

# The Wesleyan,

201

Longworth I Esq

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C. STEWART,  
Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

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### KEEPING THE EYE ON JESUS.

BY THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D.

One of the peculiar glories of Christianity is that it presents to us—what no other religion furnishes—a perfect model for our daily conduct. No other religion can produce a Lord Jesus Christ. And Christ is a Christianity. It is not the gospel system that saves us. It is the Gospel's Redeemer. That preaching is the most effective which most clearly and persuasively presents Jesus as the Divine Saviour, Substitute, Surety; that life is the most symmetrical and holy which is the most closely copied after him as the divine model.

There is not a more beautiful episode in the life of our Lord than that one which occurred at the beginning of his last supper with his disciples. Jesus, "knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, that he was come from God and was going to God," rose from the table and laid off his upper garment. Girding himself with a towel, he takes a copper basin, and does what none but a slave was accustomed to do—he washes his disciples' feet! Having performed in their midst this wonderful act of humanity and unselfishness, he says to them: "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you." Not that we are literally to wash each other's feet; but we are to fill each other's hands; bear each other's load, dry each other's tears; and comfort each other's hearts.

Again, the enthusiastic Peter, in his first epistle, tells us that "Christ also suffered for us, leaving us as example that we should follow his steps." The Greek word signifies a writing-copy, such as is set for children in a school, and to be closely imitated in every stroke of the pen. Paul has the same idea in his mind when he bids us to "look at Jesus, the author and the perfecter of our faith." And, if I were asked to give a simple golden counsel to a young convert, which could be easily remembered and which would be available for every emergency in life, it would be this: "Keep your eye on Jesus."

The godly Charles Simeon, of Cambridge, kept a portrait of the heroic missionary, Henry Martyn, hanging on the wall of his room. Looking up toward it, he would often say: "There! See that blessed man! What an expression of countenance! No one looks at me as he does. He seems always to be saying to me: 'Be serious; be in earnest; don't trifle.'" Then, bowing toward the benign, thoughtful face of Martyn, Simeon would add: "No, I won't, I won't trifle."

If there was an inspiration to earnestness always to be caught from looking at a noble and Christ-like man, how much more from looking at Christ himself. The Divine Spirit has presented in the New Testament a matchless picture, and has hung it up, as it were, before our eyes. It is the infinitely beautiful countenance of my Lord and Master. It is "marred more than any other of the sons of men" by the traces of the struggle in Gethsemane and the agony on the cross. The most serene patience sits on that countenance, as when he "answered not a word" to Pilate, and as when he prayed "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Every lineament of that face is love. Holiness spreads an ineffable grandeur over it, which no Raffaele or Da Vinci can reproduce. Even at this moment a large painting of the majestic face of my Saviour hangs before me on my study-wall. But that is a mere pigment. Ten thousand fold more real, more inspiring, more soul-rousing is the image to my eye of him who ever says: "Look at me; learn of me."

Yes, and how earnestly he says to all of us: "Live for me! That face

meets all of us who profess to be his followers, in all the multiplied places, scenes, and emergencies of our brief lives. Sometimes we recoil from a disagreeable duty or painful load. How promptly those lips of our Lord seem to be speaking to us: "Whoever will not take up his cross and come after me is not worthy of me. At another time we are cast down with disappointment; perhaps a chill of despair is settling over our hearts. Just then the dear Divine Face draws very close to us, and we hear the warm words: "Let not your heart be troubled; I neither let it be afraid. Lo! I am with you always. My grace is sufficient for thee." When we are tempted to a resentful word or a dishonest deed, the countenance rebukes us with the admonition: "Would me not in the house of my friends." As Peter's tears were started by a single look of his grieving Master, so ours may well be stirred by every act of disloyalty to him. And when we have come back ashamed and disgraced, from a cowardly desertion of the right, in an hour of sharp trial, oh! how that face upbraids us, as Jesus seems to say: "Could ye not watch with me one hour?" Evermore is that Divine Monitor and Model before our eyes, teaching, rebuking, inspiring, encouraging, comforting and guiding us. Let me fasten my gaze on him! Let me open my ears to him! Let me be ever clinging to his garments and treading in his footsteps, that wherever he is I may be also!

Certain choice spirits of the human race have shown some peculiar virtue, as Joseph in chastity, Daniel in integrity, Luther in courage, Wilberforce and Elizabeth Fry in philanthropy. But these were only imperfect copies of the divine ideal of life set before them. Let us keep our eyes steadfastly upon One who embraced in himself all virtues and excellencies in full perfection, and who in every possible point is an example for us. Our daily and hourly conflict is with sin. But Jesus did not sin, neither was guile found in his mouth. Temptations came to him as really as they come to us, for he was a man tempted just as we are. His conflict on the mountain, in the Temple, and in the Garden were no sham encounters or mere symbolic exhibitions. Jesus conquered temptations by never presumptuously running into danger; by resisting first suggestions to evil and by using that sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God. On the mountain he met Satan with the weapon of Holy Writ.

Christ is our model too in consecration to the Father's will. His meat was to perform that will. His uplifting motto was: "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." Between the activities of the Father in Heaven and of the incarnate Son there was no discord and no jar. When I can lay down my daily plans of life upon God's revealed Word and find them fit, then what satisfaction does the humblest act bring to me! Ever, too, let us observe how utterly unselfish Jesus was: what journeyings, to reach single cases of suffering; what braving of popular scorn, to befriend the publican and the outcast; what endless expenditure of sympathy; what tireless going about doing good! When that gentle spirit of his was aroused by the sight of hypocrisy and falsehood, how he could scathe and scorch the Pharisee with his righteous indignation! Those overflowings of indignation were the surcharge of his holiness. When I behold my Master anathematizing the "whited sepulchres" of sin, and yet pronouncing pardon on a penitent harlot, I learn just how I should keep in proper poise my hatred for iniquity, and yet my pitying love for those who "are overtaken in a fault."

And so let every day of my life be spent before my great Teacher's Face and my eyes never wander from that wonderful form! As soon let that dawning man forget the plank which sustains him in the sea as for me to forget the Saviour who upholds me with his omnipotent arm. As soon let the home-bound mariner lose sight of the light-house which guides him to his haven as for you and me to lose sight of Him who is the way, the truth, and the life. Reynolds used to say: "I only look at the best pictures. A bad one spoils my eye." In like manner shall we find that the study of our King in his beauty shall purify our vision; and the more we look at Jesus the more shall we look like Jesus.—*Independent.*

### NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE STATION SHEET.

#### I.—HALIFAX DISTRICT.

- Halifax North  
Brunswick St.—S F Huestis  
President of Conference.  
Kaye St.—C M Tyler  
Charles St.—W H Evans  
Edmund Botterell, Super'y  
T W Smith  
J. L. Sponangle
- Halifax South  
Grafton St.—S B Dunn  
Cobourg St.—W A. Black, A.B.  
John S Addy, Super'y
- E R Brunyate, City Missionary by permission of Conference
- Dartmouth—I M Mellish  
Thomas Angwin, Super'y
- Lawrencetown—J. Wier
- Windsor—Ralph Brecken, A.M  
Supernumerary, M Richey, D.D  
John McMurray, R Morton.
- Chester Road—To be supplied from Windsor.
- Hantsport—A D Morton, A.M
- Horton—Thos. Rogers, A.B, Benj. Hills, Geo. Johnson (A) Super'y
- Kentville—Paul Prestwood
- Newport—F H W Pickles
- Avondale—R A Daniel  
E Brettie, Sup'y
- Burlington—G O Huestis
- Waltou
- St. Margaret's Bay and Sambro—J H Davis
- Bermuda, Hamilton and Somerset  
E B Moore Chaplain to Wesleyans in Army and Navy, and B C Borden A.B
- Bermuda, St George's and Bailey's Bay—William Ryan Chaplain to Wesleyans in Army and J L Dawson, A.B.  
THE PRESIDENT, Chairman.  
A. D. MORTON, Fin. Secretary.

#### II.—TRURO DISTRICT.

- Truro—R Alder Temple
- Onslow—F H Wright, A.B
- Acadia Mines—R B Mack
- Pictou—Joseph G Angwin
- Stellarton—A F Weldon
- River John—J Astbury
- Maitland—Thos D Hart
- Shubenacadie—Geo F Day
- Middle Musquodoboit—W G Lane
- Musquodoboit Har.—Jos M Fisher
- Sheet Harbor—G O Robinson, A.B  
R. A. TEMPLE, Chairman.  
THOMAS D. HART, Fin. Secretary

#### III.—CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

- Amherst—Jabez Rogers  
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J M Pike, Supernumerary.  
R. Tweedie,  
Warren—Wm Purvis  
Nappan—Jesse B Giles  
Wallace—Joseph Hale  
Pugwash—Isaac E Thurlow  
River Phillip—G W Tuttle  
Oxford—D W Johnson A B  
Wentworth—James Sharp  
Parrsboro—J B Hemmeon  
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#### IV.—GUYSBOROUGH AND CAPE BRETON DISTRICT.

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- Canso—John W Howie
- Manchester—E E England
- Country Harbor—W H Langille
- Sydney—Joseph S Coffin
- Sydney, North—D Hickey
- Gabarus—R O Johnson
- Port Hawkesbury—J A Mosher
- Port Hood—Geo Johnson, (B)
- Ingonish—R Williams  
JOSEPH S. COFFIN, Chairman.  
E. E. ENGLAND, Fin. Secretary.

#### V.—ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

- Annapolis—A W Nicolson  
J F Bent; Super'y
- Granville Ferry—W H Heartz
- Bridgetown—Caleb Parker
- Mountain Mission—To be supplied
- Middleton—R Smith, F A Buckley
- Aylesford—Joseph Gaetz  
L Stevens.
- Berwick—John Cassidy
- Canning—James Strothard
- Scott's Bay—To be supplied

- Hillsburg—Cranswick Jost, A.M.
- Digby—R Wasson
- Weymouth—Wm Ainley
- Digby Neck—P H Robinson
- Westport  
R. SMITH, Chairman.  
JOSEPH GAETZ, Fin. Secretary.

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- Milton—C Lockhart, Super'n'y
- Caledonia—John G Bigney
- Port Mouton—J W Shepherdson
- Mill Village—D B Scott
- Petite Riviere—John Johnson
- Lunenburg—A S Tuttle
- Rity's Cove—A Hockin
- New Germany—John Gee
- Bridgewater—Godfrey Shore  
W. C. BROWN, Chairman.  
A. S. TUTTLE, Fin. Secretary.

#### VII.—YARMOUTH DISTRICT.

- Yarmouth South—J J Teasdale.
- North—John Lathern  
I Sutcliffe, Super'y
- Arcadia—James Taylor
- Hebron—Geo F Johnson, A.B
- Barrington—James R Hart
- Port La Tour—R McArthur
- N. E. Harbor—James Scott
- Shelburne—J R Borden
- Lockport—William Brown  
JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman.  
J. J. TEASDALE, Fin. Secretary.

#### ONTARIO LETTER.

ONTARIO, June, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Amidst the incessant excitement of Conference, your correspondent finds it difficult to gather up the thread of its proceedings, so as to send you a readable letter. Having to preach, we did not hear the ordination sermon of the ex-President, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, nor enjoy the love-feast, both of which were spoken of in high terms; but in the evening we did listen to Rev. L. Gaetz, in Rom. 1. 16. The sermon was simple in construction, earnest in delivery, rich in illustration, and eloquent throughout. The Missionary Meeting of Monday evening brought before us Mr. Cochran, just returned from Japan; who, in a three quarters of an hour speech, and in a strain of compressed eloquence, gave us the political and ecclesiastical history of that wonderful Empire for the past thousand years; and wound up by showing the remarkable success of our own mission to that country. He was followed by Mr. Gaetz, in an eloquent address, and Dr. Sutherland, in his usual, earnest style. The result was not only a good collection of about fifty-four dollars, but the hearty adoption, by the Conference, on the following day, of the resolutions of the Committee on Dr. Rice's motion, for inaugurating a scheme for the relief and extension of the church. This scheme, as adopted by the Committee and Conference, proposes, in the months of September and October of the present year, by meetings and Sunday services, to raise a sum not less than \$150,000, as a free-will offering to the Lord, on the part of the Methodist Church of Canada, for the great success with which he has so signally crowned us in the past, and for the wonderful extent and prosperity of our Canadian Methodism of the present. The amounts raised to be devoted three-fourths to the missionary work of the church, and one fourth to superannuation funds of your own and our own Conferences.

