Missionary Societies within the bounds of any annual conference shall collectively be entitled the Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Conference, and severally shall be entitled branch societies of such Auxiliary Missionary Societies formed in our Sunday schools shall be entitled Juvenile Branches of the Conference Auxiliary.

V. TREASURERS .- 1st, Each annual con ference may appoint a Treasurer, through whom all remittances to or from the head office shall be sent. In case any annual conference does not made such an appointment then all remittances to and from the head office shall be made through the chairmen of districts in such conference. 2nd. The superintendent of a circuit or mission shall be treasurer of the branch societies on his circuit or mission.

VI. REMITTANCES .- The money raised on any circuit or mission shall be transmitted as soon as collected to the Conference Treasurer (or to the chairman of the district if there be no Conference Treasurer,) deducting only what has been disbursed for incidental and local expenses, and the Conference Treasurer or chairman shall in turn remit promptly to

the general treasurer all moneys received, the annual conference may designate. -Lost deducting only the necessary incidental expenses.

VII. CIRCUIT LISTS .- The superintendent of each circuit or mission shall prepare annually not later than the first day of the annual district meeting, a list of all subscribers of two dollars and upwards-also the aggregate of all collections and sums under two dollars-such lists to be sent without delay to the Conference Treasurer or chairman, who shall forward them to the missions rooms with a statement of the gross receipts, local

disbursements and remittances. VIII. CENTRAL BOARD .- 1st. There shall be a Central Missionary Board for the management of the Missionary Fund, which meet annually at such time and place as it may appoint. 2nd. The Board shall be composed of the President of the General Conference, the officers of the Missionary Society, one minister to be chosen annually by each annual conference, one laymen to be chosen annually by the laymen of each Conference Mission-Committee, and six other persons, oneary half of whom shall be laymen, to be appointed by the General Conference, and to continue in office for four years. 3rd. The duties of this Board shall be to review the missionary work, and apportion the funds committed to them to the respective conferences according to the necessities of the various departments of the work; also to make the necessary appropriations to the various mission districts. 4th. Vacancies occurring among Conference representatives may be filled by the Executive Committee of the Conference affected, and vacancies occurring among those appointed by the General Conference may be filled by the Committee of Finance. 5th. In the event of the death or the disability of any of the officers of the Society, the Committee of Finance shall appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy till the next meeting of the Central Board, when such appointment may be confirmed or chang-

(Continued on fourth page.)



THE WESLEYAN.

ELECTIONS OF EDITORS AND BOOK STEWARDS.

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Rev. Mr. Huestis moved that the editors, book stewards, missionary secretaries, and other de-partmental officers be elected by open nomination and ballot .- Carried.

FOR BOOK STEWARD .- Mr. Nixon minated destroy the itinerant system. Rev. W. Briggs; Dr. S. D. Rice nominated Dr. S. Rose; Rev. W. Williams nominated Rev. Jas. Gray; Mr. Wilson nominated Rev. John N. Lake. While the ballot was proceeding, Rev. Mr. thought he should stay in a city let him go off to Willoughby introduced Rev. Dr. Jaques and Rev. some town, or village, where other people could get the benefit of his preaching part of the time.

Mr. Brown as honored representatives of the Me-thodist Episcopal Church of Canada. The President briefly welcomed them in the name of the Conference, the members all rising.

horse and wagon to be drives through it. All the arguments that could be brought in favor of It was agreed to hear those gentlemen on Mon-day morning next at 11 o'clock. extending the time to five years, could be brought The first ballot for book steward resulted as in favor of six years, or ten years, or an indefinite follows :-- Whole number of votes cast 162; necesperiod.

sary to a choice 82; for Rev. Mr. Gray, 11; for Rev. Mr. Sutherland was satisfied for the timea change had not come yet. There was no evidence Rev. Mr. Briggs, 73; Dr. Rose, 70. of a general desire to extend the time. Such a The second ballot resulted as follows :-- Whole

number of votes cast, 170; necessary to a choice, 86; Dr. Rose received 76, and Rev. Mr. Briggs, change should not be made until the whole Church was permeated with the idea, and that time was certainly not yet. 96. The latter was declared elected. Rev, Mr. Hart said the entering wedge, which which had been spoken of, was entered long ago Rev. Mr. Briggs, being called upon for a speech

thanked the Conference for the honor and for the confidence reposed in him. He promised to bring when the time was extended from two to three cars. He admitted that not many requests had lishment of his work, neither geniu to the accomp nor talents, but plodding industry and fidelity. He cen made for an extension of time, but that was because of the attitude of the last Conference on hoped four years hence to be able to show another successful exhibit of the operations of the Book his question, and the hopelessness of success in Room : if not he should seize hold of the great naking any request for an extension. itinerant wheel of the Church and once more enshould not the Stationing Committee have power to leave a minister a fourth year among his peo-ple, when both minister and people desire it? He o leave a minister a fourth year among his ter the ranks of the active ministry.

For Editor of the "Christian Guardian"-Rev Mr. Leroy and Judge Jones nominated Rev. Mr Dewart, and Dr. Sanderson nominated Pev. Mr. Sutherland. Result of the ballot-for Mr. Dewart, 132 votes, for Mr. Sutherland, 33 votes. Rev. Mr. Dewart thanked the Conference and

pect to the young people the present system was very objectionable. The Methodist Church was promised to do his work in the future as he had in the past, faithfully, impartially and earnestly. He being out-distanced by other churches in the powasked a continuance of the sympathy and co-perer of interesting the young people and draw them ation of the delegates. into the Church.

For Book Steward of the Eastern section-The nominations were Rev. W. H. Heartz, Rev. J. G. Angwin, Rev. A. W. Nicolson. The first bal-lot resulted as follows:—Whole number of votes cast 149; necessary to a choice 75; Angwin, 36; Nicolson' 42; Heartz, 71; no election. The second ballot resulted as follows :- Whole number of votes cast 165; necessary to a choice 83; Angwin, 3; Nicolson, 23; Heartz, 139. The latter was declared elected.

eloquent than those of other churches, but the Rev. Mr. Heartz thanked the Conference for tinerant system gave their preaching a perennial electing him to the position. He had been nomifreshness and attractiveness that no church could nated against his earnest remonstrance, and whilst boast of. nitherto he had been disposed to yield to the wish-Mr. Kenny said there were some cases which es of his brethren, he must now request permission demanded some little freedom, which the present to consider the matter until Monday morning. system would not admit of.

For Editor of the WESLEYAN-The nominations were : Rev. T. Watson Smith, historian of "Meth odism in Eastern British America," Rev. D. D. Currie, and Rev. A. W. Nicolson. The first ballot resulted as follows;-Whole number of votes cast 158; necessary to a choice,80; Smith 30; Curry, 50; Nicolson, 78.

A second ballot was taken with this result :-Whole number of votes cast, 155; necessary to a pealing the old law and extending the time. choice, 80; Smith, 10; Currie, 50; Nicolson, 95. The latter was declared elected.

liarly one affecting the laity. There were over three thousand congregations in the Church, and Rev. Mr. Nicolson thanked his brethrem for their kindness and confidence in him. He never from all that number only six memorials had had sought the position, and if he had consulted his wishes would never have accepted either the of the church were loyal to the itinerancy as well as to the doctrines or the Methodist Church, and position of book steward or editor, as he was far happier in the sphere of a Methodist minister. When he took charge of the paper five years ago, it had a circulation of 2,400, but at no time since had it had a circulation of less than 3000.

Rev. Mr. Harper said that it was advisable to REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ITINextend the time; some ministers had been preven-ted coming into the church on account of this cast-iron rule. He was in favor of extending the

one place the better acquainted he would become

how to acquire an influence over them In res-

Mr. Kennedy said that as far as the people were

concerned they were not in favor of a change. The success of Methodism under the present sys-

tem was a guarantee of its excellency, and justifi-ed them in retaining it still longer. Every depar-ture from the present system tended to weaken

the connexional bonds. The extension of time

would weaken those bonds. He did not claim

that Methodist preachers were any better or more

Mr. Norris supported the finding of the Com-

port that the following papers have been referred ime to a fourth or fifth year when desired. Rev. Mr. Wakefield opposed this change, as to them, viz :likely to prove the entering wedge which would

1. A memorial from the Halifax District, Nova Scotia Conference, desiring the General Confer-ence to declare definitely the basis of membership Dr. Williams favoured the finding of the Committee. The present system worked very well. If there was some man of remarkable talent who in our church.

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2. A resolution of the Rev. L. Hooker, of the Montreal Conference, referring to ministers who consider it detrimental to the interests of the church to enforce the discipline concerning atten-Dr Fowler said the proposed opening in the itinerant system was large enough to allow a dance at class meetings, and requesting the General Conference to declare what course should be pursued in the case.

Your Committee having carefully considered these papers, and have given their most earnest and prayerful attention to the general subject to which they refer, do not find any sufficient reason to warrant them in recommending any legislation, either on the subject of class meetings, or class meeting attendance.

From the evidence which has been brought be-fore them, they cannot resist the conviction that in some localities, at least, the spiritual interests of individual souls, and the efficiency of the church, as a soul-saving institution, have suffered much from the irregular attendance of some upon this means of grace, and its habitual neglect by others; but they are of opinion that these evils cannot be removed by mending our rules, but by keeping them. What we want is not new machinery but a more faithful and conscientious use of that which we already possess. What is needed to make the class meeting even a more powerful instrument of usefulness than it has ever yet been, is not, in the opinion of your Committee, the could see no possible harm as likely to result adoption of any new rules, or the alteration of therefrom. The longer a minister remained in any rule now existing, but greater fidelity on the part of pastors and leaders, and a deeper spirit of with the circumstances of individuals and know consecration on the part of the members of the church.

It was moved in amendment by Rev. W. R. Parker, M. A., and seconded by A. McRoberts, Esq., that inasmuch as the "class meeting" is not specifically named in section 6, page 12, of the discipline in the summary of ordinances, attendance upon which " is expected " of all who desire to continue in our church; and, moreover, inasmuch as it is found impracticable to proceed to the extreme act of excluding from membership for non-attendance upon "class meeting," as enjoin-ed upon page 22, answers 1 and 2, in the discipline, without severing from their chosen and cherished spiritual home, and sacrificing to the Methodist Church many whose constitutional and conscientious difficulties prelude such attendance, but whose Christian character, as evidenced by a

godly conversation and conduct, and by the use of the other means of grace, is such as to establish beyond question their eligibility for membership in the Church of Christ by the test significantly pronounced by our Lord Himself, "By their fruits ve shall know them :

nittee. Look at the subject from whatever point they would, this was class legislation. No one Be it therefore enacted, That question 3, and answers 1 and 2, pages 21 and 22, be left out of the revised editions of the discipline, and thus atwas asking for this change except a few ministers in cities. [Hear, hear.] If the people were asked for their opinion, the President's table would the revised entries of the discipline, and this at tendance upon the "class meeting" be regarded as it is with the prayer-meeting, the expression of a desire "to flee from the wrach to come,' and to "perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord," rather groan with petitions against the change. It was a city church that had been the most active in re-Mr. E. Coatsworth said this matter was pecuthan the evidence of meetness for connection and communion with the Church of God.

In amendment to this amendment it was moved by Rev. H. F. Bland and seconded by Hon. Judge come up asking for a change. The lay element Jones.

1. That the class-meeting shall be retained as an institution of the church, and recommended as a Christian privilege, but not enforced as a test of

But it should be remembered that we are living in times when the influence of Methodism ship. s being felt by other denominations. When Methodism arose where were the doctrines of sancti-fication and justification by faith? The class-The Committee on Class Meetings beg to remeetings and other fellowship meetings had tend-ed to draw the other churches towards us. It might be answerd, What have we to do with other churches? We have to adopt all means of saving souls which other churches have found successful.

We were also influenced by other churches. For instance, the grand old institution of camp-meetings, where were they now? They were lost, they were with the old backwoods, and now we go to the sea-side and to other places where men do congregate to hold camp-meetings. And that is the great need of the day, to get ahead of the devil, so to speak, and set up the standard where he is likely to be found. The spirit of Methodism was to adapt the methods to the changing necessities of the times, and that is what we are doing in respect to class-meetings. If we were to adopt a cast-iron rule and attempt to bind people to the meetings they would rebel, and would not come to them at all. From his experience he had found that it was utterly impracticable to apply this rule rigidly without eliminating some of our very best men and women who, from conscientious scruples or constitutional difficulties, cannot he got to atend these meetings. He would suggest that the leaders of the class meetings see their members once a week, whether they meet in class or not, and by that means be able to have some oversight of them.

Mr. McRoberts thought we should not keep on our statute book rules that could not be enforced. Those who expressed so great a veneration for the class-meeting test, did so probably because of the traditions and associations connected with it. Last evening when he heard eminent and aged Last evening when he heard eminent and aged brethren express their love for the hymn-book, he was reminded strongly of the truth of the old aged, that "love is blind." (Laughter.) It was dishonor to Methodism to have laws that such dishonor to Methodism to have laws that such yet not be able to enforce those laws. If this rule was rigorously enforced everywhere, how many churches would we have now As a matter of justice, it was wrong to compel him to conform to a condition which his conscience did not approve of, and for which, moreover, there was no Scriptural authority. It was claimed that this was a Scriptural institution, but he had never seen Since the class-meeting was not a diit proved. Since the class-meeting was not a di-vine institution, it should not be imposed upon Christian people. He maintained that men could live a Christian life and love their church and their Saviour as well if they did not attend class-meetings as when they did. He did dot de-sire to see class-meetings abolished, but only to

see attendance upon them rendered optional.

Rev. Mr. Bland said his convictions had been deepening for some years that the class-meeting attendance ought not to be enforced as a test of membership. In point of fact it could not be en-forced consistently with the membership of the Church. He was speaking some time ago to a min-ister whose Church contained about 100 members, of whom only 40 attended class-meeting. "Can't you induce the others to meet also?" he asked, "No," replied the other, " if I insist upon their attendance I shall drive them from the Church." In the English Wesleyan body not more than one half or one-third of the members attended the classes. An eminent minister of that Church, the Rev. Charles Garrett, had stated distinctly that the attendance upon class-meetings in England was no criterion of the Church's prosperity. Dr. Pope, the ex-President of that Conference, had stated similar views. When the rule cannot be enforced it rests very much upon the Superintendent to say who shall be considered as members, and one Superindent might be very strict and another very loose, and one have a rule just the reverse of his predecessor's, which necessarily leads to confusion To many consciencious minds it was painful to be put under the alternative either of breaking a rule of the Church or of suffering painful emb ment, Where laws are systematically and know-ingly broken it has a tendency to demoralize and weaken the sense of moral obligation, besides placing the whole discipline of the Church within the doubtful region of expediency. Christian fellowship, to be valuable, ought to be spontaneous. Were an attempt made to enforce tho meetings it would probably induce a feeling of repugnance many minds. It had been assumed by some that if the test were abolished the institution would die, but he had no apprehension of that kind. It would be placed upon a new basis, invigorated and re-juvenated. An institution that needed to be buttressed up to stand deserved to go down. But he had no fear of the result to the class meetings. They were not interded to drive but to attract. They derive their inspiration not from Sinai but from Pentecost. In England, where the classmeeting test of membership was retained, the num-bers had decreased 1,600 during the last year; but in the United States, where the test had been abolished, the increase of membership during the year was at the rate of 1,900 per week. He believed if Wesley were living now he would not insist upon class meetings. When some one had objected to them Wesley had stated that they were mere helps to a Christian life, and not a divine institution. Again, the class meeting as a test of membership, operated unjustly upon the young; the opinion was general that young people had no place in the class-meeting, unless they talked well and engaged in prayer, and that is where the difficulty lay. He had a painful impression that thousands of our young people were by this thing driven away from our altar into the world or into other churches. A little boy in this city who regulary meets in class omitted on one occasion to at-Upon being questioned by his father he replied, " No, father I did not go because I did not know what to say different from the weeks before.' God bless the boy ! Let the lambs follow their own instincts in worshipping God. He knew that many true Christian men had been lost to Methodism, because the class-meeting had been to them an impediment. The spirit of the age was opposed to the class-meeting test, and the spirit of the age, or of any age, was something which no religious leader could ignore. We see that in this country and in this city. If we cannot adapt our institutions to the want of the time we cannot retain our young people; what we would propose was this,--hat every member of the Church should be iden tified with some leader as sub-pastor, who should be responsible for his moral and spiritual oversight, and the leader should see his pupil at least once a week.

tendance through the year was fourteen. The other class numbered thirty-two, and had an average attendance of twenty-eight. If he were to drop out of his whole membership of one hundred and eighty those who did not attend classes he would have to drop only fifteen. His whole experience went to prove that wherever piety was feeble in the church the attendance upon classmeeting diminished. He would present his views in the following motion :---

"That admission to the Methodist Church of Canada shall be a public acknowledgment of our ford and Saviour Jesus Christ as the only Saviour from all sin, and the expression of a desire to be thus saved, and an intention to strive earnestly to live up to this belief; and that the test of membershall be the regular attendance upon the Lord's Supper, which membership shall not be questioned so long as the life and conduct shall e in harmony with the general rules of our Church

Hon. Mr. Ferrier said his connection with the Methodist Church dated from 1824, and his earliest recollections of that connection was his experience in the class meetings. He fully approved the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Bland. He had been a class-leader for forty two years and had never been able to find that there was a divine warrant for class-meetings. Nor could he find any divine warrant for depriving men of church membership because they had not met in class. It was nothing more than a rule which Wesley had instituted, and which was of great advantage to those who continued in it. If the rule making it a test of membership were expunged, and it was made voluntary, we should have a larger attendance in Montreal than we have at this moment. As it was not a divine institution, it was not right to make it a compulsory test of membership.

rule with reference to attendance at class may, in not a few instances, prove a hindrance rather than a help by imposing on weak consciences a burden which they are not able to bear, and leading to neglect of the ordinance; therefore,

Resolved, That superintendents of churches, in onjunction with the leaders, shall have a discretionary power to admit to the ordinances and privieges, persons who give evidence of a desire to flee from wrath and to be saved from sin, although from conscientious scruples they may not attend classes.'

