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METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND MISSIONARY MEETING.

ADDRESSES RY MISSIONARIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

One of the largest and most interesting meetings ever convened in this city, in the interests of foreign christian missions, was held last evening in St. James Street Methodist Church, promptly at 8 o'clock.

The Hon. S. L. Shannon, of Halifax, N.S., was elected to act as chairman. He said they were to hear glad tidings to-night from the speakers, the missionaries, and he illustrated what glad tidings were. He said millions of dollars had been buried in the ocean upon the means of conveyance of news. A merchant on going to his counting-house in the morning might receive telegrams which were not good news, and which would cause him great anxiety, and then after a time he might receive other news, which would be exceedingdy good news, relieving all his suspense and making him rejoice that the millions of dollars had been sunk in the sea upon those telegraph lines. A merchant might go to his office some morning and find among his mail matter the Canadian Missionary Society's Report, which would convey to him glad tidings of the success of missions, on which a great amount of labor and money had been spent; but he lays it aside, and says it will be very good Sunday reading, thinking it of minor importance. Yet, the Good Book says: "Verily, I say unto you, there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth," &c. The gospel is a celestial telegram, and it is more sure and more speedy than those great lines of elecric current stretched across the continents and under the sea. The Bible said; "How beautiful upon the mountains are the joy unto all people!" He was going to bring before them some of those gentlemen who had been engaged in this work of carrying the gospel to the others, and they would communicate glad tidings. He then introduced

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REV. MR. GIBSON, A MISSIONARY TO FRANCE, who, referring to a remark of the chairman, to the effect that they had met to say something about missionary work in heathen lands, said that France, while among the most civilized of the nations, was the most heathen. While Paris is called the centre of civilization, there is nowhere more infidels. France may now be said to contain some 35 millions or 36 millions of people, of whom between 34 millions and 35 millions are Roman Catholics: the number of Protestants is estimated at about 600,000 since France lost the proprivilege to attend the recent Synod of the French Reformed Church, held for the first time since 200 years. Guizot used his influence with Thiers, and it was ordered that this Synod should be held. The speaker went on to tell of the success of the Orthodox party, led by Guizot, in this Synod, in establishing a confession of faith hanging upon this pivot: " Christ died for our sins, and he rose again for our justification." He gave a sketch of the history of French Methodism from the time of its attempted establishment by Dr. Cook during the French Revolution, which was unsuccessful, until after the war had ceased. Now, in the very centre of Paris and of France they had a Methodist chapel, and right beside it was their book-room, and he believed there were now many in this city who could date their conversion from their attendance at that chapel. He showed that the present missionary stations throughout France were very much scattered, which ought not to be the case, and he hoped that they would soon have their missions in the great centres, such as Lyons and Rouen, and pleaded that the work should be helped on. When the Rev. Mr. Gibson had ceased speak-

Rev. Dr. Ryerson rose and interposed a few remarks, to the effect that he had recentto France from America, strictly religious, who soon fell into the careless, godless habits of the Parisians, but who, chancing to drop into the Methodist chapel in Paris, had been reclaimed. After an anthem had been beautifully sung by the choir, the chairman introduced the

REV. MR. RUSS, MISSIONARY TO BRITISH COL-

who referred to the vast resources, the beautiful vegatation and delightful climate of the Pacific Province. He said their missionary work in British Columbia was hearty, vigorous and prosperous. There were 150,000 Victoria for about four years, conducted by a lady missionary, and they wanted more femissionaries. In Fort Simpson there are 1,000 Indians who, four years ago, were all very devoted members. The choir sang the anthem, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," (More laughter.) He helped them to get address was interspersed with chinical and the chairman called upon the next speak-

After describing the location of his mission in Shikoza, he said he had no doubt at all as to the conversion of Japan, although it might take time. He then proceeded to speak of the religions of the country, the principal of which were Buddism and Shintoism. The latter was the original religion of Japan, and was one of forms and ceremonies alone, Shinto having no moral code. Shinto is at the present time the State religion of Japan, and has the favor of the Government, but Buddhism has more the favor of the common people. There was no form of infidelity in this country which has not found its way into Japan: even Tom Payne's atheistic works will be found translated into Japan. As regards education and culture, woman occupied a high position in Japan, having the honor of shaping the literature in a classic mould; but her position is always inferior to that of man, and she is at his mercy, and the Buddha religion teaches that she is the more sinful, being supposed to have horns growing out of her head (visible, however, only to the gods) as marks of her wickedness. Japan is a very interesting missionary field. There is much grain now waiting for the passing of the sickle; and yet there is still a great deal of foundation work to be done. There was union among the various missions representing the American Protestant Episcopal, the Dutch Reformed, the Methodist and British churches, in carrying on the work. The work of the chairman of their (the Methodist) mission is very prosperous. He showed that there were obstructions in the civil condition of the country to the carrying on of mission work; for instance, in the treaty of Great Britain there were clauses which deprived Japan of some privileges which she thought she ought to enjoy, and consequently Japan was disposed to keep her doors closed to English missionaries. In due time, however, she would open her doors. To illustrate that progress was being made, he stated that the church now occupied by his mission in Shikoza was situated in the old castle, occupied by a civil dignitary 200 years ago, who then proclaimed that Christianity should have no footing in his dominions, and swept out the Christianity that had been planted there by the Jesuits. The speaker next exhibited to the audience some heathen idols an image of Beauten, the goddess of wisdom. beauty and greatness, which he said was of great interest to him, because of the manner in which he became possessor of it. It was once worshipped in the house of a heathen, who, together with all his family, are now members of this church. Others were shown which had been given up by persons who were now christians and members of their church. He said if he had gone into the houses of those samurai, and shown any inclination to take away their gods, their swords would have leaped from their scabbards to defend what they regarded as so precious; but the power of the simple Gospel moved them, "and their idols he shall utter. ly abolish." In concluding, Mr. Macdonald said that if Protestant Christianity did not take Japan for Christ, the Jesuits would take it for Rome, and urged that Protestantism vinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It was his owed it to Japan that the latter result should not occur. The chairman next called

REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR, A MISSIONARY TO ALL

who was received with great applause. That

gentleman suggested that the collection should be taken before he spoke, which was accordingly done. After the collection, Mr. Taylor addressed the audience. He began comparing the missionary cause to a railroad. They had first to prepare the way and then do the track laying, The "mountains should be brought low," "the crooked places made straight," &c. They had had to pass the Rocky Mountains to get to British Columbia; they had had to cross the ocean to get over great chasms, such as conquering many various languages, &c., to reach various nations. They had done this work, and as an illustration of what success had attended the work, he said that he, a missionary, was asked shortly ago, by a gentleman, what was his address, and he replied, "I am living on the globe just now, I don't know when I shall leave." (Laughter.) However, he belonged to the South India Conference, of which he was the founder, so that was his home. They had there 23 different languages. A man spent years in acquiring one-Hindostani-and while discoursing recently in that ly met a a family who, some time ago, went language upon the Heavenly kingdom, he wished to quote the text, "In my Father's house are many mansions." Mansion in Hindostani is muc-can, the accent on the last syllable, while the same word wuc-can, with the Allison, Esq., LL.D., Superintendent of scenet on the first syllable, means butter. Schools for the Province of Nova Scotia. accent on the first syllable, means butter. So the missionary made the mistake and said; "In my Father's house is much butter. (Great laughter.) This gave an idea of what stupendous difficulties they had to contend with in mastering the languages, so that they might prosecute the work. However, one man spent his life-time at it and died in the struggle; another took up his work and spent. Province of Nova Scotia neither fettered nor his life time at it and died in the struggle, but | puzzled him. As a sincere Methodist he was the work has gone on until now the Bible has at liberty to uphold the interests of his own been translated into 200 different languages. church. They had had a Chinese mission-school in A vast preparatory work! And yet it is all terested in his exposition of the relation of preparatory work. We have done a great the Educational Society to the great systems deal of track-laying, and they had got a of public instruction which the people as a Grand Trunk line. He would like to give whole, independent of creeds, sustain in the and to visit their haunts. They also had an them something of the running business. Protestant provinces of the Dominion. Indian department in their missionary work. God 'had entrusted to him a very large cir-There are 300,000 Indians in British Colum-cuit. It was like a "belt-line" helping all bia, but only a few missionaries laboring the others. A while ago he spent sometime among them. In 1869, a Methodist mission at a mission in Africa. He dropped into the was opened in Victoria, in a place which was church of one missionary, and found there pations of its friends and founders had scarceformerly a bar-room. Now they had three two native kings and their counsellors, two Sabbath-schools in that city carried on by missionaries and their converts. He learned that day to speak effectively through an in- versity, delivered a most able address on the terpreter, which he had not been able to do relation of religion to philosophy and science in their heathen state. Now there are con- before, and said the speaker, "I did some good work. I was just loading and firing, and in the Theological Institution England, adies, and a church comprising zealous and I loaded and fired-(laughter)-and loaded dressed himself in an interesting manner to