The only two serious objections urged against the scheme were that the times are really very hard, and very many of our circuits are groaning beneath very heavy burdens of church debts. So serious has the latter pressure been felt, that in several instances ministers found it necessary to remove after only one year's service on a circuit, the people not being able to pay them a living salary. The pressure upon the Stationing Committee was greater than it has ever been known to be before, and for a long time it seemed impossible to find a place for every man.

The Conference hailed with joy the intelligence that success had crowned long continued effort for raising an endowment of \$120,000 for Victoria University, and that the agency is to be discontinued. It also heartily embraced the suggestion of Dr. Sanderson, to raise a bursary or scholarship for each district of the Conference, and twelve such bursaries were accordingly pledged, to be named after the respective districts.

The motion of Dr. Williams, upon the action of the late General Conference, in altering the Constitution of the Transfer Committee, evoked considerable discussion. I sent you in my last a copy of the resolution. It was followed by Mr. Graham, and earnestly supported by Dr. Fowler. Drs. Rice and Sanderson defended the action of the General Conference; but the very general feeling was that it was necessary to guard from the very first the rights and privileges of the Annual Conferences; and that as the action did deprive them of direct representation upon a Committee in whose hands were committed for the time being the most vital interests of each preacher, and which professed the most sovereign power over every member of each Annual Conference;—a power which could be used to inflict severest wrongs, and yet which would otherwise be irresponsible, and would not exist after its decisions were made known, and if hardship was done, there could be no appeal. The Conference, therefore, by a very large majority vote, sustained Dr. Williams' resolution, condemnatory of the action of the late General Conference in this matter.

It would hardly be right for your correspondent to pass entirely in silence ever a matter which occasioned much very grave conversation, and led to some definite and, we trust, on the whole, satisfactory action. In a former letter I referred to a serious misunderstanding between the officials of our large towns and the pastor, which had led to the unprecedented action being taken of the trustees locking the doors of the church against their own pastor. The case was that of the Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., and the Woodstock Church. The case before Conference was complicated by there having been no charges preferred; the District Meeting had taken no action, and the Conference Special Committee had sat upon the case during the year, not judicially but advisably; and Mr. Parker being chairman of the district. The matter was one requiring the greatest delicacy of management, and was committed to as judicious a committee as possible. Much anxiety was felt about the findings of the committee, and fears were expressed lest matters would be made much worse. Mr. Parker was held deservedly in high esteem by his brethren, and the Woodstock officials have always shown themselves very loyal to Methodism; it seemed for some time as though either a valued minister or an important church interest must be sacrificed, but by a most carefully prepared and impartial judgment, showing where each party had erred, but without recommending censure or rebuke to either party, the matter seems to have found a peaceful solution, and it is hoped, will soon be among the things past by and forgotten.

The presenting of the biographical sketches of the ten or eleven ministers who had died during the year,—some in the flush of their early manhood, and many in the maturity of far advanced years,—was a solemn but interesting episode of the sessions. Two had deceased since District Meetings, one had just been transferred from the Toronto Conference, but dying before the opening of our own body, his case was referred back.

The question of life assurance is one in which many of the members of Conference are taking a deep interest, and different schemes have been suggested; that which seems most feasible is one which would unite on the co-operative plan with some one of the existing life assurance companies, who would give the best security with the lowest rates. A committee appointed a year ago had had much correspondence on the subject, and reported favorably of certain proposals which had been made, but the matter was again postponed for further consideration for a year.

The place of holding our next Conference was carried by the eloquent pleading of Rev. L. Gaetz in favor of Wesley Church, Hamilton, the vote being very evenly divided between that and the Centenary Church of the same city.

The report of the Children's Fund Committee showed that though there was an increase of nearly nine hundred members, yet it would require a percentage of forty-two cents per member to meet the claims of the coming year, so as to pay thirty dollars per child. The Contingent Fund, after meeting the extraordinary special demands, which a year of so much mortality had brought upon it, reported only about six hundred dollars to be divided among the several districts.

The Conference formally closed on Thursday, June 12, 10 a. m., by which time most of the members of it were far away on their home journey, as was

Yours,  
H. R. R. S.

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HALIFAX



"Brother Cartwright is right. If you don't take him, you can't get me."

To Mr. Cartwright the sequel was full of interest. The entire number of converts joined the Methodist Church...

WHO WILL OBEY?

Feed my lambs! The call is imperative, but the work to be done is delightful. It is Jesus, the great Shepherd...

In the M. E. Church, perhaps, a hundred thousand probationers have been received within its pale, and it becomes a question of deepest interest...

Many years since, Rev. Samuel Merwin, one of the noble generals that led many an army of Immanuel's legions to glorious victory...

We knew one who was frequently invited to give advice to the youthful disciples, who recommended keeping short accounts, never letting a day pass without leaving a full settlement with heaven...

A brother who went with his family to camp-meeting had two children converted. Before leaving the encampment...

On returning home he told his wife what had occurred. The family consisted of himself, wife, his daughter Manilla, about ten, and Chester, a little boy of eight...

The effect of such training was, Manilla grew up an earnest and devoted Christian, and became a helpmeet for one of the ambassadors of the court of heaven.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. D. 60. LESSON I. PEACE WITH GOD; or, A Present Salvation. Rom. 5. 1-10. July 6.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 1. Therefore. In the two previous chapters the apostle has shown that God justifies all who believe. This word introduces the conclusions from his reasoning. Being justified. A term often used in Paul's writings and the theology of the church...

2. By whom. More correctly, "through whom," the preposition being the same as in the preceding verse. We have. Rather, "we have had," that is, we have received and do still enjoy. Access. "The privilege of entering in." "As Esther obtained an entrance and gracious hearing from the king..."

3. 4. We glory in tribulation. Afflictions or sufferings; especially, but not exclusively, those which come as the result of serving Christ. "Tribulation" originally meant threshing, by which the wheat is separated from the chaff...

5. Hope maketh not ashamed. "Mocks us not." Earthly hopes often disappoint us, and cover us with shame; but that hope of heaven, which has been tested and strengthened by experience, will never deceive us. Love of God. The ground of our hope is not a confidence in our own merit...

6. For. The mention of God's love suggests a new train of thought, and the apostle proceeds to show some proofs of God's great love to man. Without strength. When we, as sinners, were unable to save ourselves...

apostle proceeds to show some proofs of God's great love to man. Without strength. When we, as sinners, were unable to save ourselves, and without hope of salvation...

7, 8. Righteous man... good man. There is a contrast presented between these two varieties of character. For a merely righteous man, one that is upright, sternly virtuous, rigidly just...

9, 10. Much more. From this greatest display of love, all lesser tokens may be warranted. 15. If God will do so much for sinners, what will he withhold from saints? Justified by his love. According to verse 1 we are justified by faith as the condition on our part...

GOLDEN TEXT: Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. 5. 1.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: Christ's redeeming sacrifice. The next lesson is Rom. 8, 28-39. The man who heeds not the warning of pain or sufferings, which always proceeds maladies, often becomes through indolence, the victim of incurable disease...



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., November 1877. Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen I had a child that was troubled very much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. 1 Syrup she was entirely cured of them...

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE— SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every trace of Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor. The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty...

Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no local application can ever effect a cure...

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh. For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles. VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, it cleanses and opens the bowels...

Faintness at the Stomach. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitter which creates a ravenous appetite, but a gentle tonic, which secures to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness. VEGETINE acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, and allays inflammation.

General Debility. In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing its use. VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

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SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M.A. Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N.S. Jan 1 year.

THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

SALUTATORY.

The WESLEYAN of last week contains the Valedictory of the retiring Editor, who, for the last six years, has had the general management of this paper, and of the Book-Room affairs of the Conference Office, in Halifax; and who, as the officer in charge of those interests, has, with great ability and faithfulness, successfully terminated the period of his appointment. The same paper also contains the Janitorial of the assistant Editor who, for the past year, has contributed largely, from his ample resources, to the value of the paper. For many years the offices of Book-Steward and Editor have been combined under one general management. At a united meeting of the Nova Scotia Conference, and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, held at Sackville, last year, it was determined to recommend, to the ensuing General Conference, that the interests of the Book-Room and of the WESLEYAN would be, it was supposed, best subserved by placing each of those departments under a separate management.

The General Conference of 1878, after mature deliberation, adopted the recommendation of those Annual Conferences. A former incumbent of the Conference Office, of rare business ability, and of very successful management of its affairs, was elected by the General Conference to the office of Book-Steward. The writer was elected, at the same time, to the office of Editor of this journal.

The duties of this position are indicated, in part, by the Discipline of the Church; and, in part, those duties are implied in the office itself. To make up a religious newspaper, from week to week, and from year to year, that shall be instructive, progressive, and conservative; that shall discuss intelligently many of the grander questions of the hour; that shall fairly represent the enterprises of the church; and that shall be worthy of a welcome in the twenty thousand Methodist families in the eastern section of the Methodist Church of Canada, and in other families; appears, at this writing, to be an undertaking so important, and so responsible, that one, inexperienced as we are, in the work and the ways of journalism, may well ask: "Who is sufficient for these things?" Verily, we recognize, at this juncture, as, indeed, we have oft times done before, the wisdom of the ancient Hebrew proverb: "Let not him that girdeth on boast himself as he that putteth off."

From our present outlook the work before us appears to be formidable enough. Its demands will be urgent. Its claims will be irresistible. Its perplexities will probably be many. Its opportunities will, however, we hope, be somewhat inspiring. Some of our readers will, no doubt, sometimes think that, in discussing important questions, we are going in certain directions too fast; others, it may be, will think that we do not go fast enough. In the judgment of some we will seem to say too much; in the judgment of others, too little. Some of our readers will, we may perhaps assume, occasionally smile when reading these pages; some, perchance, will frown. We shall probably make many mistakes; but our errors, we trust, will be those of the head, rather than those of the heart.

The manifest difficulties of our position must not deter us from earnestly grappling with our work. We must hopefully and cheerfully endeavour to act well our part. We can only do the best we can. We do not forget that though we are confessedly weak, there is an accessible source whence needed strength may be obtained. He, for the advancement of whose kingdom, and for the defence of whose truth, this periodical is published; and through the choice of whose servants this trust has been committed to us; will, we are confident, not forsake us in the time of need. We look upon this profession, into which, by the choice of our brethren,

it is our lot to enter, and in which many of the finest and busiest minds are wielding untired and vigorous pens, as worthy of the best energies of the most gifted men; and we hope to be permitted to find a humble and useful place in the journalistic brotherhood. We respectfully ask those friends of the paper who have, in times past, contributed by their pens to the enrichment of its columns, to please favor us, as they have our predecessor, with their contributions. We sincerely beg, moreover, that the thousands of readers of the WESLEYAN will kindly take us into their confidence: and our steadfast aim will be, as week after week goes by, to deserve their friendship, their sympathy, and their approbation. D. D. C.

PERSONAL.—The members of the Nova Scotia Conference, and the Methodist public of this city, have been greatly delighted by the presence, in their midst, of Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D.D., Missionary Secretary, and the Rev. J. Shaw, President of the Toronto Conference, during the past week. Mr. Shaw preached in the Grafton Street Church on Sunday morning last, and Dr. Sutherland in the Brunswick St. Church in the evening, to large and appreciative congregations. Both gentlemen left for Charlottetown on Wednesday and will spend the Conference Sabbath in that city.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Nova Scotia Conference, of 1879, has been in session, in this city, from the 18th to the 25th of the present month. Besides the ordinary questions which necessarily engage the attention of Conferences, a few somewhat unusual topics have been considered. Under the judicious leadership of its President—Rev. S. F. Huestis, the work of the Conference has been satisfactorily conducted. Full reports of its proceedings will be found in the WESLEYAN of this and the coming week.