He said he had been startled by one of the expressions of the mover of the resolution (Mr. Kennedy), to the effect that many persons were already looking out for a loophole of escape from the Church. Had the Methodist Church already come to this, that it was a prison where, from grated windows, pining captives were looking for means of escape. He could not assent to Mr. Kennedy's position that under the head of classmeetings were to be resumed all the conditions of membership to the Church. It had been asked what would Methodism be without class-meetings That was not a fair way of stating the question under discussion. The question should be, What would Methodism be without compulsory attendance upon class-meetings ? He believed it would be very much more prosperous than it is to-day. It had been assumed that this ordinance was a aivine one. Then all the other Christian churches who had not this ordinance were neglecting an essential means of grace. It was an assumption that members of other churches failed to bear one another's burdens, and to have fellowship one with another. He would hesitate very much before bringing so serious a charge against the members of any evangelical church. It may be true that one ground of our success had been our classmeeting system, but here again the groun success was not compulsory attendance upon the elass-meeting, but the class-meeting as it had been in the past, with the rule generally ignored. A brother had said he had no difficulty with his classmeetings; well, that was probably because he had faithfully watched over the members of his church and hunted them up, and not by flaunting in their eyes the threat that, unless they attended the class meeting they would be expelled from the Church. Suppose a family in which once a week, a child is required, under threat of punishment, to tell how much he loves father and mother, and in all probability he would lose altogether the spontane impulse to manifest his love for his parents. For the Church of Christ the terms of membership were happily established by a higher authority than that of man, and it was assuming an awful responsibility to tamper with or tinker those terms of membership. It was a serious thing to take it upon ourselves to exclude from the Church brethren for causes other than those laid down in the Divine Word. If you put upon men restrictions that ought not to be put upon them you at once kindle in their hearts a desire to break away from them. If this imperative clause were removed the influence of the class meetings would be strength-ened for good, and be made a greater power for Methodism than it has ever been before. Rev. Mr. Blackstock explained the grounds upon which the Committee had decided to recommend the change. For himself he thought it was not within the power of this Conference so to alter a fundamental rule of the Chnrch, and we were bound to preserve the class meeting in its integrity. All that could be done to secure the attendance of peeple at class-meetings had been done already. According to the relations borne in the beginning by the class meeting to the church, it was impossible to recognise a person a member of the church who did not also belong to the classmeeting. He deprecated any change, or any agitation for a change. The people had nowhere asked for it, and he believed no general desire existed for a change. He was willing to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the minis-

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OCTOBER 5

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLASS MEETINGS.

The Conference took up the report of the Com mittee on Itinerancy.

Dr. Sanderson moved, seconded by Kev. Jos. Hart, that any member of Conference transferred shall continue a member of the Conference from which he was transferred until the close of the Conference Session; nevertheless, the Stationing Committee of the Conference to which he is transferred shall have authority to station him at the same time when the ministers and preachers of that Conference are stationed by such Committee.

Rev. Mr. Ryckman moved in amendment that the Transfer Committee itself shall have authori ty to take into consideration the different circumtances of the brethren, and with them fix the date on which the transfer shall take place. Rev. Mr. Ryckman's amendment was carried by a vote of 63 to 44.

Rev. Mr. Keogh moved that the Secretary of the Transfer Committee shall, immediately after as follows: the rising of the Committee, report to the secre-taries of each Conference affecting all transfers to 1855

and from such Conferences, and the date at which such transfers take place-Carried. The Secretary moved that the Committee may transfer ministers for a definite term of six out nine years, such ministers to have the right of returning at the end of the period to the Confer-

ence from which they were transferred, should they so desire. Dr. Williams asked who had a right to originate transfers. There was no provision to prevent a man being transfered with nt his knowing any-

thing about it. Every brother whom it is proposed to transfer should be notified thereof. that he may have an opportunity to state any objections he may have. Upon motion of Rev. Mr. Lathern this matter

was recommitted to the Committee to draw up the desired provisions.

The Committee had received three memorials on the composition and work of the Stationing Committee, aud in reply thereto recommended that no change be made

Rev. Dr. Fowler moved that the Stationing Committee be composed of one representative from each district, elected by the joint vote of the lay and ministerial members of the annual district meetings. He stated that he made this motion in obedience to a general desire on the part of the laity to be represented on those committees. It was better for the Conference to anticipate a request of the laymen by making this change than to wait until they demanded it themselves."

Mr. Kenny failed to see what additional privilege Dr. Fowler was going to give to the laymen that they had not already. The discipline at present allowed laymen to vote for the members of the Stationing Committee.

Mr. Kenny remarked that the ministers took more interest in this matter thanthe laymen themselves. The latter did not desire any more privileges than they already had.

Mr. Junkin moved that there shall be only one member of the Stationing Committee for each District, who shall be the chairman thereof.

Both amendments were lost, and the finding of the Committee was sustained

In respect to the time of ministerial service the Committee had received several memorials in favor of the extension of ministerial service, but after giving careful consideration thereto, and in view of all the interests of the work, the Committee deem it inexpedient to make any change.

Rev. Mr. Stafford moved that each Conforence shall station all the ministers and preachers within its limits according to existing rules, but in exceptional cases any Annual Conference shall have the power, by the majority of two-thirds of those pre-sent, to direct the Stationing Committee to extend the ministers term of service beyond three years. He explained that the existing rules were too vig. orous and frequently caused much inconvenience. ters were held as in a vice in this matter The m and the Church's regulations in this respect were of a cast iron character.

Rev. Mr. Pitcher agreed with the amendment, as the power would then be left in the hands of each Annual Conference, who could judge of the circumstances of each case. The proposition in-fringed no constitutional rule of the church, nor did it interfere with the itineracy,

Rev. Mr. Richardson moved that the Stationing Committee shall have power to extend the term to a fourth year when the official board shall request

they believed fully in the present system. He did not admit the statement that Methodists were as successful in gaining the hearts of the young as membership. ministers of other denominations. The itineran

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ter, but the same could not be said of the Congre-gationalists, the Presbyterians, or the Baptists, all of whom had vacant congregations that could not be provided for.

Rev. Mr. Bland supported the recommendation of the Committee. He had observed that other denominations, who had a settled pastorate, were ooking towards the itinerancy.

The vote was taken, and both amendments were ost, the recommendation of the Committee being adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERNA-NUATION FUND. Rev. Dr. Sanderson read the report of the Com-mittee on the Superannuation Fund, from which

these facts are gleaned : The invested capital of the Fund at the present

time is \$54,790,91. During the last four years the annual income from each Conference has been

1876. 1877. 1878. \$7493 \$7862 London \$7146 \$8839 oronto 7738 7970 8206 8417 5453 5819 5526 Montreal 5730 During the past four years 96 ministers and 51 widows received aid from the Fund, divided by Conferences as follows : London, 47 ministers and 19 widows; Toronto, 39 ministers and 22 widows; Montreal. 10 ministers and 10 widows; being an aggregate of 147 recipients. It has been a cause

of deep regret that during each of the past four years superannuated ministers and widows had not been paid the full amount of their legitimate claims, the reduction being so large in some cases as to cause a painful embarassment to the claim-

ants. The following is a list of the principal investments of the Fund : Metropolitan Church, Toron-to, \$1000; John Macdonald, Toronto, \$5000; Toronto Debentures, \$2190; Elm Street Church, Toronto, \$2300; Victoria College, \$7000; Barrie Church, \$2000; Woodgreen Church, Toronto, \$2000; Book-room Ioan, \$9167; Dominion Bank

Deposit, \$1324; commutation account, \$2000. The \$5000 in the hands of Mr. John Macdonald was a sum subscribed by that gentleman, who found it more convenient to pay interest on it until it should be needed. The loans to the Victoria College and to the Barrie Church were drawing eight per cent. interest.

The report was received. The Committee recommend that five per cent of the income be retained, as at present, to be applied to the capital, and that the annual subscriptions of

ministers in the future be \$12 instead of \$10. Rev. T. G. Williams moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Hansford, that the annual subscription of the ministers and preachers in the active work shall not be less than \$10, and that five per cent of the regular income of the fund shall be added annually to the invested capital only when ten-twelfths of the claims of each claimant have been paid.

Mr. McRoberts said they were at the present time giving two-thirds of the Endowment Fund to claimants, and were only keeping one-third for future claimants. He thought the ministers were not prudent in desiring to decrease their annual contributions to the General Fund.

Rev. Mr. Keogh moved in amendment that five per cent. for investment be taken from that part only of the income which comes from minist subscriptions.

Rev. Mr. Bond was opposed to an increase in the annual payments of ministers. There were many young ministers now in the work who received not more than \$300 or \$400 a year, and with three or four children, who, in some cases, he was sorry to say, had not blead enough to eat. The claimants on the Fund might suffer embar-ressment from not receiving all their claims, but

they did not suffer so much as missionaries and others who had to contribute to that Fund. He moved that the matter remain as at present.

Mr. Keogh's amendment was put and lest, and Mr. Bond's amendment was carried. Rev. Dr. Pickard thought it was hardly fair to apply missionary money to the payment of super-annuated ministers. That money was contributed by the eastern Churches as well as the western, and should not be applied to meet engagements contracted previous to the union, and with which

the castern people had nothing to do. An animated debate took place on this subject n which Prof. Burwash and Rev. Messrs. Sprague Heustis, Po:ts and Sutherland took part. The Conference adjourned at 10.20.

2. That conformity to our General Rules shall system gave to every Methodist Church its minis be the condition of church membership, and that questions 3 and 4, in pages 21 and 22, relating to the class meeting whall be expunged.

2. That correspondence of the church, whether he meet in class or not, shall be connected with some leader, who shall be responsible for his mor-al and spiritual oversight.

Mr. Waring Kennedv, Toronto, moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee. He said he regretted that the matter had been brought up for discussion in this Conference. It would create an unsettled feeling throughout the whole connexion. Many just now who were kept under the watchful eye of their leader were looking for-ward for a loophole of escape, and even discussion upon this subject would have an injurious effect upon their mind. He considered the class meet-ings as a state of fellowship between the members of the church. Suppose a man gave evidence of a desire to be saved; if he voluntarily withheld himself from the church's fellowship he could not be considered a member thereof. He regarded the class-meeting in its collective capacity as being the Methodist Church. If this system were abolished it would result in the paralysis or death of the church. The class-meeting would become desert-cd and the church would collapse. Laxity in class meeting attendance had led to many things which we deplore, and we need to enforce the rules tenderly yet vigorously. If this were done. rules, tenderly yet vigorously. If this were done, some who were irregular in their attendance in class, if they found they were to be cut off, would improve in this direction. Let us bring our people up to the standard, and not lower the standard to their level and legalize a state of things which we now deplore. No doubt there were many excellent people who would not come into the church because of the class-meetings, but he believed i would be found that they were people who desired to hold the church in one hand and the world in the other. They might go to church on a Sunday evening, but they would go to the opera on a week-day evening. If attendance on class-meet-ings was not insisted on there would be danger of opening the door to admit people who should not be taken in. In most instances where classes were abandoned prayer and family devotion also gave way. There was a numerous class who profess great love for Methodism, who have been baptized and was attend church services, but they were not villing to show their attachment by accepting this ordinance of the church. It was said we should

make some concession to these people in order to get them into the church. But why should the concession be all on our side and none on their side ? We must be careful and not relax the bonds of our discipline. Indeed, our Presbyterian brethren require greater care in preparation for com-munion than we would do if we should abandon the class-meeting test. If we threw open our church offices to those who refused to submit to our discipline and come into our fellowship, that would be a dark and serious day for Methodism. He became a member of a class-meeting at seven years of age and still had in his possession his first class-meeting ticket. He had ever since followed these meetings assidiously, and words could not express how dear to his heart they were and how

greatly he had been strengthened spiritually and built up in grace by them. He earnestly hoped this Conference would not lay its hand upon this precious means of grace, and he would say to them.-

Woodman, spare that tree, Touch not a single bough, In youth it sheltered me, And I'll protect it now.

(Applause.) Mr. Lathern seconded Mr. Kennedy's motion to adopt the Report of the Committee.

Rev. Mr. Parker endorsed most of the utterances of Mr. Kennedy. At the same time he thought the present system could be much im-proved to the great benefit of the church. He only sought in his amendment to rende the class-meet ing institution more useful, but not to abolish i ing was to keep together, not the Methodist Church, but a society established in connection with the Methodist Church. At first it existed as a kind of guild within the church and not as the courch itself. When the society became the church then the eircumstances altered, and the provision of the discipling should have been altered too. He regarded it as utterly impracticable for us to enforce the rule without excluding from membership some of our very best men. The condition which our Lord himself laid down was simply this: "By their fruits ye shall know them." It had been said that we were taking down the fence and making the tests for member-

Rev. Mr. Richardson said that in Wesley's time if a man did not attend the class-meeting he was not excluded from church membership, but to-day, according to our rules, we unchurch him, and he is obliged to go somewhere else. He was in favor of Mr. Bland's amendment.

Mr. Washington said the action of this Conference would be watched with intense tnterest by the Methodist people. He believed that all that was wanted was for the ministers to take more interest in the class-meetings and make them more interesting and attractive. If the alternative was squarely placed before the people of attending these meetings or of leaving the Church, he be-lieved they would all attend the meetings. If we relaxed the rule in this respect the consequence would be to lower the type of spirituality in the Church. He hoped the report of the Committee would be adopted, and that no change would be made materially affecting the Church.

Mr. Kenny said ne had been a member of the it above the other means of grace—the prayer meeting and the preaching of the Word. He was glad the Scriptures did not impose any particular form, and that we were left free to choose and to serve God under almost any flag. In the country parts it was impossible to enforce the class meeting law, the people had got shead of it, and in that respect they were more consistent than the law it-self As a means of self-examination the classmeeting was incomparable, and came the nearest to the institution of the family of anything we have. If the arguments which had been made in favor of revising the hymn-book were made on the class-meeting question they would be decisive. It had been said that there were certainly hymns in that book the people had outgrown, and so it was with this law, the people had outgrown it.

Rev. Mr. Jeffry's experience had been this, that where he infilled the laws of the church he had no difficulty with class meetings. In his own church he conducted two classes of young people. One class had fourteen members, and the average at-

It being now half-past five o'clock the Conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The Conterence met at three o'clock. Rev. Mr. Parker conducted devotional exercises. After the reading of the minutes, the dis-cussion of the question of Class Meetings was resumed-

Rev. Mr. Robinson, chairman of the committee on Class Meetings, addressed the Conference. He said they had been invited to have some regard for the spirit of the age? What was the spirit of the age? It was an infidel spirit, a sceptical spirit, and an irreligious spirit, and was not one for us to follow. We have two classes of laws, the common and the statute laws. The first had been created by usage and custom, and many great questions were decided by that law and not by the statute, so with the class meeting question. Because the Discipline did not exact attendance upon class-meetings, that was not a reason for saying that the long established usage in the church, was not to regulate our practice with regard to it. He took it for granted that the New Testament required spiritual fellowship, although it did not literally enjoin classmeetings. How could spiritual fellowship be obtained without class-meetings ? When he was a young man he asked an aged Christian if it was not possible for him to be saved without attending the class-meetings, No, was the answer, and that ans-wer was, under God, the means of his salvation, for it led him into the class-meeting, where he found the Lord. Thirty years ago no one ever objected to Methodist Church for fifty years. He loved the class-meeting very much, but he would not exalt whenever there was a revival there was a rushing to whenever there was a revival there was a rushing to the class-meetings. Now he regarded this as a very significant fact. The Secretary of this Conference himself had made an important statement, which was this. So long as there is spiritual life in the Church, the class-meetings will be prized. This was a great concession. Now, if class meet-

ings were so useful spiritually, why should we not render the attendance upon them obligatory? We should tell them that the Gospel requires spiritual fellowship which can only be attained through class-meetings. He would, however, consider all circumstances, and the conscientions convictions of persons, in the administration of his discipline. If the relaxations proposed by some of the amendments before the Conference were adopted, the class meetings would perish. Therefore he supported the report of the committee, and would support the class-meetings to the day of his death.



