

GENERAL READING DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY STANLEY.

Stanley's narrative gives us a vivid idea of travel in Africa under its best conditions; that is to say, through a country fairly known, which has been visited by white men, and is now traversed by frequent caravans. Sometimes they crossed "broad and bleak plains, where food was scarce and cloth vanished fast," and sometimes they came to hilly countries where the people were civil and hospitable. Sometimes they were in troublesome districts, where there were warring tribes, where the people were treacherous or hostile, and then Stanley could only sleep with his hand on his rifle. There were furious tempests, "and some days Nature and man alike warred against us, while on others both seemed combined to bless us." Other troubles came to this intrepid commander and his small army, more especially that potent and untiring enemy of all African travel—Typhus. This was the enemy who menaced Stanley at Zanzibar, and never left his footsteps until he embarked at Loanda; who followed him night and day, doing his awful will upon the expedition. And so from these misfortunes—from famine and fatigue, from fever and massacre, from mutiny and death—the little army dwindled away, and it is a wonder that it did not return, or at least content itself with visiting Livingstone's country and exploring Victoria Nyanza and return with the report which has been brought for so many centuries—that Africa continued hostile to those who came to woo her, and would not be won. Nor does it surprise us that, amid all these discouragements, the heart of Stanley should have faltered. "The expedition seemed doomed. Promises of reward, kindness, threats, punishments, had no effect." But at the same time the spirit of the leader was felt in the command. "The white men," he says, "although elected out of the ordinary class of Englishmen, did their work heroically. Though suffering from fever and dysentery, insulted by natives, marching under the heat of equatorial rainstorms, they at all times proved themselves of noble, manly natures, stout-hearted, brave, and better than all, true Christians." These are the men by whom empires are made, but for them there was no empire but the memory of duty well done; no trophy, no reward, unless what is to come as the reward for well doing in the final day of account. Two of them were to sleep near the banks of Victoria Nyanza, victims of disease; the other was to be whirled into eternity over the rapids of the Congo, when his journey was almost at an end.

Sometimes Stanley was in the wilderness without guides. This, however, seemed a happiness compared to his position when he did have guides who betrayed him, as happened early in his expedition in Ukimbu, near the elephant country. In Ukimbu the guides ran away, and Stanley found himself on the edge of a wilderness with but ten days provisions. He had trusted his guides, and purchased a quantity of food. He endeavored to pierce the wilderness, but his track was lost in a maze of elephant and rhinoceros trails. He could only depend upon his compass. The second day found a jungle of acacia and euphorbia, through which the men had to crawl and scramble along the ground, "under natural tunnels of embracing shrubbery, cutting the convoluted and creepers, thrusting aside stout thorny bushes, and by various detours taking advantage of every slight opening the jungle afforded." There was no water. Overcome with hunger and thirst, the command began to straggle and faint. Some managed to reach the camp, where medicine and restoratives brought them strength. Five never returned. One of them was dead in the woods, and of the other four it is believed "they wandered on until they fell down and died." On the fifth day they came to a village, but the village comprised only four negroes, their wives and little ones, and had no food for such a large command. Stanley learned that there was another village twenty-nine miles away, named Suna, and he sent a picked band of twenty, the strongest and most enduring to visit Suna and bring food. He scoured the woods for game, but there was no game. A lion's den was found. In this den were two young lions, which were killed and skinned. But of what avail were two lion cubs to an expedition of starved men? Surely here was death at last—death, defeat, annihilation; and this proud expedition which had set out so gloriously from Zanzibar, resolved to force the mystery of a continent and fight its way to the Atlantic, why, all that could happen to it was to perish in an African jungle of lions and elephants, to perish as so many had done before, leaving only the name of Stanley to be added to the sad, dismal roll of martyrs to African discovery. "Returning to camp," says Stanley, "from the fruitless hunt"—"nothing in all that wilderness but the two lion cubs—"I was so struck with the pinched faces of my poor people

that I could have almost wept, if I might have done so without exciting fear of our fate in their minds. I resolved to do something toward relieving the pressing needs of fierce hunger." Stanley had medical stores, which in such an expedition are a sacred trust. He opened a sheet iron trunk and made it serve as a pot. Into this pot he doled out five pounds of Scotch oatmeal—perhaps the most precious of all his possessions—and their tins of "revalenta arabica," and made a gruel. "It was a rare sight," he says, "to see those poor famine-stricken people hasten to that Torquay dress trunk and assist me to cook the huge pot of gruel; to watch them fan the fire to a fiercer heat, and, with their gourds full of water, stand by to cool the foaming liquid when it threatened to overflow. The porridge kept the expedition alive forty-eight hours, when Stanley heard the musketry of his returning embassy coming in from Suna with food. "The grain was most greedily seized by the hungry people, and so animating was the report of the purveyors that the soldiers one and all clamored to be led away that afternoon." And so our leader marched on.—JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG in *Harpers Magazine* for October.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

He is a powerful man. That is what strikes at once every one who sees him for the first time. He is very tall and of enormous weight, but not ungainly. Every part of his gigantic frame is well proportioned—the large, round head, the massive neck, the broad shoulders, and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than sixty-three, and the burden he has had to bear has been unusually heavy; but though his step has become slow and ponderous, he carries his head high—looking down, even, on those who are as tall as himself—and his figure is still erect. During these latter years he has suffered frequent and severe bodily pain, but no one could look upon him as an old man, or as one to be pitied. On the contrary, everybody who sees him feels that Prince Bismarck is still in possession of immense physical power. Photography has made his features known to all. It is a strange face, which would attract attention anywhere, even if we did not know that it belonged to a man whose doings have changed our modern world. It is a face never to be forgotten—by no means handsome, but still less an ugly one. It was remarkably bright, full of humor, of merry mischief, even, in days long gone by. It has now become serious—almost solemn—with an expression of unfinching energy and daring. The bald, round forehead—an object of admiration for the physiologist—is of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large, prominent blue eyes seem as if they could look into the sun without blinking. They are not quick, they wander from one object to another; but when they rest on a human countenance they become so intensely inquiring, that many people, when they have to undergo this searching look, feel uneasy;—and all, even Bismarck's equals or superiors, are made aware that they are in the presence of a man with whom it would be wise to play fair, as he would probably discover the subtlest tricks. His thick, well set eyebrows are singularly long and shaggy, and they add not a little to the stern, and, at times, somewhat fierce expression of his countenance. The nose is of ordinary size—not as long, perhaps, as might be expected from the rest of the face; the chin is large and massive.—*Blackwood*.

WHAT STANLEY DID FOR GEOGRAPHY.

Stanley gave nine months to the exploration of the Luabala, or rather to the Livingstone, as he called it, and as it must be called for all time. Before he went out on this mission we knew there were two rivers—the Congo and the Luabala. We knew that the Congo ran into the Atlantic Ocean, but its source was lost in cataracts. The Portuguese were content to scatter a few settlements about his mouth, and trade for gums and ivory along its banks. But it is an unknown river beyond the cataracts. We knew there was a river in the middle of Africa called the Luabala; we knew it had a swift current, that it was a river of large volume. But beyond that we knew nothing. Some had one theory, others had another. Livingstone was convinced that it ran into the Nile, was really the source of the Nile; and who would question even the theory of so great a master? What Stanley did was to show that the Congo and the Luabala were one and the same; that the Congo, instead of losing itself among the rapids, was to force itself into the very heart of the continent; that the Luabala, instead of going north and submitting to the usurping waters of the Nile, was to turn to the west and force its way to the sea; that these two rivers were to disappear from the map, and be known as one river—the Livingstone; that this river was to be 2900

miles in length; that for ten degrees of longitude it was to be continuously navigable; that its volume was 1,800,000 cubic feet a second; that the entire area it drains is 800,000 square miles—in other words, that here was an immense waterway 3000 miles into the centre of Africa, navigable with the exception of two breaks, which engineering science can easily surmount—a waterway into a tropical empire, rich in woods and metals and gracious soil, in fruits and grains, the sure home of a civilized empire in the years to come. As Petermann, the eminent German geographer, puts it, Stanley's work was to unite the fragments of African exploration—the achievements of Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Du Chaillu, Baker, Cameron, of all the heroic men who had gone before him—into one consecutive whole, just as Bismarck united the fragments of the German people, lying about under various princes and dukes, into one grand and harmonious empire. Even as Bismarck had created imperial Germany, so Stanley created geographical Africa.—JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, in *Harpers Magazine* for October.

STANLEY'S WARS.

Of Stanley's wars much has been written. Various Englishmen, from Lord Derby down, have expressed an opinion upon these conflicts, and the discussion bids fair to become a permanent chapter in African literature. The American observer will notice that at the time Stanley was adding fame to the names of the British Princess Beatie and the future British Queen Alexandra by giving these names to two important discoveries in Africa, Lord Derby was issuing orders to the British consuls to prevent his carrying the British flag. This reminds us of Columbus returning home in chains a prisoner to the king to whose empire he had added continental dominion. It was rumored that Stanley was to be arrested when he came to the coast, if he ever did come; and the *New York Herald*, as his employer and champion, went so far as to advance his American citizenship as a reason why he should not be arrested without at least a protest from the American government. But as it happened that Stanley did return to British soil an honored guest on a British man of war and not a prisoner, and as the first to welcome him was the Prince of Wales, we may be justified in assuming that Lord Derby's action was an impulse based upon incorrect information, and never a serious purpose of the government. Of course if Stanley could have crossed the African continent without harming any one, his taking of life would have been massacre. The history of African exploration, like that of exploration in our own Indian territories, is unhappily the history of continued war. In our country white men were slain to satisfy a savage's craving for blood. In many parts of Africa men are slain for food. Stanley a good part of his time was moving among people who would have killed him and his whole command, as our Indians kill the buffalo, namely, to eat them. "I don't choose," said Livingstone, "to be made meat for black men." This was one of the reasons why that gentle soul refused to go into the Congo country that Stanley fought most of his battles. We think the law of self-defense can be put on no higher ground than the dislike to be killed and eaten by your enemy. In other regions Stanley fought to save himself from being killed and his army robbed. His expedition was a tempting one to the black men. He carried his army chest with him in the shape of beads and cloths and wire and cowries and articles of merchandise, which were as much the currency of his command as the greenbacks with which we paid our armies during the war. We take it no prudent commander would allow his army chest to be carried away without defending it, especially if he depended upon it, as Stanley did, for all his supplies. It was his army chest and contained his provisions. He could only live by buying from the people, and he could only buy with his supplies. In some cases the people were in fear of the slave-traders. Stanley may have been attacked under the impression that he was coming to carry off men and women and children into slavery. If this led to the loss of life, then we must lament it, but the blame is not upon Stanley, but upon the odious system which European civilization planted in Africa, which still flourishes, but which no one has done so much to destroy as our explorer. In all these savage countries the traveller is subject to one of these sudden, lawless gusts of passion which fell upon Captain Cook in the Pacific and deprived science and humanity of that intrepid and glorious life. The difference between Stanley and Captain Cook is that Stanley killed his assailants. If Captain Cook had been so fortunate, we question if Lord Chatham would have been so eager to deprive him of his flag, as Lord Derby was to withdraw from Stanley the flag which was the emblem of the English fraction of his expedition.—*John Russell Young* in *Harpers Magazine* for Oct.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

How amazingly this Asiatic Island empire is rushing forward! The third report of the Minister of Education states that the number of elementary schools in the seven grand school divisions was 24,225, of which 21,998 were public and 2,227 were private schools, being an increase of 4,208 over the preceding year. The total number of elementary school districts was 45,778. The average area of the districts is about 250 square miles. The number of teachers was 45,501; of which 40,511 were males and 538 female teachers of public schools, and 3,176 were male, and 256 female teachers of private schools, the increase in the number of teachers being 7,631. The number of scholars was 1,928,126, of which 1,877,591 were male, and 426,437 were female, showing a total increase of 211,348. The whole population of the school districts is estimated at 34,003,087, out of which there were 5,167,667 children of school age. The children of school age who received education during the year were 1,828,474, and those who received no education were 3,339,193. Of middle schools, the total numbers were 115, of which 11 were private establishments. The total number of scholars was 5,020, and the number of teachers was 265. There are 90 Normal schools in the country, of which 8 are controlled by the Government. The number of instructors in the Normal Schools was 588, and the number of students was 8,696. On an average there were 6.5 instructors and 85.5 students to every school, and 18.00 students to every instructor. Of the colleges for special sciences, the foremost is the Tokio Kaiseigakko, in which the number of professors was 40, of whom 21 were natives. The average number of students was 324. In the Tokio Igakko (or medical college) the number of professors was 29, of whom 19 were natives, and the number of students was 445. The number of students attending all the colleges was 836, or one to every 36,383 of the whole population. The number of newly-erected school buildings were 3,881, or 16.81 per cent. of the entire number of schools.