The Rev. James Taylor, ex-President of the Nova Scotia Conference finished the work of his Presidential year by preaching the official sermon, in the Brunswick street Church, on Sunday morning last. The sermon was one of his best efforts. We congratulate our excellent brother on having successfully accomplished the arduous work which was imposed upon him by his official position.

The claims of Conference and of circuit work, and other engagements inevitably connected with a change of residence, will, necessarily prevent the editor from giving his full attention to the duties of his position for the next few weeks.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

THE CONFERENCE MISSIONARY MEETING

was held, according to announcement, on Wednesday evening, commencing at half-past seven. The President in the chair.

After singing the hymn beginning— Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Doth his successive journeys run, prayer was offered by Rev. G. O. Huestis.

The President, in his introductory remarks, stated that Missionary Meetings were no rarity to a Methodist audience, and referred to the state of our Missionary finance, and to the movement which had been inaugurated for the raising of a Thanksgiving Fund, after the example of the Home Conference. The Fund there, he was informed, had already reached \$750,000, and was increasing at the rate of \$20,000 per week. He stated also that the London Conference had already moved in the matter. The Toronto Conference, now in session, it was expected would follow suit, and as Dr. Sutherland, General Missionary Secretary, was expected to be with us on Saturday, it was anticipated that the motion would be brought before the N. S. Conference as well.

The Secretary, Rev. W. H. Hertz, then gave a short resume of the Missionary operations for the year. This presented many encouraging features, but still the unwelcome fact was revealed that, so far as our Conference was concerned, the heavy Missionary debt, instead of being reduced, would be considerably increased, the receipts being now more than \$1,000 less than last year.

Rev. C. Lockhart, having been introduced by the President as one who, during a long life, was a real Missionary, had been compiled, at last, to rest from his labors, congratulated the President on having, through the 20 years of his ministry, climbed so successfully the ladder of ecclesiastical preferment, until now he stood upon the topmost round. He proceeded then to give some statistics in reference to the progress of Missions during the last three-quarters of a century. The labours of 5,000 missionaries, and 11,500 assistants, had resulted in gathering a missionary church of 500,000 members. And it was estimated that not less than 6,000,000 living and dead, had been made partakers of the blessings of salvation. Fifty islands had embraced Christianity, many of which were self-support-

ing. Five paid \$10,000 into the Missionary exchequer. Great hopes were entertained of China. Methodism was maintained with a broad foundation, and built with living stones, upon which was inscribed: "What hath God wrought? We have in the Dominion between 400 and 500 Missions, foreign and domestic, and a membership of about 40,000. He closed by referring to the thankfulness that should fill our hearts in view of the fact that we were permitted, according to our ability, to labour in this great cause.

After an anthem, well rendered by the choir, the Rev. R. McArthur, in a short, but neat and effective speech, dealt with the Indian and Japan Mission. His parish was not as wide as John Wesley's, but too wide to be covered in the short period of fifteen minutes. Japan had only lately been opened to the world, the commercial, the living, the Christian world. After giving a good deal of valuable and definite information, concerning the opening of Japan to Christian influences, he earnestly urged upon the audience the obligations resting upon the Christian Church to go in and take possession of the land. He referred also to the difficulties to be met arising from the opposition of an established form of idolatry and the iniquitous practices of so-called Christian traders. Great results had, however, been accomplished. Interdicts had been removed, and the professors of Christianity are no longer exposed to torture and death. He related several interesting incidents in connection with our Missions, and closed with a reference to the fact that our work there is self-propagating, and an expression of confidence in the achieving of final and complete victory.

The 701st hymn was now sung, after which the Rev. F. H. W. Pickles spoke upon Domestic Missions. He felt that this subject was a very large one, for these Missions covered the whole land. All the Missions to the English-speaking communities throughout the Dominion came under this class. The domestic work must not be made subservient to the foreign. Some Christians were like the lady who left her own children in rags whilst she attended a charitable society to sew for the heathen. Others were represented by the man who, being reproached for his niggardliness, replied,—"If you knew how it hurts me to give even this little, you would wonder that I do so much."

The whole speech, ballasted with sound thought, and interspersed with telling anecdote, was earnestly and effectively delivered, and produced evidently a good impression upon the congregation.

Rev. D. D. Currie felt himself under the necessity, at that late hour, of saying quickly what he had to say, and of simply jirking out his few thoughts in reference to the "obligations of the church." He referred to the fact that obligations do not rest equally upon all individuals. Christ had a right to lay obligations where he chose, and had seen fit to lay weighty ones upon the Christian Church. The world was the field of labour and immortal souls the harvest to be gathered.

We have not space to give a fitting report of this short but excellent speech. Suffice it to say that Mr. Currie was listened to, as he always is, simply from the fact that he had something to say, and knew how to say it. His speech formed an excellent conclusion to an excellent meeting, to which the only drawback was that the audience was not so large as it should have been, or, at least, as could be desired on so important an occasion.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

The Conference opened as usual, the President in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, Rev. A. D. Morton, A. M., was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries.

Moved by Rev. A. D. Morton, A. M., and passed that the matter of the Children's Fund be the order of the day for Friday.

Rev. E. A. Temple Secretary of Nominating Committee reported Conference and Standing Committees as follows:—

STATIONING COMMITTEE. Districts. Representatives. Halifax Elias Brettie J. McMurray

PASTORAL ADDRESS. James Taylor John Lathern

MEMORIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS. Wm. C. Brown J. R. Borden.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. Ralph Brecken, A. M., R. B. Mack, Sec., Joseph Hale, John A. Mosher, Caleb Parker, John Johnson, J. R. Borden, Corresponding Member of Sabbath School Board.

CONTINGENT FUND. Ministers—C. Jost, Sec., I. E. Thurlow, A. S. Tuttle, Thos. D. Hart, Jas. Tweedy, Paul Prestwood, F. H. W. Pickles.

EDUCATIONAL FUND. The President of the Conference. Thos. Rogers, A. M., Sec., C. Jost, A. M., Treas.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE. The President of the Conference, the Chairman of Districts; and J. B. Morrow, Member of the Central Board.

CHILDREN'S FUND. A. D. Morton, A. M., Sec., Richard Smith, Wm C Brown, Jos. G. Angwin, George W. Tuttle, William Alcorn, James Strothard, J. G. Bigney.

COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS. R. Alder Temple. Jabez Rogers.

SUPERNUMERARY FUND.

The President and Secretary of Conference. Ministers—Jos. G. Angwin, Sec., Elias Brettie, J. G. Hennigar, Thos. Angwin, I. Sutcliffe, C. Lockhart.

PARSONAGE AID AND CHURCH EXTENSION FUND. Ministers—Joseph Angwin, Sec., J. R. Hart A. W. Nicolson, A. D. Morton, Joseph Gatz.

TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE. Caleb Parker, Sec., D. B. Scott, J. J. Teasdale, J. W. Howie, Godfrey Shore, R. Tweedy, J. B. Hemmison, Jos. Coffin, A. F. Weldon.

COMMITTEE ON LEGACIES. John Cassidy, Sec., Joseph Gatz, Thos Rogers, A. M.

COMMITTEE ON TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS. The Superintendents of Halifax North, Kentville, Yarmouth North, Digby and Hawksbury Circuits, and D. Henry Starr.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE STATISTICS. The Financial Secretaries of Districts, and Secretaries of Connexional Funds.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS. Caleb Parker. S. B. Dunn

TREASURER OF GENERAL CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS. The President of Conference.

Rev. J. G. Angwin's name having been inadvertently omitted as treasurer of the Children's Fund, he was on motion appointed to that position. The President notified the Conference that Mr. Conrod had offered to place a steamer at the disposal of Conference for a trip upon the harbour on Saturday afternoon. The offer was accepted with thanks.

On motion of Rev. A. D. Morton, a committee was appointed to take into consideration certain matters in reference to the Bermuda circuit. Committee, A. W. Nicolson, J. S. Coffin, J. Cassidy, T. W. Smith, and W. C. Brown.

Permission of the Conference was granted to brethren Hertz and Lathern to leave their circuits for a few months for the purpose of visiting England.

A memorial from the Annapolis circuit in reference to their parsonage matters having been read by the secretary, was referred to committee upon miscellaneous resolutions.

It was brought to the notice of the Conference that Dr. Pickard, Book Steward elect, and Rev. D. D. Currie, Editor elect were present in the Conference. The President invited these brethren to the platform and introduced them to the Conference, who received them standing.

Dr. Pickard stated that he would take some opportunity before the close of Conference of making some remarks in reference to Book Room.

Mr. Currie addressed the Conference in a short speech in reference to his appointment as Editor of the WESLEYAN. He had not appointed himself to that position. If any wrong had been done it had been done by others. He requested the earnest and prayerful cooperation of his brethren, and trusted that they would look upon him as he looked upon himself, as being identified with them in feeling and sympathies as well as by residence in their midst. He requested their help in his work as he was ready to help them in any manner in his power.

The retiring Book Steward, Rev. A. W. Nicolson replied in a few words welcoming the brethren to their positions, and expressing the hope that under the new management with increased facilities there might be increased prosperity and greater success.

The case of Rev. D. Hickey who desires to enter our work from the Congregational Church came up for consideration. After a long discussion taken part in principally by brethren Smith, Nicolson, Jost, Gatz, and Coffin, the whole matter was referred to a committee. Committee named by President, Bros. E. A. Temple, J. McMurray, A. W. Nicolson, R. Smith, T. Rogers, A. M., W. C. Brown, and J. Strothard.

The names and standing of the young men on probation then passed under review, resulting as follows:—continued on trial as having travelled three years:—Benj. Hills, A. B., W. A. Black, A. B., G. O. Robinson, A. B. Continued as having travelled two years:—I. M. Mellich, P. H. Robinson, H. V. Doane. Continued as having travelled one year:—W. A. Outerbridge, W. H. Langille, J. L. Dawson, A. B., George W. F. Glendenning, J. E. Donkin.

The examination of candidates for ordination was appointed to take place on Saturday morning before the Conference. James Sharp, G. F. Johnson, A. B., John Gee, George Johnson, (B) and F. W. Wright, A. B., were reported as having travelled four years, and were directed to be examined with a view to ordination.

Bros. Benj. Hills, A. B., and F. A. Buckley, A. B., were permitted to pursue the course for degree of B. D., as provided by the Discipline.

The following students are permitted to attend the Institutions for the ensuing year:—H. P. Doane, W. A. Outerbridge, J. E. Donkin, G. W. F. Glendenning, Star Black, and J. C. Black.

One year was allowed to Bro. J. L. Dawson, on account of having taken the degree of B. A., who is therefore regarded as having travelled two years.

Memorials from the Kentville and Berwick circuits were referred to committee on miscellaneous resolutions.

It was reported from the Transfer Committee that Rev. J. Read had been transferred to the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference and Rev. J. Lathern from said Conference to the Conference of Nova Scotia. The afternoon was devoted to Committee work.

THURSDAY EVENING. SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING. The Conference S. S. meeting was held in Grafton St church, on Thursday evening commencing at 7.30 p. m., the Presi-

dent in the chair. After singing, and prayer by the Rev. P. Prestwood, the President in a few remarks upon the importance of the work in which as Sabbath school workers we are engaged, introduced the secretary, Rev. C. Parker, who read a brief but excellent report. From the report it was evident that this department of our work is being prosecuted with at least a measure of energy and success. The President then introduced Bro. W. Ainley, who almost regretted his appearance on the platform, not so much on his own account as on account of his audience. He was thankful that the President had already stated that the speakers had been called upon very unexpectedly to address this meeting. The only purpose such a ministry could serve was to give to the people line upon line and precept upon precept. He argued the obligation of the church to care for the children, and their right to church relationship, from the importance assigned them in the family, in the company of the redeemed above, and in the teachings of Christ. If the church on earth would represent the church in heaven it must gather the children in.