OCTOBER 5

ГНЕ WESLEYAN.

anyone proposed to abolish the class-meetings ; the question was only as to whether attendance upon them should be a compulsory condition of mem-bership. He held that it should not. The ques-tion had already been opened up in England and the United States, and he thought the discussion had shown that the strength of Christianity was against compulsory attendance. He knew of many most excellent Christians who could not, by any means be induced to enter class-meetings Many distin-guished Christians would come to them from the Church of England, and particularly from the Presbyterian Church, where it not for the class-meeting difficulty. Why should most estimable people, who were manifestly members of Christ's Kingdom, be excluded from our membership because of this ob-jection. He would therefore, expunge the regulation on the 21st page of the Discipline, requiring

attendance upon these meetings. Rev. Joseph Hart was not in favor of continuing the class-meeting as a condition of membership. It was assumed that those who took this position were opposed to class-meetings. He disclaimed any such feelings, for no one could more highly prize opposed to class-meetings. He disclaimed any such feelings, for no one could more highly prize the class-meetings as a means of grace. It was de-lichtful to commune with each other in the class-meeting he had felt so lightful to commune with each other in the class-meetings, and in its own inherent utility as a means ing, as he knew every one expected him to speak, of grace was the principal ground upon which he and his feelings became so painful that he disconsupported the class-meetings. Did the Divine head of the Church make attendance upon them a condition of membership of the church? No one could could, and no one had maintained such a po-sition. We should take away as far as possible, all human obstacles to the entry of souls into the folds of the church. We should consider each one's idiosyncrasies and temperament in relation to this question. The first and only condition we should require was a simple and sincere turning to Christ and an abondonment of sin. He dare not take the responsibility of excluding from membership any soul who desired to come in. It was said that the communiou of saints was only to be found in these meetings, but was not that communion also to be found at prayer-meetings and at the Lord's table ? No one had proposed to abolish the class-meetings.

Rev. Mr. Dewart said this question was stirring the hearts of all Methodists in all parts of the world and there was a remarkable drift in the direction of abolishing compulsory attendance. Twenty-four years ago an old minister had told him that the time would come when the Methodist Church would think differently on this subject than it did then. Mr. Wesley never laid it down that attendance at class-meetings was a condition of membership. He thought some speakers had unduly exalted these meetings as a means of grace above all others. He thought on the whole the teeing was hardly ripe for a settlement of this question by the present Conference. There were only two alternatives before them : either the abolition of the test, or the forthem: either the abolition of the test, or the for-mation of a second class of membership. The ten-dency of the times was evidently towards an aban-domnent of the test. At the same time he feared the adoption of Mr. Bland's amendment would more nearly express the position of the guests. The tables in ancient feasts were the adoption of Mr. Bland's amendment would more nearly express the position of the guests. The tables in ancient feasts were the adoption of Mr. Bland's amendment would more nearly express the position of the guests. The tables in ancient feasts were the adoption of Mr. Bland's amendment would the subscription of Mr. Bland's a prove a shock to most people, and lead them to look with distrust upon the other acts of the Conference. His final opinion was this, we should for the present endeavor to stir up the people to a more regular attendance upon the class-meetings. Rev. Ryckman was in favor of retaining the class-

idea in favor of relaxing our tests, and he was persuaded that on this question the Conterence did represent the sentiments of the Methodist people throughout the Church. We had been asked to regard the idiosyncrasies and prejudices of individuals. But these persons were the exceptions, and changing our discipline and practice of a century for the benefit of these people would be to open the door to persons whom we did not want in the Church. It had been said that some of our young people strayed away from us and went into other these statements come? Almost entirely from

class-meeting test, and that it had been so accepted by the Methodist world. We might get into the Church thousands more than we do, but if we do Church thousands more than we dc, but if we do not get them to heaven what is gained by it ? The the second states his purpose ; the third declines to come

object of the Church is not to increase its member-ship but to increase the number of Christians, John Wesley was the greatest Christian the world has 19, 20. I have bought. If the first is too full of pide in his possession to heed seen since the first ages of Christianity, and we should not esteem lightly what he had e-tablished. Christ's call, the second is too full of life's Rev. Dr. Potts valued class-meetings very highly but he had found difficultuee in administering this rule. Like other ministers, where these difficulties arose, he ignored the test. In reference to Mr. Ryc-man's remark he denied that less spirituality existed in the country than in the city. The reverse he had found to be the case. It was the pulpit of Methodism which attracted ninety-nine out of every hundred of the members into the church and not the class-meetings. He was opposed to requiring every convert to speak in these meetings. In three-fourths of the class-meetings of the country, brethren would go and look into the face of new It being now half-past five o'clock the Conference sence from supper.

adjourned (Conclusion on fourth page.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS. THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN,LUKE'S GOSPEL.

D. 29. LEESON II. THE GOSPEL FEAST; or, The call Refused. Luke 14.15.24. Oct. 13.

EXPLANATORY.

the preceding verses, and the drift of this the remaining side being left open for the access of the servants with the viands. Outside of the table couches were placed ed the guests who sat at supper with the men. While there is Son of man on earth! How much more there is room remaining. highly honored those who shall sit down with him forever in eaven!" Blessed is

he. The speaker supposed that the kingdom of God would commence with a great feast, to which none but the chosen people would be invited. He was unconscious that the Bread of Life was before him. churches, particularly the young people of our that the Bread of Life was before him, wealthier members. But from what quarter did and the kingdom already begun.

16. Unto him. Christ would teach

Μ

business. 8. "The one already rich has no desire for salvation, and the one seeking to be rich has no time for it.' I go to prove them. It was right to prove his oxen, but wrong to let his oxen carry away his privilege of salvation. 9. "Things lawful in themselves, when the heart is too much set upon them, prove fatal binderances in religion."-M. Henry. Married a wife. The hinderance of sensual pleasure and worldly association. 10. " How often earthly affections stand in the way of heavenly enjoyments." Cannot come. It is not customary for women in the Orient to accompany their husbands to public places or parties. But though a newly married wife was a sufficient excuse from war, (Deut. 24, 5) it could scarcely be offered as a reason ab-

21, 22. showed his lord. The servant

hears the message of his master to men,

and the answer of men back to his master. 11. "So God's embas=adors may go to God with their gratitude over souls won, and their sorrow over hearts hardened." Being angry. Can God be angry ? Yes, but with a just and righteous, not a passionate, indignation. His is the wrath against sin, while he feels love toward he sinner. Go out quickly. The feast must be enjoyed at once, if at all ; now is the accepted t.me, not to-morrow. 11. "He that works for God must be in haste.' Streets and lanes, To the Jews this meant that as their leaders had rejected Jesus, he had turned to the masses, the publicans and the sinners. The apostles, most of the disciples then, and nearly all the Verse 15. Them that sat at meat. From Christian Church in Judea afterward, came from the middle and lower classes parable, it may be inferred that the com- of society. So ever since, not many wise, pany at the feast was largely composed of not many mighty, have been in the ranks arranged around three sides of a square, by him who summons them to his feast. It is done. These servants make no complaint of the strange command, but instantly and unquestionably obey it. 13, endwise toward them, on which the guests " Happy are those workers for Christ who Rev. Ryckman was in favor of retaining the class-meeting as a test of membership. He had been as-tonished at the prevalence in this Conference of an taking the food from the table with his taking the food from the table with his their master !" Yet there is room. God's right hand. With him. 1. "How honor- provision of grace is vast as the needs of men. While there is one soul hungry,

> 23, 24. Highways and hedges. In the East there are multitudes of homeless beggars, who shelter themselves from the sun by day and from the dews by night under tions who were called after the Jews, yet far more readily accepted the word of life.

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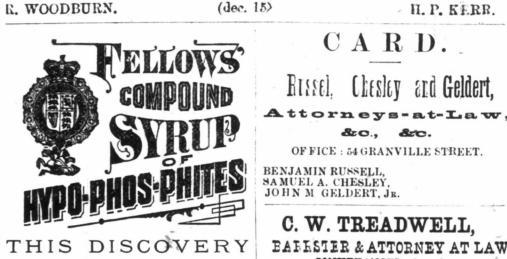
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most in danger from contact with the world. The sons, it was said, became infidels, and the daughtors became Ritualists, and we were told that in oreder to help these persons we must open our doors quently lose it. A certain man. There is wider. But would not these porsens do us more a similarity between this parable and that He could urge, persuade, exhort, but he harm than good ? Our religion would become of Matt. 22, " The marriage of the king's broader, but it would also become shallower. It son," but they are unlike in important had been said that we lost a great many members by our class-meetings. Doubtless we lost many, but did we not gain a great many too? He believed we gained far more than we lost by means of these meetings. It had been said there was no Divine warrant for class-meetings, but was there not as much warrant for them as for Sunday schools, for prayer-meetings and for the temperance test, It was impossible to apply the temperance test in cities and to exclude every one who tupples, yet who would say that we should abolish the test? The result of adopting Mr. Bland's amendment would be that it would go abroad over the country meaning, which applies to all who hear that the young convert need not attend the classmeeting unles; he liked.

Rev. Mr. Graham was not brought up in the Methodist Church, but when he entered a classmeeting he became converted. His experience was that the class-meeting was remarkably well adapted to the attainment of what the Bible reequired, When Wesley e-tablished the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. States he put class-meetings as a test of membership ; no one could deny that. The real difficulty seemed to him to be that if this rule were in all cases rigidly applied, it would exclude some persens who were Christians. But that was not a sufficient reason to abolish a rule which had proved its excellence. The question was, Is the rule wrong or the man wrong? He was in favour of retaining the rule as affording them something solid to stand upon in the midst of a general shaking. The question had not been properly brought before the Methodist people, and this Conference should pause before it enacted such a radical change in all our practice and traditions. It was no reason for the repeal of any law, whether in Churh or State, that the poople disobeyed it, and he should vote for the report of the committee and retain the

Rev. Dr. Sanderson regretted thet the discussion had one up. He was delighted to see that every-one who had spoken on this subject on either side had expressed their love for the class-meeting, but he regretted that so many had asked the Confer-ence to take a step which would only have for an ultimate result to destroy the class-meeting altogether. He could have some confidence in the man who said, "Woodman spare that tree," and who argued elequently for the retention of the classmeeting test, but he could have no confidence in the man who said "Woodman spare that tree," and who at the same time lifted his axe to cut it down. (No, no and Yes yes.) Where would be the Methodist Church to-day were it not for the classmeetings ? Where would be our converts young and old but for this means of grace? It had been said that the class-meeting test excluded some excellent men. There might be some such men who, not possessing the life of God in the heart, were anxious to become members of the church to fill official positions. But were we to break down our walls for these ? He did not think these men would be of much use in the prayer-meetings. They might go to church one evening, but they would go to dances the next evening. We had been told that camp meetings had been adapted to the times ; but what kind of camp-meetings were they? There was plenty of boating and plenty of fishing at such camp meetings, but precious few conversions. That was an unfortunate illustration of the brother who had spoken in favor of adapting the class-meetings to the times.

Rev. Dr. Rice was thankful to God for E. B. Rycman, who had spoken such noble words for the truth. We were asked to legislate for people who are not members of the Church, and not for memare not members of the Church, and mem-bers who are already in the Church, regarding the terms of their membership. He was two years in the Church before he became converted, and he only found the light after he began to attend the class meetings. The result of Mr. Bland's resolu-tion, while abolising the class-meeting test, would institute several other tests, the violation of any one | frivolous excuse, since his purchased proof which would turn a man out or Church, and the man who neglected family prayer he would be turn-ed out of the church; if he neglected the Lord's table he would be turned out of the Church. He maintained that John Wesley had established the is least afford to wait." I must needs go. Note of which would turn a man out of Church, and the

cities, from the ve y places where the church was guest that those who possessed that privilege which he had just called " blessed ' did not appreciate it, and would conseparticulars, and belong to different periods of Christ's ministry. A great supper. The feast represents the blessings of the gospel dispensation. 2. " God's grace is a supper of the richest fare, the fullest enjoyment and the noblest companionship. Bade many. This refers to the invitation extended to the Jewish people, to whom the gospel was first preached ; but. as in most of the parables, there is a secondary ths call of Christ.

the gospel invitation to his fellow-men, whether preacher, lay-worker, or Sunday

School teacher, is represented by the servant. 3. "What honor God places upon men in making them his heralds of the glad tidings !" At supportime. It is customary among Orientals to send an in- agency of man. vitation to the teast in advance, and then at the hour when the supper is ready dispatch a servant with a fresh summons to the invited guests. To them that were bid.

den. As the second message is sent only to those who had previously accepted the invitation, they would have no right to plead other engagements as an excuse for absence. Come. The call to the gospel feast is, 1. Authoritative, since it comes from God. 2 Joyful, since it promises only pleasure. 3. Urgent, since it de-mands immediate action. 4. "None can taste the pleasures of the feast unless they " All things are now ready. The : come." Gospel comes at the fulness of time, when the world has been placed in complete preparation for it. 18. They all. A picture of the treatment | pid, and bring about a condition which

received from those who had been "the MAKES LIFE BEALLY ENJOYABLE. chosen people." Individuals accepted the invitation, but as a race they rejected their own long-promised Messiah. One consent. Under all the varied forms of excuse we discern one mind and one heart. To make excuse. Invited to a feast, where there is every promise of pleasure, a cordial acceptance is to be expected. 5. "The wonder is that any one invited should seek to to be excused from tasting the delights of the heavenly repast." An excuse shows an unwilling heart. A true friend will give a sufficient reason for his action, but no one with love in his heart will frame an excuse. And no excuse can be framed which will suffice to explain the neglect of salvation. The first. The excuses are alike in their source, an unwilling heart ; but there are shades of difference between them. The first represents those in whose hearts dwells the pride of life; the second, those whose time is occupied with the toil of life; the third. those whose worldly associations and affections keep them back from Christ. 8. How many and how varied are the influ ences which tend to hinder our soul's salvation." Bought a piece of ground. A

perty could wait until the morrow, while

While the twelve apostles in Jerusalem "for the successful cure of Wasting Disaccomplished but little, Paul won thoueases, the nervous system must be made sands among the Gentile nations of Asia vigorous and bealthy." and Greece, Compet. A servant could not exercise other than moral compulsion. One of the first symptoms of disease af fecting either the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, or Genital Organs, is a loss of could not force. 14. ', The ultimate denervous power. This is followed by muscision of every soul rests with itself-" cular relaxation, weakness, and emaciation There was no persuasion offered to those of all the organs which depend for health who had already excused themselves, beon involuntary muscular action, the weaker cause they showed no interest ; but these suffering first. who might plead excuses of unfitness, and

Now, as the muscles and nerves depend want of preparation for the royal feast, so much upon each other for efficient are urged and besought to come. That my house may be full. 14. " there are no strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes vacant thrones in heaven, and there will be no empty saits at the Lamb's banquet.' an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and None of those. In the end, God deals with permanently cure diseases of the above men as they in their hearts deal with him. Every soul has the solemn responsibility named organs.