Of course a vast amount remains to be done; but the marvel is the rapidity with which Japan is marching to the tune of progress and enlightenment. At the present rate, in twenty years hence, the people of Japan will be among the best educated in the world.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Dewart had specially studied this question, and was convinced that all reasonable facilities should exist for the transfer of ministers from one Conference to another. He could scarcely approve any of the amendments which had been offered, as they were mostly too complicated. He would like to see a representative elected by each Conference to attend the committee with the presidents of the Conferences. He could not sympathize with the fear that had been expressed that the committee would exercise their power tyrannically. The power would doubtless be frequently exercised in favor of individuals who desired to exchange one circuit for another. He had full faith in a wise and judicious committee, and had greater fear of the tyranny of a one-man power than of that of a committee. He had watched the movements in the Church closely during the last four years, and was convinced that the tendency, far from being towards sectionalism and the weakening of the connexional bonds, was in favor of greater union and solidarity.

The Rev. Mr. Hestis was in favor of promoting the free interchange of ministers throughout the Church. He strongly disapproved the recommendation of the Committee dividing the Committee into an eastern and western section. As far as he had observed he had not seen any general desire in the ministers to go further west.

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland here offered to change his amendment to meet the views that had been expressed, that it would not be imperative upon every President of an Annual Conference to meet unless his conference was affected by the proposed transfer.

The Rev. Dr. Burns, Principal of the Hamilton Female College, was introduced to the Conference, and was honored by the members rising. He briefly addressed the Conference.

The President read a letter from Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, welcoming members of the Conference to visit the halls of that institution, and inspect the collection of shells, the library and the mechanical apparatus.

The Conference acknowledged the invitation with a vote of thanks, and soon after adjourned.

The Conference met at half-past two o'clock. After prayer and the reading of the minutes, the discussion on the report of the Committee on Itinerancy was resumed.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson said he meant to vote for Mr. Sutherland's amendment. The connexional bond would be amply secured by the union of the presidents of the several conferences and the missionary secretaries. On the subject of authority and individual rights, he thought the minister should certainly be consulted when it was proposed to remove him to another circuit. For instance, if a member of the Muskoka District were transferred to the St. James St. Church of Montreal, it was likely that neither would object. In becoming a Methodist minister, he, the speaker, did not become a Jesuit priest, nor did he agree to renounce his individualism.

The Rev. Mr. Laird thought the recommendation of the Committee was the most simple, the most economical, and the most effective. At present there were five or six transfer meetings each year, but if the presidents were brought together once a year much expense would be saved. The Union feeling was now stronger than ever before, but if that was to be continued and strengthened there should be all possible elasticity in the transfer of ministers. The numerous transfer committees were a bond of connexional union and he desired to see them continued.

The Rev. Dr. Sanderson was opposed to the division of the Committee into two sections; also to the provision allowing a man to return to his circuit at the end of six years. He saw no reason why the missionary secretaries should *ex officio* be members of the transfer committee. On the whole he liked Mr. Ferrier's amendment, but feared it would not prove satisfactory to some ministers. Too great power would be given to the committee and the President of the General Conference would be virtually elevated into the position of a bishop of the M. E. Church in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Keogh liked the simplicity and cheapness of Mr. Ferrier's method. Yet there was one fault in it, inasmuch as it did not provide that the committee should meet at stated periods, consider the whole field. The stationing power should be retained, to as great an extent as possible in the hands of this Conference. In some

Conferences there was likely to be a superabundance of men, and there should be some arrangement to equalize the supplies of ministers in the several Conferences. He preferred, however, the wide both for the rights and wishes of individuals, committees.

The Rev. Dr. Allison said Mr. Ferrier's amendment was simple enough, but it was the simplicity of the amendment which he feared. He should support the secretary's amendment until something better was proposed.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman said there were circuits that did not wish to be confined to their own Conferences for their supplies, and moreover there were brethren who wished to be transferred for many reasons. At the time the present Conference lines were drawn many ministers found themselves cut off from association with old friends and from their home, and these men would have been an understanding that at a future period they should be allowed to return to the homes from which they had been exiled. The time would do justice to these men and to transfer them. He should decidedly oppose Mr. Ferrier's amendment, because it made the Committee too small and gave them too much power. That amendment would, moreover, injure the connexional bonds instead of strengthening them, as Mr. Ferrier seemed so earnestly to desire. The proposition to divide the Committee was also objectionable, and he believed that it would be found after a little experience that the old arrangement, which now stood in the Discipline, was the best. The ex-President, Dr. Ryerson, was the author of the arrangement, and he the speaker was surprised to hear that venerable gentlemen characterize the arrangement in his retiring address as cumbersome and inefficient. Two meetings of the Transfer Committee should be held yearly in order that those proposed to be transferred might have an opportunity to state their objections at the second meeting. At the same time he held that the ministers should be constrained to accept the decision of the Committee whether they like it or not, just as was now the case with the decisions of the Stationing Committee. At the same time these men thus transferred should be allowed to return to their original station at the end of six years.

Mr. Gray thought Mr. Ferrier's motion was the most practical one that had yet been presented. Neither could he approve of the Committee's recommendation on account of its tendency towards sectionalism. On the whole he approved of the Secretary's amendment, and considered that the decision of the Committee should be compulsory. At the same time he thought a man transferred against his will should be allowed to return, at the end of a certain time, to where his heart was most set.

Dr. Fowler—When you entered into an agreement with the Stationing Committee, were there any geographical limits to where you would serve?

The Rev. Mr. Gray replied there were no geographical limits then, and he was willing to go now to any part of the Dominion.

The Rev. Mr. Pitcher was willing to give compulsory power to the Transfer Committee. A Methodist minister should be willing to sacrifice his own predilections for the greater good of the church. If the Transfer Committee should tell him to go to Gaspe he would not refuse, and if he were transferred against his will should be allowed to return, at the end of a certain time, to where his heart was most set.

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Mr. Sandford said the chief difficulty was the unfortunateness of the times that existed in the minds of different members of the Conference. It had been hinted that great numbers of men desired to be transferred, and were seeking a facile committee who would transfer them. If members could see their personal interests and put the interests of the church uppermost, there would be no difficulty in coming to an arrangement. It seems as if some conferences desired to monopolize all the fat places. He meant to propose an amendment that the Presidents of the General and Annual Conferences, and the missionary secretaries, when their department was concerned, and one layman from each conference, should form the Transfer Committee.

Dr. Rice said at the time of the division of the conferences undoubtedly many men were stationed against their will, and it would be unfair to confine them to their positions by an exorable law. Still, he desired to see men ready to make sacrifices for the church. If a Methodist minister on entering the church resolved that he would go wherever he was sent God would certainly go with him and give him success. The Transfer Committee had very important interests to look after, and every church should be supplied with the man most suitable for it. As a body they were bound to look after the centres of power, and the best men that could be placed in those centres. Would it be wise in taking Dr. Fotts for instance, and sending him up to Bruce Mines? ("Yes," "No," and laughter.) That would be an unwise expenditure of ministerial power. The most available men should be selected for particular stations. He liked Mr. Ferrier's amendment because it was the most simple. He wanted to see the rank and file of the Conference moved. He knew of a brother in the Kingston District who had been there for the last twenty-five years. Now he would like to see that brother sent somewhere else; he would like to see the Lower Province ministers replaced by others, and so in respect to other places. Let the President of the General Conference look over the whole field, from time to time, and let him call the committee together, whenever he deemed it necessary. He wanted to see the members of the whole Dominion get mixed up and sent from one end of the country to the other, so that they would never talk about connexional lines again. There seemed to be a general opinion that the western provinces were more desirable to live in than the eastern; then let the western brethren give way for a time, and exchange places with their eastern brethren. He would like to see it made compulsory for the Committee to transfer at least six men each year from one Conference to the other.

The Conference then proceeded to vote upon the question. Mr. Sutherland's amendment to the amendment being put, received 93 votes for to 88 against, and was consequently carried.

The Rev. Mr. Dewart asked whether this was not one of the subjects that must depend upon the ratification of the annual conferences before becoming law.

The President—I know of no subject that must be referred by this conference to an annual conference.

The Hon. Mr. Shannon was not quite sure on the point. If the result of the vote was to affect the power of the Stationing Committee of the Annual Conferences then this vote would require to be ratified by them.

The Rev. Mr. Graham very much regretted the vote that had been taken, but he was satisfied it would never become law until it had been carried by a two-thirds vote.

Rev. Dr. Williams—The question is as to the constitutionality of the act.

The President—As far as I can see, the constitutionality of the action just taken cannot be taken.

At this moment considerable confusion prevailed owing to the great number of members who wished to be heard on the subject, and the diversity of opinions expressed.

The President repeated that this action did not infringe upon the rights of the annual conferences inasmuch as it did not take away a solitary committee or privilege that they had had. He did not believe that it had interfered with their rights; but, if it did, there were more than two-thirds in its favor.

The Rev. Mr. Dewart said it was the right of the annual conference to send two men to represent them on the Stationing Committee, and that right had been taken away from them by this vote.

Dr. Sanderson read from the Discipline where he considered established the unconstitutionality of the action just taken. He wished to appeal from the decision of the chair.

The President—Do you move an appeal from the chair?

Dr. Sanderson—I do not like to appeal from the chair, and yet if you would not feel it an act of discourtesy to yourself, sir, I would move an appeal from the President's decision.

The President—Not in the least. Does the Conference appeal from the chair?

The Rev. Mr. Sutherland contended that the vote did not involve a constitutional change, and trench in any way upon the rights and privileges of the annual conferences.

The President—Do you wish to appeal from the ruling of the chair?

Dr. Sanderson moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Dewart, an appeal from the chair.

The question was put and lost by a very large majority.

The remaining portions of the report were taken up.

The section providing that all communications from all parties concerned should be sent to the President of the General Conference, not later than the 20th day of April of each year was adopted.

Paragraph 10—No minister shall be transferred without his consent. The paragraph was expunged.

Paragraph 11—The financial claims of any member transferred shall not be affected by such transfer. Carried.

Paragraph 12—Each preacher or minister transferred shall be subject to the action of the Stationing Committee of the Conference to which he is transferred. Carried.

On the succeeding paragraph a discussion arose which was cut short by the hour of adjournment arriving.

After further applications for leave of absence were granted, and some committees were called, the Conference adjourned at 5.30.

REPORT OF EASTERN SECTION OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

The following is the report of the Eastern Section of the Book Committee which was read yesterday.

Notwithstanding the commercial depression the business had continued to increase during the four years. From \$27,000, the amount of sales during the year 1870 to 1874, the business had gone up to \$87,000, an increase in the quadrennial period of nearly 250 per cent.

The profits of the concern during the last four years have been nearly \$9,000. The one serious difficulty of the concern has been the want of capital. Four years ago it was scarcely solvent, but as a first claim upon the profits, a debt of \$5,000, advanced by ministers in previous years to keep the Book Room in existence, was assumed, and had to be dealt with in the administration of the financial interests.

At the present time, after providing for all liabilities, there was a surplus sufficient nearly to cover all the present stock, the retail value of which is upwards of \$10,000. There is now an office fitted up with machinery and all necessary appliances for the printing of the "Wesleyan" paper, and book and pamphlet publications. The plant of the printing establishment is valued at \$3,000. The "Wesleyan" has now about 4,000 subscribers, and the number of men employed has increased during the term from four to sixteen.

AFTERNOON.

After prayer and the reading of the minutes, the Conference resumed consideration of the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Kennedy withdrew his resolution, presented at the preceding session, to the effect that the laymen should bear their own expenses at this Conference.

Rev. Dr. Rice enquired how it was that the large and wealthy Toronto Conference had contributed only \$600. The London Conference, with its contribution of over \$1,000, felt a little embarrassment in being always ahead of the Toronto Conference in collections.