Rev. F. H. W. Pickles said we could not know the whole number of children in Sunday schools recognized as Methodist children on account of union schools. The Sabbath school touched our well being at three vital points—first, our family; secondly, the state; thirdly, the church. Who then should be interested in this work? He would answer first of all the minister. We enter a machine shop. We ask who built the beautiful locomotive? The reply is, this man and that man worked on it—each did his part. But behind them there must be the controlling power. So back of the Sabbath school workers must be the leading mind of the church. Again the official and leading men of the church should work in the Sabbath school. We need every kind of talent. Piety, is an excellent thing anywhere, we cannot have too much of it, but piety alone will never run a Sabbath school. Sometimes we get discouraged and imagine that our labor is in vain, but should remember that the eddy flows backward sometimes but the current flows ever onward. We may be in the eddy to-day but the current carries us on to success. He closed by relating an anecdote of a little boy who having been fatally injured sent for his teacher and told him what Christ had done for him, and while engaged in singing passed away.

The President in introducing the Rev. G. O. Huestis referred to the interest taken in his school by a certain superintendent who leaving for a time on business, asked his scholars to write to him, pledging himself to answer all their letters.

Rev. G. O. Huestis was very glad to have the opportunity of speaking to the older ones instead of the children on Sabbath as announced. He believed the church had during the last century done more to push the world toward the millennium than had been done for the last ten centuries before. He believed that much could and should be done in leading little ones to the Saviour before they were able to go to Sabbath schools. He believed in infant baptism because he believed in infant salvation. He had preached to his people about the family on earth and the family in heaven. Now in the family in heaven he found many children, and as he believed that children belonged to the Lord and not to Satan they should be recognized as Christ's. He believed in Sabbath schools because he believed in singing. He could always speak better after a song and our Sabbath school singing is better than our congregational singing, he wanted better music and better books—winnowed hymns and winnowed libraries—a stronger breeze from the reign of common sense to carry away the trash and purify the fountain of thought. He referred approvingly to the work which Bro. Andrews was doing in the West, and hoped that the same might be attempted and accomplished everywhere.

Rev. J. M. Fisher was the last speaker of the evening. He gave quite a lengthy address which time prevents us from attempting at all fully to report. He referred to his early connection with Sabbath schools—to the need for zeal, carefulness—kindness and perseverance on the part of teachers. He recited a beautiful passage from John Angell James, and closed with an earnest appeal to all Sabbath school workers.

The meeting was excellent, although perhaps when so many meetings are held, rather lengthy, and had not the President announced at the beginning, and the several speakers referred from time to time in their speeches to the fact that they had been called upon at very short notice, it would never have been dreamed of by the congregation.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

After the devotional exercises and reading of the minutes some routine unfinished work was disposed of. The report of Cumberland District in reference to Bro. Ogden having been considered, it was resolved that Bro. Ogden be received as having travelled two years. Bro. Starr Black having travelled one year and been one year at the Institution, was allowed to return to the institution. Bro. George Johnson (B) was recommended as having travelled four years and allowed to go up for his final examination.

The report of the Committee on Mr. Hickey's case received a long and careful consideration. Bro. Hickey having during his probation left our work and accepted ordination in the Congregational Church presented an application to be readmitted into our ministry. The Committee recommended that he be admitted as an ordained minister from another denomination, but as he had left during his probation he should be allowed the standing of a two years man. The two recommends having been taken up separately the first, after a careful and lengthy discussion, passed almost unanimously. As to the standing to be allowed him there was a good deal of difference of opinion. After an interesting discussion in which Bros. Nicolson, Brown, Coffin,

Lane, Rogers, J. part the recommendation was accepted by a majority.

In answer to a question asked during the different districts found that was ministry remained called from the church tried England had part of faith. Dr. Stewart conducted the devotional exercises and led the Conference. The following the Secretary of the Conference. James Langille of the town of Hobb was appointed as Secretary. He had laboured for four years acceptance. In the British Conference accepted and appointed to see to the weather, never reached months of peril, put in the ensuing year, and safely returned, to enter upon for which Providence sea were soon followed which all the early have shared. Otto quite pleasantly to words of Nelson, "I do his duty," but he attentive to duty. Under the eye and of presence, accounts to energy and integrity the church from which ample of unchanging-mindedness.

God crowned our very marked degree, the circuits where he Many in these Provinces blessed, who shall be rejoicing. He was fatigued as a pastor, and him—that of saving his spheres of labor John's, Island Cove, and Bonavista. This vations and its pleasure can so well bring the inherent into such moments since he been dists of New Brunswick Windsor, Halifax, Y. ton, Centenary Church by and Pugwash.

In the year 1866 he Conference of Eastern Rev. George Scott con-ed by the British Con-chair, and Mr. Englan-At the Conference was obliged, with gre-pernumeraly relation down in health by twofrom of the lungs, con-He selected for work, where he spent a f-istration. Here he con-of the Church of Ch-suggested by prudent than when she was est misfortune to be k-To those who hear-pation and thanksgiv-estly at the week-night if his last two years of the heavenly world, and working for the respos of a series of releases of the 8rd of October, his physician, he left recline on the sofa, fro-His dying testimony marks of pain gradual and he fell asleep in triumphantly closed h-year of his age, and-istry.

Remarks were th-ren Addy, Henni-Huestis, Nicolson, Dr. Stewart, Dr. P-others, all bearing neatness, fidelity, p-our late brother as in which he was he-and ministry of t-very earnest and t-ences to scenes in g-these brethren had him, and very gene-none could be nam-might more safely b-ple than he who-passed to his reward-After singing a ve-"O my I triumph-When all my w-the Conference pas-sion of the question numeraries." Rev. tion. The motion to the letter writers and Mrs. Englands-deration of the Miss-to present to Mrs E-sympathy with her e-Conferece adjourn- FRIDAY AFTER-Conferece opened the minutes the Pres-the attention of the fact that Dr. Lath-Allison College was p-to the platform and the Conference. Dr. Inch made a f-ence to Sackville work for the Educational year, on account of th-at its opening, hal- anxiety, but he felt th-

dent in the chair. After singing, and prayer by the Rev. P. Prestwood, the President in a few remarks upon the importance of the work in which as Sabbath school workers we are engaged, introduced the secretary, Rev. O. Parker, who read a brief but excellent report. From the report it was evident that this department of our work is being prosecuted with at least a measure of energy and success. The President then introduced Bro. W. Ainley, who almost regretted his appearance on the platform, not so much on his own account as on account of his audience. He was thankful that the President had already stated that the speakers had been called upon very unexpectedly by a song and a ministry could serve to give to the people line upon line and precept upon precept. He argued the obligation of the church to care for the children, and their right to church relationship, from the importance assigned them in the family, in the company of the redeemed above, and in the teachings of Christ. If the church on earth would represent the church in heaven it must gather the children in.

Rev. F. H. W. Pickles said we could not know the whole number of children in Sunday schools recognized as Methodist children on account of union schools. The Sabbath school touched our well being at three vital points—first, our family; secondly, the state; thirdly, the church. Who then should be interested in this work? He would answer first of all the minister. We enter a machine shop. We ask who built the beautiful locomotive? The reply is, this man and that man worked on it—each did his part. But behind them there must be the controlling power. So back of the Sabbath school workers must be the leading mind of the church. Again the official and leading men of the church should work in the Sabbath school. We need every kind of talent. Piety, is an excellent thing anywhere, we cannot have too much of it, but piety alone will never run a Sabbath school. Sometimes we get discouraged and imagine that our labor is in vain, but should remember that the eddy flows backward sometimes but the current flows ever onward. We may be in the eddy to-day but the current carries us on to success. He closed by relating an anecdote of a little boy who having been fatally injured sent for his teacher and told him that Christ had done for him, and while engaged in singing passed away.

The President in introducing the Rev. G. O. Huestis referred to the interest taken in his school by a certain superintendent who leaving for a time on business, asked his scholars to write to him, pledging himself to answer all their letters.

Rev. G. O. Huestis was very glad to have the opportunity of speaking to the older ones instead of the children on Sabbath as announced. He believed the church had during the last century done more to push the world toward the millennium than had been done for the last ten centuries before. He believed that much could and should be done in leading little ones to the Saviour before they were able to go to Sabbath schools. He believed in infant baptism because he believed in infant salvation. He had preached to his people about the family on earth and the family in heaven. Now in the family in heaven he found many children, and as he believed that children belonged to the Lord and not to Satan they should be recognized as Christ's. He believed in Sabbath schools because he believed in singing. He could always speak better after a song and our Sabbath school singing is better than our congregational singing, he wanted better music and better books—winnowed hymns and winnowed libraries—a stronger breeze from the reign of common sense to carry away the trash and purify the fountain of thought. He referred approvingly to the work which Bro. Andrews was doing in the West, and hoped that the same might be attempted and accomplished everywhere.

Rev. J. M. Fisher was the last speaker of the evening. He gave quite a lengthy address which time prevents us from attempting at all fully to report. He referred to his early connection with Sabbath schools—to the need for zeal, earnestness—kindness and perseverance on the part of teachers. He recited a beautiful passage from John Angell James, and closed with an earnest appeal to all Sabbath school workers.

The meeting was excellent, although perhaps when so many meetings are held, rather lengthy, and had not the President announced at the beginning, and the several speakers referred from time to time in their speeches to the fact that they had been called upon at very short notice, it would never have been dreamed of by the congregation.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

After the devotional exercises and reading of the minutes some routine unfinished work was disposed of. The report of Cumberland District in reference to Bro. Ogden having been considered, it was resolved that Bro. Ogden be received as having travelled two years. Bro. Starr Black having travelled one year and been one year at the institution, Bro. George Johnson (B) was recommended as having travelled four years and allowed to go up for his final examination.

The report of the Committee on Mr. Hickey's case received a long and careful consideration. Bro. Hickey having during his probation left our work and accepted ordination in the Congregational Church presented an application to be readmitted into our ministry. The Committee recommended that he be admitted as an ordained minister from another denomination, but as he had left during his probation he should be allowed the standing of a two years man. The two recommendations having been taken up separately the first, after a careful and lengthened discussion, passed almost unanimously. As to the standing to be allowed him there was a good deal of difference of opinion. After an interesting discussion in which Bros. Nicolson, Brown Coffin,

Lane, Rogers, Jost, Gaetz and others took part the recommendation of the Committee was accepted by a small majority.

In answer to the question who have died during the year, the records of the different districts being called for, it was found that whilst the ranks of the active ministry remained unbroken one had been called from the Supernumerary band to the church triumphant above. Rev. Jas. England had passed away in the triumph of faith.

Dr. Stewart having been requested to conduct the devotional exercises gave out the hymn commencing

"Come let us join our friends above Who have obtained the prize."

and led the Conference in prayer.

The following minute was then read by the Secretary of the Halifax District:

James England, was born in the suburbs of the town of Holmforth, Yorkshire, England. He was converted to God when 15 years of age, and was appointed a class-leader when in his 17th year. Soon after he was appointed a local preacher, and laboured for four years in that capacity with great acceptance. In 1837 he offered himself to the British Conference for the foreign work, was accepted and appointed to Newfoundland. The vessel in which he sailed, through severe stress of weather, never reached America, but after three months of peril, put back to Ireland.

In the ensuing April of 1838, he embarked again, and safely reached the shores of Newfoundland, to enter upon that work of increasing toil, land, to enter upon that work of increasing toil, for which Providence had spared his life. Perils of sea were soon followed by those of land in which all the early missionaries of Newfoundland have shared. Often did our departed brother quote pleasantly to his fellow workers the famous words of Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty," but his own example was the most incentive to duty. He acted as if toiling directly under the eye and order of the Captain of our salvation, and his constant realization of the Master's presence, accounts for his undeviating faith and energy and integrity. He has left a legacy to the church from which he has been taken, an example of unchanging conscientiousness and single-mindedness.

God crowned our deceased brother's labours in a very marked degree. Fruits of his ministry in all the circuits where he has been, remain to this day. Many in these Provinces have risen up to call him blessed, who shall be as stars in the crown of his rejoicing. He was faithful in the pulpit and laborious as a pastor, and placed but one object before him—that of saving souls.