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE REV. DR. MACDONALD, MISSIONARY OF JAPAN. | year reported as a great work, two Caffirs | Rev. G. S. Milligan, President of the New- order and harmony which have characterized he pushed on, and in four months reported of the Chairman he was happy to meet him 400 Caffirs converted. (Renewed applause.) under these auspices. Forty years of preparatory work for this great success! Among the converts was a | lege, Sackville, N. B., spoke briefly and indumb young man, whose conversion the terestingly in conclusion. speaker graphically described. He was baptized and named William Taylor—(applause) had a namesake before that distinguished the New Testament; he pressed it to his meeting one of great interest. breast, and ran away—they didn't know where, but soon found out. By his perfect knowledge of the abominations of his fellow. county-men, by his power of pantomine and his suavity he had great success in working among them. The little children, also, became great workers there, especially by means of their singing. A family of children led their grandfather to conversion. Here the speaker introduced a parenthesis, stating that a great difficulty in carrying on their work among the Caffirs was the obstruction caused by polygamy. A Caffir could have as many wives as he could pay for-but it took ten good steers to pay for a wife, and the women all had to work, to do the hard work, and he would have his hearers remember that our English ancestors were heathen, and that our women would yet be slaves but for the glorious effects of the Gospel. Well, when this old grandfather was converted, he was told he could have but one wife, and he resolved to keep "the old woman," his first wite. The condition of affairs was explained to the old woman, and the old man's decision, and she broke out with the glad exclamation, " A lucky day for me, a lucky day for me. will have the old man all to myself!" (Laughter.) They then wondered what the younger wife would do. She was very sad, and wept bitterly, and they waited for her to speak. Finally, she raised her head and said: "Thank God, I have got rid of that old man!" (Great and prolonged laughter.) She then said she wanted to be a christian, and have her children, although he had a legal right to them. They all were converted, and all that great work was done by the little children, who themselves had only been converted the night before. (Great applause.) The reverend gentleman continued to say that in the "circuit" to which he had been appointed it would require ten times more money and ten times as many missionaries, as they now had to do the work they had undertaken. He had three statements to make, the first two of which he would leave for the audience to elaborate for themselves. First. the English colonization system, whatever the motives and methods, is a part of a great providential programme for the extension of a universal system of christianity throughout | modifications of the church policy, inaugurathe world. (Great applause.) Secondly, the English language is the heavenly ordained medium through which to food the nations statement was that the currents of English commerce deposit along the coasts of heathen countries a vast amount of men and money. Large numbers of these men settling down in these countries marry native women, bringing up families and constitute indigenous societies. They naturally become assimilated to the natives around them, and gravitated in- | tament and handed down to us by our fathto the systems and customs of the heathen and are the greatest obstruction to our missionary work. Missionaries have been unable to make progress in these coast places, but where their work has been pushed into the interior they have met with great success. But this required money. He then concluded by showing the needs in his field for more missionaries, and money to support the work, the last four years a larger sum had been exand referring to the great personal sacrifices he had made in carrying it on, sending missionaries until his means were exhausted, and paying his own expenses, and working for nothing. He wound up by singing a beautiful translation of Dr. Hunter's hymn, "The Eden Above," in the Caffir language, a verse of a native Hindostan song to a native tune, &c., and took his seat amid great applause. The meeting then closed with the singing

of the doxology.

THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING. An educational meeting in connection with the General Conference was held in St. James Street Church. Introductory devotional services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Burwash, Dean of the Theological Faculty of Victoria College. The chair was taken by D.

The Chairman, in assuming his duty, expressed himself as glad of an opportunity to show his unabated interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the educational interests of the Methodist Church of Canada. He was especially pleased that his position in the educational service by the ancient and loyal The audience were evidently in-

Rev. Dr. Rice gave an interesting statement regarding the operations and prospects of the Educational Society. The Society had done much good, though as yet the antici-

ly been realized. Rev. Dr. Nelles, President of Victoria Uni-Rev. Samuel Coley, Professor of Theology and fired-and brought game every time." | the subject of Theological Education. His

converted—and it was a great work to save foundland Conference, described the state of all your work, and it has proved to me that

Dr. Inch, President of Mount Allison Col-

United States, Rev. Dr. Evans, of London, -the speaker did't know why for he never Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton Female College, Rev. Dr. Stewart, Professor of Theology, himself-(laughter)-but this one did. Three Sackville, N. B., W. Lunn, Esq., of the Promonths after his conversion he asked for a testant Board of School Commissioners, and license to preach. They gave him a copy of others. The attendance was good, and the

OPEN SESSION FOR THE RECEPTION

OF DELEGATES. The open session for the reception of delegates was held last evening in St. James St. church, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather was well attended. both by members of the Conference and the citizens generally. Upon the platform were the Rev. Dr. Douglas, President of the Con-Jerence; Rev. Dr. Rice, Vice President; Rev. Alex. Sutherland, Secretary; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Rev. Samuel Coley, Rev. Dr. Upham, Rev. Dr. Kelly, Rev. Dr. Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Potts, Revs. E. B. Ryckham, E. B. Har. per, James Grey, Dr. Sargent, J. Wakefield, D. Savage, William Williams, J. Hart, J. D. Savage, William Williams, J. Hart, J. Taylor, G. S. Milligan, H. Johnston, Hon. J. Ferrier, Hon. S. L. Shannon.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas occupied the chair, and after inviting all presidents of annual conferences to take seats upon the platform, invited the

Rev. Dr. Sanderson, of London, to conduct the opening services, after which

Rev. Dr. Douglas explained that the meeting was held in order to give the public an opportunity to witness the reception and hear addresses from the delegates of the different conferences. He would have much pleasure in introducing the delegates to the General Conference.

The Rev. Dr. Potts expressed the pleasure which it gave him to introduce the President was converted. The old man allowed her to of the Conference, the Rev. S. Coley, the

Rev. A. Sutherland, Secretary of the Con-

ence. (Applause.)

ference, then read the address of the British Conference of 1878 to the General Conference of the Weslevan Methodist church in the Dominion of Canada. It conveyed the greetings of the Conference, in the name of the Lord, and reference was made to the warm reception of the address of the last General Conference of Canada, welcome not only because it conveyed the loving salutations of the sister conference, but also because it was conveyed by the venerable representative. Rev. Dr. Ryerson. It expressed the thankfulness of the Conference knowing that the ted four years ago, have worked with so much satisfaction. The many blessings which had attended the uniting of the different bowith God's light. (Applause.) His third dies were regarded as proofs that the blessing of the God of Israel rested upon the church organization. Thankfulness was also expressed at hearing of the fixed determination of the Canadian church, in view of the intellectual unrest which characterizes the present age, to maintain in purity the body of the doctrines derived from the New Tesers. The period which has elapsed since the last address was sent has been marked by great spiritual prosperity. Showers of blessing had fallan upon the congregations in Britain, and upwards of 25,000 members had been added to the church, and this had been owing to the judicious and careful employment of special religious agencies. Within pended upon special agencies than in any similar period of British Methodism. The Foreign Missionary work had been prosecuted with signal proofs of the Divine favor, and the Conference expressed the encouragement which they had in the thought of the co-operation of the Conference of Canada. An important change in the ecclesiastical arrangements of the British Conference had been made this year, by which laymen were allowed to take part with the ministers in the transaction of the financial and general business of the Conference, and this great change had been effected without the loss of a single minister or member, and the result was that it enabled the laymen to exercise a large influence for good upon the future development of the church. The earnest and devout prayers of the British Conference that the church in Canada as well as that in Great Britain may be baptized anew with the Holy Ghost and with fire, were expressed. It announced the appointment of their representative to the Conference, the Rev. Samuel Coley, the Theological Tutor in Headingly College, a well beloved and trusted brother. who would give fuller information as to the work of God under our charge, and would convey the affectionate salutation of the British Conference. Signed, at Bradford, August 1878, on behalf and by order of the Conference by James H. Rigg, D. D., President, and Marmaduke C. Osborn, Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas said that it was with unfeigned pleasure that he now introduced to the Conference the

Rev. S. Coley, the delegate of the British Conference, who said: Mr. President and Brethren, I need not assure you of the confidence I feel of a welcome as the delegate of the British Conference in addressing you, I have seen with great interest and pleasure the firm and wise manner in which you Mr. President and the members of the Conference generally, have conducted the Conference. While God finds the Conference such men as the President and officers as those of 1878 to conduct your services you have great cause to trust him. I have not heard an angry word among you; indeed I have not heard any-(More laughter.) He helped them to get address was interspersed with enlivening thing offensive said, though earnest discussion on important subjects has taken place. It | (Loud applause some of the members rising has given much pleasure to notice the godly

two heathens-now reported 100 converted at affairs educationally in the Colony of New- God is among you. May He, brethren, abide two services! (Applause.) Then I left, but foundland. As an old friend and co-laborer among you for all time. He felt the Conference had done work which would be lasting. My fathers and brethren who have sent me could hardly expect me to give you the ins and outs of our work at home, but they knew they could trust me to express to you the love On the platform were Dr. Upham, of the and good will of the mother church. You may have many sisters who love you dearly, but you will have but one mother. (Applause.) The giorious Britain does not lie simply in the little island home, but also in vast territories under her control. So of British Methodism, when I think of it, my thoughts travel all over the globe. [Ap-plause.] His own particular part of the work of the Methodist church was to teach its theological truths. He thought the great special characteristic of Methodism was the unity of doctrine, and besides this we have colleaguship of ministry, connection of church, itinerancy, and fellowship of members. We have all had full experience of the benefit of these, so I need not support them. You all have them and you will hold them. And then we have our special doctrine,-thank God not so special as it once was, which we hold to-the doctrine of "Salavtion for sinners from all sins just now." There are churches which hold this, but not so prominent as we do, and I am glad to know the influence of the church in spreading this truth among the other churches has been so great. It has been said that the theology of the Methodist church is so small as to be hardly noticeable, but this is a mistake. It is true that our printed theology was not great-we are not a printing people; but where are there apeople like the Methodists for preaching and talking? [Laughter and applause.] It is true that we, in common with other bodies, now lack the power of defining doctrines and making hair-splitting differences which characterized the great theologians of past ages. Thauk God for the great work done by those men, by which we benefit so much, but I hope we will always be a great talking and preaching people. The rev. gentleman then spoke very eloquently and clearly, and with much humor, of the objections of outsiders, and the great benefits to those inside, of the special characteristic service of Methodist church, namely, class-meeting. In concluding, he said he was thankful to have the opportunity of expressing greetings and words of maternal love and gladness to the