17. Sent his servant. Every bearer of of choice, and even the Most High abides The inventor, acting upon these ideas, after months of experience, during which by its decision. GOLDEN TEXT: Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God. vinced that no other preparation known

Luke 14, 15. contained so potent and direct an effect upon the nervous system as his DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The free COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

A GRIEVOUS SGHOOL-SCANDAL.

and patient effort; let this be duly consi-For some weeks letters and editorials dered and acted upon, and it will be found have been appearing in Halifax papers, that hope has a sufficient inspiration, and bearing upon a sad condition of things as ambition has chosen its own goal. Youth relates to the character of the principal of is the workshop of life. If Time is to be Morris Street School. It was naturally taken by the forelock, and opportunity at expected that the WESLEYAN would take its flood, youth must not linger until years a leading and active part in the discussion. have snowed upon its raven head, and considering that there were involved inter-Care has made deep its furrows in its ests which ought to enlist genuine Methomarble brow, and the erect and stately dist symyathy. We have hitherto evaded form bends under the weight it carries; the subject for several reasons :-- 1. We but erewhile the rose of health blooms preferred to let what we regarded as the upon the cheek, and the leaping pulse tribunal of justice-the school-board-debeats with vigorous, buoyant life, the cide the case upon its own merits, without effort must be made and the work begun. outside pressure. 2-We hesitated to give ' The dew of youth" must be the sweat of more publicity than was necessary to cirindustry. cumstances with which were associated As if expectant of an abundant harvest the name of a young lady whose religious

from this virgin soil, the Holy Scriptures antecedents had rendered her more than are specially mindful of the young, proordinarily an object of interest to us, and viding for their instruction in the old whom we knew to be specially sensitive economy, and giving them a prominent to public criticism. 3. We had regard place in the new. And is it not a signififor the person chiefly implicated-a man cant fact that one book-the Book of Proof great repute as an eductionist, presumverbs-is almost entirely devoted to care ably of some refinement, and the head of and counsels for the young? The church a large family. The action of the Schoolwill do well to emulate so good an examboard, however, with the attitude of the ple. Amidst the magnitude of its work offending party, have completely dispensand the multiplicity of its various entered with our objections, and seem to chalprises it is very possible to overlook the lenge the freest discussion of what now importance of this department of its mis-

sion. Our Sabbath Schools, indispensable Seven years ago, during our pastoral as they are, and noble as is the service connection with the Windsor Circuit, Miss they are accomplishing, are inadequate. McCullough, then a young girl of modest Christian Associations, helpful as they are and quiet demeanour, sought admission in promoting the interests of our young to the membership of the Methodist men, do not fully meet the requirements During her residence in Windof the case. Over and above all these and sor, and subsequently in Halifax, this similar institutions, there must be a vigilyoung lady has retained a high place in ant and personal care for our youth. the public regard, so far as her character Youth is the gate to the city of life, and and talents had come under observation. must be guarded with a sleepless, anxious By faithful, self-denying study and applivigilance. cation she reached a most respectable pos-In view of the special requirement and ition, as Vice-principal in the Morris Street

peculiar dangers of our young men, it will not be thought presumption if we address ourselves in this, and a few succeeding ssues of our paper to them. To impearl a thought in their mind or to awaken an emotion, will be our only aim

Then, we are remined of a wise utter-

are golden fields to reap, and new seas to have been set up at a cost which only printers can understand. Still, the sacrinavigate; and vast untrodden regions to fice has been made in order that a very explore; let them know that they are the important Conference might be presented architects of their own characters, and the to our readers in fair outline. The debates were exceedingly able, on the Class meetalmoners of their own fortunes; let them ing, Hymn Book and Itinerancy, particuknow that success in life is not the child larly. And we have the satisfaction of of chance but rather the fruits of personal knowing that our columns have contained at least the substance of the arguments expressed.

> We have to thank sincerely the brethren of the Press who have said kind things in regard to the Editor of this paper, in view of his prospective retirement trom office. Journalistic work, pursued by us at a great disadvantage very often, has had its measure ef enjoyment. Probably, had we possessed, even for a brief period, uninterrupted and unlimited command of grown to us more comely and attractive, As it was, editorial work will carry to our mind associations of weariness, and the memories of an ideal we were prevented from attaining to. Of all who are engaged in honorable journalism, we will ever think with the respect due to the true rulers of

society-the umpires of humanity.

Rev. Wm. Somerville, (Reformed Presbyterian), died at his residence, Somerset, King's Co., N. S., last Saturday. Mr. S. was much esteemed by all who knew him intimately. He was a scholar, an able divine, a scrupulously conscientious christian, and exceedingly companionable.

In our reports of General Conference preceedings, taken principally from the Montreal "Witness," a slight confusion of names occurred in one or two instances. The names of Mr. Heartz and Mr. Hart particularly, were transposed awkwardly sometimes. The former was reported as favoring the establishment of branch book-rooms in the East; -a speech which ought to have been credited to Mr. Hart.

Up to this time our columns have not even recorded the result of the political elections. We were anxious that all feeling should tone down without any expression on our part. The air has been full of the change which has ensued in the preponderance of parties-the conservatives having now a great majority-and it would be presumption on our part to imagine that we can tell our readers anything they do not know of the recent elections. But we may be allowed to give a word of counsel after the battle. It is, that Christians who may have been divided

in sentiment, should now close up their ranks for a steady, compact advancement in good and earnest service for the Lord Jesus Christ. It would be lamentable if our service to the state, instead of aiding, weaken our terests of the church. Let us now try here what the same energy used in politics can accomplish for morality and religion.

that where an appropriation is made by the Central and reject a young man because he did not come Board to any particular department of the work, up to a certain standard. the Annual Conference Committee shall not be at liberty to divert any part of the grant to any other department.—Carried. ments

On motion, the matter relating to the Bermudas was taken up, the committee reporting that the Bermuda mission be detached from the Nova Scotia Conference, and be connected with the Toronto Conference.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Bermuda, in referring to the amendment of Rev. Mr. Hart, that Bermuda be attached to the Toronto Conference, stated that there were two reasons why Bermuda should be part of the mission fields of the Nova Scotia Conference; First, because the cost of sending ministers from Nova Scotia to Bermuda was less than that from Toronto to Bermuda; and, secondly, because the people would rather belong to the

Nova Scotia Conference. After some further discussion it was decided that the Bermudas remain with the Nova Scotia Con-

AFTERNOON

The Conference opened at 2 o'clock, the Presi-dent in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Nelles led in an editor's privilege, the pen would have prayer, after which the minutes of the morning session were read and confirmed.

The name of the Rev. Dr. Taylor was added to the deputation who shall present the Conference address to the Marquis of Lorne.

The report of the Committee on Discipline was then read, after which Rev. Dr. Rice read a resolution wherein he stated that it was desirable that the Conference should devise some means by which the duties of the President should be lightened.

Hon. Mr Ferrier said that it was quite evident that assistance must be rendered the President in order to allow him to devote his time to the visiting of the different circuits, and to attending to his other manifold duties.

After some discussion among the ministers as to what amount of assistance the President required, he, the President, was called upon to explain what

assistance he needed. Dr. Douglas then stated that if he must explain he must, although he felt that it placed him in a most embarrassing position. Those who are acquainted with his antecedents will know that he had been doing his work to the best of his ability. The grind of daily college life had worn him down more than any work on the circuit. The thought that there had been a piling on of the "agonies," and what with the watching of committees, cuits as well as his regular college duties had en-tirely worn him out. He thought that if an assistant was given him, one who could teach Greek, Latin, Grammar, &c., this would relieve his assistant, Rev. Er. Shaw, and so allow him to attend to the heavier parts of his duties. Last year he had travelled 20,000 miles in visiting circuits and delivering lectures although he never got one cop per for his lectures. He then left it to the Conference to provide him with the necessary assistance. Dr. Potts said it was quite clear to him that the Conference must appropriate a sum of money to

pay the expenses of some tutor to take hold of the daily duties of the President. Dr. Ryerson said he thought that all assistance possible should be given to the President, and as to the amount to be expended it would be safe to leave it to the judgment of the President himself. Dr. Potts-You must not leave it to the President as he is so " stingy" he would stint himself. (Laughter.)

A small committee was then elected, to arrange

the amount of appropriations required. Rev. C. Jost, M.A., read the report of the committee on the course of study for candidates for the French work; the report was adopted. It was also resolved that candidates for the ministry, who are graduates of any university, shall be allowed one year on their term of probation.

A good deal of discussion was had on the subject of examination of students, their course of A succession of events rapidly following study, and also upon the intellectual attainments

OCTOBER 5

Dr. Green gave expression to the same

Dr. Williams felt that this was a very favorable time for discriminating, and raising the educa-

tional standard of the ministry. Any number of young men could be obtained, and he did not hink the standard was at all too high. Dr. Bu. wash said it was impossible to impart an

lementary education to a man after he is received into the ministry. He referred to a miner who had come on from the mines and resolved to enter the ministry. He studied hard for two years, was received into the Conference and has been successful in the work. This was merely an example of numerous other cases.

The report was adopted affecting several changes n the text books to be used.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, presented the report on the state of the church which was adopted, with an addition proposed by Dr. Williams, that the minister of each circuit send in a report to the General Conference of the extent and value of the property of the connection on his circuit. It was also resolved to transfer the circuit Vennaker from the Toronto to the Montreal Conference.

THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE. The locality of the next session of General Conerence was then discussed

Dr. Green proposed that it should be held in the entenary Church, Hamilton.

Rev. Howard Sprague moved that it should be neld in Charlottetown.

Rev. Mr. Huestis proposed Halifax.

On the vote being taken, Halifax was chosen, ut on it being announced that it would cost \$5,000 more than to hold it in a central city, the Rev. Mr. Dewart moved a reconsideration of the question, and it was resolved to hold the session in Kingston.

Mr. Currie moved that it open in the first week of September.-Carried.

DELEGATES CHOSEN

The choice of delegates to the other Conferences was then proceeded with and resulted in the following elections:—For the English Conference, Rev. Samuel Coley; for the M. E. Church of the United States, which meets in Baltimore, Rev. E. R Rykeman; for the M. E. Church South, which meets at Nashville, the Rev. Howard Spiague; for the M. E. Church of Canada, the Rev. W. S. Blackstock.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the friends who had entertained the members of the Conference, to the trustees of Dorchester street church or the use of the building, to railway and steamboat companies who have given reduced fares, to the city press for copies circulated, to the officers of the Conference for the able discharge of their duties, &c., &c., and the Conference closed with the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Rice.

The following lines were written by a poetie minister on hearing that the Conference was fin-

> The eloquence is ended; The Conference closed at last The discipline is mended; Perfection hastens fast. Prosperity is looming; The ministers depart; A better time is coming Desponding ones take heart.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

DEAR, MR. EDITOR,-This letter must begin with reference to calamity on a large scale and appalling losses of life. each other has plunged vast numbers in helpless mourning and sent a thrill of sor-

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NEWS

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Recently the Principal has been indulging in the use of strong drink, changing, as usually follows in such cases, in his treatment of his subordinates, from the annoyance of anger to that of maudlin tender. ness. Twice he insulted Miss McCullough under such circumstances. The evidence shows plainly that, had the conduct of this man been instigated by ordinary passion, no voice would dare to defend him. He was intoxicated, and on this plea he is pardoned if not justified by a few who, unfortunately for the city, have a vote in

School. Mr. Jack the Principal, it now

appears, conceived a dislike to this lady.

which took the form of petty annovances

offered from time to time, with a view it

is supposed to force her retirement, and

make way for a teacher of his own choice.

becomes a public question.

Church.

this issue. After a trial which occupied some time Mr. Jack has been reinstated in the Principalship of Morris Street School, by a vote of 5 to 4, while Miss McCullough, in iustice to herself and the community, relinquishes her situation. The Schoolboard was almost equally divided. By a tacit agreement of last year, it was understood that in all affairs governing a choice of teachers, the Roman Catholic and Protestant members of the School Board were to refrain from interfering with each other's prerogative. Yet, it was substantially by a Roman Catholic vote Mr. Jack was reinstated.

Those who imagine the case will rest here, are surely infatuated. Mr. Jack being acquitted, Miss McCullough is by inference disgraced. If the community with which the Principal has been and is now associated, can accept as the guar dian of their daughters' morals for several hours in each day, a man who has been accused of repeated, indecent attempts upon the virtue of a young lady, it will at least be made clear that the church ot which Miss McCullough is a member will not submit to an undeserved stigma upon her character.

•. 4

OUR YOUNG MEN.

That youth is the most important period in one's life is a maxim as true as it is trite. For, just as the gigantic oak sleeps within the tiny acorn, and the beautiful flower nestles inside the folds of the modest bud, so the germ of character, and the issues of destiny enwrap themselves within the years of youth. Youth is the mould in which the man is made. It is the forge of character; the school of habit; the battle-field of the soul; and its predominating influences give tone and colour to the whole of life; just as a reflected light catches and retains the hue or property of the medium through which it passes. Longfellow's familiar sentiment is as philosophical as it is simple.

" The child is father to the man."

A recognition of this important fact is esentially necessary in order to a fall improvement of the possibilities which it provement of the possibilities which it small type in several successive issues. In reference to this report it was moved by Rev. embodies. Let our youth know that there These few numbers of the WESLEYAN A. Sutherland, seconded by Rev. S. F. Huestis,

ince once addressed to Gideon, the mighty judge of Israel, an utterance which Tennyson would call one of those :---

"Jewels five words long That on the stretched forcfinger of all Time Sparkle forever."

It is an utterance worthy of being inscribed upon the living marble of the memory. "As the man is, so is his strength." That is to say, a mans' character is the measure of his potentiality and determines the quality of his influence. It is not what a man has, so much as what a man is. Possessions and endowments and accomplishments are merely the drapery of life. The man is enthroned within the temple of

the heart. The serpent may cast its skin and the chameleon can change its color, and yet each retain the same identity as before. To know a man you must see him, not as he appears in the workshop of his enterprises nor in the society of his friendships, but in the sanctum sanctorum of his inner self, sitting by the fireside of his affections, or ruminating amongst the pictured images of his own mind. The man is the sum of his thoughts and emotions. It is this that determines the measure

of his ability and is the criterion of his influence, for "as the man is, so is his strength." THE M. E. CHURCH PROTESTS.

There is much indignation among officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. They did themselves two very foolish things in the time immediately preceding the meeting of our General Conference. Their Bishop uttered sentiments which could mean only that the church he represented was the genuine Methodist body of Canada, and, by parity of reasoning, ours but a pretender; and Bish-

op Haven, in a vaporing address before their Conference, endorsed this view. Dr. Ryerson, in his opening address before the General Conference, hinted something of a body "born out of wedlock" in his allusions to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada;-hence the dismay and the eloquence of protestation which are so apparent in their organ of late. Seriously, it is about time that brothers and sisters in the Church of Christ should keep to the tenderness of the spirit of their Master. By and bye we shall, on

EDITORIAL NOTES.

traternal commanders.

both sides, be regretting this fusillade of

This week's issue contains the closing records of General Conference proceedings. Our readers will have noticed that our reports have been very full, They will scarcely appreciate, however, the expense involved in giving so much close, small type in several successive issues.

"The Feast of St. Anne," a book of Poems, just issued in Halifax, from the pen of P. S. Hamilton, will have more extended notice.

The History of Methodism in the Eastern Provinces is to have a more extended record than the two volumes at first intended. The subject grows on the hands of the historian. both in interest and volume. In any case, we shall have a gladsome outcome from all his toil.

GENERAL CONFERENCE (Continued from first page.)

ed pending the meeting of the next General Conference. The following addition was proposed by Rev. Dr. Williams, which was ordered to be incorporated with this section, that the committees of Finance and Consultation should have authority to fill the vacancy until the General Conference meet.

IX. COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.-A committee to be called the committee of Finance and Consultation shall be annually appointed by the Central Board, consisting of the President of the General Conference, the officers of the Missionary Society, and twelve other members, six ministers and six laymen, the majority of whom shall be members of the Central Board, who shall provide during the interval of the sessions of said Board for any exigencies that may arise. All the proceedings of said committee shall be entered in a minute book and reported to the Central Board at its next annual meeting.

X. ANNUAL MEETING.-An annual public meeting of the members and friends of this Society shall be held at the time and place appointed by the Central Board connected with such religious service as may be deemd expedieut-

XI. GENERAL OFFICERS AND THEIR DUries.-1st. The general secretaries shall, previous to each Financial District Meeting, furnish each Chairman of a District with a schedule, to be filled up by said chairman at the Financial District Meeting, showing the estimated income and expenditure of each mission for the support of the ministers and preachers, the amount of missionary grant recommended by the Financial District meetings, &c., &c., which schedule shall be forwarded to the General Secretaries shall prepare a tabular statement for the information of the Central Board, in order that it members may intelligently and justly apportion the funds of the Society. 3rd. It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to make themselves acquainted with the entire mission field by official correspondence and personal visitation when practicable. It shall also be the duty of the Secretaries to publish the Annual General Report of the several Annual Conferences, with a statement of their income and expenditure. 4th. In the discharge of their duties, the officers of the society shall act in harmony with the legally appointed courts and officers of the General and Annual Conterences, provided always that, in case of any emergency arising that may require prompt action in the matter of supplying any remote mission, it shall be competent for them on the recommendation to request the proper authorities of any Annual Confer-

preachers to such mission.

of probationers. The question had not been fully discussed at the time of adjournment; it was therefore resolved to finish the discussion at 7.30 p.m. During the afternoon the following votes of

H. Dewart, editor of the Christian Guardian, that the cordial thanks of this Conference are hereby presented to Rev. S. Rose, D.D., for the great in dustry, faithfulness, ability and success with which he has discharged the duties of connexional Book Steward at Toronto during upwards of 13 years, and on his retirement from that office we express our affectionate estcem for our faithful and devoted brother and our prayers for his future happinsss and usefulness.-Carried. Rev. W. C. Brown moved a similar resolution

in favor of Rev. A. W. Nicolson for the able and judicious manner in which he has discharged the duties of editor and book steward at Halifax during his term of service in the Eastern Conference, and desire to record our gratification at the growth and prosperity of the concern under his excellent management.-Carried.