A delegate was under the impression that some of the returns had not been properly made, and that some circuits had never taken a General Conference collection.

Rev. Mr. Huestis moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Willoughby, that the reports be sent back with instructions to the treasurers of the annual conferences to enquire whether collections had been taken up in their respective districts.—The motion was lost.

Several delegates stated that their circuits had taken collections, but had not remitted.

Rev. Mr. Starr said he was sure that in the Toronto Conference there were circuits which had not remitted collections.

Rev. Dr. Potts wished to say a word in defense of the reputation of the Toronto Conference. The London Conference had been trotted out to the great disadvantage of his own. He stated on knowledge that 117 circuits in Toronto had not made returns.

Finally upon motion of Mr. Sanford, the report was sent back to allow the Committee to confer with the Conference treasurers.

Rev. Dr. Rice, from the Education Committee, who had been instructed to put Dr. Burwash's name on the Board of Victoria College, reported that the Committee had met, and were at once confronted with the difficulty of deciding upon whom to displace from the Board in order to make way for Dr. Burwash. Finally Dr. Burwash came to their rescue, and asked that the matter be left in their hands for the present. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the matter be left in their hands until a vacancy should occur, when Dr. Burwash would be placed upon the Board.

Rev. T. J. Williams censured the Committee for failing to obey the instructions of the Conference. He moved that it be sent back to place Dr. Burwash's name on the Board.

The President ruled the motion out of order, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

cities, but to refer the matter to the Eastern section of the Book Committee, with power to act as soon as they deem it advisable to do so.

Rev. Mr. Hearst favored this motion, and did not entertain a fear that had been expressed by others, namely, that branches in those cities would injure the establishment in Halifax.

The motion was adopted.

In relation to the publishing of a religious newspaper in the Province of Quebec, as prayed for in the Montreal memorial, the Committee recommended that, however desirable it might be to establish such a newspaper in the interests of Methodism, it was not expedient at present to do so, owing to the continued commercial depression; but they recommended that the Book Committee of the Western section be empowered to make arrangements for a regular correspondent from the Province of Quebec.

Rev. Dr. Douglas hoped the finding of the Committee would prevail, as it would meet every necessity, at least for the present.—Adopted.

The Committee disapproved the suggestion of the London memorial to change the form of the "Christian Guardian" from an eight page to a sixteen-page paper.

Mr. Thomas Nixon moved that the Book Committee be instructed that for the future, in the preparation of their reports, a distinction be made in the amounts of outstanding debts due by ministers and preachers, and those due by merchants and others; also, that a statement be prepared showing the amounts due by ministers and preachers for — years, and those due by merchants and others for — years. He explained that he offered this resolution for the reason that he found in the report that \$24,541 were due to the book room, and this over and above the bills receivable, while no account was taken in the statement for bad debts. A reduction of 5 per cent. for depreciation in stock would amount to \$2,250; a reduction of 20 per cent. for bad debts, would amount to \$4,900. The interest on the buildings owned and occupied by the Book Room, on the rent thereon, should be worth \$7,000. Thus the amount of profits by these items should be reduced some \$18,300, according to the usual custom pursued by business men.

Mr. McRoberts criticised the financial statement of the Book Committee as not being sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Sanford congratulated the Conference upon the flourishing exhibit made by the Book Committee. He remarked, in relation to the trade generally, that in the Montreal district there had been fourteen failures, with liabilities amounting to \$74,000, and at the present time there were eighty-two men engaged in the business with an aggregate capital of \$68,000. In the Toronto District there were about twenty-eight failures with liabilities amounting to \$100,000, and there were now invested in the trade in that district nearly \$800,000 of capital. In face of these facts and in contrast to the state of trade generally, the Book Room showed a net profit of \$27,800. Commencing in 1835 with a capital of only \$11,000, it stood to-day with a capital of \$181,000, certainly the most encouraging state of affairs for the Conference, and reflecting credit upon the gentlemen at the head of the concern.

The whole report was then adopted.

Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphite saved the life of my wife after her case became apparently hopeless from Tubercular Consumption.

H. L. HARDINGE, Nelsonville, O.

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DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its last stages, and then when medical aid is procured it is too often found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on the first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPHTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded, where it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

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JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONY RIVER, N. S., Nov. 15, 1877. C. Gates & Co.—Gentlemen,—Some time last winter one of my children—a little boy about eighteen months—was badly frightened and his health became seriously affected. On the least alarm he used to go off in a kind of fit, becoming motionless and black in the face, his heart at the same time palpitating in the most alarming manner. Each fit was worse than the preceding one, causing us to fear heart disease. Hearing of some of the numerous cures effected by your medicines in this and other localities, I procured from your agent, Mr. E. A. Gile, a bottle of your No. 2 Bitters, and before it was half gone I noticed a marked improvement in the child's health. A second bottle completed the cure. The little fellow is now perfectly well and I am perfectly satisfied that Gates' Life of man Bitters saved his life. You are perfectly at liberty to publish this certificate if you wish so to do.

With respect, yours truly, WILLIAM McMILLAN.

I will vouch from personal knowledge for the truthfulness of the above certificate. E. A. GILE.

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DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. Jan 5-17

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One of the first symptoms of disease affecting either the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness, and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first.

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EDITORIAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Sep. 18th, 1878. The resignation and new election announced by telegraph for last issue, affecting the Eastern Book Room and Editorial office, need a word, and only a word, of explanation. So far as Mr. Hertz was concerned, the decision was purely a matter of conscience. He would not sever his pastoral relation to the Church, nor permit any Conference to reverse the vows which he made at his ordination. Those who have read our own remarks on continuance in office, made at the time it was decided by the Book-committee to elect two to the place we had occupied—in June last—will remember that something of a similar conviction was leading to a purpose of resuming the pastorate at the earliest moment when providence should indicate that the way was clear. A nomination for the Book Stewardship, and sustained by a liberal vote, we resisted most decisively. When a large majority gave us the choice of the Editorial chair, there was but one alternative—either to seem churlish and ungrateful, or accept. One newspaper declared the acceptance was made ungraciously, and we admit the truth of the statement. A lingering doubt, which came into being months, if not years ago, was not removed. On Mr. Hertz' resignation the doubt grew into a conviction. With the full apprehension of the issues involved, we resigned. That step we see, more and more clearly, was right and honest. Conscience to every man is a kingdom; that kingdom we do not choose to renounce while the power of governing it is reserved to us.

Of our successors we need not say anything, as the term of office does not expire till June next. It is enough to know that they are both men of experience, the one as a writer, the other as a careful accountant. Bringing new energy to the work of carrying on the interests of both departments, substantial results should confidently be expected. For ourselves, we can appreciate once more the glow of spirit with which the ancients held to their "Cicero Romanus sum."

It seemed at one time as if we were to have yet another resignation. The Missionary Committee, acting directly in opposition to our Book Committee, considered that, consonant with the desperate times, offices should be reduced and not multiplied. They accordingly advised, at first, that but one officer should be elected to the Mission House. Mr. Sutherland halted apparently in view of the increased work that was to be imposed upon him; but submitting to a hearty vote by acclamation, he decided to bend to the burden, and go on. We have no doubt the wisdom of the step taken by Conference will be apparent before many months. The debate on this subject was perhaps the ablest we have listened to during the session.

There were strong speeches again today anent the extension of time from three to five years on circuits. Every possible and plausible argument was adduced in favour of a change; but the motto still is, "Make haste slowly." We question whether a decade to come will see much change in this direction.

A recommendation to affiliate Bermuda with the Toronto Conference, and to give Japan over to the United States Missionary Committee, called out some able speakers. Dr. McDonald, returned missionary from that latter country, narrowed down the discussion to the one question of choice between going forward actively, or submission to the almost disgrace of retreat. It was decided to hold the fort. The Bermuda matter was left in abeyance for the time.

At an evening session, held to continue our legislation, with a view of pushing through this week, some curious facts and inferences came to the surface. A powerful effort is being made to lead Mr. Briggs, the popular preacher of the Metropolitan, elected Book-steward, to resign, this by Toronto people, on the ostensible ground of his value to the Church as a pulpit man of the first order. We cannot say that we regret the increase of a sentiment against secularizing ministers. While it is absolutely necessary that some ministers should hold influential positions, such as the Editorial and Missionary, which are not quite so secular as they seem, there are weighty reasons against yielding to the tendency of making offices which afford an escape from pastoral relation and responsibility. While the Church is so careful to preserve a distinction between the sacred office of the ministry and the other professions, we see it to be quite consistent that ministers themselves should cling to that office till necessity breaks down the distinction. On the other hand, Conferences, the corporate guardians of the interests and territory of the Church, look at Connexional matters in a broader

light, sinking sometimes the individual consideration. So that the chief restraint against a tendency to "leave the word of God and serve tables" may be required principally of those who are individually affected. There are such considerations as those of health, which clearly justify acceptance of a secular office sometimes by a minister; and this may be regarded as an important element in the discussion of a subject of vital interest to the Church at large. Besides the office of Book Steward at Toronto is one of immense influence, the concern being different from that of the East inasmuch as it has means to publish very extensively for the benefit of the Church.

A grant has annually been made from the Missionary Funds to the Superannuation Committee of the West, on the ground that certain claimants who had been in purely Missionary work were entitled to support still from that Fund. This grant was resisted by the eastern members. Reasons were adduced from both sides, resulting in the question being sent back to committee for more mature consideration. The discussion gave rise to discussion so intense, that honorable explanations had to be made which were gracefully accepted on both sides. By the way, who should come in upon us last Monday night, but Samuel T. Waddy, Esq., M. P., of England! He was on a tour, and dropped in to see the General Conference. He was conducted to the platform of course, and was compelled to speak. That speech, and the fact of the presence of this distinguished man, are but like a dream. So, we have seen the renowned son of that superb Doctor, who held the British Conference and people chained always to his chariot wheels!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Editor returned to Halifax on Tuesday last. It seems to be not generally understood that his term of office does not expire till June next, this being according to the constitution of General Conference on Book-room affairs. We have thus nine months yet before us, should Providence so permit, for intercourse with our readers. May they be months of usefulness and profit.

Death has been making broads upon the circles of our prominent laity. T. A. S. De Wolfe, Esq., of Wolfville, that true-hearted child of Methodism, long and favourably known in social, political, and ecclesiastical relations, has passed hence, in ripe old age. W. L. Black, Esq., of Halifax, one of the liberal and genial descendants of the immortal "Bishop" Black, also died last week.

We are asked to announce that a Bazaar in aid of Church interests comes off in October 9th, at Hantsport.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—Arrangements have been made to hold the Eighth Annual Convention of the Maritime Provinces in Truro on Wednesday, 9th October, and following days. Circulars have been sent to all schools, so far as known, throughout the Provinces. It is earnestly hoped that these will report to the Convention and send one delegate each in addition to pastor and superintendent, who are ex officio members of the Convention.

NEWS FROM THE CIRCUITS.

GRANVILLE FERRY.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

The very interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Methodist Church at this place, was performed on Wednesday afternoon, 11th inst. First in order came the ritual prescribed on such occasions. After which the pastor, Rev. H. P. Doane, read a paper giving a brief history of the Methodist Church of this place, from its inception up to the present date. Rev. John L. Spongale then proceeded to place the stone in position, first enumerating the relics and placing them in the receptacle provided for the purpose.

The following is a list of the articles placed beneath the corner-stone for the purpose of showing future generations what kind and manner of people inhabit Granville Ferry in the good year of our Lord, 1878:—

Copy of the Holy Scriptures; copy of Wesley's Hymns; Journal of First General Conference of Canada; Minutes of the Nova Scotia Conference, 1878; Copy of Wesleyan; copy of "Christian Guardian;" copy of "Annapolis Journal;" manuscript paper of Church History of Granville Ferry; collection of silver coins of the Dominion of Canada.

After the stone was duly placed, and the miniature silver trowel applied, the following reverend gentlemen were called upon by Rev. Mr. Spongale, who was master of ceremonies, and delivered brief but telling earnest speeches. Rev. Mr. Greaton, pastor of the Episcopal Church, Granville; Rev. Mr. Beatty, pastor of the Baptist Church, Granville; Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the Methodist Church, Bridgetown, and the pastor of the Granville Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Doane. These were followed by Rev. Mr. Spongale, who closed the speaking with a few happy and well chosen remarks. The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced. This closed the ceremonies which will, no doubt, be remembered with pleasure by all present.