Conference of Canada from that of Britain. The President then in the most eloquent terms, welcomed the English delegate; referring to the great men who had been sent in previous years by the Wesleyan body, and, for a time by the New Connexion body, including James Dixon, John Beecham, the polished William Thornton, and his (Mr. Coley's) great predecessor, Mr. Punshon. When he returned to England he could say that the Methodist church here, while resembling a young lady who had changed her name, was still like a true daughter, clinging to her mother and sharing her griefs and joys. The address from the Methodist church North

having been read, their delegate, Rev. Dr. Upham, of Boston, was then introduced by Hon. S. L. Shannon, and was received with applause. He referred to a prediction in a good sermon of 1783, by a reverent doctor, in reference to the United States, a portion of which had been strangely falsified. He predicted at that time that the Episcopal church would hold, mould and control the Southern States, and that the Presbyterian church would in like manner hold, mould and control the North There was "a little sect of Wesleyans," but they had been totally ignored in the calculations. The speaker then referred to the present position of the body in the United States, with 2,000,000 members and 1,750,000 Sunday school workers and scholars. The Wesleyans he thought had been heard from. [Laughter.] The Methodists were united; they were doctrinally the same all over. Such was not the case with the Baptists, the Presbyterians or the Episcopalians, with its High church, its Low church and its Broad church. Rev. Joseph Cook had remarked that there was a beauty about the Wesleyan theology; it was a theology that could be preached, and wherever preached its mission is always the same; it always publishes a gospel of full, free salvatiou, for every member of the apostate race through the death of our Lord Jesus Christ. He touched on the fraternal relations that existed and should exist between the Methodists of the United States and those of Canada. They were mutually indebted to each other. In 1805, William Case, of the United States crossed over the border and preached the gospel in Canada amid many hardships: but twenty-five years before that William Black. of Nova Scotia had entered Boston and stirred up a deep religious feeling in that old puritan city, laying broad and deep the foundation of the cause of Christ in that district. Nathan Bangs and John Dempster, of the U. States Conference, had also at an early period, labored in Canada. There should be no strife "between my husbandmen and thy husbandmen because we are brethren." A hundred years ago to-day things were not quite so pleasant on this continent as now, one of the daughters of the old mother country having set up housekeeping for herself, while 'you kept your first estate." [Laughter.] We, however, claim an interest in the "banner which floats around the world in the beams of ceaseless morning" (Great applause, during which a member of the Conference rises and enthusiastically waves his hat.) The flag of England, of your mother country and mine, and no more yours than ours. (Continued applause.) He claimed for the United States an equal interest with Canada in the great names which enter into the literature of England. "We love England" (applause,) and when the heir of England arrived on our shores we gave him a hearty welcome, not only on account of his own good qualities, but because of the grand and noble

woman whom we delight to honor, the Queen.

PATIENCE.

Weeping may endure the night. Joy will come with morning light; Purest joys that mortals know In their life while here below Spring from suffering hours of pains, Proving an eternal gain.

Sunshine only cannot bring Into life in early spring Tiny plant or beauteous flower; Darkened clounds and rainy shower, Too, are needed to produce Things for beauty and for use.

God Himself, that rules o'er ali Ever lists to human call : Yet his wisdom may decree What will seem most grievously Checking hope and life and aim, Proving whence the motives came.

Be the trial what it may Certain limits has its sway; All-sufficient for the need Is the grace of God indeed None are ever made to wear Heavier cross than they can bear.

Oh, the night is not too long, Nor its trying vigils wrong: When our Saviour's helping hand Beckons to the "Better Land!" Joyful will the morning be Waking in eternity!"

A FAITHFUL SHEPHERD BOY.

Gerhardt was a German shepherd boy, and a noble fellow he was, although he

One day he was watching his flock, which was feeding in a valley on the borders of a forest, when a hunter came out of the woods and asked :-

"How far is it to the nearest village?" "Six miles, sir," answered the boy, " but the road is only a sheep track. and very easily missed."

The hunter looked at the crooked track

and said: " My lad, I am very hungry and thirsty; I have lost my companions and missed my way; leave your sheep and show me the road: I will pay you well.

"I cannot leave my sheep, sir," returned Gerhardt. "They will stray into the woods, and may be eaten by wolves or

"Well, what of that?" queried the hunter. "They are not your sheep. The loss of one or more wouldn't be much to your master, and I'll give you more than you have earned in a whole year."

"I cannot go, sir," rejoined Gerhardt very firmly. "My master pays me for my time, and he trusts me with his sheep; if I were to sell my time, which does not esda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust, but its eight and aqueduct remain to challenge lost, it would be the same as if I had stolen them."

"Well," said the hunter, "you will trust your sheep to me while you go to the village and get some food, drink and a guide? I will take care of them for

The boy shook his head. "The sheep, said he, "do not know your voice, and

-he stopped speaking.

"And what? Can't you trust me? Do I look like a dishonest man?" asked the hunter, angrily.

"Sir," said the boy, "you tried to make me false to my trust, and tried to make me break my word to my master; how do I know that you would keep your

word to me?"

The hunter laughed, for he felt that the lad had fairly cornered him.

"I see, my lad, that you are a good, faithful boy. I will not forget you. Show me the road, and I will try to make it out myself."

Gerdardt then offered the contents of his scrip to the hungry man, who, coarse as it was, ate it gladly. Presently his at-tendants came up, and then Gerhardt, to his surprise, found that the hunter was the grand duke, who owned all the country around. The duke was so pleased with the boy's honesty, that he sent for him shortly after that, and had him educated. In after years, Gerhardt became a very great and powerful man, but he remained honest and true to his dying day. -Selected,

THE USES OF INSECTS.

We often talkabout the plague of insects. They are often great plagues, but we must not forget that we owe insects a great debt of gratitude as well. Only a very small portion of the insect world are noxious; the others are engaged in good works for us same insect foes that we war against, and the others in clearing away dead and in-jurious matters. On this last head, an English scientifiic paper well says: "Insects are useful in distroying dead vegetable substances, which are even more pernicious to man than animals in the same condition; and not only the soft and succulent portions, but even the solid wood is distroyed by them. In the immense forests of the tropics, the ground would be covered, and new shoots choked up, by the ruins of trees which had fallen by accident or age, and which it would require ages to disperse without the aid of insects. But no sooner is a tree fallen than one tribe of animals cuts its bark to pieces, anothers bores holes in it in all directions; so that the moisture from dew or rain may stand, decompose, and soften. Others come in to eat off the parts that are softenand so on until it is entirely broken up and scattered; and this is done with such expedition, that they will in a few weeks destroy and carry away the trunks of large trees, without leaving a particle behind; and in places where, two or three years before these where, two or three in an instant it is off like a ray of light, years before, there was a populous town, and disappears no one knews whither.

if the inhabitants, as is frequently the case, have chosen to abandon it, there will be a very thick wood, and not a vestige of post to be seen.

REMARKABLE ECHOES.

In the sepulchre of Metalla, the wife of Sulla, in the Roman Campagna, there is an echo which repeats five times, in five different keys, and will also give back with distinctness a hexameter line, which requires two and a half seconds to utter it. On the banks of Naha, between Bingen and Coblentg, an echo repeats seventeen times. The speaker may scarcely be heard, and yet the responses are loud and distinct, sometimes appearing to approach, at other times to come from a great distance. Echoes equally beautiful and romantic are to be heard in Scotland. In the cemetery of the Abercorn family, at Paisley, when the door of the chapel shut the reveberations are equal to thunder. If a single note of music is breathed. the tone ascends gradually with a multitude of echoes till it dies in soft and bewitching murmurs. In this chapel is interred Margery, the daughter of Bruce and the wife of William Wallace. The echo at the "Eagle's Nest," on the banks of Killarney is renowned for its effective repetition of a bugle call, which seems to be repeated by a hundred instruments, until it gradually dies away in the air. At the report of a cannon, the loudest thunder reverberates from the rock, and dies in seemingly endless peals along the distant mountains. At the Castle of Simonetta, a nobleman's seat about two miles from Milan, a surprising echo is produced between the two wings of the building. The report of a pistol is repeated by this echo sixty times; and Addison, who visited this place on a somewhat foggy day, when the air was unfavourable to the experiment, counted fifty-six repetitions. At first they were very quick, but the intervals were greater in proportion as the sound decayed. It is asserted that the sound of one musical instrument in this place resembles a great number of instruments playing in concert. The echo is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable lendth, between which the wave of sound is reverberated from one to the other until it is entirely

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAU-

The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with cedar, and the gold, and ivory, and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity Himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another, but the pool of Bethtern and aqueduct our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins, but the Aqua Claudia still pours in Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of the Sun, at Tadmore, in the wilderness, has fallen, but its fountains sparkle in its rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty collonades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark it save mounds of crumbling brick work. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should hang over the deep ocean time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should flash through the mist of antiquity, it would probably be that of the man who, in his day, sought the happiness of his fellow men rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility or benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation, imparting to works some of its own immortality, and in some degrees rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monument of historical tradition or mere magnificence.-Edinburgh Review.

SAY No !- " Alice, what will you say when they offer you wine at dinner?" asked Dick.

" I shall say, No, I thank you." "Suppose, for politeness' sake, we take

"O, Dick, you don't mean it. Think how we promised mamma we wouldn't. Think of the trouble intemperance brings!"

HUMMING-BIRDS

What, then, shall be said of the humming bird, that tiny dweller in lovely tropical forests, fluttering and darting among wildernesses of orchids, creepers, and air-plants, as gorgeous and fairly-like as the great blue Brazilian butterfly, its playfellow in "those Amazonian plains, lone-lying as enchanted?" Professor Orton, writing of the South American wilds, says: "Lithe lianas, starred with flowers, coil up the stately trees, and then hang down like strung jewels; they can be counted only by myriads, yet they are mere superfluities. The dense dome of green overhead is supported by crowded columns, often branchless for eighty feet. The reckless competition among both small and great adds to the solemnity and trodden bowers the humming-bird makes its home. It is peculiar to America and the adjacent islands, and although bearing some relation to the sun-bird of Asia and Africa, it is never found across the water iu all its tiny beauty. A few varieties live in the Northern United States, and are often seen sporting over beds of

Never appearing to alight, they hover on delicate wing, true creatures of the air and sunshine.