Dr. Potts moved, seconded by Hon. James Ferrier, that this General Conference desires to present its most cordial thanks to the Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., the first President, and to place on record its grateful appreciation of the eminent service rendered by him to the varied interests of the Methodist Church of Canada during the past four years. We recognize his consecrated endowment as a gift to the church, and we offer our devout prayers to the Almighty God that his valuable life may be long spired to the church, of which he has been a distinguished minister, and to the country, in whose educational history he has left the ineffaceable impress of his great ability, and that the richest consolations of grace may be his perpetual heritage. This resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. The President conveyed to Dr. Ryerson in suit-

able terms the vote of the Conference, Dr. Ryerson then replied in a few words. The Committee on Missions nominated the fol-

owing persons as members of the Central Board for the next four years: Ministers-Revs. James Gray, John Shaw, H. Sprague. Laymen-Hon. James Ferrier, Montreal; J. Patterson, Toronto George H. Starr, Halifax.

The following are the names nominated by the President to act as the Special Committee of the General Conference - Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chairman, Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. Dr. Jeffers, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Dr. Pickard, Hon. James Ferrier, Hon. S. L. Shannon, Hon. W. G. Strong, Hon. Geo. Ryerson, Hon. Judge Jones, John MacDonald, Esq. The nomination was adopted by the Conference.

The Conference then adjourned. EVENING.

After the opening exercises, several resolutions of minor importance were carried. The report on the course of study read by Dr

Burwash developed considerable discussion, recommending as it did a higher standard on the candidates for admission to the ministry.

Dr. Fowler felt that there were many young men who passed the examination, who could not be regarded as successful in the work of the church, while others who were unabla to come up to the standard would have been instruments of great good in the ministry.

L. Hooper was strongly in favor of Mr. Sutherland's motion. Things are not now what they were years ago. Now schools are scattered all over the land, and the young man who could not acquire the amount of literary training required was not qualified to enter the ministry. Mr. Sparling also supported the motion. If a man wishes to be an engineer, or a lawyer, he requires to reach a standard of literary training, and he had known a young man who determined to enter any of these other departments who had failed to comply with the standard. If the Con-ference would raise the standard, young men

would aim at it and surpass it. Dr. Douglas said that when a man was taken for an engineer or lawyer, there was no question about a supernatural call, and he felt suspicious of youny men becoming their own guides, and by a system of machinery getting into the ministry, without the genuine principle in then. Young men might come recommended, and be coached by those who had the responsibility of getting them past the District meeting, and he felt there was need of search in connection with this standard. If a young man could spell correctly, and keep his tongue in harmony with the King's Eng-lish, he should not be refused on account of his ence to meet them in meeting such emergency by appointing one of the ministers or ignorance of the natural sciences or the higher branches of a literary training. He felt that they should not ignore the flowers that blush unseen, row through the country. DEATH ON THE LINE. A fortnight ago to-day a large number of people were returning from their

sojourn at the sea. The express train was crowded, and by some sad blundering, some heavy freight waggons were being shunted across the main line at the time that the passenger trai . at full speed was on its way. A terrible collision ensued, and from the shattered carriages five were taken who had been killed and about forty who were badly wounded. It is a marvel that even more did not perish in this accident, for several carriages were literally smashed into small fragments, and they were all filled with passengers. The after part of the train was much shaken. but fortunately did not leave the line, and but little harm was done in the rear, while on those nearest the engine the force of the blow fell heavily.

DEATH ON THE RIVER.

On the next Tuesday, an excursion steamer was ran into on the river, and the terrible result was the loss of about 700 of the passengers. The ill-tated boat left London for a day trip to Gravesend, Southend and Sheerness. This is a very favorite trip for Londoners, and many vessels every day during the summer are engaged in this excursion business. The day was unusually fine and mild, the rain which had prevailed for weeks had ceased, and many were thus led to take the day for a little holiday trip and a brief view of the sea. It was a day of much enjoyment to all on board, and no shadow of appraching trouble rested on them. They were mainly of the respectable middle class people of London, well-clad and comfortable in their circumstances, but without much provision for the future. A large number spent the day in Gravesend, and nearly an hundred of our Gravesend people went on board for the trip lower down the river. These came on shore about six in the evening, and about two hundred took their places on board for the shore run up to London, which had so disastrous a termination. The boat was a spacious, and well-fitted saloon passenger boat, but must have been frail and weak, unfit for so large a number of passengers, and unable to endure an extra strain. It is estimated that there must have been about 900 on board, for only about 100 were saved, and the number of bodies which have been found amounts to nearly 650. The vessel was near Woolwich, where a large party was to disembark. when a large screw steamer ran into the helpless, crowded steamer, cut her in two and in a minute or two it sank, and the overwhelming loss of life took place. All was done that was possible in the few minutes of dread alarm and agony, but vast numbers clung together and were lost. The cabins of the steamer were filled with people who had no chance of escape from their death prisons, and those who were afloat were soon drawn under, and in less than ten minutes all this dead loss had occurred. It was a terrible night, and the days that followed were filled with woe and anguish, as mourners came to identify and claim their dead.

The wide extent of this calamity cannot be told, nor the harrowing tales of bereavement. In some cases whole families are swept away. In others the greater part are lost, and widows, orphans, and

Zechariah

services in At present



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ГНЕ WESLEYAN.

unprovided and helpless ones have to be and feel encouraged to work for Jesus. would be disappointed if a man of his apcared for. Happily the deep sympathy of And though I do not flatter myself that I pearance had nothing to say worth saying. the nation has been stirred, and monet- have found a Paradise, nor do I think the As soon as you see him you make a menary relief will be abundantly provided. Orphanages and homes are open for the destitute little ones, and so far the misery me here, have done me a kindness, how-volume in his voice, a frankness in his

It has been a terrible blow to large numbers of families. More than 100 hun- a corps of willing workers, I trust the Previous to arriving on the camp-ground dred have been buried as unknown, and great Head of the Church may pour upon there are many yet reported as missing, us his blessing, and revive his work. And some of whom will not now be found, and let all the people say-Amen.

some of whom are already interred as unknown. The true cause of the accident is not yet ascertained. The inquest up to Gabarus, Sept. 25, '78. the present has been occupied with the task of identifying the dead. The testi-P.S.-Query : Do our ministers genermony is conflicting as to which vessel was ally stipulate with the Stationing Comin the wrong. There was a fearful error mittee as to what circuits they will not on one side, and the result of that error take? If one does so, another can. was sudden destruction of vast numbers of people.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

A few days later another dread calamity occurred. An explosion took place in families or young men able to earn their own living, and to assist at home. All Our annual Sabbath school Pic-nic, proach and affable out of the pulpit as he these being so suddenly cut off, it is being a union of three of our schools, came that by reason of fire and water, the workings of the pit are so much destroyed that enjoyed, while the choice viands bountitheir bodies cannot be recognized in order | fully provided, suffered from hasty con- undertook to discuss was :to receive burial in the midst of their own people and kinsfolk.

THE FERNLEY LECTURE

for 1878 delivered before the Conference at Bradford, by the Rev. G. W. Oliver, has just been published. It forms a small volume, and does not enter into much detail, or textual criticism upon its weighty and solemn theme. There are not a few important and crucial passages to which no reference is made, and some of which are only in part quoted and dwelt upon. The essay is written with very great ability, with profound reverence and an intense desire to ascertain and set forth the truth of revelation upon life and death-spiritual and eternal. The expressed intention is repeatedly set forth, " not to proclaim any hope which Christ has not proclaimed, or to threaten any penalty which Christ has not threatened." Opinions will very widely differ as to the result at which this able and thoughtful lecturer has arrived, and boldly avowed surprise and pain will doubtless be felt by many, and immense difficulty in the attempt to reconcile its teachings with the recognized standard doctrines of Wesleyan Methodism. Others will, with the learned author, claim that the opposite views are not embodied in our doctrinal and connexional

people here are all saints, indeed ; yet, I tal note to the effect that there is a man do think that the Conference, in sending you must hear. There is a clearness and

got there I found Dr. Potts was the centre was heard all voices were hushed. Books and cottages were forsaken and the seats tries to impress you more with what he

NASHWAAK CIRCUIT.-Three of our effect. Strong common-sense-in appear- were procured, and an injuest held in the Missionary Meetings have been held with ance, in style and in utterance-is what Naval Hospital when the following verdict a large colliery in Wales, and the result is a loss of 260. The extent of this calam-hand and delivered very interesting and he is yet of Irish origin and possesses to effective addresses on the grand mission a remarkable extent the best traits of bread-winners; they were either heads of theme. The financial receipts promise to character which are supposed to belong to

found that 600 are in distress, and will re- off on the 11th instant, and was a very en- the well known and popular of Dominion is effective in it, he has come to be one of quire the help of the charitable. Another joyable affair. The music and recitations ministers, for his reputation is not confined very painful aggravation of sorrow is, by the scholars were very good. Swings, to his own church but other Denominaraces and other amusements were amply tions-rejoice in his exceptional powers and usefulness. The quession which he Does the Sabbath School pay ?-This is a

of the Church was not given to the School.

sumption. A refreshment table on the occasion cleared over \$25.00 for the benepractical rather than a poetical age. Everything is criticised. The Sabbath fit of parsonage furniture, &c. Yours, L.SJ. School does not escape its slander in fact its friends encourage enquiry and they are willing to abide by a fair and impartial CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANVILLE FERRY. Sept. 30th, 1878. MR. EDITOR,-

Yours in Christian bonds,

R. O. JOHNSON.

R. O. J.

Dear Sir : The articles which apyeared over my initials in your last issue, was copied from the Annapolis Journal with a few corrections by me, and should have appeared with the foot-note that I added, which gave the necessary explanation. The way in which the article appeared we do not mean simply the hour and half laid me open to the charge of plargiarism given to the School exercises, but also the if not egotism.

time spent at committee meetings, teach-Yours, &c., H. P. D. ers' meetings and conventions. 3-Talent. I remember the time when the best talent

THE LATE T. A. S. DEWOLF, ESQ. THE EDITOR OF THE "WESLEYAN,"

tomb.

and the most cultured minds of the day. I want to show that notwithstanding all SIR,-Your readers have been informed of the death of Mr. T. A. S. DeWolf, which that it costs it is worth it. occurred [at his residence in Wolfville on

I-It is worth it because it especially pro-20th inst. They know also very generally vides for children. Children have wants brings with him as the result of his labers, the of his character and worth-his consistent intellectual, moral and social. The school College Diploma. and devoted Christian life and his activi- is designed to supply these wants. They ties in connection with the progress of re- have the same religious wants as their parents. Now everything in the School is adapted to their wants. Before the rise ligion and human advancment. They have been informed too, of his peaceful and happy death in the midst of all his of this institute sermons were preached but they were very high, and fery deep, and very dry. Now sermons must contain something for the young. True there is surviving children; who enjoyed the satis-faction of administering to his latest wants and of smoothing his passage to the not enough in them yet. The Sabbath To-day a funeral sermon was preached School preaches the Gospel to the young. in the chapel near by his residence com-II-Because it has brought into being the memorative of his useful life and his lamented death. As the Superintendent of the Circuit was absent, the duty devolved radiates all the objects upon which it the 24th year of his age. The deceased was on the Rev. Mr. Lockart of Berwick, who comes. Christian literature is the good a young man of an amiable and generous nahad been long and intimately acquainted angel of God sent to minister consolation with the deceased, and cherished towards to the children of God. Before Sabbath him the fondest recollections and the most Schools there were volumes of Christian to a stack of buckwheat straw on Thursday ardent Christian firiendship and regard. literature but they were dry heavy and The text was most appropriate-" We expensive. Few people possessed them. 'two barns and their contents. The male know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a buildliterature that has been brought into being ing of God, a house not made with hands by the Sabbath School. True much rubeternal in the heavens." It is enough to bish has crept into the School library. say that the sermon was an able and elo- Yet a great amount of winnowing has quent exposition of truth. The line of been done. More will be done. The thought will be readily suggested and and Sunday School has created the demand. need not here be recorded. One point for healthy literature and it has supplied only requires to be referred to-it is that that demand. It provides for the Schools involved in the expression "we know"— and the homes generally. The work ta-which afforded a fine opportunity of dwell. ken out of the School is often read by two ing upon the Christian experience of our or three members of the family. Who departed friend, and of the unwavering can estimate the value of this appetite? The Sunday School has also created the faith and confidence with which he condemand for a higher literature. After templated the future, and the certainty reading these books, scholars give their with which ne looked forward to the eternal inheritance of the saints, and to his attention to literature (general), to his-own personal interest in their felicity. tory and to science. There ought to be own personal interest in their felicity. two libraries in every School. One for And thus one standard bearer after anscholars-large and varied-and the other other falls from the ranks, and is lost to for teachers—special and direct. sight. But God liveth and be will see that

The local train from Truro ran off the track ed him in the face. He cried out "For God's at Richmond on the morning of the 31st. No very extensive damage was done.

On Monday morning last, about 9.30 another fatal railway accident of the most ever it may be for the people. Having a countenances and an earnestness in his lonial Raiiway. A number of men were at manner which are well-nigh irresistible. work blasting rock to make a grading for a siding between North Street depot and the shocking character occurred on the Intercosiding between North Street depot and the I read posters announcing as an attraction bridge. They had just set off a blast and one that Dr. Bidwell would take part assisted of them a man named Bernard Gorman, at . by other gentlemen. When I got there I tempted to recross the track to the scene of the blast, not noticing that a shunting engine of hope and attraction. When his voice was approaching. The people on the engine shouted to warn him, but it was too late. He was struck, knocked down and the wheels of filled. He speaks with great distinctness -not a syllable is slurred. His sentences Up or identify the ground to the distance of several over the ground to the distance of several are short and businesslike. He evidently feet. Of course death was instanteous. The remains of the unfortunate man were placed says than with how he says. His actions in the dead-house connected with the Naval are few and they speak only of his earn- Hospital in the Dockyard until a coffin could estness. There is no attempt at oratorical be procured. The services of Coroner Weeks death through accident, by a shunting engine running over his body." The deceased was

45 years of age, was a native of this Province, and lived on North Street. He leaves a wife and daughter. He was a sober, industrious man, and at the time of his death was under forman for Mr. McNeil, the contractor for the work he was engaged on.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 in shares of \$100 each, called the "Brick, Lime and Cement Company," and having its office at Hopewell, has been formed for the purpose of quarrying, manufacturing and selling Lime, Hydraulic and other Cement, Marble, Pottery, Glass, Fire and other Brick, Ties, Water and Sewer Pipes, and other articles from stone, rocks, clays, sands, with such decision. The question which I purpose to answer suggests that the Sabbath other earths and things as are incident to the attainment of those objects. School costs something. This cost may

be divided into money, time and talent. Barque "Ocean Ranger, Priddle, which sailed from Boston June 28, for Honfleur, 1-The School costs more money now than it did 20 years ago. It will cost more 20 years hence than it does now. Not merehas not since been heard from, and has been given up as lost. The O. R. registered 234 ton, was built at Biddeford, England, in ly are the running expenses of the school 1837, and hailed from London. Her cargo to be estimated but also the cost of Convenconsisted of 12,315 bushels of wheat and 10,tions, &c. But money is the least item of 591 feet lumber. cost. 2-Time-When we count the time

Balque Low Wood, (1093 tons), Capt. J. Fritz, has just made the round voyage from St. John to Belfast, Ireland, and back to N. York in sixty days.