His spheres of labour in Newfoundland were St. John's, Island Cove, Burn, Blackhead, Pelican, and Bonavista. This colony brought him its privations and its pleasures, as, perhaps, no country can so well bring those experiences in the life of an itinerant into such strong contrast. His appointments since he became best known to the Methodists of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were Windsor, Halifax, Yarmouth, Portland, Fredericton, Centenary Church, St. John, Annapolis, Digby and Pugwash.

In the year 1868 he was elected President of the Conference of Eastern British America, but the Rev. George Scott coming out that year, as appointed by the British Conference, necessarily took the chair, and Mr. England was his co-delegate.

At the Conference held at Windsor in 1876, he was obliged, with great reluctance, to accept a supernumerary relation, being completely broken down in health by two severe attacks of inflammation of the lungs, one at Digby, the other at Pugwash. He selected for his home the town of Windsor, where he spent a few years of successful ministry. Here he continued to serve to the interests of the Church of Christ even beyond the limits suggested by prudence. He was never happier than when able to preach, and deemed it his greatest misfortune to be kept from the means of grace.

To those who heard his words of joyful anticipation and thanksgiving to God, expressed so earnestly at the week-night services, it had seemed as if his last two years were spent on the borders of the heavenly world, and that he was ripening every week for the reaping which came so soon. The last of a series of relapses culminated on the afternoon of the 8th of October, 1878. At the suggestion of his physician, he left the chair on which he sat, to recline on the sofa, from which he never rose again. His dying testimony was, "All is well." All marks of pain gradually relaxed from his features, and he fell asleep in Jesus. Thus peacefully and triumphantly closed his useful life, in the 63rd year of his age, and in the 42nd year of his ministry.

Remarks were then made by the brethren Addy, Hennigar, McMurray, G. O. Huestis, Nicolson, Bent, Fisher, Hertz, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Pickard, R. Morton and others, all bearing testimony to the earnestness, fidelity, piety and usefulness of our late brother and the high estimation in which he was held both by the people and ministry of the Methodist church.

Very earnest and touching were the references to scenes in their early days in which these brethren had been associated with him, and very general the testimony that none could be named in our ranks who might more safely be followed as an example than he who had so triumphantly passed to his reward.

After singing a verse of the hymn: "O may I triumph so When all my warfare is past," the Conference passed to the consideration of the question "Who are the Supernumeraries?" The Halifax District recommended Rev. E. Brette for this relation. The motion passed with directions to the letter writers to present his case and Mrs. England to the favorable consideration of the Missionary Board and also to present to Mrs. E. an expression of our sympathy with her in her affliction.

The Cumberland District recommended that Bro. Bird be allowed to rest for the term of one year. The Annapolis District recommended the Brethren Lockhart and Pike be allowed to assume this relationship. These requests were granted with directions to the letter writers also on account of Mrs. Lockhart's blindness to present Bro. Lockhart's case strongly, to the consideration of the English Missionary Board. Bro. Pike was allowed to assume the relationship as dating from last Conference. The appointments for the ensuing year were then read and confirmed by the Conference. Conference adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. Conference opened at 4 o'clock. After the devotional exercises and reading of the minutes the President having called the attention of the Conference to the fact that Dr. Inch, President of Mount Allison College was present, invited him to the platform and introduced him to the Conference.

Dr. Inch made a few remarks in reference to Sackville work reserving his speech for the Educational Meeting. The past year, on account of the important changes at its opening, had been one of unusual anxiety, but he felt thankful that it had

been one of prosperity. A class larger than in any former year had graduated and they looked forward hopefully to the future. The College had its difficulties. It was obliged to enter into competition with richly endowed institutions whilst the Endowment Fund of our College had shrunk somewhat on account of the financial depression prevalent throughout the land. He referred also to the wish of the Board of Governors of Sackville for the appointment of Bro. G. O. Robinson to that institution as a teacher.

The motion for reconsideration of the appointment of Bro. G. O. Robinson was then taken up. Dr. Stewart, Brethren Coffin, Brecken, and others advocated the appointment of Bro. Robinson to that position. Brethren Nicolson, the President, J. Gaetz, T. Rogers, J. A. Rogers and others opposed it. After a warm and lengthened debate the motion was carried by a large majority.

A note from the Admiral in reply to a request that the Conference, in its excursion, be permitted to visit his ship was read to the Conference intimating that at any hour between 1.30 and 4.30 p.m. he would be pleased to receive them on board the *Bellerophon*.

The Children's Fund then came up for discussion. This subject has been the *deus ex machina* of the Conference. Having been drawn several years ago, by the protests of Circuits, from the membership basis we have drifted upon unknown seas. It seemed to be the determination of the Conference to grapple with and settle the matter. A number of schemes were presented, discussed and laid on the table after which on motion they were all referred to a large committee, with instructions to form from them a plan and report to Conference.

FRIDAY EVENING. EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

Meeting opened at 7.30 p. m., the President in the chair. After singing, and prayer by Rev. T. W. Smith, the President in a few appropriate remarks introduced the Secretary of the Educational Society, who read the report.

The report was not as encouraging as could be desired. There had been a falling off in common with other funds in the receipts for this fund. The appropriations to the Lower Provinces was considerably in advance of receipts. Dr. Inch was introduced as the first speaker, who addressed the meeting in an excellent speech. He referred to the different theories of education. There was a view broad rather than deep, and the shallower these views the more noise they made. Again there were those who would separate university from elementary education. Our view claims that there is a responsibility resting on our shoulders to provide an education of the highest order.

We possess a land of great and wonderful capabilities. This imposes upon us a responsibility. The greatness of a nation depends upon the intelligence and virtue of its inhabitants rather than upon its navy or military powers. Methodism occupies a position among the very first of Christian denominations so far as our Dominion is concerned. Probably 700,000 at this moment acknowledge their adherence to this body of Christians. In- dividual thought lies at the very foundation of all natural excellence. An idea lies at the base of every form of force or power. The patient thinker may be forgotten but he is the lowest faction in the progress of the world. Faraday and Humboldt might have been rich had they chose, but then the world would have been the poorer. No danger that the number of those who make intellectual pursuits their object shall grow too rapidly. The danger lies in an opposite direction. He referred also to the effect of liberal education upon the political interests of our Dominion.

The great men of the English parliament are those who have stood first in the contest of the schools, who had developed their intellectual thews and muscles on banks of the Isis or the Cam, or in some other of the shady retreats of England's classic halls. The welfare of our land industrially, commercially, politically, socially and nationally are bound up with the success of our Educational institutions. As Methodists we cling to our own colleges. We struggle against difficulties in competition with older and better endowed institutions. We need larger endowments—more scholarships, and above all we need very much a new and better college building. He referred eloquently and touchingly to the work of the sainted Charles F. Allison in developing and watching over the college which he loved. He closed with an earnest appeal to the Congregation to support by their sympathy as well as by financial aid their deserving institutions.

Your reporter regrets that he was called away at this stage of the meeting and consequently was unable to report the remaining speeches, Revs. J. S. Coffin, R. Morton and Dr. Stewart, who, we understand, dealt most ably with the different subjects committed to their care.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Conference opened as usual. President in the chair. After the reading of the minutes the order of the day—the Examination of Candidates—was proceeded with and conducted by Dr. Stewart, Professor of Theology at Sackville. The examination was very satisfactory.

Dr. Pickard then asked permission to use a few words in reference to Book Room matters. He stated that he had accepted the office assigned him very unwillingly, not looking upon it in view of the difficulties connected with it as at all desirable. What influence he exerted was exerted not towards securing the position but in a contrary direction. He had hoped for the last moment to be able to secure for the appointment a member of the N. S. Conference, Bro. T. W. Smith. In this he had failed but was glad to be able to state that Bro. Smith had consented to assist him in the duties of the position. He wished to appeal to this Conference as

to the others interested, and to remind them that the work was theirs not his, and that it was necessary for them to give their earnest co-operation and support if they would not find themselves speedily in financial difficulties. He hoped that all idea, if any such existed, that sectional feeling had anything to do with the management of the Book Room matters as he felt assured that such was not the case.

Bro. Smith referred in a few words to his action in taking a position in the Book Room. He did so with feelings of great sadness. He felt that he was out of place, but he was not able to take charge of a circuit nor to assume the responsibilities which had been almost forced upon him of Book Steward, consequently was compelled to do this or nothing. He hoped his action would be looked upon kindly by his brethren.

Mr. Nicolson made some remarks in reference to the position which those brethren would occupy in connection with the Supernumerary Funds, and also upon the history and prospects of the Book Concern, reserving for a future occasion all formal statements concerning the matter.

Some notices of motion were given after which Mr. Hertz presented the report of Missionary Committee.

Your reporter regrets that he has mislaid his notes of Dr. Stewart's excellent address before the Conference. He presented strongly the claims of the Sackville Institution, gave information in reference to their work and urged upon the Conference a matter which had already been before it, the appointing of Bro. Geo. O. Robinson to a position in the *Ma'e Academy*.

There was a meeting on Saturday evening in the church but your reporter was unable to be present.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

Sunday was a high day in the Methodist ranks. Almost all the city churches were filled, both morning and evening, by members of the Conference. Brunswick Street was occupied in the morning by ex-President Taylor, who delivered the Conference sermon from, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." 2 Cor. 9. 15. Your reporter, being occupied elsewhere, had not the pleasure of listening to it, but heard it spoken of subsequently, as being one of Mr. Taylor's very best efforts.

President Shaw occupied the Grafton St. Church, and, as reported, preached an able and interesting sermon.

In the afternoon various brethren were detailed to address the different Methodist Sunday Schools, and to fill various other minor appointments.

In the evening, the Conference communion service being announced for Brunswick Street, and the Rev. Dr. Sutherland having consented to preach on that occasion, an overflowing congregation assembled in that church to listen to a most able and masterly discourse. The text was John 6: 67-70. The central point was the question—"Whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life?" and the sermon was an effort to answer this question, or, rather, to show that taking away the Christ, it was unanswered and unanswerable. If men wanted a solution of the great problem of life, there were only three sources to which they could apply, Philosophy, Science, Revelation. But to this problem couched under the three-fold questions—Whence came I? Why am I here? Whither do I go? philosophy and science had no satisfactory answer to give. They had their guesses, their theories, their doubts, their fears. But if they answered candidly and truthfully, they must simply say: You have come—where? Christ points to the past, and says: Ye came from God. He points to the present and says: Ye return to God—a destiny noble in its origin, grand in its purpose, and magnificent in its result.

But this was not the only problem that required solution. Man as a sinner needed salvation; as helpless, he needed strength; as dying, he needed life. Every soul-question found its answer in Christ, who had the words of endless life. To say that the sermon, as a whole, was eloquent, would not express our meaning, unless the term were used in a very broad and deep and lofty sense. His thoughts were not words but things; and as his felicitous diction caused them to pass in grand and rapid procession before us, we felt that they were grouped and ordered by a master's hand. Many of us have heard great preachers—Puncheon himself, some seven or eight years ago, occupied the same pulpit and preached to the same congregation; and although the present sermon had not, perhaps, the background of the wonderful reputation which lends grace and interest to every sentence from that polished speaker, still we question whether there were not many in the congregation who would say that for massiveness of thought, conclusiveness of argument, and powerful presentation of weighty truths, he had never heard it equalled.

A communion service, in which about 200 participated, was a season of hallowed enjoyment, and brought to a close a service, the fruit of which, we trust, will be gathered both in time and eternity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The need of more earnest workers in our Sabbath Schools is something that must be apparent to both the ministers and lay members composing our Conference. Therefore with a deep sense of my own inability to speak, with even a small share of the earnestness that this important cause demands, would I ask a short space in your valuable columns. Would that I could touch an electric chord vibrating through the heart of every Methodist minister; and every Me-

thodist parent in the whole reading public, and arousing each to the necessity of earnest and immediate action in this very important cause.

The subject is one that demands a wiser head and bolder thought than I can command to present it in its true light before your readers, but I trust that some able pen may take up the theme; or better still, that earnest minds will bend their energies to make improvements in this vast field of Christian labour.