"Bright humming-bird, of gem-like plumnage
By Western Indian 'Living Sunbeam' named.

There are many species of this little creature, which is found in the greatest abundance in the West Indies and all through South America. Its coloring is a marvel of beauty. Now like a ruby, now a topaz, or emerald, or shimmering gold, it seems a fluttering rainbow, the most lovely and dainty of all the bird family. Like the bird of paradise, the hummingbird is never seen on the ground. Its tiny nest, often no larger than a walnut shell, is fastened in the tork of a branch, or suspended by fine spider's web to a leaf or the stalk of a creeper. Some varieties weave a nest as firm and durable as leather; others, those that build on a branchcover it with dainty lichens, so that it appears as a portion of the original twig, being completely concealed. There are nests hard on the inside, others soft and downy as the finest silk lining, the fibre of certain plants can make them. The female, which, like all other bird species, is plain and dull when compared to her gorgeous consort, deposits one or, at the most, two tiny white eggs. In ten days they are hatched, and in a week after birth the young are able to leave the nest, although some months must elapse before the male acquires the full beauty of his plumage. Much has been written about the food of these tiny creatures, the early naturalists believing that they existed solely upon nectar of flowers. But it has now been proved that they can not long endure a diet of sweets alone. Minute flies, spiders, and almost invisible bugs are eagerly sought for by the hummingbird, and it has been seen to make a fine breakfast on the gossamer spider, which it neatly abstracts from the centre of its silvery web. - Harper's Magazine.

CENTRAL AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the leading important discoveries of the year were reported and discuseed, Mr. Stanley's journey across the African continent, and his actual tracing of the course of the Congo from the Nyangwe, where Livingstone. and afterward Lieut. Cameron, saw it, to the Yellaha Falls, is of course the greatest discovery of the year. Mr. Stanley came back with a new map of Central Africa in his hands, in which he has not only filled in details where before we had merely outlines, but actually covered a blank with ascertained results. The sources and the drainage basins of the two greatest rivers of Africa. the Congo and the Nile, are now tolerably well known; but the water parting between them is still a geographical secret, which the President thinks will not soon be revealed to the world. The African continent is still likely to be the favorite field of geographical discovery.

There is some hope that the Albert Lake to the little ones. He says to us, "Fear not; I am with thee. I will never leave on the warning furnished by the Israelthe size of which is still greatly disputed, may before long be effectually surveyed. If Colonel Mason-Bey's results are correct-which Sir Samuel Baker doubts-it is much smaller, and the interval between it and Lake Tanganyika is much greater than our maps at present represent. The natives, however, told Colonel Mason-Bey of many other lakes in this mysterious district in which the Nile reservoirs are still partially hidden. The calamity to the Nyanza mission, after it had successfully opened the route from Uganda to Zanzibar across Victoria Lake, is not to be allowed to defeat the mission to Uganda, reinforcements for which are now on their way by the Nile route, but it forcibly illustrates the danger which attends civilizing and exploring work in the African continent. The Lake Nyassa district is better known, but a tract north of it has lately been explored by an expedition under Captain Elton, late consul at Mozambique, who sacrificed his life in the He has, however, filled up another of the blanks in our map of Africa.

FIXED.—Sitting for a picture, you can change your position, readjust your clothes, push around your hair, retie your cravat, select your expression, and make other desirable changes before the operaator exposes the plate for the impression. After the cloth is removed from the camera no changes are possible. What you have prepared will abide in the picture. If you look slovenly or awkward, or ragged the defects will be preserved for all the future, You are sitting for character. Soon death will remove the covering from the camera. Your condition will be fixed.

FAMILY READING.

GENTLENESS AND POWER.

The piety which brings glory unto God must be like the light, exquisitely gentle. It is a marvellously beautiful fact in nature that the most stupendous results in the material world are brought about by agencies noiseless and unpretending. The grand master-force of nature is what we term gravitation—an influence or law which sends everp separate world into a solid globe, and binds all worlds, all systems of worlds into one immense and harmonious universe. And vet this tremendous power is without noise or observation! It comes with no flash of fire and gloom of a tropical forest." In these un- no voice of thunder; it dashes no dewdrop from the lily's leaf; it disturbs no feather on an insect's wing. And so, too, it is of "light"-an agent of immense results, and yet so subtle and gentle that philosophy questions its old nomenclature, and favours the nation that it is rather an undulation than a force. Certainly of all physical agents it is the calmest and blandest. It comes with the dayspring, flooding the whole world with celestial splendor. Yet the whole disturbs not the sleeping insect, rends not the gossamer, stirs not the golden dust on the tiny fila- her playmates, and spent the day in their

ment of a wild flower. And yet this most silent, dull, subtle of all forces is the world's, yea, creation's great life and glory. Destroy it, remove it, withhold it only for a brief season, and the universe will become a desert and a desolation : vegetation sickens, animals grow frant ic, man trembles and despairs. Then comes wild famine; the fields yield no corn, the vineyards no wine, the rivers all freeze, the forests decay, the seas become adamant, all life dies, and this world, and all worlds, as sepulchres of universal death, wander through the blackness of darkness forever.

"Light," of all things the most widely and radiantly beneficient, is of all things as well the most exquisitely gentle. And so is true godliness. There are men, indeed, who emulous of the title of "champion Christian," have not drunk of its soothing cup nor been bethed with its gentle baptism. Their delight is to roar for Christ like the rushing wind, and crumble the world in God's behalf like the roused earthquake, but have no gift of love to shine as the sun in mid-heaven for man's good and God's glory. And they may be of use in their day and generation. Even in the natural world rough and violent things have their own office. Storms purify the air, earthquakes up-heave metaliferous strata, cataracts and volcanos blaze and roar, working out God's great purposes. And thus, doubtless, does God make use of a fierce, stormy, turbulent Christianity to break up dead forms of error, and purify spiritual atmospheres of deadly mists and malaria. Nevertheless, such is not the type of piety most efficiently beneficient. The glorious triumphs of the gospel have been won not by the thundering artillery and onsets of logic, but by love's sweet strategy; and powerful as Christianity has ever been in the grandeur of her miracles, far mightier she has ever proved in the grace of her

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

A mother one morning gave her two little ones books and toys to amnse them while she went up-stairs to attend to something. A half-hour passed quietly away when one of the little ones went to the foot of the stairs, and in a timid voice called out.

" Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes, darling."

"All right," said the little one, and went on with her play. By-and-by the question was repeated,—

" Mamma, are you there?"

" Yes, darling." " All right," said the child again, and

once more went on with her play. All this is just the way we should feel towards Jesus. He has gone upstairs, to the right hand of God, to attend to some things for us. He has left us down in the lower room of the world to be occupied here for a while. But to keep us from being worried by fear or care, he speaks to of Israel saw it, they said one to another, thee, nor forsake thee." "Jehovah-jireh, ites against the sin of gluttony, and the the Lord will provide."-Rev. Dr. Newton.

EDITH'S TEMPTATION.

"Edith, dear, you stay here and take care of brother Willie till I come back. I am going over to Mrs. Johnson's and will not be back for some time. Be a good girl, and do not leave the house for a

These were the parting words of Mrs. Gray to her little daughter Edith one beautiful July morning. As her mother disappeared from sight she took Willie into her lap, and tried to get him to sleep by singing "Jesus loves even me." Soon the little eyelids began to droop and Willie was fast asleep. Carefully placing him in the cradle, and fixing the bar to keep away the troublesome flies, she bus-ied herself about some little household

Everything went off quietly for perhaps an hour, when enddenly she heard bursts of merry laughter, and hurrying to the door, she saw three or four of her playmates coming up the lane. When they reached the door she saw that they had bright tin pails in their hands. She asked them where they were going, and they said "Blackberrying," and that they wanted her to go with them.

" Mrs. Johnson is sick, and mamma has gone over to see her, and left me to take care of Willie and keep house. So, you see, I can't go," said Edith. But when she went out to the gate, and saw the grassy paths and shady trees, she thought how nice it would be to go just to the end of the lane with them. But Conscience said. "You will not be minding-" Then she thought, "Well, it will not be wrong. It will just be a moment. Mamma will never know it." Again Conscience whispered: "But mamma said, 'Not to leave for a moment." So she told the girls she would not go.

Then, with a little sigh, she went into the house, and the little girls went on millions of sacrifices offered, all were dedown the lane. Just as she got in the house baby Willie awoke. She took him name Jesus means "Jehovah that saves," out of his cradle and tried to amuse him, or in other words, who makes holy. The but he was fretful and cried for mamma. As the little girl tried in vain to hush his crying, she thought of the pleasant times the other girls were having, and the tears and yet "the mighty God"-" the Son gathered slowly in her eyes. Just then her mamma's well-known voice called ont :-

"Edith, where are you?" and she answered: " Here, mamma."

Her mamma coming into the room said, "I met your playmates going to the hill for berries. They said they asked you to go, and you told them you could not. As you have been such a good little girl this morning, you may take your bonnet and pail and go and find the girls."

Edith thanked her mamma, and with a light heart ran to get bonnet and pail-Running down the lane she soon overtook

company, feeling much happier than if she had disobeyed her mamma. Edith learned that day how pleasant it is to ' Honor thy father and thy mother."