Mr. R. W. H. Duncan, son of the Rev. R. Duncan, formerly of St. John, has just re-turned from the Belleville, Ontario, having dren in Devonshire. Now it commands the best brain power graduated with honor at the Ontario Commer-mercial College in the short space of three months and eleven days. Mr. D. is to be congratulated on his high standing, having made 95 per cent., out of a possible 100. He

The Rev. William Lawson, formerly of

sake stop the train." The cry it is said was heard, but the train could not be stopped in

time, and a whole car passed over the body of Mr. Pyne. The four wheels which went over almost severed the legs from the body, and he died iu a few minutes afterwards. The sight was shocking in the extreme. The train being stopped with all possible speed. Mr. W. Rennocks with some assistance lifted the body from the track and carried if a room in the station. Dr. Brady. President of the St. Martin's and Upham Railway, very fortunately was at the scene at the time of accident, and did everything possible to restore life. Deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. Intelligence of the sad affair was at once communicated to the relatives of the deceased.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Reports are beginning to come in from all along the shores. One account states, that

all the Labrador fleet from Greenspond are at home, most with full fares, the balance with fairly paying ones. Others are said not to have been so successful. Accounts from Labrador are to the 12th. There had been no improvements westward in the catch of codfish or herring. Shoremen are abandoning the voyage and returning home. The catch of herring up to date may be set down at 20,000 barrels. This would imply that the herring fishery of this year is a complete failure. Three fourths of the tonnage now on the coast will have to return without cargoes.

On the 13th of August 25 men landed at Little Bay from Bett's Cove, for the purpose of working the wonderful mines there. At that time not a stroke of mining had been done, not a building or wharf. Now there are 450 men there. A trainway has been built for three quarters of a mile; also houses, stores, wharves, &c. On Saturday, 21st, the steamship "Tinto" would probably sail with 1100 or 1,200 tons of No. 1 ore, quarried in five weeks. Seven blasts are said to have yielded 400 tons of ore. It is probably the richest copper mine on this continent. It lies on the surface and is near 30 feet accross the vein. It contains a large percentage of nickel which increases its value more than gold.

Last Monday week, two English sea-captains went out to try a boat's qualities, and a squall upset her in the narrows. One of them, Captain John Masters, of the vessel "Passby," was drowned. He was taken out of the water, bt was beyond recovery. The other eaptain was saved. Capt. Masters was buried the Masons in the English cemetery. Every respect was shown to him, which no doubt will be a comfort to his wife and chil-

The Reform Club hold a weekly public meeting. Last Wednesday, under the presidency of Hon. J. J. Rogerson, a most interesting and enthusiastic meeting was held. The ladies of the Temperance Union, for the first time, took the arrangement for the programme, and the success of the entertain-

ment declared their ability to provide some-

articles in our belie old controversy is	f. A new opening in	phase of an our midst.
and trouble will be	connected	with it.
Sept. 16, '78.		В,

iterature, and are not to be included as

NEWS FROM THE CIRCUITS.

GABARUS, C. B.

The revolution of the itinerant wheel brought us, this year, to Gabarus. We had a quick, though rather a rough, passage from Halifax, on board of the "Ma-tilda Hopewell," a sailing vessel, com manded by Capt. Robert Ormiston. We were all sea sick, but were kindly cared for by the noble hearted captain and his crew. Upon landing at Gabarus, we were met by a number of our people who gave us many kindly greetings, and conveyed our movables, such as trunks, boxes. &c. to the Mission House. We found in the house a supply of provisions to give us a start towards house-keeping. These were supplied by the generosity of my esteemed predecessor, Bro. Astbury, and by the thoughtfulness of our people. We immediately felt ourselves at home, and 'eel so still. One thing that contributes to this feeling, is the fact that the people speak well of almost every minister who has been here : of Brethren Astbury, Day, Clark. and so on, back to the days of Bro. Teed, whose name is still as ointment poured forth.

The Mission House presents a beautiful appearance, fronting the harbor. It is a fine, spacious building. I think better every vacated post is again filled, and that others of like fidelity and zeal carry on than the average country parsonages. It the work, till all his purposes of mercy was erected during the incumbency of are secured, and the world recovered from Bro. H. J. Clarke, to whom much credit the ruins of the Fall. is due, for his persevering efforts in providing a home for the ministers who may be stationed here. The house is tolerably well furnished, and in this respect affords a striking contrast to the one we last occupied. The people here do not believe in the minister's having to furnish the Mission House ; so a few elect ladies, among whom Mrs. Capt. John Ormiston occupied a prominent place, resolved to have a Tea Meeting to raise funds to replenish the furniture, somewhat the worse of time and wear ; and also to purchase furniture not already provided. In a few days a bountiful repast was prepared; and on the 11th Sept., a goodly company assembled to partake of the bounties provided. The proceeds of the meeting were about \$110.00, which sum expended, in addition to what is already in the house, will make it one of the best furnished country parsonages in the Conference. And though we know of one young divine, recently ordained, who, according to his own statement, stipulated with the stationing committee that they would not send him to Gabarus, yet we can assure that young gentleman that many of his brethren, quite his equals in modesty and talents, and his seniors in the work, would not feel themselves demeaned by being stationed here. We have a barn in course of building. Bro. Astbury had the frame and building materials, and money provided, before he left the circuit.

Spiritually, I think, the prospects are encouraging. We have two acceptable local preachers, Bro. Wm. Nicol and Bro. Zechariah Townsend, who conduct the services in the absence of the minister. At present I am enjoying good health, physical experience of this kind. You dren and three men from the Island.

(To be continued next week.)

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA. The young boy, Albert, son of Mr. Temple

The accident occurred in the back settlement

from Hantsport, and this young boy, aged 14

NOTES BY A PROBATIONER. Allen, of Hantsport, N. S., injured by the discharge of a gun, a little while ago, died a Continued from our last issue. few hours after from the effect of the wound.

C. D. R.

VISIT TO GRIMSBY CAMP GROUND.-DR. POTTS AND DR. BIDWELL.

Wolfville, Sep. 28, 1878.

years was driving a team with his younger We class these ministers together not brother and were carelessly carrying a loaded because of any likeness between themgun, when the contents escaped and lodged for they are essentially unlike-but because they occupied the afternoon session. ly summoned, but the boy lived only a few In appearance Dr. Potts is a typical Enghours after. lishman, Dr. Bidwell a typical Yankee. Intelligence has been received of the drown-Both are tall men. The former however ing at Melbourne, Australia, of Mr. John is of heavy build, while the latter is of a Gabriel, formerly of this city. Mr. Gabriel lighter mould. One is the picture of was one of a dozen Nova Scotians who left health. Judging from his looks you feel here for Australia several years ago. The acsafe in saying that his digestive organs cident which caused his death happened while are always in exceedingly good working he and three others were crossing a river in a condition. The other has that care worn dys-peptical look which is considered to be boat. He was well known in this city, where his mother and other relatives still live. common to cultured Americans. Dr. Potts is a large man; but is so well pro-The Government steamer Newfield, Capt. Purdy, arrived at an early hour on Saturday portioned that you do not give him credit from Sable Island. She brought Capt. Anderson, his wife, and the crew, twelve in for his full size until you measure yourself alongside of him. This performance dwarts an ordinary man. His physique of the Island, on the morning of the 22nd of contributes greatly to his popularity. July, during a strong breeze from the N. E. Without a feebler and less imposing one he would undoubtedly be a powerful man but he would not be Dr. Potts. He would lack that forcible manner and that penetrating voice which take the attention of all who hear him. His physical and ner-

vous powers never forsake him. He never gets "run down." Nay, he told the writer that his general health was so vig-orous that he was never reminded of built at Amherst in 1871. The Newfield bound from London to Philadelphia in balorous that he was never reminded of built at Amherst in 1871. The Newfield was then moving slowly, but the man had West, and made himself an Emperor, ruling stomach or liver. Few preachers have a brought as passengers four women, two chil- no time to clear himself. He could scarce- from the rising of the sun to its going down.

his bride, an English lady, arrived in St. - dent to Halifax Herald. John last week from England, having come out via New York. Mr. Lawson is at present located at Mount Stewart, P. E. I. His many friends in these Provinces will be glad to meet him and Mrs. Lawson.

A telegram to our Sussex correspondent · Albanie," who is at present in St. John, contains the melancholy announcement that most popular Christian Literature of the Mr. Frederick Smith, of Sussex, brother of age. Literature is the central sun that the late Wm. A. Smith, died of diptheria, in ture and universally esteemed.

A child of Mr Charters, Dumfries, set fire last, and the result was the destruction of To-day the Christian world is flooded by a members of the family were absent at the time attending a funeral.

> Mr. Milford McLauchlan, while coupling two flat cars together at the Railway Station, had his arm badly jammed. We are pleased to learn that no bones were broken.

> Henry Nash, who lived at Mr. Rattrav's in the Parish of Simonds, attempted to commit suicide the other day. He left the house on Tuesday morning last and did not return his clothes being wet he said he had fallen overboard. He afterwards retired, and next morning, after getting up and feeling unwell, retired to bed again. An hour or two later Mrs. Rattray looked into his room and discovered that the man had attempted to take his life by cutting his throat. Nash was rapidly driven to the city, and Dr. William Bayard stitched up the gash in the man's throat. He was afterwards sent to the Luna-

tic Avslum. St. John has still another horror. Edward Sweeney was found dead on the railroad track with his head crushed in. He may have been killed by the train; but the indications are that he was first killed and laid there aftewards. The coroner is looking into the matter. In the midst of these horrors, the St. John people have one consolation, they have coroners the necessary investigation, and if justice is not done the fault does remain with the authorities.

On Monday night last Mr. John Summers, laborer, Summerside, P. E. I., went to bed in his usual health about 11 o'clock. He awoke about an hour afterwards with a pain in his head over his left eye. The pain conin the boys shoulder, medical aid was prompt- tinued getting more and more intense until 3 o'clock in the morning, when it ended in the sufferer's death. A married woman named Mrs. Ogler, living on the Straight Shore, Portland, St. John, N.B., was found dead on the floor of her own bedroom on Thursday morning. For some time she had been in poor health, and on Thursday morning before her husband left for his work she complained of a severe headache, and was forced after getting up to return to her bed, and died soon after.

Mr. Samuel A. Pine, of the boiler works, Moncton, fell from the platform of one of the cars of the 6.45 outgoing I. C. R. train upon a rail in the Station House, and was almost number, of the Norwegian barque Emma, of instantly killed. Mr. Pyne, it appears, was Christiansand, which was lost on the east bar to leave for Moncton in the train, and at the time for its leaving the station house the conductor shouted " All on board." Mr. Pyne number, were taken off by the new life boat the order was given the train started with a in charge of the Superintendent, which was quick jerk. At this time Mr. Pyne had albrought from the main station. The vessel most reached the door of the second class soon went to pieces, and the crew saved no- car, but the sudden jerk given the car in thing but what they stood in. The Emma was instarting caused him to loose his balance, ly move one way or the other. Death star- - London Standard.

the Carmarthan street Methodist church, and thing good and interesting. Our readers are already aware that some

enterprising Trinity Bay fishermen near Ran-dom Island have lately left the "old rut." finding the fish scarce inshore, they determined to try ther fortunes in deep water. Their experiment so far has met with encouraging success. From Mr. Tilley, our esteemed friend from Random, we have learned few more particulars of these fishery operations. He tells us that the waters off the entrance of Bay Bull's Arm and Smith and Random Sounds have been the scene of their experiments. From a depth of from 3 to 5 lines (i.e., about 100 to 170 fathoms) fish had been hauled up, compared with which the in-

shore fish are mere tomcods, ten of them often making a quintal. Several boats have secured as much as 35 to 40 quintals each at one spurt." Turbot and halibut have also vielded to their attractive influence. One of the latter description of fish measured ten feet

in length; another eight. Mr. Tilley gives it as his opinion, based on the observation of many years, that the cod never quits our coasts, but merely retires in the winter season to deep water. This might well be made a subject of investigation. Some may say, ignorance here is bliss, for the knowledge that the fish never quit our shores would be until night, and when he entered the house the signal for operations eventually ending in their destruction. We do not dread this. The Frost King is, we think, too jealous of invasion of his domains to allow systematic intrusion.-Harbor Grace Chron.

On Saturday week, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, and it was discovered that a room in the house of Mr. J. English, Water St., was on fire. Owing to the active exertions of Constable Quirk and two young men, James K. Burke and Wm. Prendergast, the fire was quickly extinguished without the necessty of the Fre Brigade using water from the hy-

drant.-Advocate. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE CROWN ORNA-MENTS OF CYRUS THE GREAT.

Dr. Schliemann is not alone in his discoveries. In Galicia—unless the report is to be discredited-no less a treasure has been unearthed than the crown ornaments of Cyrus the Great. About three weeks ago, it is said. a peasant woman, while working in the fields the neighborhood of Michalkov, on the Dneister, dug up several strange pieces of metal. She took off from them the accumulated dirt of centuries, poised them, and with a genuine feminine instinct, came to the conlusion that they were pure gold.

It turned out that she was right. There were goblets, brooches or pins, adorned with the heads of dragons. a massive crown, and -most important of all-a huge staff or sceptre. So entirely free from any alloy of baser kind is the precious metal that the intrinsic value of this rare treasure-trove-for the purposes of the crucible and melting pot alone-is estimated at no less than one hundred thousand florins, or ten thousand pounds in English money. Its market value as bullion. however. is its least claim. Dr. Praglovski, of Lemburg, an archæologist whose fame is European, has, we are told, come to Part of the crew landed with difficulty in at this time was passing from the first to the the conclusion that the treasure thus unextheir own boat, and the remainder, seven in second class car, and a few seconds after pectedly unearthed is none other than a portion-the chief portion it may be-of the regalia of Cyrus the Great, who, now, as nearly as may be two thousand five hundred years ago, fell in battle againt the Massagetæ, a barbarous tribe on the shores of the Caspian, and he fell from platform upon the track after he had taken Babylon, the great city of about the centre of the station. The train the East, and Sardis, the great city of the

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WESLEYAN. ТНЕ

WESLEYAN' AL MANAC.

OCTOBER 1878. First Quarter, 3 day, 2h, 46m, Morning. Full Moon, 11 day, 4h, 40m, Morning. Last Quarter, 19 day, 2h, 55m, Morning. New Moon, 25 day, 6h, 44m, Afternoon.

6

2	Day of	SUN			MOON.					HTde Hal'x			
Date	Week.	R	ises	3 8	Sets	Ri	ses	Sc	uths		lets.		Ha
1	Thursday	6	2	5			. 37	4		8			53
2	Friday	6	3	5		1	33	5		9		11	40
3	Saturday	6	4	5	34	2	15	6		10		m	r'n
4	SUNDAY	6	5	5	32	2		7	20	11			37
5	Monday	6	7	5	30	3	15	8	7		'nn	1	50
6	Tuesday	6	8	5	28	3	35	8	49	0		3	
7	Wednesday	6	9	5	27	3	56	9	31	2		4	4
8	Thursday	6	10	5	25	4	13	10	10	3		5	
9	Friday	6	12	5	23	- 4	31	10	50	- 4	7	6	34
10	Saturday	6	13	5	21	4	50	11	31	5		7	10
iii	SUNDAY	6	14	5	19	5	10		rn	6		7	42
12	Monday	6	15	5	18	5	36	0	12	7	14	8	10
18	Tuesday	6	17	5	16	6	4	0	57	8	18	8	35
14		6	18	5	14	6	41	1	43	9	22	9	6
15	Thursday	6	19	5	12	7	26	2	33	10	25	9	36
16	Friday	6	20	5	11	8	21	3	25	11	24	0	7
17	Saturday	6	22	5	9	9	23	4	19	A	.17	10	40
18	SUNDAY	6	23	5	7	10	35,	5	14	1	5	11	21
19	Monday	6	24	5	6	11	48	6	8	1	41		11
20	Tuesday_		26	5	4	mo)'h	6	59	2	10	1	20
21	Wednesd		27	5	2	1	4	17	51	2	38	2	40
22			29	5	1	2	22	8	41	3	0	4	13
93	Friday	5	30	4	59	3	40	9	33	3	26	5	17
94	Saturday	6	31	4	58	4	59	10	25	3	51	6	9
25	SUNDAY	6	33	4	56	6	22	11	19	4	16	6	44
26	Monday	6	34	4	54	7	44	A.	17	4	50	7	38
	Tuesday		35	4	53	9	4	1	18	5	32	8	22
	Wednesday	6	37	4	51	10	17	2	20	6	23	9	7
20	Thursday	6	38	4	50	11	20	3	22	7	24	9	5.
	Friday	6	39	4	49	Λ.	.19	4	20	8	31	10	39
	Saturday			4	47	0	48	5	14	9	40	11	24

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Wallis, Horon, Hansport, Handsport, Handsport, Truro. High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-olis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 20 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 20 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 20 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 94 minutes LATER. 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.-Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the

time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WILLIE'S KNIFE.

BY MARY J. PORTER.