Our Sabbath Schools are not what they should be. Our ministers, amidst many complicated and arduous duties, have no time to devote to Sabbath School work. Nor do the parents of the children generally attend the Sabbath Schools, and in consequence the children are not growing up to feel themselves identified with the church work, and to day numbers of the children of Methodist parents are in attendance and receiving instructions from other Sabbath Schools.

Now, cannot some method be devised during the present season of our Conference, by which this deficiency may be obviated?

Would it be possible for our ministers to devote an occasional address to our children and young people, so that they may feel that the circuit minister has for them an special interest, they in turn would give their small earnings to help to support the minister? The older members of our church have a settled faith, but if we want to build up our church, increase our funds, and make our church work successful, we must aim to reach and impress the young minds of all ages and sizes; for they are especially susceptible of strong impressions, and the young mind constantly seeking for thought, cannot appreciate and will not receive the majority of sermons prepared especially for mature minds. The consequence is we see very few children in our churches, and in a community of 100 children, of suitable ages to attend the house of God, we find hardly an average of five, and an urging attendance upon them, their reply is, the minister does not preach to us.

I had hoped that the Sabbath School Conventions would give a new impetus to our work, but they have not been what I expected. Held as they are in connection with the financial meeting, they of necessity occupy a secondary place, and in conclusion allow me to hope that the coming Conference session will take into their special consideration the best method of reaching the minds and hearts of our rising generation, and of strengthening the hands of our Sabbath School teachers and superintendents throughout the bounds of the whole Conference.

E. D. Athol, June 9, 1879.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

British Schr. Fairplay, from Ponce, P. R., for Halifax, N.S., with sugar, was run into at midnight, the vessel was damaged, and from Bristol, E., for New York. The Schr. was damaged considerably about the rigging. She was taken in tow by the Bristol, and has arrived at Newport, leaking some.

The house of Mr. Avard Longley, M.P., Paradise, was destroyed by fire on Saturday at about midnight. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught on the roof from a spark.

A fine able schooner of 178 tons register, called the *Elle Sweet*, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Isaac's Harbor. Her dimensions are 82 feet keel, 27 feet beam, and 11 hold. She was built at Country Harbor by Mr. Levi Haynes, and is owned by Messrs. Sweet & Co. of Isaac's Harbor. The schooner will load here for the West Indies.

On the 13th instant, at Lower Steadwick, Mr. James Smith, blacksmith, had his leg broken by fallen from a horse.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield will receive the honorary degree of D. C. L. from King's College, Windsor, at the approaching Evacuation.

The little sloop *Uncle Sam*, which has been mentioned as being on a voyage round the world, from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday evening. She left Boston 20 days ago and experienced some rough weather on the passage. She sailed for St. John's, Nfld. on Thursday last and thence for Europe. The sloop is commanded by Mr. Goldsmith, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, but more recently a resident of Boston. His only assistance is his wife, a young lady hailing from St. John, N.B., who was married to him last July. The *Uncle Sam* is a staunch little boat, of 16 feet keel, built in the style of a lifeboat and with air tight compartments, which will prevent a possibility of sinking, while a lead keel prevents her from capsizing.

The "Windsor Mail" of 19th contains the following:

At about half past eight on Wednesday evening the people of Wolfville were startled by hearing two pistol shots in quick succession, in the vicinity of John L. Brown's store. It was found that a young woman, about twenty years of age, named Bessie Harris, was lying on the ground, the blood streaming from her neck. She was carried into the store, but never spoke; she died in about three-quarters of an hour. Medical aid was procured at once, but it was found that the wound was fatal. A coroner's inquest was held by Dr. McLatchey, and a post mortem examination by Drs. Bowlers and Payzant. The jury found a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a pistol shot fired by Dr. Albert DeWolfe. The post mortem examination showed that the ball entered the neck on the left side, passing the spinal column, severing the spinal cord. The deceased was married to Dr. DeWolfe about two years ago, but immediately after the ceremony he changed his mind and they agreed to separate. A short time since he wished her to come back and live with him but she refused.

DeWolfe was arrested about two hours after the tragedy. He expressed himself gratified to know that she could not recover. He is to be examined before the magistrate this morning. Dr. DeWolfe is an M. D. graduate of Harvard in 1867. We are informed that he was two years ago an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Halifax, but since has been considered in full possession of his senses. The tragedy which occurred at Wolfville is thrown into intense excitement over the sad tragedy.

THE ARMY WORM.—This dreadful and destructive pest has put in an appearance at New Annan in immense numbers. They stripped the woods on Messrs. James Swan's and John Wilson's farms, and at last accounts were moving towards the grain fields and spreading to other parts of the district. There ought surely to be some means of arresting their progress. Prompt work will be necessary to save the crops from destruction.—*Truro Guardian*.

The Truro Guardian says snow fell on the Cobequid mountains on Tuesday week.

While a woman and a girl belonging to Blue Rocks, Lunenburg County, were pulling up a lobster trap, just off that place, they brought to the surface the body of a man, dressed in a suit of oil skins. The woman was about to haul the body into the boat to bring it ashore, but the girl becoming hysterical with fright at the unexpected sight, she was obliged to let the body sink.

The Editor of the Pictou "Standard" has received the following letter from A. McLellan, Greenville, Hunt County, Texas—

Dear Sir—If you can give me any information as to the whereabouts of Margaret McLellan, granddaughter of Captain Archibald McLellan, born in Glasgow, Scotland, and moved to your country, and who, I think, married a man by the name of Chesbrough, it will be thankfully received.

THE CENTRAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION BREVET, N. S., June 23, 1879.—The Central Baptist Association met with the church at Berwick, of which Rev. S. McO. Black, A. M., is pastor, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. A large number of delegates were present. Rev. Dr. Welton, of Acadia College, was elected moderator, and Rev. Fred. Crawley, clerk. Letters from the churches were read by Rev. Messrs. Avery, Marchand and Keirstead. The next session is to be held at Windsor in 1880. There were large congregations at the Baptist House on Sunday, when sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. Welton, Rev. G. A. Weather and Rev. E. M. Keirstead. Rev. Dr. Tupper, father of Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, preached in the Methodist House. The sermon before the Association is to be preached by Rev. John William. The circular letter sent annually to the churches was read, to-day, by the writer, Rev. E. M. Keirstead. Its subject was "The Fellowship of the Churches." While maintaining the independence of the churches as to rights and privileges, the letter claimed that the Baptist body was in a deep sense one. Other meetings will be reported.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John Globe has an elaborate article showing the amount of building that has been done in that city since the fire. The two years give a total of 413 brick and stone buildings at a cost of \$4,023,000, and 637 wooden buildings at a cost of \$891,602. Besides, there have been built in the city, outside the burnt districts, in 1878-9 buildings valued at \$100,000, and in 1877-8 buildings at \$92,000. The estimated total value of the buildings erected in the city during the two years would, therefore, be \$5,106,602.

The Charlottetown Patriot has the following: "We understand that Fred. W. Hyndman has resigned the position of Provincial Auditor. Fred. Mitchell, Esq., Manager of the *Provincialist*, has been appointed in his place."

Mr. Mitchell is a Halifaxian, a son of the late George P. Mitchell.

Sir S. L. Tilley sailed from Rimouski on Saturday for England.

John McDonald and David O'Keefe, who recently took a consignment of cattle to Great Britain, have returned to St. John and are making arrangements for another shipment. They intend to forward only cattle and sheep raised in the Maritime Provinces, and several buyers have started for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and the interior of this Province to make purchases.

ROYAL ARCADE.—The officers elect of the Moncton Council, No. 186, R. A., for the semi-annual term beginning July 1st, are: George Ackman, Regent; J. L. Harris, Vice Regent; W. H. Bartlett, Walker; C. P. Harris, Past Regent; James Walker, Secretary; D. M. Trice, Collector; Wm. Givan, Treasurer; G. F. Logan, Chaplain; J. P. Burnyeat, Guide; George McQuinn, Warder; J. S. Trites, Sentry.

A special despatch to the Halifax "Citizen and Evening Chronicle," dated Sackville, N. B., June 19th, contains the following:—About 10.30 last evening, as Israel Atkinson was returning home from C. W. Richardson's store, when near the old Baptist meeting house, he was shot at, and it is feared, fatally wounded. He saw the flash of the gun, and then saw a man run and run away, but could not distinguish him. He crawled to Dr. Fleming's house, and awakened the doctor, who, upon examination, found that Atkinson had been shot with No. 2 B. shot, some of which had penetrated his lungs and liver. The doctor drove Atkinson home, and he now lies in a dangerous condition. No clue has been found to the would-be murderer. There is great excitement in consequence, and if the assassin could be found he would fare very badly.

Sackville, N. B., June 23.—The perpetrator of the attempted murder of Israel Atkinson was discovered to-day. After a long chase he was run down and captured by the Sheriff and a posse. His name is George Smith, a youth of 17, son of Valentine Smith, Beech Hill. The gun was also found concealed in his father's barn. He intended the shot for another party entirely—a merchant who detected him some months ago in the act of stealing. Atkinson is improving rapidly, notwithstanding his forty-four shot wounds, none of which appear to be serious.

June 24.—The examination of Smith, charged with the shooting of Atkinson, was commenced this morning before John Ford, a prominent magistrate of the village, a number of witnesses were examined. The gun from which the shot was fired was produced in court and identified by its owner, John Hicks. It was found concealed in a hay-loft and the last person who was known to have had it in his possession was the prisoner, Smith. The following facts were first on the spot immediately after the event was a portion of a St. John newspaper and it was noticed that it had a strong flavor of musk. The connection of the odor, with the fact that the gun had just been used for shooting muskrats, and the fact that the ramrod, a steel one, had afterwards been wiped with wadding, and corresponded with that found on the ground, sufficiently established the identity of the gun. It has been shown also that the prisoner borrowed this gun, and it cannot be traced beyond him. The prisoner was taken by train to Dorchester to-night, and is now securely lodged in jail.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

JUNE, 1879.

Full Moon, 4 day, 9h, 22m, Morning. Last Quarter, 11 day, 0h, 42m, Afternoon. New Moon, 19 day, 4h, 5m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 27 day, 1h, 42m, Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data.

THE TIDES.—The ebb of the Moon's South gives the time of high water at Parrishore, Cornwallis, Horton, Hansport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

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

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 24 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

OBITUARY

FRANCIS TIBBITTS.

Died at Andover, Victoria Co., N. B. May 30th, 1879, Mr. Francis Tibbitts. He was born in Lakeville, Sunbury Co., from which place he moved to Andover more than half a century ago, and where he lived until his death.

The deceased was one of the first to seek to introduce Methodism into Andover. A zealous lover of the church of his choice, he sought to promote her interests and provide for her ministry.

MATTHEW HAYES

Was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and at the time of his death had overrun his three score years and ten. He was converted to God over thirty years ago through the instrumentality of the Rev. William Allen in revival services held by him on the Hopewell Circuit.

ROBERT WILSON. Hopewell Corner, June 19, 1879.

MRS. WM. MOUNCE

passed away to rest on Wednesday morning, June 11th. She suffered intensely during a period of several months; but her cheerfulness and patient submission to the Divine will were even more marked than her sufferings.

R. A. DANIEL.

HOW TO SUPPORT A FAMILY OF FOUR ON TWENTY FIVE CENTS A DAY.

[Front Sunday Afternoon for May.] Mary was not a very strong woman, and she had four to support on twenty-five cents a day, and by self-denial and arithmetic she did it. Her rent was fifty cents a week, and there was fuel to buy, and oil and food. This is the way she did it: She appropriated seven cents each day for rent, six for fuel, two for oil, and ten for food.

ANECDOTES OF LORENZO DOW

The country is full of stories about him to this day. Old men never weary of repeating them. A few specimens may be given. Some fowls had been stolen, and Lorenzo pledged himself to detect the culprit. He put the bird under an inverted kettle in another room, bade the men enter the room separately, and assured them that when the thief put his hand on the kettle the cock would crow.

Every day the boy and girl went to the public school, and, encouraged by their mother, worked hard, as those who knew schooling was a boon, and meant something to them. On Sabbaths—clean, if shabby and thinly clad—they all four took the most obscure seat in a Mission church.