CURIOUS CLERGY

If we desired to obtain some knowledge of what the Church of England was as represented by her clergy when George III. was king, we should go to her own records, notably to the life of that High Church bishop, yet learned, active and amiable man, Dr. Blomfield, the Bishop of London, whose memory was a wonderful repository of anecdotes, not tending to elevate the clergy of those times in popular estimation; intoxication was a vice very characteristic of the cloth. On one occasion the bishop reproved one of his Chester clergy for drunkenness: he replied, "But my lord, I was never drunk on duty." "On duty!" exclaimed the bishop; "and pray sir, when is a clergy-man not on duty?" "True," said the other, "my lord, I never thought of that," The bishop went into a poor man's cottage in one of the valleys in the Lake District, and asked whether his clergyman ever visited him. The poor man replied that he did very frequently. The bishop was delighted and expressed his gratification at this pastoral oversight; and this led to the discovery that there were a good many foxes on the hills behind the house. which gave the occasion for the frequency of calls which could scarcely be considered as pastoral. The chaplain and son-inlaw of Bishop North examined candidates for orders in a tent on a cricket-field, he himself being engaged as one of the players; the chaplain of Bishop Douglas examined whilst shaving; Bishop Watson never resided in his diocese during an And those who preached seemed to have rarely been of a very edifying order of

episcopate of thirty-four years. preachers; Bishop Blomfield used to relate how in his boyhood, when at Bury St. Edmunds, the Marquis of Bristol had given a number of scarlet cloaks to some poor old women; they all appeared at church on the following Sunday, resplendent in their new and bright array, and the clergyman made the donation of the Marquis the subject of his discourse, announcing his text with a graceful wave of his hand towards the poor old bodies who were sitting there together; " Even Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these!" This worthy seems to have been very capable of such things: on another occasion a dole of potatoes was distributed by the local authorities in Bury, and this also was improved by a sermon: "he had himself," says the bishop, " a very, corpulent frame, and pompous manner, and a habit of rolling from side to side while he delivered himself of his breathing thoughts and burning words; on the occasion of the potato dole, he chose for his singularly appropriate text (Exodus xvi. 15,) "And when the children wickedness of taking more than their share. Such were some of the modes in which the gospel was presented to the ignorant multitudes in the times I have undertaken to review. There might be here and there an exception, but on the whole the pulpits of the Establisment were filled with little men, empty men. When that admirable man, Mr. Shirley began his evangelistic ministry as the friend and coadjutor of his cousin, the Countess of Huntingdon, a curate went to the archbishop to complain of his unclerical proceedings: "Oh, your grace, I have something of great importance to communicate; it will astonish you!" Indeed, what can it be ?" said the archbishop. "Why, my lord," replied he throwing into his countenance an expression of horror, and expecting the archsion of horror, and expecting the arcu-bishop to be petrified with astonishment; "he actually wears white stockings!" "Very underical indeed," said the archbishop, apparently much surprised; he drew his chair near to the curate, and with peculiar earnestness, and in a sort of confidential whisper he said, "Now tell meast his with peculiar feelings of interest—does Mr. Shirley wear them over his boots?" "Why no your Grace, I cannot say he does." "Well, sir, the first time you ever hear of Mr. Shirley's wearing them over his boots, be so good as to warn me, and I shall know how to deal with him."-Sunday at Home.

BEAUTY OF HOLINESS.

[T. S. L. in Free Methodist.) Holiness in the fullness of its beauty is a removal of the cause of sin in man, an uprooting of the carnal mind-not a doctoring of symptoms, but a curing and cleansing of the springs of life.

So desirable is a heart pure in the beauty of holiness, that to secure this for man the Godhead has uniten in this great work The Old Testament dispensation in all its parts converges to this. Patriarchs and prophets and priests, were called for this, The miracles, the temple, its magnificence, signed for this. Christ came for this. His burden of the mystery told in the words, " For unto us a child is born . . . the burden of the mystery, the child born, given," the Babe in swaddling clothes, and yet "the everlasting Father," the burden of it is to secure to man a heart beautiful in holiness.

The work of Jesus-his miracles, his teachings, the bloody sweat, the cross, the hands of him who fashioned the worlds nailed to the tree, the bruised feet there treading the wine press alone, the breaking heart when he cried " It is finished l" the earthquake, the rent vail, the assurrection the ascension, the sitting down at the right hand of the Majesty on highall from Eden to the manger, from the manger to the cross, from the cross to the throne, is to secure for you and me a heart pure in the beauty of holiness. Let

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Our planet is not a true globe, because of its former plastic condition before the formation and cooling of the surface.
When the globe was soft it was more or less yielding, and then the rotation of the earth to which I have reference tended to drive off, as it were, the matter in the equatorial regions; so that the difference through the centre of the earth between the two surfaces as far as possible removed from the poles of rotation, or those parts of the earth which the imaginary axis comes through, is rather greater than the distance between the two points where the axis comes to the surface. The reason of that fact, and that it must have been so, has been beautifully established by several experiments. That the earth was once hotter than it is now, is therefore proved, both by the irregularities of its surface, and by its shape as a whole. We must not imagine, however, that there has been but one change. The minor irregularities are all gradually changing by inner energies and the actions of air and water, and it may be that even the largest ones are young, compared with the age of the planets surface. Nor does the change end here; the equatorial protuberance itself may now but after all mark a point in a great cycle of change, which has compelled the earth to rotate about one axis and now about another. Mathematicians consider it highly probable that the axis of the earth may have been in ancient times very differently situated to what it is at the present, and, indeed, that "it might have gradually shifted through 10, 20, 30, 40, or more degrees, without at any time any perceptible sudden disturbance of either land or water." Thus it appears that Nature prevents catastrophes by the very hugeness of the scale on which she works.-Norman Lochyear, in "Good

INTEGRITY OF CHARACTER.

(Church Advocate.)

those principles and of cultivating those habits which will secure them the confidence and the esteem of the wise and the good.

A young man may be unfortunate, he may be poor and penniless, but if he possesses unbending integrity and unwavering pur-pose to do what is honest and just, he will have triends and patrons, whatever may be the embarrassments and exigencies into which he is thrown. The young may thus possess a capital of which none of the misfortunes and calamities of life can de-

We have known men who have sudden. ly been reduced from affluence to penury by some overwhelming misfortune which kitchen is often thrown out near the back they could neither foresee nor prevent. To-day they were prosperous, to morrow every earthly prospect was blighted, and every thing in the future aspect of life was dark and dismal. Their business is gone, their prosperity is gone, and they feel that all is gone; but they have a rich treasure that nothing can take away. They have integrity of character, and this gives them influence, raises up friends, furnishes them with pecuniary aid with which to commence life once more under auspicious circumstance.

We cannot too strongly impress upon our young men the importance of abstaining from everything which shocks their moral sensibilities and wounds their conscience, and has a tendency to weaken that nice sense of honor and integrity so indispensible to a good character. "Integrity of character!" Who ever possessed it that did not derive untold advantage from it? It is better than riches, is is of more value than diamonds and precious stones; and yet every man may possess it, and no power on earth can wrest it from him. Young men, prize integrity of character above all earthly gifts.

AMERICANISMS. - Among the best known Americanisms, unused and scarcely understood in England are: Locomotive for "engine," railroad for "railway," horse-cars for "tramways," depot for "station," switch for "shunt," baggage for "luggag." store for "shop," bureau for "chest of drawers," clever for "good natured," boards for "deals," calico for "prints" corn for "maize," dry goods for "drapers articles," or haber-dashery, Fall for "Autumn," dress for "gown," fix for "repair," guess for "think," hardware for "ironmongery," hold on for "stop," homely for "ugly," loafer for "lounger," mad for "angry," mail for "post," pantaloons for "trow-sers," vest for "jacket," quite for "very," rooster for "cock," sick for "ill," sleigh for "sledge," stoop for "porch," suspenders for "braces," venison for "deermeat." and woods for " a wood"

DOMESTIC.

CHOOSING MEATS.

Perhaps a few words on the choosing of meats may be acceptable to some young housekeepers. The flesh of young ox beef should have a fine, smooth, open grain, be of a good, clear red, and feel tender to the | and Persian meet the German and the touch. The fat should not be very yellow, but rather white; the meat then is always better. Cow-beef has a closer grain and whiter fat, but the lean is not so red. Bull beef has a still closer grain, the fat hard, cines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated rethe lean a deep red, and a stronger scent | medies from America were displayed in an than either of the other two. Ox-beef is elegant Bazaar, where the Dr. himself

Veal is usually chosen for its white tual antidote for the diseases that prevail color, but that is hardly a good plan. in the yacurts of the North as well as the color, but that is hardly a good plan. Whiteness may be merely the effect of buts and carins of the Western confrequent bleeding, or may be produced by inent - Lincoln (Ill. Times. giving the calf whiting to lick. Rather choose veal by the appearance of the kid-ney and by the size of the meat. If the kidney is well covered with fat, the calf must have been a healthy animal, and if of a good size it cannot have been killed too young. Mutton should have a fine grain, a good color, a firm white fat. The hind quarter is more economical than the cles of the stomach, cures dyspensia, fore, and always commands a higher price. which is but the result of loss of nervous

THE EARTH NOT A TRUE GLOBE. the lean-if young it will break. If the rind is tough the meat is sure to be old. The thinner the rind of pork the better the quality of the meat. Look closely to the fat of pork, and if you discover small kernels in it, do not buy, for it is measly.

A young turkey will have a smooth leg, full bright eye, and supple fat; the same will hold good with nearly all poultry. Black legged ones are considered the most juicy. Freshness of fish can best be determined by the redness of the gills and brightness of the eye. To choose a good lobster is very easy. Press in the sides with the thumb and finger; if firm the lobster is fresh, but if soft it is not so. Another mode is to judge by the weight for its size; if heavy, it is good, if light, not good. But that mode is not as reliable as the other, The inner part of the lobster often turns to water, and of course this will weigh as heavy as firm flesh, but by pressing the sides you will feel the wa-ter give way, while the flesh resists your touch. Medium sized oysters are best, but it is almost impossible to have your choice of them. One has in this case to trust to the honesty of the dealer-From New Dominion Monthly for Sept.