Willie Keating thinks that his Uncle Edward is the kindest uncle and the very best play-fellow that ever lived. And although some of the boys and girls who read this story may not agree with him in this opinion, yet certain it is that Uncle Edward is very good indeed to his tenyear-old nephew.

It would amuse you very much it you "Yes, I mean to," said Willie, " and could look on at some of the funny games I will be sure to take good care of it, for which they play together, or if you could I think that a knife like this is a very rebe with them when they are taking a walk, markable thing."-Intelligencer. or making some new toy. They have made a yacht, and a wind-mill, and an over-shot wheel, and a locomotive that goes by PARIS LETTER clock-work, and how many other things it would be hard to tell. This of course is (From an occasional Correspondent. in the hours when they had no more seri-PARIS, Sept. 6, 1878. ous work on hand. Nobody who is going to amount to anything can spend all his Since the commencement of the era of time in playing, you know. peace, seventeen years ago, the world has One afternoon in the month of May, witnessed-intermediate exhibitions notwithstanding-no less than ten horrible of the Judicial District of Arkaneas, Uncle Edward said that he would have to start the next day for a business tour wars in Turkey (?), the Crimea, India, through the Eastern States, and would be China, Italy, America, Germany, and gone, he thought, several weeks. Willie France, to say nothing of internicine looked so doleful at hearing this, that, in wars in Spain and Mexico, and hostilities order to cheer him up, Uncle Edward ask- with savage tribes all over the earth. So, ed : "What shall I bring you, Willie pay your franc at a debit de tabac ; sur- his nonor slowly and with genuine feeling when I come home ? Shall it be a dog, or render your ticket at the Porte Rapp ; take your fill of the sights and scenes of a ball, or a flying squirrel, or a pop-gun?" Willie put his hand in his pocket and the Trocadero, and the Champ de Mars; drew out a knife which had evidently seen but forbear to yield to the pleasing halits best days. One quarter of the handle | lucination that International Exhibitions was gone, the whole of one blade, and part | have anything to do with politics. If of another. The remains of this injured people want to go to war, they will set to tool were exhibited in such a comical way cutting one another's throats at apparent. that Uncle Edward began to laugh. ly the most inappropriate seasons; at understand," said he, " I'll bring you the dinner time, or during the song vacation, best knife that is to be found in the State during church time, or on Sunday, or on you. Even your ordinary clothing you the Derby Day. Cain, when his blood is will exchange for [here his honor hesitaof Massachusetts. Willie dreamed of that promise day and | up, will not stay his hand because Abel is ted, and raising his left arm, pointed to it night I doubt whether he really forgot it just finishing a beautiful model of Meso. once while his uncle was gone. And when potamia in carved cork. his uncle came home the little boy was There is a sight to be seen-included not in the least disappointed. Such a in the twenty sous admission to the Pal- but so-round and round, like a coon's ever abolished caste, and established a re- loss. wonderful pen-knife as then appeared was ace of the Champ de Mars-which, to my tail.-EDITOR'S DRAWER, IN Harper's ligion suited to the wants of all classes in St. George's, Bermuda, Aug. 12. never before seen or heard of-so Willie mind. deserves attention, since it is un-Magazine for October. thought, at any rate. In the first place deniably a rarity, literally unique, and the handle was made of mother of pearl, when it reaches its destined home at which, you know, has a beautiful lustre, Rome, will be certainly invisible to the and fine, delicate tints, and it is only the great body of European sight seers. This lining of an oyster sheel. Then there were is the "Ocurve Pie," or Monumental Lifour blades, beside a tiny file, a gimlet brary of the Immaculate Conception, and a saw. It would have delighted any manufactured by Messrs. Christofle & Co. boy, to have held that knife, and to have of the Rue de Bondy, and originally deread, as Willie did, his own name on the signed as an offering to the deceased Pope outside. Pius. IX. It has been more than three Almost any other boy, too, would have done just what Willie did—he cut his finyears in preparation, and will now, I suppose, be consigned to the pontificial keepger the very first thing. The wound was ing of Pope Leo. XIII. not serious, but as the result of it he sat The history of this Bibliotheque Monu. down quietly on the sofa, instead of runmentale is an edifying one. So long since as the year 1860, the Abbe Suè, director ning off to carve a bracket, as he had intended to do. While he stood looking at of the Seminary of St. Sulplice, conceived his treasure and wishing that his finger the idea of forming a collection of transwould stop bleeding, his uncle asked : lations in all known languages of the "Willie, do you know what those blades Bulla Ineffabilis, in which Pio Nono forare made of ?' mulated and proclaimed the dogma of the "Why, yes. They shine too much to be Immaculate Conception. By dint of iron, and so they must be steel," was Wilpious zeal and indefatigable perseverance lie's reply. he succeeded in getting together no less " And do you know what steel is ?" than a hundred and ten volumes, enriched Willie thought a minute, and then he with miniatures and illuminations on velanswered, "Why, I suppose it is a metal lum of the rarest beauty. The phenothat they find in mines, just as they do menal trophy was presented in 1867 to gold and silver, and copper and other the late Pope, who in graciously accept. things." ing it, informed the Abbe Sue that he "There you make a mistake. Steel is considered the collection as too excepiron that is hardened by combining it tionally interesting to be absorbed with charcoal.' among the innumerable treasures of Well, I know what that is any way, for the Vatician Library, and that he in-I saw men making it when we were in the tended to place the hundred and ten mountains last summer. They piled up manuscript tomes in a magnificent bookgreat heaps of wood, with holes all the case in the centre of the Salle de e'Imway down through the middle, and then maculée Conception in the Pontificial they covered the heaps with chips, and Palace-a grand hall adorned with paintleaves and sods, and set a fire to them. ings symbolical of the dogma, and the and after the wood had burned a long floor of which was a Mosaic pavement of fices, when we daily fail in offering the time it turned into charcoal.' the the time of Augustus discovered at least ? "Yes, and charcoal is carbon. You Ostia. But the Abbe Suè respectfully inwill learn about that when you study sisted that France should have the honor chemistry. Now when steel is to be made of supplying the book-case as well as the it must be done by the action of great Messrs. Christofile prepared the books. You can imagine a furnace in heat. necessary designs and undertook to manu. which there are a number of long cells, or facture the work, which had so far adtroughs. On the bottom of these is put a vanced towards completion in February, layer of charcoal about three quarters of 1877, that it was taken to Rome and exhian inch thick. On this is placed a layer bited to the late Pontiff. It was then of bars of iron, then another layer of charbrought back to France for completion. coal, and so on until the troughs are full. Imagine an enormous structure of side Three or four bars are arranged in such a way that they can be drawn out and excarved legs, carrying an avant corps form. him.-Dr. Caird.

amined by the workmen. Then the fur-nace is made completely air-tight and the and ten books, open at their most attractfire is lighted. In four days and nights ive pages, are displayed. Above this is a the furnace is at its highest heat, and two frieze richly painted with figures, and days afterward a bar is drawn out. After above this again, a dome surmounted by that, one is pulled out every two days un- a statue of the Virgin. The table legs are til the workmen find that the iron has be- of amaranth wood, richly encrusted with come sufficiently hard steel. Then the fire fillets of ebony, and with capitals and is allowed to go down, but it takes four- feet of bronze gilt. There is a lower teen days for the furnace to grow cool frieze, forming, as it were, the middle of enough to allow a man to enter and take the work, and made up by a series of out the steel. This is what is called bar escutcheons in cloisonné enamel, commemsteel and is used for making files, tableknives and forks, and a good many other kinds of hardware. Some of it is ham- erally subscribed towards the execution mered into sheer steel, which is tougher and will receive a finer edge.' "Which kind do you think my knife is

made of ?" Willie inquired.

"I suppose it is made of cast steel, because that is what the better sort of cut-tl ry is made of It is obtained by taking cuted in the ateliers of the Vatican, and bars of steel that are only partly hardened, breaking them up into small pieces, melting them, and then pouring the metal into moulds. The intense heat necessary for this operation is said to be greater than for any other manufacturing pro- Madonna. The angles of the inferior

"I wonder," said Willie, " whether the ire is as hot as it was in the furnace that he Hebrew children were thrown into by ed by that "pàtesur-pàte" process, of Nebuchadnezzar."

"Well, I don't know exactly how hot it is, but I can tell you how much the steel in that knife was heated when it was being tempered."

What does that mean ?" Willie asked. "Why, you know that the various articles that are made of steel all require different degrees of hardness. Some must These represent divers sacred and historibe very hard indeed, while others are quite cal subjects. There are likewise effigies soft. The steel is brought into a proper of Bezaleel, Mosaic-goldsmith of the soft. state by heating and then cooling it suddenly in water, or oil, or some other liquid. You know how very warm the air felt yes- left of these last named medallions are terday when the mercury in the thermo- profile portraits in camien of the founders meter stood at eighty-eight degrees. Well the blades of pen-knives are heated to remarkable work has been produced-

four hundred and seventy degrees. or until they are of a yellow color. After being tempered they must be ground and polished. But the most tedious part of making a pen-knife is putting it together.

The workman who does this must pass the knife through his hands seventy or are Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Cuneiform, eighty times. So you see that your present had quite a history before it was ready to cut your finger. I hope that you Demotic Egyptian, Coptic, Berber, Etwill use it for some more sensible purpose

after this."

No being is more void of care and reflection than the slave ; none dances more him free, give him rights and interests to guard, and he become thoughtful and ilaborious.—Irving.

> Hold yourself well in check. The weakness and inefficiency of the men and women who can not hold a tight rein over themselves in the emergencies of life are most pitiful.

How many hours of sadness and sorrow orating the names of pions individuals, have been caused by the utterance of those "who sleep with Jesus will God careless, thoughtless words ! A word bring with him." The deceased was only families and painters, that have most libunspoken, like a sword in the scabbard is ill two weeks. He was seriously affected of the work. The escutcheons are conso wise as to hold thy tongue.

nected by branches of elegantine with enamelled flowers of pinky white, recall-ing the eglantine of Sourdes, and inter-There is no affection, no habit so strong spersed among them are a number of that it can hold out in the long run against a man of talents in whom we place confidence. Something of what he says representing various scenes in the Holy always clings to us - Goethe. Land, and the churches in Santa Maria

That writer does the most who gives in Trastevere and Santa Maria Maggoric, his readers the most knowledge and takes the most ancient and the largest churches from them the least time. in Rome dedicated to the worship of the

The moral law contains in it a postulate of immortality.-Immanuel Kant. frieze are embellished with panels in

Sérves porcelain of the nue termed " If we be dead with Christ, we shall " Celadon." with figures in relief, executalso live with him." He who is born of God, and in whom God's seed remains, which Mr. Solmmiles is making such nodied that he might be born, and was born table use in England for the account of because he had died. "I am crucified Messrs. Minton. These plaques, emblawith Christ, nevertheless I live. Yet not matising the four quarters of the globe, I. but Christ liveth in me. were given by Madame la Maréchale de

The greatest coward in all the land. Mac Mahon. The superior frieze contains Is he who is afraid to stand twenty-two medallions, on a ground of For truth and right, when foes assail, precious woods in Limousin enamel. And like a sneaking dog, with tail Between his legs, runs off to hide When duty calls him to his side.

Tabernacle. and St. Eloi, patron of the orfévres of France; while to the right and a well : as one ascend -, the other descends." of and partners of the firm by which this down. Messrs Charles and Paul Christofle, Ern-

Returning to the literary portion of this astonishing macédoine of decoration. I find that emong the ancient languages into which the bull has been translated, Assyrian, Babylonian, Phonician, Persepolitan, Sanscrivt, Chinese, Aieratic, and ruscan, Celtic, Gothic Runic, Mexican, Yucatranese, and Peruvian. Among mod-Sunday Afternoon.

ern European dialects I find Tyrolese, Brogamoso, and the "Minga" of the The worlds wants more sunshine in its disposition, its charities, in its theology. Milanese, Balabrese, Græco-Albanian, and For ten thousands of the aches and pains the patois of the Va'l d' Aosta; Catalan, and irritations of men and women we re-Balearic, and the "Aldyama," or Spanish commend sunshine. It soothes better than of Andalusia written in Arabic characters; morphine. It is the best plaster for a Basque Gallego, Negroid Portuguese, wound. Breton, Waloon, Auvergnat, Ruthenian

Love, like the opening of the heavens Tcheck, Croatian, Bosnian. the native to the saints, shows for a moment even the dullest man, the possibilities of the human race. He has faith, hope and charity for another being, perhaps but a creation of his imagination; still it is a

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ΤE

In 1841 Bro. Outerbridge married Grace Davis-a most estimable lady, daughter gaily, in his intervals of labor; but make of Thomas Davis, Esq. There were given unto them as the fruit of their union six sons and two daughters. God spared our Bro. to see all his children grow up to manhood and womanhood, the youngest now being fifteen. The widowed mother, those eight children, a brother and sister, now mourn the death of father and husband, whom every member of the family most tenderly loved. But they mourn not as those without hope, but believe that thine. If thou desire to be held wise be by the intense heat of the sun to which he allowed himself to be too much exposed. During his illness he complained much of pain in his head, but none surmised that he was so near his end until a day or too before death did its work. He expressed himself to his family as being reconciled to his change, and passed away

without a struggle. May God bless and comfort the sorrowing ones and make their bereavement among the "all things worketh together for their good." WILLIAM RYAN.

St. George's, Bermuda, Sep. 12. -

EDWARD BURCHALL.

Died at his residence, St. George's Bermuda, July 16, 1877, Edward Burchall, in the 65th year of his age. Bro. Burchall was a colored man. He was born and grew up to manhood in the dark days of slavery, and was not blessed with the facilities for securing an education which are now placed within the reach of every Bermudian youth without regard to color. Early in life he was converted to God and united "Our prayers and God's mercy." says himself with the Wesleyan Methodist Bishop Hopkins, " are like two buckets in Church, and for nearly forty years his exemplary Christian walk won the respect But there is this difference; in the well, it and confidence of all who knew him. For is the full bucket that goes up; but in twenty years he was class-leader in the prayer, it is the full one that comes Church. The members of his class were most affectionately attached to him, and Faith without works is dead, and you when death took him from them, they might as well talk of a ship drifting from mourned for him as children for a father. Boston to Liverpool, as of an indolent Bro. Burchall was a man of sterling chris-Christian. There's no such thing. If I tian integrity, and no earthly considerawere a minister I'd preach every Sunday tion could induce him to deviate from from the text, "Work out your own sal- what he conscientiously believed to be vation." A good many people will be right. The writer once saw him in a most mistaken when they get to heaven. They'll trying position, where strong ties of inti-be surprised at finding themselves in a mate relationship seemed to stand in the workshop instead of in a music hall.- way of an impartial verdict ; but the keenest eye could not discover the least evidence of thought in his mind to swerve a hair's breadth from the merits of the case. Justice to all was his aim, regardless of the relations they sustained or the positions they filled. He too was a Bro. full of gratitude, who never could forget the blessings of the past. He felt that he and the race to which he belonged were greatly indebted, under God, to Wesleyan Methodism. Wesleyan Missionaries had sacrificed their lives, endured imprisonment and persecution for his race when no other church seemed to care for their souls. Conscious of the debt of gratitude due from the race to the Wesleyan Church. nothing could induce him to sever his allegiance to the Church which had brought him to God. A few years since when a this colony, claiming the allegiance of the colored people, and when many who had been brought to God in the Weslevan Church forgot the men and money sacrificed for them, and rushed to the standard of the new and untried church, Brother Burchall stood in the old paths and held his class true to the Church that had brought them to God. The inducements that carried away many had no influence battles and won the victories of his race. to live was Christ and to die was gain. He has left a sorrowing widow, who is also a devoted leader in our Church, a large fa-WM. REAN. -----MRS. ELIZA R. SMITH. Mrs. Eliza Smith, of Harris Bay, Bermuda, was called to her reward on the 7th of March at an advanced age. Under the ministry of the Rev. James Horne, of blessed memory in Bermuda, she was led to consecrate herself to the service of the Lord and to rest on the finished work of Christ for personal salvation. She at once connected herself with the Wesleyan Church of which she reof eminent piety. The fruits of this divine work in her heart were manifest in her life. When the pressing cares of a numerous family and domestic or personal illness did not interfere, she was ever found in her place in the house of God, worshipping with the assembly of his saints, or in the social means of grace, in which she ever took a deep and lively interest. Few if any could excel her in her attachment to the doctrines and simple forms of worship of the Wesleyan Church. She was in her heart of hearts a lover of Methodism, and she ever evinced a deep her home the servants of the Lord ever received a most cordial welcome and were most hospitably treated. This in the earlier days of Methodism in Bermuda was no small favour, but she had this comsome of the truest and bravest of menvine Redeemer and His work. She had a green old age-the peace of God which passeth knowledge constantly filled her heart. She was very happy, happy in the

between a proud man and an empty purse new and rival Methodism was planted in pleases another, the hortatory method upon him. He was true to God and true has charms for every ear, instruction for When death came he was ready. For him who, by offering Himself once for all, for- mily and many friends to mourn their ing to get rid of the sin and darkness in mained a faithful and consistent member their hearts instead of letting Christ come to the close of his life. She was a woman

local dialects of the Dutch Provinces, Welsh, Gælic, and Irish Erse.

est de Ribes, and Henri Bouillret.

had brought before him a convicted felon to be sentenced. The opportunity to " improve" the occasion was not to be lost, and so, after the usual demand for reason why sentence should not be pronounced, addressed the prisoner : " My poor fellow. you are about to go to the penitentiary. You are required to give up for a long term everything which the great world values : your family-and instead to take for your associates only felons like yourwhat can never have the semblance of a home; your will-and so be subject to with the index-finger of the right hand you will exchange for striped clothes, the stripes running not lengthwise, like these,

Of late years the hypothesis of the gradual and continual evolution of the universe and its parts has become the growing conviction of almost all scientific minds. The main drift of new philosophy, the central aim of scientific exertion, is to establish by means of exact investigation the reality and true order of this natural developement of things. After much anxious guess-work, in which the emotions have been profoundly implicated, we begin at last calmly and positively to desire to know how deeply our existence is interwoven with the sensible world everywhere surrounding us. We wish to know whether we are, body and mind, the veritable heirs and trustees of these stupendous achievements of ever-toiling Nature; or whether we are merely passing strangers, endowed with a principle of life otherwise sustained, with an essence of being not vitally im. plicated in the general enchainment of temporal occurrences. On all sides we are fervently striving to gain assurance of, at least, this one leading position in our mysterious fate. To whatever sources of revelation seem available, there is put in Monthly for August.