The work of building is rapidly and satisfactorily progressing under the energetic supervision of the contractor, Mr. John A. Brown, and we may soon hope for the pleasure of recording the dedicatory services of the new church, which, when completed, will add another attractive feature to this beautiful village. H. P. D.

MANCHESTER.—During the past few weeks the various sections of this circuit have been "provoking one another to good works." Tea meetings have been held at Pory, Malgrave, Intervale, Manchester and Bayfield, realizing in all a total sum of two hundred and eighty dollars. Which amount will be expended upon the Connexional property in the different places. E. E. E.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from first page.)

Rev. Mr. Sutherland said he had been reminded of certain persons spoken of in the good book "who were in great fear where no fear was." A great many ghosts had been conjured up during this discussion, a great many apprehensions of trouble and impending calamities had been expressed from the terrible things done by this committee which they had not done, and the terrible things they had not yet done which they had no intention of doing. The committee had not touched and had no intention of touching, a single hymn which the people desired to see left in the book. It had been said that the new collection would no longer be Wesley's and would not bear the name of the founder of their denomination. That might be or might not be; but suppose it no longer bore the name of Wesley's hymns, would that prevent the hymns from being scriptural, beautiful, spiritual and edifying? He had found everywhere among the people a desire for a new hymn-book, the only limitation being that they should not leave out those which had become sacred through long use, and that was precisely the guiding principle of the committee—not to touch a single one whose use had proved its value. Some of the grandest hymns that ever stirred Christian hearts were outside the Methodist hymn-book and that ought not to be. It had been objected that if the order of the hymn-book was changed old and sacred associations would be violated, but possible difference could it make whether the hymn was found upon the 290th page or upon the first page. It would be just as beautiful and as spiritual in one place as the other, and with the additional advantage of being found along with others of the same class. It had been said that our Presbyterian friends would be loath to abandon the Psalms of David. Last Sunday he preached in a Presbyterian church in this city, and the congregation sang four times during the service, and only one Psalm was sung, all the rest being hymns. The speaker went on to cite some of the objectionable passages in the present hymn-book which it was proposed to expunge. He made a very powerful address, which space prevents from reproducing, and was heartily applauded at its close.

Rev. Mr. Ryckman's motion was put and carried by an almost unanimous majority. Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia was elected to the hymn-book committee, in place of the Hon. L. A. Willmot, deceased. Dr. Jeffers name was also added. The Conference adjourned at ten o'clock.

REPORT ON MISSIONS.

The Conference resumed consideration of the committee on missions. The report stated that during the past year over \$10,000 had been paid as rent for mission houses and recommended that efforts be put forth to get houses for reduced rent or free. Rev. Mr. Campbell moved, in amendment, that the matter be left in the hands of the Annual Conferences.—Carried.

The committee further recommended to stop grants to all missions able to meet all liabilities. The committee further recommended that the Central Board of Missions shall be composed of the President of the General Conference, the officers of the Missionary Society, one minister to be chosen annually by each of the Conferences, one layman to be chosen annually by the laymen of the Local Missionary Committee, and six other persons—one half of whom shall be laymen, to be appointed by the General Conference, and who shall continue in office four years.

Rev. Mr. Gray moved that the finding of the committee be not sustained, and that his proposition be adopted. He explained that his motion contemplated giving over the mission to some other branch of the Methodist church laboring in Japan. His object was to maintain the harmony and unity of the Methodist church in Japan, and prevent any possible rivalry or antagonism between the several missions established there.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland moved in amendment that all appropriations shall be made by this Board except routine matters, which shall be referred to the committee of Finance and Consultation. The amendment was lost, and the committee's recommendation adopted.

The report further recommended that the committee of Consultation and Finance shall be composed of the President of the General Conference, the officers of the Missionary Society, and nine other members, to be chosen by the General Conference—four ministers and five laymen, the majority of whom shall be members of the Central Board. Rev. Mr. Laird moved in amendment that the Board of Consultation and Finance shall be elected by the central Board.—Carried.

In reference to the resolution of Rev. James Gray as to the practicability of amalgamating our Japan Mission with some other church, and recommending that the question be submitted to the several Conference missionary committees to report to the committee, board their opinion on the same, the committee are of opinion that a discussion of the question during so long a period would have a most depressing effect upon our brethren laboring in Japan, and shake the confidence of the people there, and recommend that the suggestion be not entertained.

Rev. Dr. Macdonald, the Japan missionary said there were many providential indications for our continuing this work in Japan. The mission headquarters was in Tokio, the capital of the Empire, and the intellectual and political centre of the country, and it was of the greatest importance to make this city also

a centre of Gospel light for the country. The native young men laboring there were as truly called of God as any minister present. In one of the provinces a policeman came and informed him that their meetings were in violation of the law. He then inquired of the Superintendent of the Police for the province if his meetings were to be permitted and received for answer to go on, that the Superintendent had given orders to all his subordinates to allow the missionaries to hold their meetings without molestation. If Japan was to be a Protestant country every Protestant church should be represented there. God had recently opened up the country in a wonderful manner, and whatever future circumstances might render desirable, at present this Conference should, by no means abandon the mission.

Rev. Mr. Graham was in favor of maintaining the mission, even though he had to go without a coat to support it. Rev. Dr. Ryerson was of opinion that the Conference had made a mistake in beginning this mission, but it was not wise to abandon it now, and they should enter into correspondence with the American Missionary Board in order to secure concerted effort to reduce the expenses there.

The recommendation of the report was adopted. Dr. Enoch Wood having sent in his resignation as Missionary Secretary, Rev. Dr. Ryerson moved that it be accepted, and that this Conference express its profound esteem for his eminent virtue and character, and its appreciation of the great importance and value of his labors as Superintendent of Missions since 1847 up to the present time; and in order to retain the assistance of his wise counsels, that he be made the Honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland eulogized the character of Dr. Wood, and especially the great value of his judgment and counsels in everything relating to the mission work. Rev. Mr. Parker doubted whether the Conference could appoint an honorary secretary without previous legislation, and he also wished to know whether there was any salary attached to the office.

The President said there was no salary, and that it was competent in the Conference to elect an honorary secretary. The motion of Dr. Ryerson was adopted. The Conference proceeded to the election of a missionary secretary and a book steward for the Eastern Section, Rev. Mr. Hertz having declined that office.

Dr. Potts said he would nominate the efficient and indefatigable Alexander Sutherland for Missionary Secretary. The nomination was received with hearty applause, and as there was no other nomination Mr. Sutherland was declared elected.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland said he could not refuse the position offered him in so hearty and kindly a manner by his brethren. He promised to do his utmost during the next term to relieve the society from its financial embarrassment.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland was also nominated and elected Clerical Treasurer. The President congratulated Mr. Sutherland on the high honor conferred upon him, which was an evidence of the unbounded confidence reposed in him by the Conference, and it was also a pledge that every member of the Conference would do his utmost to aid and support him during the next quadrennial. (Applause.)

For Book Steward of the Eastern section Rev. Mr. Hart said he had been requested by the New Brunswick Conference to nominate Rev. Dr. Pickard. Rev. Messrs. Hæstis and Angwin were also nominated.

The ballot resulted as follows:—Whole number of votes cast 133; necessary to a choice 67; Angwin, 10; Hæstis, 48; Pickard, 77.—Dr. Pickard was declared duly elected.

Rev. Mr. Nicholson placed his resignation as editor of the WESLEYAN absolutely and unreservedly in the hands of the Conference. After the vote just taken he could no longer retain that position.

The Conference accepted his resignation, and Revs. T. Watson Smith, and D. D. Currie were nominated for the post. The ballot resulted as follows:—Whole number of votes cast 138; necessary to a choice 70; T. W. Smith, 51; D. D. Currie, 87. Mr. Currie was declared elected, and thanked the Conference for the honor.

Rev. Mr. Upham delegate from the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, being about to depart, addressed the Conference. He said he had remained longer here perhaps, than official etiquette required, but he had lingered because of the intense interest he took in the deliberations of the Conference. He admired the spirit which prevailed among the members. He thought by as Methodists could do most for the cause they loved by working on their own plane! very much towards Methodism. If he thought there was another organization better calculated to conquer this world for Christ, he would be in that organization before sunset. If we were true to ourselves and to the tradition of our fathers, our successors in Methodism would see this world converted to Christ.

Rev. Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Judge Jones, the following resolution:—Resolved, that we have enjoyed with unmingled satisfaction the visit to this General Conference of the distinguished and representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, the Rev. Dr. Upham; that we had listened with great pleasure to his words of love and fraternal sympathy and heartily reciprocate the same. We have been edified by his able and instructive pulpit ministrations. We rejoice in the great prosperity at home and success abroad which it has pleased our common Saviour to grant to the great Church he has so ably represented, and in his departure from us we would recognize our appreciation of his character and of the manner in which he has fulfilled his mission to us, and we pray for his safe and happy return to his home.

Carried by all the members of the Conference rising. The President most eloquently and appropriately addressed Dr. Upham on behalf of the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Hansford then read the report of the Committee on Missions. Touching the institution of a Lady's Missionary Society, to devote itself exclusively to French and Italian work, the Committee, while recognizing the valuable aid such a society would afford, deem it inexpedient to do so at present, owing to the debt which burdens the Society.

Rev. Mr. Beaudry regretted the finding of the committee. They had assumed that the organization of such a branch would interfere to some extent with the financial income of the General Missionary Society. He believed

that assumption was unfounded. In the United States such societies had been found to work as a stimulus to mission work in general, and all branches of mission work had benefited by them. He had great confidence in the women of the Church, of whom there were a great number most devoted and active. If the women could be allowed to undertake this branch of mission work, he was sure it would be carried forward with great prosperity.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland supported the finding of the Committee on account of the financial difficulties of the Board. Hon. Mr. Ferrier thought the project of Mr. Beaudry was one which would contribute in its ultimate results to the general funds of the Society. The French work was one which doubtless pressed upon the minds of all the members of the Conference, and deserved their serious consideration.

Dr. Rice said that in their present circumstances they were not able to take up any new Society, however desirable in itself. He entirely sympathized with Mr. Beaudry, but they must consider the other pressing needs of the Missionary Society.

Rev. T. G. Williams did not think the project would interfere with the General work of the Society. The present was a crisis in the French work in Canada. The Church was fortunate in securing the services of so able and devoted a labourer as Brother Beaudry. He now came forward and asked to organize a special society for a special purpose which was dear to the heart of all Methodists, and the least they could do was to allow the organization of the proposed society. The result, he believed, would increase and widen the people's sympathy for all missionary operations, and the increased contributions would lift the burden of debt off the Society instead of imposing a new one upon it.

Rev. Mr. Tyndall moved, seconded by Mr. W. Kennedy, that the matter of the organization of a new Missionary Society, such as proposed by Mr. Beaudry, be left in the hands of the Central Board, with authority to organize such a Society during the next quadrennial period, if, in their judgment, the financial condition of the General Society should warrant it.

Rev. Mr. Dewart fully sympathized with Rev. Mr. Beaudry and the Montreal friends in desiring to establish this Society. But he thought that all the funds collected for missionary purposes should be under the control of the Central Board to distribute as they thought fit.

The amendment of Rev. Mr. Tyndall was carried. The Committee recommended that after the close of the current year no claim for any conference or mission district for a grant for any new mission shall be recognized until the proposal to establish such new mission has previously been submitted to and sanctioned by the Central Board.

Rev. Mr. Paisly moved in amendment that no new mission shall be established unless by a vote of the Conference in which the mission is proposed.

Rev. Mr. Nicolson moved in amendment to the amendment that no new mission shall be opened in the future without the permission of an annual conference, and then only when notice of motion has been given a year in advance.

The President declared both amendments and the recommendation of the Committee to be of a character requiring a two-thirds vote, as touching the Constitution of the Annual Conferences.

Rev. Mr. Nicolson's amendment was put and lost, and Rev. Mr. Paisley's amendment was carried by a vote of 93 to 13.

The Committee further recommended that in no case shall a grant be made to any domestic mission formed by dividing a self-sustaining circuit.