HOW TO MAKE ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Beef tea, an infusion of beef, is much used in debilitating maladies, and in convalescence. It may be made as follows: Take two pounds and a half of lean beef; cut it, in small pieces, into three parts of completed the cure. The little fellow water in an earthen pipkin; let this simmer, but never boil, until the liquor is consumed to a pint and a half, then strain carefully. It ought to be entirely free from fat or grease. Essence of beef—as it has been called—may be made by putting a pound of good beef, freed from fat, and cut into small pieces, into a porter-bottle, corking lightly. The bottle must be put into boiling water, and kept there until the water has been boiling at least cate. half an hour. As the boiling goes on, the cork may be inserted a little more tightly, Young men should be deeply impressed with the vast importance of cherishing juices of the beef are thus separated, and constitute the "essence," which may be seasoned to the taste. It contains much nutriment.

It is not half well enough understood that in the country, where air ought to be pure and water untainted, typhoid fevers, diphtheria, and a whole catalogue of ma lignant and dangerous disorders are caused by drainage of barn-yards and filthy outbuildings into the well, which is often placed so low as to take even the surface drainage, to say nothing of the liquid filth which soaks through the soil and poisons the currents that supply wells with water. In addition to this the wash water of the door, instead of being carried away by a wide and free drain. And then very few persons understand how dangerous to health are the decaying vegetables and all sorts of impurities that accumulate in cellars, under houses, unless they are kept dry and clean and carefully watched.—
The Housekeeper.

In this present age, when the life battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tug and stress of it tells so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide for the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nervous tonic and vitalizing agent as Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto phosphate of Lime.

Its gently stimulating and nutritive tonic properties supply the materials, and assist nature in her effort to keep up with the exhaustive demands upon her reserves

Prepared by J. H. Robinson, Chemist. St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists generally. Price \$1 per bottle; six bot tles for \$5. Brown & Webb, and Forsyth Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, wholesale agents aug 3-3-

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 appear. ance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPTHERINE 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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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 1878.

LATEST DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CONFERENCE

By a reference to our second Editorial Letter, it will be seen that Rev. A. W. Nicolson was re-elected Editor of The a despatch just received on going to press we learn that Rev. Mr. Heartz, has resigned the office to which he was elected, and also that Rev. Mr. Nicolson followed his example. Consequently new elections were proceeded with, with the following results :-

REV. D. D. CURRIE, Editor

REV. H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward Moreover that Rev. A. Sutherland is elected Missionary Secretary in the place of Dr. Wood, resigned, but the Dr. still holds the position of honorary secretary.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Monday Sept. 9th, 1878.

Mr. Coley preached yesterday morning in great St. James St., in the absence of Bishop Pierce, who is reported as ill at home. Though the distinguished British Representative had spoken in the hearing of several members of General Conference previously, he had not met expectations, which were perhaps too extravagant. But yesterday he gave immense satisfaction. Indeed satisfaction is not the word to express the feeling of that service, it was rather a mingling of wonder, gratitude and delight. Should the sermon be published, and it would be a connexional loss to withhold it—it may find its way into the Wesleyan, at least in part; and so I need not attempt an outline. The theological tutor was signally in that sermon, but in a manner so fresh, so original and simple, that his hearers forgot the teacher in the theme and treatment. Mr. Boyce's colloquial style will be remembered by those who heard him during his visit of ten years ago. Mr. Coley resembles him in that direct, homely, sententious manuer of saying good things; but neither Mr. Boyce nor any other preacher we have ever compared with the sessions of four years heard equals Mr. Coley in what we may be 'ago, cannot but be acknowledged by all allowed to call the genius of illustration. who have opportunity of making compari-Mr. Taylor-" California Taylor" as he is son. Yet, it was reserved for late stages best known-occupied St James pulpit at of business this year to show what we night. There was a diversity of opinion really possessed in the way of lay talent. as to the discourse—its probabilities of doing good; but all admitted that he is a man of almost unequalled versatility.

Monday's session gave promise that the Committees have made progress. The Discipline has been revised in part; Educational matters have been reviewed with much satisfaction; Transfer, which is to be simplified by the division of the Committee. with its two sections, like the Book Committee, has gone through its first stage. We begin to see daylight as regards a few measures which filled the Conference with anxiety and doubt.

The Missionary meeting was an extraordinary service. When the programme of General Conference services was published, readers looked with amazement at the treat which was to be provided, but particularly did the missionary meeting give promise of interest by its speakers, com ing as they were from the extremes of the earth. Mr Shannon was requested to preside in the absence of Mr. McDonald, Lay Treasurer. Eastern representatives invariably feel proud of Mr. Shannon's scholarly and fluent addresses, and on this occasion they had much cause for congratulation. Mr. Gibson, from France, son-in-law to Mr. Boyce, once our President from England, had come in upon the Conference during the day, and was secured as the first speaker at this meeting. A gentle, pleasant man, familiar with France, his heart deepply interested in everything evangelistic, he gave us a beautiful and impressive narrative of Methodist affairs in that great republic, Mr. Russ from British Columbia followed, leaving a good impression as to the success of our missions in that Province, he particularly mentioned William McKay, of Charlottetown, as now a leader in everything that tends to enlarge the Redeemer's Kingdom in those regions Dr. McDonald of Japan came next, illustrating, by the exhibition of several strange idols he had brought home, the religion of that remarkable people. The Doctor is a strong man, physically, morally and mentally, not very free in utterance, but the type of sincerity and purpose in all his expressions of thought and countenance. We hope to see him for a fall campaign in the Eastern towns. Mr. Taylor was announced as a " a returned Missionary from Asia, Africa and America." This cosmoplitan Missionary—thisman of great body, great heart, great and varied gifts, carried the audience by storm. His addresses are a combination of philosophy, scripture, anecdote, narratives of travel, pantominic representation of men whom he has met,

he speaks five or six), and finally sacred songs, as sung by the people among whom ne has lived in both hemispheres. Of all his powers the voice is the most remarkable, now making melody soft and sweet as a thrush's warble, and anon ringing like a trumpet-blast throughout the largest edifice. The audience laughed, wept and shouted by turns. He closed by singing first in Hindostani, Danish, finally in English, one of Bliss's familiar hymns. The great audience joined in with the chorus, WESLEYAN and that Rev. W. H. Heartz, and made a volume of melody which seemwas appointed Book Steward. But from ed to take Mr. Coley and other strangers by grateful surprize.

Tuesday's proceeding's were varied from the usual routine by a spirited discussion on the Hymn Book. It was intended merely to receive the Committee's report, and send this, with any associated resolutions, down to the Committee for further consideration. But one by one interjected a warm speech, till it was felt that, in fairness to both parties, license of expression must be allowed for an hour or two. All this was incited by a masterly address from Mr. Sutherland in moving the reception of the Report, and a calm comprehensive speech by Mr. Lathern, as seconder. For an hour and a half there were rockets in the air burning with colors brilliant enough. Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Fowler. Dr. Stewart, and a few others made most effective speeches. At length the Report were sent down to committee, with instructions to print the particulars of hymns intended to be omitted or altered, and intimation of matter to be added.

The afternoon was given to a revision of the Discipline. This brought out several sharp encounters between strong men, lay and clerical, as to changes affecting the laity particularly. There was much time lost over technicalities. Laymen began here to show signs of restlessness in view of the political issues hurrying them to their constituencies. Four or five asked for liberty to retire, when one humorous brother raised much meriment by intimating that we ought to know whether there were any political reasons lying at the foundation of these requests for leave absence, "because," said he, "if there are, we wish to meet them by giving leave of absence to the other side." That the General Conference has suffer-

ed by the absence of certain laymen, as Only yesterday did we hear for the first time a speech from Hon. W. Strong of P. E. Island. Members began to awake to the consciousness of another orator from the East having a place in the Assembly. and enquiries went around, "Who is that man?" Mr. Dawson had briefly spoken on several occasion, but long enough to give the impression that he was a man of prompt, decisive business habit, and a commanding speaker. Several other gentlemen, seemingly lawyers, sheriffs, merchants, and others, have only begun to show their powers, se that we may yet have great things to report of our lay representatives. We wish they may come to the front. Speaking, like the horse in the mill, goes round in the old track, and repeats perpetually its circles of opinion from persons who have persisted in being heard and will never apparently relinquish the right. One member had the curiosity to keep tally for a day of the speakers. The result was that eight or ten men were ound to monopolize three-fifths of the time. This is lamentable; the feelings provoked by it are not very complimentary to our representative body. Modest men. young men (save a very few) independent men. who submit to silence and misapprehension rather than thrust themselves into notice, conclude that it is their duty to listen and wait, rather than humiliate themselves by demanding the right to be heard. Yet it is difficult to say where the blame lies. Certainly not with the President. who simply confines the assembly to rules of order. The only difficulty is that by the time eight or ten have spoken on a subiect, the vote is called for and usually decided. There ought to be on all important questions, some rule of regulating in advance, who shall speak and how many.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 12th 1878. I must attempt a description of last nights meeting for the reception of Delegates. Happily the effort is not so impossible as we have been led to fear, in view of the fact that the speaking, through very good, was not either so statistical or so exciting as might reasonably have been expected. Dr. Douglas presided, and gave at intervals his ornate and affectionate utterances in greeting the distinguished visitors. Dr. Potts, Chairman of the Committee of Introduction, occupied his proper place, and with dignity - St. James St. Church was well filled. We noticed among the audience a few promistrangers of other churches.

sentences in foreign languages, (of which Mr. Coley's address was singularly

almost entirely the great social work which Methodism is doing in England, he yet illustrated well, by his colloquial method, the church's fidelity to doctrine regretted that we had not learned something of that progress which our beloved as in the missionary and other depart- is to be providentially filled. ments of enterprize for which English Methodism is so distinguished. But Mr. to be succeeded by Mr, Briggs, the pre-Coley we presume knows wherein he excels, and so confined himself to the sphere which he can best adorn. The speech was witty withal, keeping his hearers in the best listening moods to the close.