"Still I cannot comprehend how ten cents a day fed four, even with an occasional meal to the boy and a stale loaf." "Nor did I until I got Mary's bill of fare, and ferreted out her method of making two ends meet. She always traded at the same shops—decent shops where she was known, and, carrying some basin or pitcher of her own for her small purchases, she saved the shop-keeper's paper and string, and so they did not begrudge serving her in little.

Monday: one-half pound barley, three cents; half a pound corn meal, two cents; half a pound dried beans, three cents; scrap meat, two cents. The corn meal made into mush was their breakfast; the beans and half the scrap meat to flavor them made dinner; half the barley boiled with a little scrap meat made a supper.

You see here were three very wholesome, nourishing, dishes, capable of going a long way in supporting existence. Tuesday: salt pork, three cents; molasses, three cents; half a pound of corn meal, two cents. The barley left from the day before was, with molasses, their breakfast; a few of the beans had also been retained and boiled with the pork and some meal was a dinner, and corn meal and a little molasses made their supper.

door, put out the light, and stand out of the way, or he may take you with him. When he comes it will be in a flame of fire, and I warn you of the consequences. Lighting a bunch of brimstone matches, and muttering some unintelligible words, Dow then set fire to the flax under which the friend was hid, and cried out, "Come forth, though evil one, and begone forever!" Out jumped the fellow, enveloped in flame, and with an unearthly yell disappeared through the open door. To his dying day, the sobered spouse maintained that Lorenzo Dow could raise the devil. He had seen him do it, he had seen and smelled Satan himself.

A BROKEN HEART.

"I REMEMBER," said Mr. Moody, "a minister getting up at one of the meetings where we were and he said that for months he had a barren time; no blessing under his ministry, and could not rest, and because of this he had been greatly troubled, and one Sunday he preached and it seemed to him as if he was beating against the air, as if his words all came back to him, and didn't reach down among the hearts of the people; there didn't seem to be anyone moved under his ministry, and he said one morning he went to his study and his heart was almost broken, and he got on his knees, and cried, 'Break this hard heart of mine, O God, and if not, let the rod come; anything but this cold, barren ministry; and while he was crying in that way for God to break his hard heart, there came a little rap at the door. He got up and found that it was his little child, four years old, who was there. He had heard his father praying, and he said, 'Father, I wish you would pray that Jesus would give me a clean heart.' He said God broke his heart, and he wept like a child, and after he had prayed with that child he went out and prayed with some of his parishioners, and there were forty persons the next Sunday who were converted, for God had broken his heart. O God, give us broken and contrite spirits! If our hearts are cold, and our work is merely superficial, and we are doing it out of a mere sense of duty, God is not going to bless our ministry. The broken heart and the contrite spirit, let that be our prayer to-day."

ONE TENTH OF THE SUGAR OF THE WORLD.

[From Fraser's Magazine.] Something like one tenth of the sugar in the world is produced in Mauritius. McCulloch, in 1858, put down the world's produce at 1,250,000 tons. In that year the island produced about 128,250 tons. In 1862-3 the crop produced 165,000 tons, the largest quantity ever made in Mauritius in a single crop. These figures are independent of sugar made from beet or other sources besides the cane. The crop during the coupe just over is estimated at 125,000 tons. Of this the larger portion is exported, the island consuming annually about 7,500 tons. Beet-root sugar can be classed among the natural enemies of the cane; the very mention of its name in Mauritius acts like the wave of a red flag to a bull—a good year for "beet" meaning a bad year for sugar; a failure in the former crop will add several shillings to the price of a hundred weight of cane sugar, a difference which means to the planter a good income for the year, or the reverse. Beet sugar is encouraged by bounties by the French Government; hence its cheaper production, and its rivalry with cane sugar.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet." A ragged little errand boy was carefully printing this text on a gate with a piece of white chalk. So absorbed was he with his work that he never noticed a kind-looking old gentleman who, after walking slowly past twice, returned and stood behind him. "M-y," said the boy, repeating the letters aloud as he formed them with care. "F-double e-t feet." "Well done, little lad, well done?" said the old gentleman. "Where did you learn that?" "At the ragged school, sir," replied the boy, half frightened, and thinking the old gentleman was going to deliver him up to the police for writing on the gate. "Don't run away; I'm not going to hurt you. What is your name?" "Nicholas." "Nicholas what?" "Nicholas Lambert, sir." "You are an errand boy, I see; isn't that your basket?" "Yes, sir." "So you learned that text at the ragged school. Do you know what it means?" "No, sir," said Nicholas. "What is a lamp?" "A lamp? why a lamp is a thing that gives light." "And what is the word that the text speaks of?" "The Bible, sir." "That's right. Now, how can the Bible be a lamp and give light?" "I don't know, less you set it afire," said Nicholas.

"There's a better way than that, my lad. Suppose you were going down some lonely lane on a dark night with an unlighted lamp in your hand and a box of matches in your pocket what would you do?" "Why, light the lamp, sir," replied Nicholas, evidently surprised any one should ask such a foolish question. "What would you light it for?" "To show me the road, sir." "Very well. Now suppose you were walking behind me one day, and saw me drop a shilling, what would you do?" "Pick it up and give it to you again, sir."

"Wouldn't you want to keep it for yourself?" Nicholas hesitated; but he saw a smile on the old gentleman's face and with an answering one on his own, he said, "I should want to, sir, but shouldn't do it." "Why not?" "Because it would be stealing." "How do you know?" "It would be taking what wasn't my own, and the Bible says we are not to steal." "Oh," said the old gentleman, "so it's the Bible that makes you honest, is it?" "Yes, sir." "If you had never heard of the Bible, you would steal, I suppose?" "Lots of the boys do," said Nicholas, hanging his head. "And the Bible shows you the right and safe path, the path of honesty?" "Like the lamp!" said Nicholas, seeing now what all these questions meant. "Is that what the text means?" "Yes; there is always light in the Bible to show us where we tread. But suppose you kept the slide over the lamp, would it be of any use?" "No; there'd be no light, sir." "Neither will the Bible give us light if we keep the slide down. How can you keep the slide down?" "By keeping of it shut, and not reading it?" said Nicholas, doubtfully. "That's it. Now, my lad, do you think it worth while to take this good old lamp and let it light you right through life?" "Yes, sir." "Why?" "Because if I'm honest I shan't stand no chance of going to prison." "And what else?" Nicholas thought for a few minutes. "If I minds the Bible I shall go to heaven," he said at last. "Yes, that's the best reason for taking the lamp. It will light you right into heaven. Good bye, my lad. Here's a shilling for you, and mind you keep the slide up."

"Yes, sir," said Nicholas, grasping the shilling, and touching his ragged cap: "I'll mind."—Western Advocate. It would seem that the commonest kind of common sense ought to prevent a man from buying trash, simply because he can get a big pack for 25 cents. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are strictly pure, and are worth a barrel of such stuff.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Mrs. Ellen B. Mason, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Toungouh, Birmah, writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, cold chills, burning fever, and sore throat. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a watermelon, full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a knife-blade. I tried the PAIN KILLER as a gargle and found it invariably cut off the vesicles, and he raised them up, often covered with blood. He was taken on Sunday; on Wednesday his throat was clear, and his tongue rapidly clearing off. I also used it as a liniment, with castor oil and hartshorn, for his neck. It seemed to me a wonderful cure, and I can but wish it could be known to the many poor mothers in our land who are losing so many children by this dreadful disease.

From James Cochran, Esq., Patentes of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel. Church St., Cornwallis, N.S., February 27, 1879.

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

JAMES COCHRAN. Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S., May 24, 1879.

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

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She stopped, tears away, an added to the his God bless the and wives and ones, with the ed, would follo dens, how man saved, and how of Satan woul out the beverag influence and t fail to reach!

Moral: Wor ing can accomp man means can contact with t we not pray tha may have a sp oining for the ness of conser the front as cho battle for the re ones?

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TEMPERANCE. A TEMPERANCE INCIDENT.

BY REV. SIDNEY K. SMITH.

Last summer while stopping for a few days at a seaside resort, I met unexpectedly a lady acquaintance, who, by the following incident, demonstrated clearly what woman, with her loving, impulsive nature aroused, is capable of accomplishing in practical work for the temperance cause.

Sitting in the Pavilion one afternoon I noticed her approaching, in company with a noble looking young man, who was evidently partially intoxicated. They came near where I was and I overheard her earnestly pleading with him 'not to drink any more, but to go directly home.'

She continued to plead with him regardless of the people standing around till it was time for the cars to start, when she left him saying, 'Now I shall see you on board the cars. You must not drink another drop.'

By keeping of it shut, and not reading it," said Nicholas, doubtfully. "That's it. Now, my lad, do you think it worth while to take this good old lamp and let it light you right through life?"

Nicholas thought for a few minutes. "If I mind the Bible I shall go to heaven," he said at last. "Yes, that's the best reason for taking the lamp. It will light you right into heaven. Good bye, my lad. Here's a shilling for you, and mind you keep the slide up."

"I hope," she continued smiling amid her tears, "I have done some good to-day. One thing is sure, I have established my reputation here, I guess, but I don't care. It was my brother, and he is too good to be a drunkard. I could not see him drink, and I would not."

A GLASGOW MINISTER RECLAIMING A FIERCE DRUNKARD.

A minister of the gospel, in Scotland, told me that when he first went to Glasgow he made up his mind that he would call on every individual in his parish—every one; but there was one man he was afraid of. His friends said to him "I would not go and see him; he will do you a mischief, probably; I would not go to see him—he is a brute," they said. "Well," the minister said, "I was ashamed of myself, to find day after day, week after week, pass away, and I

did not see this man. I visited everybody else but him. One morning I got up feeling exceedingly well; the sky was bright, the sun shining, the trees were looking green—just that sort of a morning when a man feels the blood running through his system, and I said, I will go up and see that man, I am just in the right trim for it."

He went up three or four pairs of stairs, and knocked at the door—no answer; he knocked again—no answer; he opened the door and went in; and he said when he saw that poor creature crouched by the fire place he began to feel a sort of sickness in his throat—that sort of feeling, I wish I wasn't here. His hair was matted and tangled, his clothing in rags, and filthy; a four weeks' beard on his face, and his cheeks cadaverous; and, as he looked around him, there was a glare like that of a mad beast, and he felt timid and frightened.

Then he came a pace or two nearer, and he felt the pestiferous breath on his face hot, as he said, "Now I will kick you down stairs." "Stop," he said; "don't—don't, don't kick me down stairs now, because I have a call to make up above; and, if you kick me down, I shall be obliged to come all the way up again, don't you see? Now if it is any gratification to you to kick the minister down stairs, who has come to call upon you out of pure good-will, let me go and make my visit up-stairs and then I will place myself at your disposal."

The minister made his call up-stairs, came down, opened the door, and said, "Well my man, here I am. I told you I would call again. Now, if it is any gratification to kick to the minister down stairs, I am at your disposal." "Did you come to see me?" the man asks. "Yes, I did." "Well, then, sit down;" and he began to talk to him not as if he was brute, but as if he was a brother—as if he was a man. And by and by the poor creature cried out, "O, sir, I am the most God-forsaken wretch on earth!" And then he spoke of a wife and six children, of sorrow and sin and degradation and despair, and the minister poured in the oil of sympathy into his broken heart.