GEMS WORTH SETTING.

What ground have we for believing that we are ready to make the greatest sacri-

In order to enjoy the present it is necessary to be intent on the present. To be doing one thing and thinking of another is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life.

To enjoy a thing exclusively is commonly to exclude yourself from the true enjoyment of it.-Thoreau.

It is not the fact that a man has rich-

great advance for a man to be profoundly loving even in his imaginations.-Helps. It is not poverty so much as pretense that harasses a ruined man-the struggle -the keeping up of a bollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

In order that the pulpit may reach all classes with its influence, the preaching should be Biblical. The Bible is the only absolutely non-partisan. non-sectarian self; your home-and to take instead book in the world. Philosophical preaching reaches one class, rhetorical addresses order of men who have no sympathy with suits a third; but the pure Gospel, ex- to the Methodism which had fought the pounded with simplicity, beauty and force every mind, and inspiration for every heart. This preaching will exhibit to the world, as the model life, Jesus Christ, all ages.

Let me suppose that i am in a dark

room, and the door and shutters are closed. I ring the bell for the servant, and when she comes I say to her, "Bring me a shovel and a duster." She asks me, "What are you going to do with them ?" I reply, "I am going to shovel the darkness out of the room." "Why," she says, 'you will never get the darkness out of the room in that way; if you really want to get rid of the darkness, open the shut-ters and let the light in." Many are tryin

There is no good substitute fur wisdom, but silence is the best that has been discovered yet.

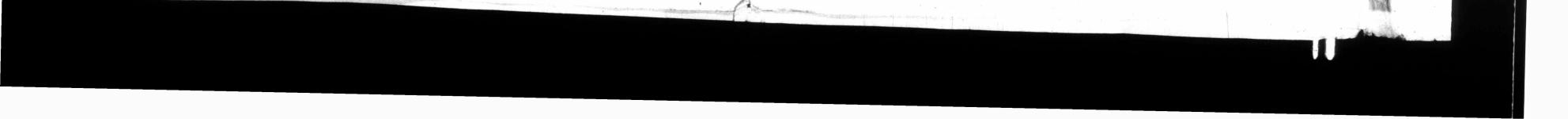
OBITUARY.

JOSEPH JOHN OUTERBRIDGE, ESQ.,

Died at his residence in Hamilton Parish, Bermuda, on the 30th August, 1878, Joseph John Outerbridge, Esq., in the 59th year of his age. Our deceased brother was the second son of Stephen and abiding interest in the Welfare of every imaginable shape this decisive ques- and Elizabeth Outerbridge. He possessed this branch of the Church of Christ. To tion: " Do we or do we not entirely belong an active and ingenious mind, which led to the actual state of things in which we him to engage extensively in business. at present find ourselves involved ?"- His chosen profession was that of a ship-Edmund Montgomery, in Popular Science builder. He built over twenty cedar vessels, among which was the largest ship ever constructed in Bermuda. As an ac- fort and satisfaction that she entertained tive business man he was well known and will be much missed in all parts of Ber- men whose entire being was laid on the muda. In 1840 Bro. Outerbridge was con- altar of an eternal consecration to our diverted to God, and joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in connection with which he lived until God called him to the sanctuary above. He was much attached to the Church of his choice, and in his conscious possession of pardoved sin and house its ministers always found a most the cleansing blood of Curist. Her last illcordial welcome. Especially did he take ness was very brief, and a long life closed a deep interest in the church at Bailey's most sweetly in the arms of Jesus. She Bay, and toward the erection of the neat was truly beloved by all who knew her, commodious Wesleyan church there, he and has left a name that will not soon be gave both time and money. For many forgotten. She rests from her labors and years he filled the offices of class-leader her works do follow her. May those of and trustee, and in his death the church her household whom she has left behind es which keeps him from the kingdom of not only lost a member of many years meet her by and by in our Father's house board shape, supported on thirty-two beaven, but the fact that the riches have standing and influence, but also a valuable of many mansions. official.

R. WASSON.

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DAVIDSON &

Endeavour to Supply their Custom-

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CRICHTON

St. John, N.B.

for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers. For full particulars send for Circulars.

WHOESALE

DRY GOODS

We are now opening from New York-

The New Metal Top Back COMB,

Silk and Pearl Dress BUTTONS.

Side Lace and Extension CORSETS,

White Shirtings, Satin Linings,

AMERICAN PRINTS !

department.

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

Meneely & Kimberly.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells.

President.

THOMAS M/ N,

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ASSETS 31st December, 1877

RESERVED FUND to Rest

A. A. STOCKTON.

Ladies' FANS

July 20th

TEMPERANCE

A BATTLE HYMN. The light of truth is breaking, On the mountain tops it gleams, Let it flash along our valleys, Let it glisten on our streams, Until all the land awakens In its flush of golden beams.

From mornings early watches Till the setting of the sun, We will never flag or falter In the work we have begun, Till the forts have all surrendered, And the victory is won.

We wield no carved weapons, And we hurl no fiery dart; But with words of love and reason We are sure to win the heart, And persuade the poor transgressor To prefer thebetter part.

Our strength is in Jehovah, Our cause is in his care, With Almighty arms to help us, We have faith to do and dare, While confiding in His promise That the Lord will answer prayer.

The above words, so appropriate to the present aspect of the temperance work, are taken from a book just issued, called " Temperance Battle Hymns."

JOSH BILLINGS ON BEER.

WHY HE BELIEVED IT WILL NOT INTOXI-CATE-HIS FAMOUS BEER TEST ACT.

I have finally come to the conclusion that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxicating.

I have been told by a German who said he had drunk it all night long, just to try the experiment, and was obliged to go home entirely sober in the morning. I we drunk it is a man drink sight complexity to the poisons, such as hendane, hemhave seen this same man drink eighteen lock, thornapple, prussic acid, deadly glasses, and if he was drunk it was in nightshade, foxglove, and poison sumach, German, and nobody could understand it. have an effect on the animal system,

kept a lager beer saloon, and could have opium or tobacco. They impair the orno object in stating what was not strictly thus.

I believe him to the full extent of my is consistency to our scientific professions ability I never drank more than three the only reason why tobacco should be glasses of lager in my life, and that made my head ontwist as the it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told it was this movement because of our deep conowing to my bile being out of place; and viction of its supreme importance, and be-I guess that it was so, for I never biled cause we deem no sacrifice too great to over was than I did when I got home that secure the reclamation of our fallen fellow nite. My wife that I was going to die, creatures. But were is the proof of our and I was afraid that I should'nt for it sincerity if we still use the pipe which seemed as the everything I had eaten in my life was coming to the surface; and I thousands who might otherwise have been believe that if my wife hadint pulled off saved? We repeat, the subject has been my boots just as she did, they would have too long neglected. It presses itself upon cum thundering up too.

lost to us forever. Of Temperance Societies in general, and of Good Templar Lodges in particular it has long been the boast, "Our mis-sion is to save." Yet how continually we lament our failure. The rejoicings in which we indulge over the thousands of drunkards reclaimed, are perpetually saddened by the remembrance of others who for a time "ran well," but who have gone back, and whose "latter end is worse than the first". But of the chief cause of failure we have been too generally unwilling to enquire. Doubtless had we made a point of investigating the details of every such case, the result would have been the discovery of many concurring or subsidiary influences, by which we should have profited greatly; but prominent among the causes of failure, we believe, would have been found the use of tobacco. Consistency to the fundamental principles of temperance requires us to abandon the pipe when we put aside the glass. Only in matters of detail do the evils arising from tobacco smoking differ from those which have their origin in drinking. In the main physiological facts the teaching applies equally to the one poison and to the other. In proportion to the pertinacity with

of our most hopeful converts have been

which we press our temperance views as being in harmony with and supported by science, do we stand condemned if we include nicotine and alcohol in one common bane. The words of Professor Hitchcock are deserving of serious thought. He says :--- "I group together alcohol. opium, and tobacco as alike to be rejected, because they agree in being poisonous in their natures. In popular language, alcohol is placed among the stimulants and opium and tobacco among the narcotics,

It is proper enuff to state that this man | scarcely to be distinguished from that of gans of digestion, and may bring on fateity, palsy, delirium and apoplexy." Nor

banished by every temperance worker. We profess to have devoted ourselves to Oct. 13 1877. our attention as a practical question. We



Middleton, Annapolis Co, N. S., or Charlotte-town, P, E. I. NOW HAVE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, THE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED RAYMOND 155 HOLLIS STREET. Sewing Machine Intercolonial Railway. being transferred (tour months ago) from Wil-1878. 1878. liam Crowe, of Halifax, to them, (excepting SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. the County of Halifax.) THE RAYMOND MACHINE ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878 TRAINS is too well known to require any puffing; and there have been some important improvements put upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best amily machine made. Will leave Halifax as follows :-At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St, John, Pictou The following arc some of the kinds kept in and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup stock by us, viz :--Singer, St. John and Points West. At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate Webster, Stations. **Empress** of India, WILL ARRIVE : At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Household, Loup, St. John and Intermediate Weed, Stations. At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Wilson A, Wanzer. Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodatiou) from Truro Champion, and Way Stations. Osborne, At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and Way Stations. Abbott, Moncton, 25th April, 1878. Royal, may4 Howe, &c., &c SECOND-HAND MACHINES taken in exchange for new ones. S. MACHINES IN PRICE FROM - - \$5 to \$ 100 **ORGANS** Superb \$340 Organs, only \$95, Pianos Retail Price by other Man-*ufacturers* \$900, only \$260. Beautiful \$650 Pianos, \$175-bran new, warranted 15 days' test trail. Other bargains wantthem introduced.**PIANOS** Agents wanted. Paper free Sewing Machine Attachments. FIRST CLASS OIL AND Needles of all kinds in Stock Agents wanted. Paper free ----Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J. All S. Machines warranted to give good satisfaction. Also importers and dealers in several 66 DOLLARS & week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co. Portland Maine. FIRST-CLASS MAKE -0F-



Oh, how sick I wuz! 14 years ago, and cannot longer afford to pass it by. From I can taste it now. I never had so much experience in so co must be classed with alcohol, as it al-

short a time. If any man should tell me that lager the members of our juvenile societies that they are not to smoke; we must teach the him: but if he shud tell me that I was'nt same lesson to the adults. The pledge drank that nite but my stummick was out should always have included the two of order, I shud ask him to state over a principles, as allies strengthening and few words how a man felt and acted when sustaining each other; and the sooner we he was set up.

ov the most natural simptume that a man perance Worker. ever had and kept sober. In the first place it was about 80 rods

from where I drank the lager beer to mi chair, 1 did not wait long enough for it to get exactly under me when I wuz going round, and I set down too soon, and missed the chair about twelve inches, and couldn't get up soon enough to take the next chair that came along, and that ain't awl my

wite sed I was as drunk as a beest, and, az I sed before, J began to spin up things freely. If lager beer is not intoxicating, it used me most almighty mean, that I know.

Still, I hardly think that lager beer is intoxicating, for I have been told so, and I am probably the only man living who ever drunk eny when his liver was not plumb. I don't want to say anything against a

harmless temperance beverage, but it ever I drink eny more, it will be with my hands tied behind and mi mouth pried open. I don't think lager beer is intoxicating,

but it I remember rite, I think it tasted to me like a glass of soap suds that a pickel had been put tew soak in.

TEMPERANCE REFORMERS AND THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

This subject has been too long neglected by temperance reformers. Never was a greater mistake made than when the use of tobacco was regarded as a matter of indifference, so long as the use of alcohol was altogether abandoned. The inconsistency which permitted the one poison while it condemned the other, undermined the strongest foundation-truth of the temperance retormation-namely, that alcohol is essentially injurious in its effects upon the human system, and therefore to be avoided. The toleration of that other poison, nicotine, was in itself a practical admission that an evil thing should not necessarily be avoided for its own sake; and hence many a man, whose love for the drink he had discontinued to use was not dead, returned to his former habits, and relapsed into the degradation of drunkenness. Nor was this by any means the whole, or even the worst of the mischief. Indirectly, total abstainers have been taught to indulge themselves in smoking as a compensation for the self-denial of teetotalism ! This has never, perhaps, been said or written in so many words; but the precept and example of many a prominent advocate of temperance has been so construed by thousands, and the

our platforms and in our literature, tobacways should have been. We are teaching

become perfectly consistent the better for If I warn't drunk, that nite, I had some the cause we protess to serve.-The Tem-

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer house, and I was over two hours on the and his family to the Archduke's wedding road, and a hole busted through each of in the Royal Palace. This distinction my pantloon neez, and didn't have any was awarded him not only because he was hat, and tried to open the door by the bell- an American, but also because his name pull and hiccuped awfully and saw every- ises a physician had become favorably thin' in the room trying to get round on known in Russia on its passage round the the backside of me, and sitting down on a world.—Pueble (Col.) People.

> DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been wory prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore threat until it has progressed to its last stages, and then when medical and is procured it is too often found to be teo late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a vemedy on hand and use it on the first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called Day THERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded, where it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within the seach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the low price of

25 cents a bottle. A LEADING MEDICAL AUTHOBITY SAVE -" Consumption is essentially a disease of degeneration and decay. So that it may

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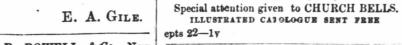
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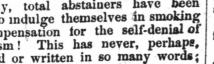
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MARRIED.

In the Methodist Church, at Advocate, on 16th ult., by the Rev. R. Bird, Randolph Mills to Alma Livingstone; all of Advocate. At Five Islands, Cumberland Co., by Rev. J. B.

Hemmeon, on the 10th ult., Endora Lewis to Henry signed, until the first day of December next. Campt. At Halfway River, Cumberland Co., on the 24th

of W. Fullerton, Esq., father of the bride, Carrie Fullerton to John W. Harrison.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pownal, P. E. I.. Sept. 25th., by the Rev. W. Maggs, Mr. George Myers, to Miss Mary Eliza Stewart; all of Mount Albion, Lot 48. ary, 1879.

At Nashwaak, on Sept. 23rd., by Rev. L. S. Johnson, Mr. James Solomon Young, of St, Mary's at the Tay, to Miss Mary Ann Munroe, of the same place.

Sponangle, Mr. Wm. Amberman, to Miss Mary Hardy. At Granville Ferry, Sept. 25th, by the Rev. J. L.

DIED.

At Upper Nashwaak, Sept. 21st., of typhoid fever, Mrs Thomas Fraser, aged 52 years, leaving a large family to mourn the loss of a christian mother. At Aylesford, on the 19th of September, Charlotte, widow of the late Alfred Parker, aged 76 years. For about 40 years she had been engaged in the service of the Lord in connection with the Methodist Church. She died well. Christian Messenger please copy

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