Dr. Upham, M. E. Church North, held the audience for an hour. He is a noble speaker-not so absorbing as Simpson, so versatile as Foss, nor so electrifying as the lamented Eddy, but having a vein of the best characteristics of all three. He touched the loval chord, as our American cousins know so well how to do, with masterly power exciting the audience very much by allusions to the Queen. On the growth of Methodism in the United States he was very eloquent. His best stroke was one of mingled sarcasm and rebuke to the lugubrious prophets in and about the church, who see the glory of its past and the decline of its future. After citing with quiet emphasis the rate of the progress of Methodism in the United States during the past decade,—building two churches a day on an average, adding during the last year, nearly 13,000 members per week to its communion, bringing nearly three preachers a day into its ministry, he naively quoted:-

> " Dear Lord, and shall we ever live At this poor dying rate!"

The quaintness of his words and manner fairly electrified the house. One man caused amusement by even rising and waving his hat in the agitation. Dr. Upham is a grand speaker.

Dr. Kelly, from the M. E. Church south, was not so well in health as might have been desired. He lead the people with him in real sympathy, and Dr. Douglas, who was amongst us just fresh from Southern soil, where he met the warmest greetings, could testify to the great love those southern brethren held for us in the North; but it seemed difficult for Dr. Kelly to surmount his physical disadvantages. He was hearse and sometimes constrained in consequence. After him came Dr. Sargent, whom we are always glad to our hearts as a blessed gift of God to the the Methodist Church wherever he goes. The same beautiful emphasis he gave to the Word of Life once more. The Bible becomes God's letter to the brethren in greeting, when quoted by Dr. Sargeant. May God long spare him to them and us!

A discussion upon Transfers has occupied the whole of to-day, as a sequel to a debate of considerable power on the same subject, alluded to already. The issue seems to be that next to unlimited authority is given to all the Presidents combined, to remove ministers, with the understanding that they may return after say six or nine years. This will yet be hampered we imagine by expenses and by other difficulties. If it shall lead to a free interchange between conferences, it may do good. An Executive Committee is also proposed, which shall be a court of appeal. Should this carry, there may be inducement to magnify grievances and multiply causes of complaint. Still, our church is prudent and conservative, and should safely be trusted to keep within proper bounds.

The Educational Meeting on Thursday night was well sustained in interest till a late hour. Mr. Coley again spoke, and being within the region of his own professional work—the teaching of youth—was well qualified to give much solid information. Dr. Rice, Dr. Nellis, Protessor Burwash and others, threw energy into this quadrennial meeting in behalt of our great educational work.

Before closing I have but a moment to announce the elections for the Book-rooms West and East. It was a forgone conclusion that the offices in the latter should be divided: but up to the last hour there was no settled policy among eastern representatives as to the officers to be elected. The present incumbent had honestly expected to go out entirely, in accordance with his intention announced in the Wes-LEYAN two months ago. It was, however, the fixed purpose, apparently, of many members that he should return in one capacity, and finding him immovable as to the Book-stewardship, the nomination of three for the office of Editor, resulted in concentrating the votes by the name of the present occupant of the office. Revs. T. Watson Smith and D. D. Currie were the other two, either of whom would have been welcomed by our readers, and certainly welcomed by the one whose name, was preferred to theirs. We have not any better, or more straighforward sentiment to express, than that the office of the ministry, as it exists, in our church, is the freeest, happiest place in the world. This should be a consolation to any one tailing

beautiful in its way. While avoiding would certainly have been, in similar circumstances, a sufficient consolation to the

To Mr. Heartz, of Grafton Street, Halifax, came the honor of being elected and class meeting. Most of his hearers | Book-steward by the largest vote we have ever known cast in General Conference. This with his excellent qualities of head fathers are making educationally, as well and heart, clearly indicate that the office

> Dr. Rose of the Toronto Book-room, is sent Pastor of the Metropolitan Church. He is said to equal in business ability to his great preaching power. Messrs. Dewart and Withrow continue in Office as

BOOK REVIEW

It has just been our pleasure to peruse a pamphlet entitled, "A Scriptural Refutation of the Errors of the Rev. Canon Farrar, in his Recent Writings on the Future Punishment of the Wicked." little work is the production of John G. Marshall, Ex-Chief Justice, &c., in the Island of Cape Breton. Its aim is to bring down the awful subject of which it treats, from the misty regions of speculation and the warping magnetism of mere sentiment, to the infallible touch-stone of Scripture. By a constant appeal to the letter and spirit of Holy Writ, the able author arrests the Canon's flights of fancy and cools his fervid declamations against the orthodox view of the Divine character on the subject of eternal punishment. To appreciate the force and conclusiveness of the author's argument a careful perusal of this very able pamphlet is necessary; and such a perusal will well repay the thoughtful reader.

We cannot retrain from sharing our author's regret that a matter so momentous as is the subject of eternal punishment should have been removed for discussion from its legitimate sphere—plain and particular Scripture testimony-to the uncertainties of speculation, or to the antitestify. The history of the Church also could pathies of a mistaken sentiment. "To not be written without proving the personthe law and the testimony." "What saith the Scripture?" While the truth remains. neither the fires of a fervid eloquence, nor the force of an innate antagonism can ever destroy "the worm that dieth not," or earth from the sun, ninety three millions of put out "the fire that cannot be quench-

We hope this little pamphlet will have wide circulation.

Rev. Joseph Gaetz, savs:-"Our Tea Meeting at Middleton was a great success. The day was all that could be desired the gathering immense—proceeds \$390.78 Many thanks to all who patronized us.

GENERAL CONFERENCE (Continued from first page.)

and waving their hands.) God bless England, and God bless the United States. (Loud applause,) one in religion and one in language. May the tongue be paralyzed that would speak a word to stir up strife between the two countries, and the hand withered which is raised to create discord. In the words of the Indian Chief, "let us tighten the chains that binds us together." (Applause.) With regard to statements that Methodism was decaying, he quoted some astonishing figures. showing for instance, that during the past year the membership of the Methodist church of the United States increased at the rate of 1,900 per week, adding, "And can we ever live at this poor dying rate?" (Great laughter.) Having referred to the unanimity existing among the Methodists of the U. States, and other matters relating to the church there, he advocated an Œcumenical Council of Methodists of the world to be held at the old

tion of the progress of the Methodist work in the Southern States and in Mexico. The President having briefly addressed Dr. Upham on behalf of the Conference, Rev. Dr. Pierce delegate from the Metho-

City Road chapel, of London. The speaker

concluded by giving an interesting descrip-

dist church South, who explained the cause of the absence of the two delegates appointed to be present, and humorously alluded to the manner in which he had been caught as a substitute in the Mountains of New Hampshire, where he had been sent for his health In the Conference he represented the pastoral term had been extended in some cases to four vears with beneficial effects to city congrega. tions, and with no injury to those in the coun-Attendance at class-meeting was not with them necessary to church membership He gave in choice language, many encourage ing facts concerning the position of Methodism in the South, and after the conclusion of his address the meeting closed,

CONFERENCE SERMONS.

REV. SAMUEL COLEY AND CALIFORNIA TAYLOR A chief centre of attraction, not only to Methodists, but to many members of other denominations, was the St. James St. Methodist church, where Rev. Samuel Coley, in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Taylor-that remarkable evangelist whose ministrations have met with extraordinary success in California, South, America, India, and other places-in the evening, preached to the immence audiences which can be crowded into that church. The styles were entirely dissimilar. The former gave a beautiful and masterly exposition of the concluding words of second Corinthians, "The communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all, amen." On this he based an address of an hour and a half, explaining the functions of the Holy Spirit, earnest, well thought, beautiful in language, and gorgeous in illustration. In considering the text he took up the three points: (1) The Divine Personality of the Holy Ghost, (2) the blessed privilege of communion with the Holy Ghost, (3) the benediction, be with you all, amen." That the Holy Spirit was a person, he said, was shown by the fact that he was a person, not a thing; you cannot have communion with a thing. One cannot read a book without finding out something about the writer—that he is witty, profound, learned, or some other thing characteristic of him. And God is the author of the Bible, because in it are Divine things, revelations which none but God could make, things which none but God could know There was divine fitness in the Bible. No man should be a consolation to any one tailing could make a cover for this city as is made in an election to the offices named; it for a jewel box, with an indentation the exact it publicly.

be perfectly protected. He could not make one to provide for the peak of the mountain and every church spire, every monument in the cemetery, every dwelling. Still less could he make a cover for the continent—yet the Bible is just like this. It comes down on hnmanity on all its kind and all its wants, and its fitness to man is one proof of its divinity, and it teaches the divinity of the Holy Spirit. There is divinity in the Bible's fulness. This Sunday there are thirty thousand preachers some of them the foremost men in the world. who will take out of it little pieces and expound them; but the best part of their sernons will be the texts. This has been done vear after year, but it is still fresh as ever. What other book could stand it a fortnight But like Niagara, whose floods flow on for ever, like the sun which never waxes dim. like the ocean, on whose aged brow no wrinkles have made their imprint, God's book never changes, never loses its freshness, and retains its wonderful power of perfection. converting the soul. What other book has this power? You may say those of Dodderidge, John Angel James, Wesley or others. But if you take the Bible out of them, they will never make a convert again. They borrow all their capital out of this bank, and without it they can do nothing. Again look at the divinity of the Bible. you call it a book But in reality it is sixty books bound in one cover. Parts were written when the colors in the rainbow were new, and parts when the new Kingdom had opened. Parts were written in the wilderness and parts in cities full. Parts were flowers of genius, and some were written by fishermen and herdsmen. Parts were written in Chaldee and parts in Greek. The writers never saw each other, but it is one compact whole. Could any other book be so formed? A modern artist, tired of the sneers at modern art, and the worship of what was ancient, chisseled a beautiful statue. broke off an arm, a leg, stained it to look ancient, and buried it where it would be found by inquisitive eyes. It was found and proclaimed to be a masterpiece above the powers of any of that time. The maker quickly dispelled their congratulations by claiming it as his own, and producing the missing pieces, whose jagged, broken edges fitted exactly into the statue from which they had been broken. The man who made the missing portion must have the whole. No man need now sit down and study his own writings, yet the

ality of the Holy Ghost. There was communion or fellowship with the Holy Ghost, in this order-communication and then fellowship. The light, so scientists say, falls to the miles away, in a few seconds, a speed which. if it had the consistency of air, would sweep away the earth and disturb the planets in their course, yet it falls so gently that it does not disturb the rest of the sleeping babe. God made the light and made man; but the man himself must look to perceive it. The light is good, the power to use it is good, but the act is man's. So the poor soul looks and recognizes and regards in Christ the gift of God. This is the communication which i necessary to the communion, In Manchester he visited the Exchange. He went in as poor Methodist preacher, and did no business and came out no richer. But while in there pieces of paper, and who did business to the mount of twenty thousand pounds. Just so people came to God's house. Some go away like the Methodist preacher from the Stock Exchange, having done no business and gained no profit; others have had communion

prophets of old had to do this to see what

manner of things the Spirit within them did

with God and been greatly blessed. It is impossible to more than indicate the line of thought pursued in this masterly discourse. The Rev. Mr. Taylor's sermon as hasbeen said, was dissimilar in style; while the remarks of one were striking from their exquisite beauty, aptness, and deep thought, those of the other attracted notice from their rigor, quaintness, and it might be said, grotesqueness, Both were simple, and easily.