Rev. Mr. Angwin strongly opposed the recommendation of the Committee. He desired more liberty of action on the part of local bodies to improve all opportunities for mission work which providence threw open to them.

Rev. T. G. Williams moved in amendment that new grants to such missions should not be for a term of longer than four years.

Rev. Dr. Williams remarked that the chief part of the debt now burdening the society came from the multiplication of domestic missions.

The President, upon a point of order taken by Dr. Rose, decided that this recommendation of the Committee as well as the recommendation thereto, were covered by Rev. Mr. Paisley's amendment to the preceding clause of the report.

The Committee further recommended that in order to provide for a reduction of the debt a sum equal to one-fourth of the debt, say \$16,000, be provided among the annual conferences in proportion to the amount raised for missionary purposes last year, and that the sum so allocated be apportioned pro rata by Annual Conference Missionary Committees among the districts of each Conference to be raised and paid to the General Treasurer before Dec. 31, 1878.

Rev. Mr. Milligan moved in amendment that it is not expedient to depart from the expedient heretofore recognized for the maintenance of the missions by adopting what seems to be direct taxation upon our several districts, but that this Conference is of opinion that it is best to appeal urgently to the congregations of our Church, and depend upon the voluntary contributions of our people.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Missionary Secretary, supported the proposition of the Committee. The sums apportioned would not bear hard upon the several circuits. The portion of the Toronto Conference, for instance, would be about \$5,000, and over the whole Church it would be about eleven per cent of the amount raised for missionary purposes last year. If this matter was not taken up by the circuits and missions generally, it was certain that it would have to come out of the pockets of too missionaries themselves. This proposition was not a hobby of the Committee, but was taken up as the only means they could see out of the difficulty.

Mr. Plewes strongly opposed another collection this year for missionary purposes. The people could not stand it. Many of them had already given all they could afford to, and had even denied themselves some of the comforts of life in order to give to missions. Those gentlemen who conducted the mission work did not understand the extent of the sacrifices made by the people to sustain their work.

The Conference resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Missions, and of the recommendation that but one Missionary Secretary be appointed.

Mr. W. Kennedy moved, in amendment to the amendment of Mr. Plewes, that there be one Missionary Secretary and that the Board have authority to secure for the Mission office

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whatever assistance they in their judgment may deem necessary.

Rev. Mr. Angwin seconded the amendment. He remarked that the administration of all the business of the church cost but eleven per cent. of the gross receipts, and claimed that as great economy was exercised in this administration as could be found in almost any secular business. The importance of the mission work abundantly justified the employment of another Missionary Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Bland was persuaded that there was too much work in connection with the secretariate for one man. At the same time it would not be wise, in the present state of feeling and the present condition of the finances, to appoint a second Secretary. He would, therefore, give notice of motion, in case Mr. Kennedy's amendment failed, that there should be only one Secretary, who shall have an efficient assistant, at a salary of not more than \$1,200.

Rev. Dr. Fowler would not hesitate to name too Secretaries if there was too much business for one man, which, however, he doubted, and in order to economize, he would vote for Mr. Kennedy's amendment.

Rev. Mr. Campbell was in favor of having but one Secretary. He could not understand why one man could not manage the disbursements of about \$150,000, and was surprised to hear that there was so much business in that office as to require two men. He was appalled when he considered the amount of salaries paid out in that office during the last ten years, in comparison with the amounts disbursed. Moreover, he thought the importance of the office of Missionary Secretary had been greatly overestimated, particularly by the Eastern brethren. Yet he, the speaker, would yield to no man in his love and admiration for the many admirable qualities of the present Secretary, Mr. Sutherland, whom he greatly loved and esteemed. But it was not the speeches of Missionary Secretaries which caused people to contribute money for missions, but rather the efforts of ministers among their own people. He knew circuits which had never been visited by a Missionary Secretary, and yet which contributed far more than others which had been so favored.

Rev. Mr. Robinson said that they had had two Secretaries during the last four years, and yet everybody acknowledged that a good deal of work remained undone. He thought it was better to lessen the amount of work attaching to that office, and employ only one man, with an assistant if he needed one.

Mr. Rowley was in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the missionary office. In secular business that is the plan a sound business man would pursue when he found the expense over-balanced the receipts.

Rev. Mr. Graham had no confidence in the plan of appointing two men to canvass for subscriptions. On the contrary, that plan would cost more than it would come to. He had heard far more opinions expressed against two Secretaries than in favor thereof. The appointment of two men would not only throw a wet blanket on the contributing sentiments of many laymen, but would extinguish them altogether. He was perfectly cognizant of cases where men had been discouraged from giving to missions because they thought the administration of the funds had been wastefully conducted.

Rev. Mr. Starr thought the whole question resolved itself into this: Does it pay to employ an able Secretary at a good salary and send him out over the country to collect funds? (No, no.) He held it did pay, and cited instances where the appeals of able men had increased the missionary income. He knew that there was sufficient epistolarity work in the office to employ one man, and another man was needed to go through the country to collect funds.

Rev. John Philip did not hesitate to say that the feeling in the West was very strong against the appointment of two Secretaries. Let it go forth that this Conference had decided to appoint two men and it would cripple them in their work through the West. He held that such stronger appeals could be made to the people when the Society could show that the business was economically conducted. He was sure the people up West would be indignant and discouraged if they saw that this Conference had voted \$2,000 to pay a second Missionary Secretary.

Mr. Griffin said he had been told, before coming to this Conference, by a gentleman in Hamilton, that if two Missionary Secretaries were appointed by this Conference, the contributions for missions would be a good deal less hereafter than they had been. Every man up West who had spoken to him about this Conference had spoken to him on the question of Missionaries, and had expressed themselves strongly against a duality in the office.

Rev. Mr. Paisley said a similar feeling prevailed in New Brunswick. He had left one of the reports with a prominent member of the church to look over. When he went back next day this gentleman asked: "Do you give \$2,000 to each of two men in Toronto to conduct the affairs of that office?" He replied, "Yes." "Then," said the gentleman, "You won't get any more money from me."

Rev. Mr. Parker was prepared to support Mr. Plewes' amendment. The question that had urged itself upon his mind was this: What were the duties of the Missionary Secretaries? He had sought in vain for those duties were, Mr. Bland's motion assumed that two men were necessary, but for what were they needed? The business, as he understood it, was of a nature that no one but the Secretary himself could satisfactorily execute. If, however, the proper sustention of the mission cause required two men, why then, of course, they must be had. But until it was shown clearly that two men were necessary he should support the motion of Mr. Plewes.

Rev. Dr. Allison was satisfied that the dignity, the importance, and the efficiency of the mission work, required the services of two of the best men we could get. In the English Methodist Church they employed an abundance of the very best talent in the church, and the consequence was that these agents lifted the agency out of debt, and carried it forward to great prosperity. This Conference should not allow itself to be influenced by mere scold considerations. On behalf of the laity, he emphatically repudiated the statement that they would shut up their purses henceforth, if this Conference judged it necessary for the efficiency of the work to appoint two Secretaries.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland, one of the Missionary Secretaries, addressed the Conference. He would have preferred not to speak on the question, particularly as he was one of the parties most interested, but this question was of so great importance that he could not keep silent. He had by this time acquired an intimate knowledge of the nature and extent of the work to be done. It was now twice as extensive as it was four years ago. It had not at all been reduced by the consideration of the churches. It had been stated in the debate that the laity were extremely dissatisfied,

and would resent the appointment of two Secretaries; but it was noticeable that that remark had come entirely from the ministers, and not from the laity. Another point that had been alluded to was the large salaries paid to the Missionary Secretaries. When he had been taken from the ministry in Montreal, and translated to the mission rooms, the first thing that took place was a reduction in his salary of \$1,000 a year. Hence, in four years there was a dead cash loss to him of over \$4,000. More than that, his expenses from all sources and his personal contributions had cut down his income to but little over \$1,800 a year. So far as his pecuniary interest was concerned he would be much better off if the secretariate was altogether abolished. It had been done by a good deal of the business might be done by an assistant clerk, but that was judging the matter from a purely counting-house standpoint. It was simply out of the question to propose that any of the correspondence of that office should be done by an accountant. The thing had been tried, and the results had been exceedingly annoying to himself. One speaker remarked that they had been going too much under sail. But even if a captain found himself carrying too much sail, especially if it was in a heavy sea and rather perilous times, he would not begin by pitching over one of the men at the wheel; (hear, hear) he would see that his steering apparatus was all right and that the management of the vessel was sound. As regards the administrations of the funds, the Secretaries only paid out what the Board ordered, and not a cent more. If the Conference desired the Mission Rooms to be merely an Office of Record, it was not worth while to keep even one man there, but if it was intended to watch over the missions, and exercise a careful survey and oversight over every branch of the work, then there was abundance of work for the strongest men in the church. After being away from home for five or six months, he had returned, and without having time even to go home and see whether his family were dead or alive, he had hastened to his office to open a mass of correspondence that had accumulated, and which he felt could not be neglected for another moment. He did not want a position where he was constantly haunted with a sense of work that ought to be done, and he could not do it, that ought to be overtaken and could not be overtaken. As a result of the harassing and onerous nature of the duties he had to perform, they could look at him there as he stood before them a man of forty-five years of age, yet prematurely gray and looking like a man of fifty-five. Surely if he followed his own predilections he should return to the active ministry. He believed that he called him to preach the Gospel to his fellow-men and not bury himself in an office among figures. In conclusion he affirmed his deliberate judgment that the work of the Mission Office required the work of two strong men.

Rev. Dr. Williams addressed the Conference in favor of the proposition of having but one Secretary, after which the vote was taken, and resulted in the adoption of Mr. Plewes' amendment by a large majority.

Rev. Dr. Potts at this point informed the Conference that one of the most distinguished laymen of the United Church in England and a member of Parliament was present, and he then introduced

Mr. Samuel Waddy, Q. C., M. P., who briefly addressed the Conference in an exceedingly interesting and humorous manner.

The Conference adjourned at 10.15.

NOTES BY A PROBATIONER.

A VISIT TO GRIMSBY CAMP GROUND.

A desire that others may receive some benefit from that which afforded me great good, prompts me to give publicity to a few of the notes taken while on my late rest-trip. While the whole of it was interesting and enjoyable some parts of it were really profitable. Not the least of these parts of it was my visit to the Grimsby Camp Ground. All my recollections of that visit are of a most pleasing nature. It took place on the 31st of July, while the International Sabbath school Convention was being held. Leaving Niagara a little after seven in the morning, a ride of 30 miles through one of the richest sections of Ontario, terminated at the Grimsby station. At all the stations along the route we were joined by numbers of happy looking, enthusiastic Sabbath school workers, accompanied by their ministers. Glad to know that the chief patrons attended the convention. From intercourse with many of them during the day I found that they were equally conscientious about attending the schools on the separate stations. The camp-ground combines the two-fold purpose of a summer resort and a place for religious gatherings. Here people may have all the advantages of a healthy, pleasant summer resort without being surrounded by the dissipation that seems inseparable from fashionable watering places. I sing the praises of the wise man who selected this most sensible site. Nature has done everything to make the place beautiful and left no place for the tinkering of man. A fine grove of chestnut, oak and pine trees stand in solemn majesty, and enclose a natural amphitheatre which contains accommodation for an audience large enough to test the strongest lung-power of the church. Close to the shores of the blue waters of lake Ontario, near the Great Western Railway, within easy distance of many of the large cities and towns of the West, and yet so well secluded that you cannot feel the life throbs of the busy world, could any better place have been chosen in which to worship God according to ancient custom, and to charm back the wasted strength of invalids? Here is a natural temple, shall we not come and take possession of it in the name of the Lord, and consecrate it to his service for the use of future generations? Here is a place where healthy breezes ever blow. Shall we not make it possible for those who need strength to come and enjoy them by tarrying here awhile? So thought a company of gentlemen more than twenty years ago when they claimed it in the name of the Lord. At first it was used only for religious gatherings. Afterwards it became a resort for the refugees from the hot, dusty Canadian cities during the season when life in them is hardly endurable and never enjoyable. The ground has been laid out in avenues, to which have been allotted names suggestive and poetical. Between 60 and 70 cottages already stand as an evidence of a directors' wisdom in selecting this physically and spiritually life-giving summer residence. Others are rising in all directions, pointing to the fact that this in a short time is to be a summer city of no mean size. The season lasts ten or twelve weeks. During which the cottages already built are usually well filled. Camp-meetings, Sunday school Conventions and temperance gatherings are held at intervals during this time.