Well, the minister prayed with that man and left him, came back again, and the result was that man, with his wife and five children, sat in God's house on the Sabbath, and paid six shillings a year pew-rent for each, making seven times six shillings. He sat in God's house, clothed in his right mind, under the influence of the truth. Ah, this spirit of kindness, this spirit of love, this spirit of tenderness! We ask you then to set that example of patient, loving sympathy with the erring. It will pay in the long run. O, there is nothing so good; there is nothing, it seems to me, so pleasant as to be instrumental in lifting up a poor, debased, fallen brother, or to prevent a brother from walking in the path that leads to sin and to ruin. Do it, then, I say, for the sake of your brother; and if not do it for His sake who came to seek and save the lost.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON

- DANIEL QUORN, and his Religious notions, Second Series. 75 Cents. A PLEDGE THAT REDEEMED ITSELF. By Saraon (Miss Ingham) author of "Blind Olive," "White Cross and Dove of Paris." Handsome binding and illustrations. 75 Cents. THE CARAVAN AND THE TEMPLE, and Songs of the Pilgrims. Poems ex-cxxiv. By Edward Jewitt. 75 Cents. THE BEARS DEN. By E. H. Miller, author of "Royal Road to Riches," a Sunday School or Yearbook. 45 Cents. FOR EVER: An Essay on Eternal Punishment. By Rev. M. Randles. Third edition revised and enlarged. \$1.50. WAYMARKS: Placed by Royal Authority on the King's Highway. Being 100 Scripture proverbs enforced and illustrated. By Rev. Benjamin Smith. 75 Cents. LIFE AND DEATH, the Sanctions of the Law of Love. The Fenley Lecture for 1878, by G. W. Oliver, B.A. 30 Cents.

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Hymn Service FOR THE Sunday School, Hymns and Songs, New and old, appropriate to the International Lessons for 1879. Very cheap and convenient for Schools. MUSIC AND WORDS Single copy 15 cts. per dozen \$1.50 per 100 10.00 METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER CELEBRATED THE WORLD OVER. The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only metal given rubber plaster, at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, the so-called electrical appliances, etc. It is the best known remedy for Lame and Weak Backs, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Dislocated Joints, Spinal Complaints and all ailments for which porous plasters are used.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such a result can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Brown & Webb, Agents, Halifax.

SAVE THE NATION!

For it is sadly too true that thousands of CHILDREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient FOOD.



REMEMBER It is all a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HEALTHY, NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irritable stomach, and especially adapted for the INFANT and GROWING CHILD.

It is: Nursing Mothers and those suffering from Indigestion will find that on trial



is all they can desire. It is carefully put up in four sizes. The most economical size (to buy) now much larger than formerly, thus materially lessening the expense.

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridge's Food Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAPTISMA:

A new book on Baptism. EXEGETICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL. By Rev. J. LATHERN. Price 75 Cents FOR SALE AT

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

"Decidedly the most original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."—Halifax Wesleyan. "Searching and trenchant."—Toronto Guardian. "A becoming spirit with cogent and powerful argumentation."—Presbyterian Witness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and elegant diction."—Editor of Canadian Methodist Magazine. "Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your deductions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isa. & Murray. "Powerfully and eloquently written."—Argosy. "Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive research, and although when defective or assailable is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christian sympathy."—Argosy.

JOHN M. GELBERT, Jr., L.L.B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c., &c. Has resumed practice on his own account AT 42 BEDFORD ROW. Fees collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. It is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results: It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c., St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

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

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving absolute chronic loss, it will still sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who rightly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

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

TUBERCULOUS CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. In fact, they acted upon the nerves and muscles, but, unabsorbed, and, owing to their diluted state, involving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time; Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect.

Which would induce an appetite; Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the anti-tox to successfully combat disease; and Sustain life economically for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength, a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and raising the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth; planning, persevering study require a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites; it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to tolerate mental and nervous standard without detriment.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer it at a cheaper price than article.

NOTE.—It is only the Independent, well-posted and successful Physician who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved that the highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

Orders addressed to Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q. will have immediate attention.

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ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows: At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate points.

WOODBURY BROS. DENTISTS, NEW YORK. DR. H. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORES CORNER OF GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS. Halifax, N.S. Entrance No. 97 Granville St.

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At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west. At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and intermediate stations.

WILL ARRIVE: At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intermediate stations. At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and intermediate stations.

C. J. BRIDGES, Gen. Supt. Gov't Railway Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878. nov 23

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ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

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JUST PUBLISHED. The songs in No. 3 are for the most part New, but very few of them having been issued in No. 1 or No. 2.

The price is the same as No. 1 & 2. Music and Words, stuff covers 0.35 Words only paper " 0.20 Mailed post at these prices.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Halifax. MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y.

60 years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academies, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. July 1 1878-19

"There's a better way than that, my lad. Suppose you were going down some lonely lane on a dark night with an unlighted lamp in your hand and a box of matches in your pocket what would you do?"

"Why, light the lamp, sir," replied Nicholas, evidently surprised any one should ask such a foolish question.

"What would you light it for?" "To show me the road, sir."

"Very well. Now suppose you were walking behind me one day, and saw me drop a shilling, what would you do?"

"Pick it up and give it to you again sir."

"Wouldn't you want to keep it for yourself?"

Nicholas hesitated; but he saw a smile on the old gentleman's face and with an answering one on his own, he said, "I should want to, sir, but shouldn't do it."

"Why not?" "Because it would be stealing."

"How do you know?" "It would be taking what wasn't my own, and the Bible says we are not to steal."

"Oh," said the old gentleman, "so it's the Bible that makes you honest, is it?"

"Yes sir," "If you had never heard of the Bible, you would steal, I suppose?"

"Lots of the boys do," said Nicholas, hanging his head.

"And the Bible shows you the right and safe path, the path of honesty?"

"Like the lamp!" said Nicholas, seeing now what all these questions meant.

"Is that what the text means?" "Yes; there is always light in the Bible to show us where we tread. But suppose you kept the slide over the lamp, would it be of any use?"

"No; there'd be no light, sir."

"Neither will the Bible give us light if we keep the slide down. How can you keep the slide down?"

"By keeping of it shut, and not reading it?" said Nicholas, doubtfully.

"That's it. Now, my lad, do you think it worth while to take this good old lamp and let it light you right through life?"

"Yes, sir."

"Because if I'm honest I shan't stand no chance of going to prison."

"And what else?"

Nicholas thought for a few minutes. "If I mind the Bible I shall go to heaven," he said at last.

"Yes, that's the best reason for taking the lamp. It will light you right into heaven. Good bye, my lad. Here's a shilling for you, and mind you keep the slide up."

"Yes, sir," said Nicholas, grasping the shilling, and touching his ragged cap: "I'll mind."—Western Advocate.

It would seem that the commonest kind of common sense ought to prevent a man from buying trash, simply because he can get a big pack for 25 cents. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are strictly pure, and are worth a barrel of such stuff.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA!—Mrs. Ellen B. Mason, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Toungoo, Birmah, writes: "My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, cold chills, burning fever, and sore throat. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a watermelon, full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a knife-blade. I tried the PAIN KILLER as a gargle and found it invariably cut off the vesicles, and he raised them up, often covered with blood. He was taken on Sunday; on Wednesday his throat was clear, and his tongue rapidly clearing off. I also used it as a liniment, with castor oil and hartshorn, for his neck. It seemed to me a wonderful cure, and I can but wish it could be known to the many poor mothers in our land who are losing so many children by this dreadful disease.

From James Cochran, Esq., Patentee of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel. Church St., Cornwallis, N.S. February 27, 1879.

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

JAMES COCHRAN. Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S. May 24, 1879.

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

MICHAEL DELUCHEBY.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT. DEAR EDITOR.—As I have been requested to write for the Wesleyan a notice of our late meeting, I send to you the following lines for publication, hoping that they will prove of interest to your readers.

According to arrangement, the members of the District convened in the Methodist Church, Sussex, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The day was cold and very wet, as several days previously had been. But the brethren, cheered by the sight of each other, and led to believe, by the warm reception accorded them by the Sussex friends, that their visit was to be filled with enjoyment, were in most buoyant spirits.

Under the able direction of the Chairman, the items of business were rapidly and well disposed of. The only instance of death to be recorded was that of Revd. G. M. Barratt, who, early after last Conference, went to his reward.

Suitable remarks were made by the brethren who knew Bro. Barratt best; and a very appropriate notice of his life and death was prepared by Dr. Pope, and inserted in the minutes.

A considerable part of the afternoon of the first day was spent in the examination of the young men—Bros. Knight and Kirby. On the doctrine of Perfection, as taught in our standards, a lengthened discussion was provoked, which proved interesting and full of suggestion.

In the evening an educational meeting was held, addressed by the Chairman, Bro. Phinney, and several others. This meeting was not largely attended, but was of excellent tone.

The success of the work of the second day was contributed to by the presence of the laymen, who took a marked interest in all the proceedings. The investigation of the financial affairs of the District disclosed some very saddening features. It was never before found that so large a proportion of the circuits suffered such heavy deficiencies.

One could not but be pleased with the liberal spirit of the lay members of the meeting—notably some of those from the St. John Circuits—who proposed the devising of liberal things in behalf of those who had suffered so severely from depleted salaries.

The discussion of such proposition was somewhat protracted and very fully controlled by the spirit of helpfulness; but it did not—as under the circumstances it could not—reach any practical issue.

On Thursday evening a public meeting in the S. S. interests was held, presided over by the Chairman, and addressed very effectively by Rev. Messrs. Chappell, LePage and Knight, and Messrs. Irving and Hagarty, Esqrs.

The meeting was an exceedingly interesting one, was well attended, and could not fail to leave good impressions. On Friday morning the brethren who had not got excused, assembled to complete the District business. Several items of importance were considered; but it being found impossible to complete the work, owing to the absence of certain needed data, the minutes were left unsigned, and the District adjourned to meet at Charlottetown early after opening of Conference.

The only instance of retirement from the active work recommended to Conference, is that of Bro. Prince, who having been seriously ill during the year, feels obliged to apply for a supernumerary relation.

At the close of the meeting votes of thanks, to the people of Sussex, who, irrespective of denomination, had welcomed, and so well entertained the members of the District, and to the Chairman, for the efficiency with which he had presided and directed all the affairs of the District, were passed unanimously. The former of these the minister of the Sussex Circuit was requested to express from the pulpit next Sabbath.

The brethren then dispersed, some returning to their circuits and some remaining here over Sunday; all feeling that a very profitable District Meeting had been held, and looking forward to a good Conference.

Yours, &c., C. W. H. Sussex, N.B., June 21, 79.

DIED. On May 12th, Ernest M., only son of George S. and Jane Trot, aged one year.

E. BOREHAM, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, asks a continuance of the same, and on entering upon a New Year begs to acquaint his customers with his plans, which are as follows, viz.:

- 1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money. 2nd.—Our instructions are to misrepresent nothing. 3rd.—We shall wait personally on our customers as far as we are able. 4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to be the true one.

6th.—To good customers to whom it is inconvenient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discount.

8th.—We do not wish (with very few exceptions) long accounts. 7th.—We refund money if goods do not suit (provided the goods are not soiled).

N. B.—Country dealers are requested to examine our stock and prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to order.

Our establishment closes at 7 P.M. 10 P.M. on Saturdays. 232 Argyle Street 3 Doors North Colonial Market.

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PA SOUP! SYMINGTON'S Prepared Pea Soup.

Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 5c tins. Wholesale by WM. JOHNSON, 28 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT. April 12.

Tenders for Steel Rails.

TENDERS addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 21 Queen Victoria St., E.C. London, England, until JULY 15th next, for Steel Rails and Fastenings, to be delivered at MONTREAL as follows:

5000 tons by October 1st, 1879. 5000 tons by June 1st, 1880. 5000 tons by October 1st, 1880.

Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender, and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 21 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London, England. F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th June, 1879.

Pacific Railway Tenders.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Friday, 1st August next. The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run north-westerly to connect with the main line in the neighborhood of the 4th base line, and thence westerly between Prairie la Portage and Lake Manitoba.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg. F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 16th June, 1879. June 28 61s

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For Internal and External Use. CURES—Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Emphysema, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere.

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125 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S. SPECIAL LINES.

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To those Ladies who are interested in getting up Bazaars and Fancy Fairs for charitable purposes, the proprietor will send whatever goods they may suggest to help in getting up the same, at lowest wholesale rates, and whatever is not sold can be returned.

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Families who prize a LIGHT SNOW WHITE LOAF OR ROLL will find this brand of Flour an indispensable requisite and if once tried you will use no other.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Wholesale by A. MARKLE. June 14—Sin pd

NOTICE. Several of the Conference students now at Sackville will be glad to be employed during the Summer Vacation in Circuit or Missionary work.

Application for their services, &c., may be made to the undersigned. C. STEWART. Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

72 DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine. May 31

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

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