The Sunday school Convention was favored with a desirable day. Brightly shone the sun, beautifully blew the breezes

and merrily sang the birds, when at 10 o'clock the bell called us to worship. The large platform afforded room for a well trained choir of about a dozen voices, which led the congregation psalmody. The singing was good. Words were distinctly enunciated and the harmony was that which delighteth the soul. Most of the pieces were very appropriate. The Rev. W. H. Carson, member of the London Conference, made a most efficient conductor. He appeared to be quite master of the position. Gentlemanly in appearance, affable in manner, and of ready speech, he combines all necessary qualifications for this important office. After he had uttered a brief and appropriate prayer, a suitable selection from the Bible was read. Then the morning session commenced in earnest by the Rev. Alfred Andrews, one of the oldest and most faithful and successful ministerial Sabbath school workers, giving a lecture on "The use of Illustrations in teaching."

Mr. Andrews has a clear, strong voice and speaks in an earnest convincing style. I am sorry that I am not able to give more than outline of a lecture that was evidently the outcome of much thought and experience. The meaning of the word illustration he defined to be, to make things plain. The lecture was divided into—

I. The use of illustrations. This was two fold. First to place truth before your scholars in such a way that it can be understood, and second to secure and sustain their attention. A careful statement of doctrine or matter of fact will be likely to tire the scholars, therefore illustrations ought to be used to hold their attention. They are resting places on the journey. We must make ourselves easy to be understood. Scholars must not have to study hard to catch our meaning.

II. The various kinds of illustrations was the second part. He divided these into verbal and visible. 1. Verbal or those who come to us through the eyes, as Diagrams, showing the relative position of places named in the lesson. Maps of countries, outline maps on the blackboard. He thoroughly advocated the use of the blackboard. He made some of us look at each other as much as to say, "Where are we drifting?" when he said the blackboard would soon be used in the pulpit. Object lessons, say for instance a model of a fisher's net or a Jewish house. Gesticulations, teachers should speak with their eyes, hands and faces.

2. Verbal illustrations was the second kind spoken of. Anecdotes. Some people were afraid of these. They are of use. Some teachers spoil them by spinning them out too long. A well told anecdote will often convey truth better than half a sermon. Our Saviour used them. The best men of these times use them. Figurative Parables, similes, metaphors, &c. Take care that we select our words. Avoid mixing the figures. Word Pictures. The teacher conceives some scene and then draws it out. To do this the mind must see the scene clearly. Half a sight will not be sufficient. Facts of history, art and science. Especially facts from Scripture. What an abundance of material for illustration in these.

III. How may we obtain illustrations. This was the next division of the lecture. It is not only difficult to use illustrations, it is sometimes more difficult to obtain them. Form a habit of daily observation with this purpose in view. When looking at anything ask how much is this worth to me as a teacher? This habit will give you lessons in almost everything. Keep a memorandum book and jot down what you think will help you. Keep a scrap book for selections from newspapers and periodicals. Most men who use illustrations freely and well, exercise great care in their selection. What appears to be a gift is often the result of much brooding. He instanced the Rev. John McKewen's great readings in the use of choice anecdotes. This he acquired by writing them down and reading them over afterwards several times until he got them thoroughly on his mind. Converse freely with plain people and children on the subject that you are going to teach, so that you may get hold of the most forcible expressions. Study the best masters. Notice the kind of illustrations they use and the manner of their use.

IV. Cautions against the abuse of illustrations, concluded the lecture. 1. Do not think that illustrations alone will make a good lesson. Some writings are nearly all illustrations. Do not use too many on any given occasion. Do not take up too much of your time with them. 2. Be sure you know what you are going to illustrate. See what is the benefit of your illustration. See where you will come out. Do not reject an illustration because it was not prepared beforehand. Use it although it may come to you impromptu. 3. Never use an illustration that is of a trifling or ridiculous kind. Do not use one that "takes off" religion. Do not use one that simply shows off yourself. 4. Bear in mind the importance of a godly consistent life. A teacher is a grand object lesson. Scholars are ever looking at their teachers. Teachers are reflectors. If you wish to make the scholars see as see it yourself. You can only make it as clear as you see it yourself. May we can always see a thing clearer than we can make it appear to others. Teachers have no original light. It is all derived. I trust that Mr. Andrews may be able to give the public the result of his varied experience, and ripe judgment and good taste in a more enduring shape than a spoken lecture. It would be a wise thing on the part of the Methodist church to free a man like this from circuit work, and to place him at the head of the Sabbath schools of the Dominion. In my next letter I propose to give a report of Drs. Potts and Bidwell's addresses.

Charlottetown, G. S.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.

Having got to my appointment, a few Sunday mornings ago with the stirrup of my saddle broken, I said to the man at whose house we put up, "I say, Terrence, although this is the Lord's day, you

must get your awl and mend this strap, or I cannot get to my afternoon's appointment" (we preach three times every Sabbath on my circuit). Well, said he, I will do so, believing it to be a work of necessity. So the strap was mended, and I went on my way rejoicing, and had a good time, peaching that afternoon after visiting four persons, some of whom were nigh unto death. But, said Terrence to me, did I ever tell you about the cow we once had, that broke her leg, and which was set by one of our old preachers before he preached one Sunday morning. No, I said, tell me all about it. So he began. One Saturday night, my brother John's cow had the misfortune to break her leg, and we thought we should have to kill her. She was a very valuable beast, giving a large quantity of milk, and we did not want to lose her. The next day Father S. came down to preach here, and learning of the accident, and feeling greatly for the family, he determined to try and set the leg again. So he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, got some canvas and pitch, some splinters and hemp, and with the help of the people completely fixed the poor broken limb. He then got a sail and had the cow hoisted up in the stable, so that the foot could not touch the ground. And thus having secured the animal, he went into our little school house and preached an excellent sermon. The cow's leg was in a short time well, and great was the joy of those to whom she belonged, and I assure you, sir, said Terrence, the good man is still thought highly of, though now dead and gone, who could set a cow's leg and preach a sermon after the operation.

Yours,
COLONY CLERICUS.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From an occasional Correspondent.]

TRIERIG, BADEN, Aug. 25.

The black forest, or "Schwarzwald," as it is called in German, is not precisely a land unknown to American tourists, though it is not so well known as it deserves. Pedestrians find it a kind of paradise in good weather. No part of Europe is better situated for excursions. Railways bring one over the comparatively flat and tame approaches and drop the tourist in the very lap of all that is lovely, and fresh, and romantic. Both for driving and for walking, the Black forest is equally eligible; and those sensible persons who wish to enjoy the pleasures of pedestrianism, without many of its unquestionable discomforts, find an excellent system of public conveyances, by which the luggage can be sent forward and the comfort of a change of clothes secured. Tramping it with a knapsack and umbrella is much more common in Europe than America, and it is all very well for those who are fond of a wedding, and not over particular as to personal purification, and who find, or say they find, a pleasure in roughing it; but the majority of people, and those who have most common sense, will enjoy travelling all the more for having a little of their customary comforts along with them. The man who arrives at a hotel an hour before dinner, wet with perspiration, or soaked with rain, and who finds that his valise has arrived before him, with the essentials of clean linen, fresh clothing, and good boots, has an advantage over the more Spartan pedestrian, who has to sit in his damp clothes, and either endure his hot and dirty boots, or outrage European proprieties by coming to the table in his slippers. All through the Black Forest, by making a little enquiry beforehand, and never trusting to the statements of waiters and porters, or indeed to anybody, without verifying them by comparison to the Guide Book, one can send his valise in advance with reasonable confidence. The stopping places are so frequent, and the accommodations, generally speaking, so fair, that a very lazy, or very inefficient walker, can get along quite comfortably. Being German, the Black Forest is not a cheap place. Everything in Germany is supplied in a scanty fashion; portions are measured with such an economical hand, and the prices charged for them are usually so high, that Germany is perhaps the dearest country for travellers of all Europe except Spain. There is, however, not much absolute cheating, in which respect Germany is much better than France, Italy, or Spain. There is a printed tariff for almost everything, and this document must be produced on demand. The roads and conveyances in the Black Forest are excellent. For pedestrians there are ample provision of foot paths, finger posts, and resting places in all parts; and, of course, as in every part of Germany, there are most excellent maps. Take it all in all there are few parts of Europe so suitable for walking excursions. One great source of amusement is found in the many "cures," or bathing and watering places that are so numerous in the Forest. These are all available as stopping-places by passing tourists, though they are intended mainly for health-seekers, bathers in mineral and other waters, and drinkers of whey, milk, and all the varieties of nastiness to be found in the almost infinite springs which bubble up in this land of streams and fountains. The manners and customs of the German middle classes may be observed much better at places like these than at more miscellaneous places like Baden and Homburg. The young German female can here be studied admirably. She is very fair, has either no shape or a very clumsy shape, is always badly dressed and dowdy, eats liberally and is very sentimental. She wields the implements of the dinner table (more as weapons of war than as accessories of civilized nutrition). She is a vast consumer of bread and butter, and leaves on the mind of the observer a general impression of whey.

One of the best centres in the Black Forest is Triberg, where there is an excellent hotel, the "Schwarzwald," in an excellent situation. From this point the tourist can branch out in all directions. It has a railway station; and the line of the railway from Triberg to Hausach, is one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering in Europe, and quite as remarkable as the Semmering between Vienna and Graz.

Triberg is famous for clocks and watches; and it is to be remarked that over one of the largest clockmaking establishments in the village there is a large clock which has no hands; and that, almost without exception, every clock to be seen in the hotels or other places is either stopped altogether or is entirely wrong as to the time.

The etiquette of these German bathing places is very peculiar. On one of them the following is written in French on one of the bedroom doors: "Those persons recently arrived shall place themselves at the foot of the table. A bather desiring to have a visiting friend near him at the table, may be accorded this privilege but for one repeat only. Such favors as selecting a place of his own choice, passing immediately to the head of the table, or of sitting opposite whom one pleases, will not be accorded for the reason that they would result in the juxtaposition of persons not agreeable to one another." The advancement to the head of the table is not coveted merely as a matter of distinction; for it includes the appreciable advantage of a first presentation of dishes at dinner and supper; and the difference of a plate as it comes up from the chef, and the same plate when it has passed a file of hungry Germans, male and female, after that kind, is very marked. But the final right to sit opposite whom one pleases has possibly a more romantic signification, and may be intended as a check on the too ardent gallantry of susceptible youths who want to sit opposite the prettiest girls.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

One day last week Mr. John McDonald, of New Glasgow, N.B., met with a severe accident while at work in a foundry in San Francisco. Carelessness or a blunder on the part of a fellow workman, caused a ladle of molten iron which he held to run over. Some of the liquid struck his leg, burnt through his pants, and ran into his shoe. The result, of course, was a very serious burn, but good nursing and the skillful attention of Dr. W. F. McNutt, who, by the way, is a native of Triberg, are fixing him up nicely, and we are glad to say that he will be able to be around in a short time.—Dominion Press, Oakland, Cal.

Capt. Peters and crew of the brig, Trecon, of Lockport, arrived at Halifax on Saturday, in the steamer Bada, from St. Thomas. The Trecon was abandoned in a leaky and damaged condition on the voyage from Trinidad to Boston, with a cargo of molasses. Her crew were taken off by the steamer Hadji, taken to Ponce, P. R., and thence to St. Thomas.

A day or two ago the residence of Mr. John Grant, on Quinpool Road, Halifax, was destroyed by fire. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained. It originated in the upper story. The firemen promptly responded, and saved the lower portion of the building. The roof and some 10 feet all round of the sides and ends, with the interior, were burned. Mr. Grant's furniture was saved. The house was insured in the Lancashire Co., for \$10,000. No insurance on furniture, small box containing papers and \$800 in cash is missing, supposed to have been burnt.

The office of Mr. J. Z. Bliss in Amherst was entered on election day and a cash box containing \$260, and promissory notes to the value of \$3000 stolen. A man and two women have been arrested. The inquest on the body of the late George Wells, held before Coroner Farrell, at Amherst, was concluded on Monday, when the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by a gun shot wound from a gun in the hands of Thomas Lawrence, he believing the said gun to be not loaded."

Diphtheria of a malignant type is raging at Purgash and Wallace Bay, Cumberland County, and old and young alike fall victims to its ravages. A boy named Deven, of salmon River, Digby Co., went to pick berries on Monday last, and has not been seen since.

The death was announced on Saturday of Mr. William L. Black, formerly a member of the well known firm of Black, Brothers & Co., and one of the wealthiest of our citizens. Mr. Thos. A. S. DeWolf, formerly a merchant of this city and for some years a resident of Wolfville, is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

A MAN named Hines was drowned off a wood-blot in Fredericton, on Saturday morning, while at work at loading her with deals. His body was shortly afterwards recovered, and an inquest held and a verdict "of accidental drowning" returned. A truckman named McKenzie was drowned the other morning by falling over Queen's wharf St. John. He had been loading his truck with flour which was standing at the edge of wharf, and in rolling a barrel to it he slipped and both fell over the wharf. It would seem that in the barrel going over in must have struck him and made him insensible, for when he came up a rope was thrown him. He made no attempt to catch the rope, but worked his hands in an attempt to swim, and then sunk. The body was recovered a few minutes afterwards, and attempts made to bring him to, but were unavailing.

On the 3rd of the present month Mr. William Adams of Canaan Rapids, near Coles Island, Queens county, died of diphtheria. On the same day two of the children died. In the same week following Mrs. Adams and the four surviving children died. Thus father and mother and the entire family of six children were carried away by diphtheria in a very short time. Medical assistance was had, but the disease was so malignant that nothing could be done. This is one of the saddest of the many sad cases of mortality by diphtheria that we have ever recorded.

On Saturday night some bold robber attempted to break into Mr. A. G. Smith's store, on Princess street St. John, but by some means was frustrated. The attraction for the burglar was a display of jewelry in the window, which he thought to reach by breaking a pane of glass.

Mr. Joseph McDonald, (Allisary) was drowned on Tuesday 10th inst while oyster fishing in Richmond Bay, P. E. Island. He was in the act of pulling a pole out of the oyster bed, when he lost his balance and fell backwards over the boat, sinking and never coming to the surface again. Deceased was well respected in this community. He leaves a wife and three children. The body was found on the same day, when an inquest was held before Coroner Jarvis, and verdict of accidental drowning returned.

A robber entered the warehouse of a man named Dunne, residing in Murray Harbor, and carried off over two hundred dollars worth of hank goods. A man named Ward has been missing since Monday last from the western end of the County of St. John. On Saturday a dead man, identified as the man, was found at the old McEwen House, New River, on the St. Andrews road. The man had clearly been murdered, having been shot. The cause of the murder and the circumstances are unknown. The discovery has created a great sensation. The intelligence spread extensively yesterday in the city. Justice Reynolds had a man named Thomas Dowd arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. Coroner Robinson has, we are informed, been notified and will endeavor to cast light on this New River tragedy.

Dowd the man arrested, had been lodging with Ward and his wife and the spot where the body was found is about a mile from the deceased's house. There are some strange rumors concerning the three persons—husband, wife and lodger.

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC. SEPTEMBER 1878.

First Quarter, 3 day, 4h, 11m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 11 day, 11h, 35m, Morning. Last Quarter, 19 day, 2h, 16m, Afternoon. New Moon, 26 day, 9h, 52m, Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data for the month of September 1878.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Faversham, Corfe, Hinton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro. High water at Faversham and Faversham, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charleston, 3 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 3 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 3 hours 54 minutes LATER.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

"AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

BY M. E. E. "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

In the Sandwich almshouse lives an old man, whose sight is forever gone, but who is rich in faith towards God. The Spirit moved the heart of "blind Joseph" to pray that five hundred souls might be saved at Yarmouth camp-meeting the present year.

As the sweet work went on—the weary and heavy-laden bowed at the altar and received "rest"—we caught a glimpse of the old man as he rose to speak, and a picture was photographed on our memory, which we thought worthy of a Raphael.

The rain was gently pattering upon the umbrella under which his silver head was slightly bowed. As he leaned upon his staff a look of child-like trust glorified his sightless face, and we heard him say, "We think now we shall have to double it and say a thousand."

In the Book it is written, "And it shall come to pass that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

There lived in the city of Boston a little girl—Jessie Drew—the idol of her father's heart. Jessie had a sweet disposition, and loving, helpful ways. She used to encourage the heart of a dear Christian woman who is engaged in the home mission work, by her efforts to do good. Again and again she would come into the mission leading some child whom she had persuaded to join the Sunday-school. She soon won the name of my little missionary girl.

"Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me, Bless Thy little lamb to-night." One day, before she was seven years old, she said to Miss Sherman, "You give me all the good tracts you have and I'll make papa read them. I can make my dear father do almost anything."

A year passed away, and yet the father was unswayed. But Jessie was still praying to the "tender Shepherd."

In the early summer, as Miss S. was walking along the street, she heard the tread of eager feet; and our little missionary bounded to her side, exclaiming, "I'll do all I can to save my dear father." Soon after, she was stricken with diphtheria and died. Her mission on earth was ended. After she was taken sick, she said, "I want to go to heaven and be a little angel."

The strong man wept as his little girl's friend told him of his darling's life-long desire that he might come to Jesus. He felt, too, that his wife was supported in this hour of trial, as he was not. Together they came to Yarmouth camp-ground, the week before the public services, and Sunday night, in a quiet home meeting, the father was again reminded of little Jessie's loving words, "I'll do all I can to save my dear father."

As he thought of that little life, now safe within the fold, it seemed as though it had been given him to save him. And then his heart melted in tenderness as he thought of the sacrifice of the "Lamb of God." He yielded his will, opened his heart and little Jessie's father found the Saviour—the first one of the five hundred.

We hear his ringing testimony in the great congregation: "I mean to be a Christian and work for Jesus." Later during the meeting another of the family

found the Saviour and the rest are coming. O ye doubting Tyndalls! Are ye still asking for a test of prayer? Do ye fail to see that little Jessie's "All I can," and the faith of the blind man, mingled as "incense" before the throne?

All over that consecrated ground vines were planted for their husbands, husbands for their wives; the parents for their children, the children for their parents. We heard one mother say, "I will give all I have to save my husband;" and a father, "I would willingly give my life to save my boy."

"Greater love hath no man than this," Father, mother, little children! "Have faith in God." It is our individual work that brings our loved ones to Christ.

O Christian heart, take courage! Somebody's prayers were answered in your behalf. One by one they are coming—the five hundred. Aye! And we doubt not that He whose "ways are higher than our ways" will "double" the number, and not until the book is opened, shall we know the full influence of Yarmouth camp-meeting, 1878.

TOM'S VICTORY.

"That Ned Lane," said Tom Bixby, doubling up his fist and stamping his feet, "is a mean, spiteful, wicked boy. I hate him. I wish he was dead, I do!"

Then Tom broke down and fairly burst into tears. His mother, who had heard his angry words, came out to the garden to see what had caused them. She too, was indignant at what she saw. There was Tom's pet doggie, Fawn, stretched out stiff and cold on the grass. Around his neck a string was tied, from which dangled a card. On it these words were written, in a scraggly, blotted hand: "He'll never chase my chickens no more.—NED LANE."

"Oh, mother," cried Tom, "look at poor, poor Fawn! See what that cruel Ned has done! O how I hate him! I'll be revenged!"

Fawn had been a favorite with all the Bixby family, and in spite of the fact that he would pursue the chickens and tear the dresses of passing ladies, or catch and hide away stockings and handkerchiefs when they were laid upon the grass to bleach, Mrs. Bixby had borne with him. She had hoped that his youthful faults would be cured in time. She knew that Ned Lane had been made very angry because of the loss of two rare fowls which Fawn had shaken and torn to pieces, and she felt that Fawn had been a great annoyance to the neighbors, a great trespasser. But what to do with Ned was the question, for Tom's heart was almost broken.

"Tom," she said, "you say you hate Ned. Do you wish what I heard you just now—to be really revenged?"

"Yes, mother; I want to see him suffer. I wish all his chickens were gone."

"Ned has done a cruel deed, and I do not wonder that you are very deeply grieved; but, my son, he that hateth his brother is a murderer."

"He's not my brother."

"In one sense he is; yet I am sure you do not mean that you would really like to see him dead and cold like your dog. If you think of the meaning of your words, I am sure you wish him no such ill. I think there is a way by which you can make him very sorry for this, and yet keep your own self respect."

The gentle tones won their way to Tom's heart. He sat down by his mother, and she passed her soft hand over his hot brow and soothed him tenderly. Then she gave him her plan for being "quite," as he called it, with Ned, and for getting the victory.

The next day, when Ned met Tom Bixby on his way to school, he was rather mortified to hear nothing about Fawn. He was prepared to defend himself if attacked, but Tom passed on in silence. He tried to say, "Hallo, Ned!" but failed in the attempt. All the morning, however, when the boys were in their classes together, Tom looked and acted as usual, and at recess he engaged heartily in games with the other boys.

When Ned, feeling more and more uncomfortable, went home to dinner, a surprise awaited him. A superb pair of Brahma-pootra fowls had arrived, with a string and card attached: "For those my poor Fawn chased.—TOM BIXBY."

"I cannot say truly that the two from this time became fast friends, but this I know—that Ned Lane was thoroughly ashamed of his mean and unworthy action, and never after was guilty of the like cruelty: while Tom felt, even at Fawn's grave, that forgiveness is sweeter than revenge.—Angel of Peace."

CAST A LINE FOR YOURSELF.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with wholesome looking fish, he sighed:

"If now, I had these, I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many, and just as good fish," said the owner, who had chanced to hear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that?" asked the other. "Only to tend to this line until I come back. I wish to go on a short errand." The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in; and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

"I fulfil my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you, whenever you see others earning what you need, waste no time in fruitless wishing, but cast a line for yourself."

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE LATE SESSION.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The Imperial Parliament has lately been prorogued, and members are scattered far and wide, in full enjoyment of their holidays. It has been a very protracted session, over seven months in duration, broken only by the accustomed Easter and Whitsuntide recesses. The record of business accomplished looks small and out of all proportion to the length of time occupied in its transactions. Foreign questions, and the warlike attitude of the Government took up the earlier part of the session, and then the peace concluded at Berlin and the policy of acquisition and guarantee upon which our rulers entered, largely occupied the closing weeks. The Government was severely dealt with in sharp attack and powerful arguments, but in spite of all it maintained its large majorities and suffered no defeat, and scarcely received a check. The amount of money expended has been enormous, heavy, but for the present the nation does not appear to care, and on the whole the Tory party has cause for considerable jubilation.

IRISH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

is one of the measures passed. It is intended to encourage by means of grants and prizes intermediate education in Ireland. To meet this pressing need £1,000,000 of surplus church funds has been taken, and not a word was heard of the terrible sacrifice, even from the clerical party in the House of Lords. It is hoped that this measure will be a great boon to Ireland, but it remains to be seen whether the Romish Church will cordially accept it, and unite in honest endeavor to work it successfully. It met with but little opposition and soon became part of the law of the land. Another important Irish measure, the

SUNDAY CLOSING BILL

met with the fiercest and most protracted opposition. The liquor interest marshalled all its strength in order to defeat the bill. They succeeded in weakening some of its provisions, and in entirely exempting some of the larger towns from its operations. It is also restricted to a brief term of years, but yet a great point has been gained, and the passing of such a bill, although it is mutilated in some important features, is a great victory. The Government appeared at times to be in sore perplexity. Large majorities of the Irish people were anxious for the adoption of the law, but the good friends of the Government, the publicans, who had rendered them such invaluable service in the last general elections were fiercely opposed to it, and so there was unheeded of delays, frequent vacillation, and finally it became law, at the latest hour of the session, and after a brave and most indefatigable struggle on the part of its promoters. It is stated that there were fifty-seven hours of weary talking, and forty-three divisions upon this most famous measure.

A DISSOLUTION

of Parliament has been fully talked over, and not a few signs appeared that led to the conclusion, that our astute rulers, while in the full blaze of popularity on account of the treaty of peace, and before the inevitably paying time had arrived, would appeal to the country and secure another lease of power. But at present there is no proof that such is their intention. They have two more sessions before of necessity they must again face the constituencies, and something may turn up in that time that may tell more in their favour even than their recent diplomatic victories.

THE BERLIN TREATY

has yet brought in an era of quiet and safety. Austria has had to pay a heavy penalty in loss of life and close fighting in taking possession of the territory ceded to her. The people involved in a change of rulers are far from being satisfied, and trouble prevails in every department. The slow and incorrigible Turk will not move in the rectification of the Grecian frontiers, which the Congress so delicately suggested, but did not strenuously insist upon. They are most reluctantly evacuating Batoum, and Russia has much difficulty already in obtaining the concessions promised. Cyprus is found to be most unhealthy on account, in part, of the peculiar climate, but more by reason of the terrible impurities, the decay and ruin resulting from the Turkish domination for so long a time. It is already proving a very expensive requisition to England, and we have only just begun to realise the works that must be undertaken to make it a fitting abode for our troops and fellow-countrymen. In Asia Minor all is confusion, and for the present, a whole crop of difficulties has sprung up, and detracts not a little from the glory which it is claimed that this settlement sheds upon English statesmen, and our marvellous influence at Berlin.

IN METHODISM.

during the last weeks of August there is generally a very quiet time, and interregnum between the outgoing and the incoming preachers. If a brief pe-

riod of rest is to be taken, the ministers and the stewards prefer this time, as it affords a good opportunity for retouching and replenishing the ministerial residences. It is pleasant to record how generally this is being done and the increased care which is taken to secure good houses in eligible positions and comfortably furnished. The sustentation funds which have been provided in many Districts, are gradually working up the stipends to a fair amount, and avoiding the distressing inequalities which have been a reproach to British Methodism. There is much of hopefulness in all departments for the coming year. It is believed that old debts will be wiped out, and needed supplies obtained for schemes of future maintenance and extension.

August 31, 1878.

OBITUARY.

REV. GEORGE M. BARRATT.

Another of our justly esteemed fathers in the gospel, has been called from the toils of earth, to the glorious inheritance above.

Bro. George M. Barratt, was born in Shropshire, England in 1811. His father having died when he was but twelve years of age, his early training devolved upon his mother who through a member of the Established church, was at that time a stranger to the converting grace of God. At an early age the fatherless son, became deeply convinced of his need of personal acceptance with God. This blessing he sought, and found in the 17th year of his age. He soon after this joined the Methodist Church, and anxious to work for his Redeemer, became a Sabbath school teacher. After much anxiety, to know his providential path, he became a local preacher. After laboring some time in this capacity, his mind became greatly impressed with a conviction, to give himself fully to the work of the Christian ministry. His mother who had become the subject of the joy of acceptance with God, now withdrew all opposition to his religious convictions, and other indications of duty, led him to offer himself to the Missionary Committee in London for missionary work in any part of the world.

After due examinations and giving full proof of his ministry, he was ordained, by the venerable Messrs. Jabez Bunting, Thos. Jackson, John Beecher, and Robert Hood. He was first assigned for South Africa. But subsequently was sent to this country. In October 1837, in company with the late Dr. DeWolf, he landed in St. John, N. B. His first circuit was Sackville and Point de Bute, under the superintendence of the late Rev. E. Williams. His next circuit was Sussex Vale, in these extensive fields of labor he continued with his well known zeal and success, and as subsequently, shared in the respect and affection of our beloved people. The circuits in the Province of Nova Scotia were also the scenes in his successful labors. Aylesford, Wilmot and Annapolis, also Hantsport and Bear River, as well as Bedeque, P. E. Island, were all spheres of his ministerial toil. On this latter circuit he says, "We had frequent droppings, but at last came the teeming shower; for nine weeks we held meeting daily, the people came from all parts of the circuit; the glorious triumphs of the Lamb of God over the powers of darkness continued to spread and grow, and finally resulted in additions I think of 250 members to our church; thus the grand old circuit, renewed its spiritual youth." In the Conference of 1873, he with the consent of his brethren became a supernumerary. In referring to that event he says: "In consequence of bodily infirmities and increasing weakness, I had to give up the care and toil of a circuit, and found it hard work, it seemed like commencing to dig my grave. I love our church and ministry; by whose means (under God) 47 years ago, I was saved from sin, death and hell. For her good I have labored over 42 years, in England and in this country. In her bosom I hope to live and die in the Lord."

Bro. Barratt made choice of Carleton as his place of residence, where in the sympathies and love of our people he lived and died. His name has become a household word with the people where he has laboured in both Provinces and P. E. Island. He had long cherished the desire to visit his native land, but his wish was not gratified.

His teaching was one sound in doctrine and replete with evangelical truth and faithfulness. As a pastor, he was diligent in visiting the people of his charge. His beloved and now sorrowing wife, like himself has endeared herself to our people and was in all respects a helper to him whose loss she now so deeply feels. During his visit to the Conference at Sackville he met with what was at first considered a slight accident; but which eventually resulted in increasing indisposition, and ultimately in his death. During his illness his mind was calmly stayed upon his God. On repeating the 28th Psalm and the 40th hymn in our hymn book, he said this Psalm and this hymn had been a great source of comfort to him these 40 years. Having finished the ministry he had received of the Lord Jesus Christ, he calmly fell asleep in Jesus, on the 14th day of August 1878, in the 67th year of his age, and the 43rd of his ministry.

Funeral services were held at Carleton, Canning, Sept. 18, 1878.

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO PRESS PLANTS.

Each plant after being prepared—that is, having superfluous roots and leaves trimmed off, was laid upon a sheet of paper and another carefully pressed down upon it with the finger, smoothing leaf by leaf to position. When the root, rootstock or stem is too thick and fleshy, the inner side should be sliced away, for otherwise the specimen is too bulky to press nicely. Having arrived at this point all the difficulty was overcome. We now placed two driers between every two specimens, and when a goodly pile had risen laid them in the copying-press between two calf-bound books and screwed it down. The driers, which had been manufactured during previous evenings, are composed of several sheets of blotting-paper lightly stitched together. The botanist should be provided with quite a number of these useful articles, which may also be made of soft wrapping or newspaper, for while the specimens are under pressure it is necessary to remove the driers, at first once a day and substitute fresh ones, so that the plant may have every opportunity of drying as quickly as possible. Of course, the damp driers are spread out, and when the moisture has thoroughly evaporated may be used again. As for the copying-press—we were certainly very lucky in possessing that admirable invention. It had been in the house a long time, and its discovery in the lumber-room was hailed with unconcealed joy. Mangle-weights, iron, or other heavy articles, however, answer the purpose equally well, though not so easy to manage. A week or so spent in careful watching, changing driers, etc., etc., and we had the satisfaction of seeing our specimens turn out remarkably well. And now we had come to the last stage, which we managed as neatly as possible, sticking each specimen on a separate sheet with narrow strips of gummed paper, and having written as legibly as we could, in the lower right hand corner, the family, generic and common names, along with the date and place of growth and color of flower, we consigned all the sheets containing plants of one family to a dark blue wrapper, and now bring our hortus siccus forth with pride and joy, but only when some kindred spirit crosses our path.—Key Livingstone in New Dominion Monthly for September.

RULES FOR SLEEPING.

The food passes from the stomach at the right side, hence its passing is facilitated by going to sleep on the right side. Water and other fluids flow equally on a level, and it requires less power to propel them on a level than upwards. The heart propels the blood in every part of the body at each successive beat, and it is easy to see that if the body is in a horizontal position the blood will be sent to the various parts of the system with greater ease, with less expenditure of power, and more perfectly than could possibly be done if one portion of the body were elevated above a horizontal line. On the other hand, if one portion of the body is too low the blood does not return and it is carried thither; hence, there is an accumulation and distention, and pain soon follows.

If a person goes to sleep with the head but very little lower than the body, he will soon wake up, or die of apoplexy before the morning, simply because the blood could not get back from the brain as fast as it was carried to it. If a person lays himself down on a level floor to sleep, a portion of the head at least is lower than the heart, and discomfort is soon induced; hence, very properly, the world over, the head is elevated during sleep. The savage uses a log of wood or a bunch of leaves; the civilized a pillow; and if this pillow is too thick, raising the head too high, there is not blood enough carried to the brain, and as the brain is nourished, renewed and invigorated by the nutriment it receives from the blood during sleep, it is not fed sufficiently, and the result is quiet sleep during the night, and a waking up in weariness, without refreshment, to be followed by a day of drowsiness, discomfort, and general inactivity of both mind and body.

The healthful mean is a pillow which, by the pressure of the head, keeps it about four inches above the level of the bed or mattress; nor should the pillow be so soft as to allow the head to be buried in it and excite perspiration, endangering earache or cold in the head on turning over. The pillow should be hard enough to prevent the head sinking more than three inches.

THE PASSIONS OF THE FISHES.—That fishes manifest anger, fear, and other passions, is insisted upon by Rev. S. J. Whitmee in the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. His observations were made in Samoa, where he kept the native fishes in aquaria, and watched their quarrels, which are by no means infrequent among the individuals of the same species and genera, the signs of anger being obvious, especially as seen in the movements of the fins and spines. Under the influence of great anger or fear the dorsal fin is raised to its extreme height, and the spines both of the dorsal and anal fins are very prominent. Besides this the scales all over the body are raised, so that the fish looks larger than when its mind is unruffled. The spines are used for defense, and as they are pointed backward, predaceous fishes swimming after them less easily swallow them, and this is probably the chief, if not sole use of the spines. The slow swimming *Diodon* and *Tetraodon*, covered with spines, are thus protected. These views are in the main confirmed by Dr. Day in the same proceedings.—Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for Oct.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Prof. Currie.

MARRIED.

By the Rev Isaac N. Parker, September 19th, at Richibucto, N.B., Mr. John McLeod, of Waldford, Kent County, New Brunswick, to Miss Phoebe Beers, of the same place.

DIED.

On Saturday, 21st inst., after a lingering illness, William L. Black, in his 64th year.

SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The letting of the works at St. Anne has unavoidably to be postponed to the following dates:—Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the 22nd day of October.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 21st Sept., 1877.

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C. J. BRIDGES, Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways, Railway Office, Moncton, Sept 14, 1878.

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MIRAMICHI DISTRICT. MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

CIRCUITS DATE DEPUTATION Chatham } Local arrangements Local arrangement Newcastle } Oct. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Rev. I. Howie, Bathurst, Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11, Revs I N Parker and Campbellton, Local arrangements, W. Tippett, Derby Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10, Revs. Chairman, G M Campbell & W B Thomas.

Baie du Vin Local arrangement Revs. Chairman G M Campbell, and A R B Shrewsbury. ISAAC N. PARKER, Financial Secretary, Richibucto, N.B., Sept. 7th, 1878.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Amherst, Nov. 7th., Local arrangement. Warren, October 28th., 9th., 10th. Chairman, J. B. Giles, and D. W. Johnson.

Nappan, October 19th. Local arrangements. Wallace, time fixed by Superintendent. T. D. Hart, and F. W. Wright.

Pugwash, November 10th., 11th. G. W. Hart and Joseph Hale.

River Philip, November 3rd., 4th. T. D. Hart and W. Alcorn.

Oxford, November 6th., 7th., 8th. Local arrangements. Wentworth, time fixed by Superintendent. Joseph Hale. To be ordered by Superintendent.

Parbro, November 8th., 9th., 10th. W. Alcorn, J. Craig, and R. Bird.

Southampton, October 2nd., 3rd., 4th. W. Alcorn, J. Hemmeon, and R. Bird.

Athol, October 11th. J. Craig, J. B. Giles. Advocate Harbor, October 7th. W. Alcorn, and J. Hemmeon.

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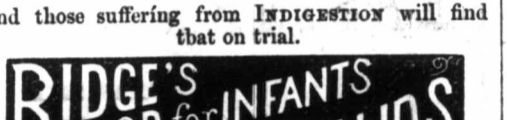
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Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Pacific Railway," will be received, addressed to the undersigned, until the first day of December next. F. BRAUN, Secretary, Public Works Dept., Ottawa, Ottawa, May 20, 1878.

Notice—Extension of Time. The date for receiving proposals under the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 1st January, 1879. F. BRAUN, Secretary, Public Works Dept., Ottawa, Ottawa, 2nd Sept., 1878.

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