the church was crowded by a large number of people anxious to hear the eminent evangelstic missionary of India, the Rev. Williams Taylor. His text was, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that we also love one another." St. John, xiii, chapter, 34th

The rev. gentleman said this was a part of the formal farewell discourse of Christ to his disciples before his betraval. An angel of Jehovah gave out the ten commandments from Mount Sinai fourteen hundred years before, and now Christ a new one, which your may call the eleventh if you choose. He supposed they all knew the ten commandments; if they didn't they had better learn them at once. He on one occasion gave an exposition of the ten commandments before 3,000 natives of Ceylon, and afterwards invited all who were convinced that they had sinned against God by breaking these commandments, to come forward and he would show them a way out of their sins Among others, a doctor—a Buddhist—came forward, and said that being a Buddhist, he had not believed in the existence of an individual God, but from what he had heard that day he was convinced of his mistake; he believed that there was a God who was a great King, and he was one of his subjects and had broken some of his laws. Here the missionary repeated the commandments, and asked the native doctor after each if had kept that particelar commandment; some, he said, he was convicted under, and finally, after hearing explanation of each, and of how far-reaching they were, and of how perfect an obedience was required, he confessed that he has broken each and all of the commandments, and the poor convicted sinner fell upon his fact upon the ground and groaned. Its the only honest course, friends, when we are thus comvicted, to repeat of it thus. Now, unfortunately for all who have crossed the lines cal responsibility, we, like this Buddist doctor, have broken the laws. Well, what are your going to do about it? You can do nothing under the law. This is what he had said the Buddhist, and how despairing he lookedE but oh how his face brightened when he was pointed to the only means by which he could be acquitted !-the forgiveness of sins through the blood of Christ. You want to hear some thing about missions; well that's all right, come to morrow night and you will be gratified, but I am not on that line to-night. I am on the line of salvation. If you are convicted will you accept an acquittal to-night? He then explained the way of salvation as he had been accustomed to do to the natives of Imdia, in a simple, plain way, and made a power-ful appeal to all who were convicted of sin ten indicate it by standing up. He thought was very appropriate that inasmuch as they had sinned publicly they should acknowledge.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL APDRESSES IFTERRESTING FACTS AND FIGURES. The afternoon Sunday-school of the St. James Street Methodist Church, a large number of members of the Conference, and friends of the children, were addressed in the body of that edifice yerterday afternoon by Mr. Warring Kennedy, the Rev. John Potts, the Rev. Mr. Lathern, of New Brunswisk, and the Rev. Wm. Taylor, of India. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Hugh Johnson, B. A. presided, and introduced the speakers. Mr. Warring Kennedy, an indefatigable Sunday-school worker from Toronto. and who was one of the Canadian delegates to the Atlanta Sabbath school convention, referred to the great necessity existing for the members of the Church to be engaged in Sabbath-school work, and touched upon several interresting features of the Atlanta convention. There were represented there all quarters of the globe, one delegate even hailing from Rome. It was shown there that in the United States and Canada there were 7,183,940 Sundayschool scholars, and 936,000 officers and teachers, making a grand total of 8,120,000. We should all be associated with this great army. There were four agencies for the evangelization of the world, the family, the pulpit, the Sunday-school and the pastorate. Sunday-schools should be made attractive. He suggested the "Winnowed list" of books for use in the libraries; they were books which had received the sanction of ministers, and which were free of pernicious influence. It had formerly been a heavy task to select books for Sunday-school libraries, owing to the questionable character of some of the literature offered as Sunday-school books. The Rev. Mr. Lathern spoke briefly, but in the course of his remarks gave in graphic language a description of the scene at the swearing-in of the late Judge Wilmot as Lieut Governor of New Brunswick. During the ceremony the Judge was surrounded by military men and Judges; but notwithstanding the brilliant surroundings, the first thing he did after he had taken the oath of office was to place his hand on the head of a little lad who had watched him with glistening eye, and whom he recognized as a Sunday-school scholar, and gave him a blessing. Only after this he received the congratulations of those who surrounded him. Afterwards a rumor began to circulate that his advance. ment to the high position he held would cause him to give up his Sunday-school work and a deputation actually waited upon him to learn if this would be the case. Then it was he said that if he had to choose between the governership and his Sunday school he would give up the former. Dr. Potts in the course of his address spoke of the great interest taken by the Church in Sunday-schools. The Sunday-school meetings were better attended than any other meetings of the church; they attracted larger audiences than did either the educational or the missionary meetings. He expressed the belief that either at this Conference of 1878 or the next Conference, a brother would be appointed to devote his whole time to this Sunday-school work; the Conference would lay their hand on the best man to direct the Sunday-school movement. He believed the day had now come, and that some brother would be chosen at this Conference. The Rev. Mr. Taylor thought that children should be brought to God while in the nursery, although he admitted there was a prejudice against it. While recently, at a meeting of eight hundred followers of Christ the request was made that those who had been converted after having reached fifty years of age should stand up, and only two rose; only one had been converted between forty and fifty years of age; one hundred and eight between thirty and forty years of age, scarcely more than this number between twenty and thirty years, while of the remainder the great mass had been converted while under twenty years of age. It was wrong for unconverted young persons to rush into matrimony; they were doing a great

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

ren in working great results, where the influence of

their elders had been exerted in vain, one being that

in which a dying infidel had been saved by the in-

John Ashworth, after threats that he would kill any

minister that entered his room, and after having ac-

strumentality of a little girl, sent to his be

REPORT OF THE HYMN-BOOM COMMITTEE.

The Committee met in Quebec July 18th, I878 there being present the Revs. E. Ryerson, DD. L L. D., E. H. Dewart, N. Burwash, LL.D., A Sutherland, Wm. Williams, James Caswell, Ge o Douglas, LL.D., Charles Stewart, D.D., J. Lath ern, J. McMurray. On the committee proceeding Wm. Williams, James Caswell, Ge to a careful examination of the present hymn book, it was found:

I. That a number of the hymns of the present collection are rarely or never sung in any congregation, some because unsuitable for public worship, some because their great length deters ministers from using them. As devotional poetry some are good, but the Committee considered that their duty was not so much to provide a book of devotional poetry for private reading, as a book of sacred song for public and social worship, and that any hymn which after a test of ne hundred years had proved itself unsuitable for use in our services had thereby forfeited its claim to a place in our psalmody, and might very safely be omit-ted. In regard to hymns good in themselves, but too long for use in public worship, a remedy was sought in one of three ways. (1) By omitting one or more of the weaker or less used verses, when this could be done without breaking the connection or leaving out any really valuable stanza.

(2) By dividing the hymn into two, where the sentiment could admit of it.

(3) By arranging a first and second parts without separate numbers. merit or association could not well be omitted. or where the connection of sentiment would not admit of its being divided into two separate

Il It was also found that there were verses and occasionally entire hymns referring to the crucifixion of our Saviour that were object on account of their intense literalness; that is undue, and therefore misleading prominence had been given by the authors to the merely physical sunerings of the Lord Jesus Christ,—to the scourging, the piercing nail, the crown of thorns—as though these constituted the man aspects of the atonement. It was deemed adviced to fore, that such hymns or verses should be omitted.

III. Again, in not a few hymns were found exoressions which have now become absolete, or, at least, are not now used in the same sense as formerly. Where these could not be replaced by suitsble words, it was judged best to omit the verse.

IV. A very few hymns and stanzas were found to be objectionable on doctrinal grounds. Such a statement may excite surprise, and demand some explanation. Such explanation is to be found in the fact that the Wesleys, in the plenitude of their charity, and for the sake of peace at one period made large concessions to those who differed from them in regard to unconditional election, and the extent of the atonement-con which led John Wesley afterward to ask in Con-"Have we leaned too much towards still linger in a few hymns, even in Mr. Wesley collection, while one or two have crept into the supplement, on which some of the most dangerous errors of Plymothism are implied or expressed. Now, it was felt that in a hymn-book which claims to be a "body of experimental and practical divinity," it was needful to exercise the utmost care in the matter of doctrinal teaching, and that the wiser course was to omit such hymns and stanzas as gave even an uncertain sound on the cardinal

ctrines of Holy Scripture. LV. Finally, a few hymns were found to contain sentiments, the use of which, except on very rare occasions, could not be justified, and hence it was judged best that most of these should be conited.

As a result of the careful revision to which the present hymn-book has been subjected, the Committee have decided to recommend the omission of about 130 entire hymns, and of verses, amount-

for the introduction of all the really valuable hymns that can be gathered from other sources.

The Committee discussed with a good deal of care the method of classification to be adopted in the new hymn-book. It is well known that the present book consists of three parts-the hymnbook proper and the supplement, and that these are separately classified; but the Committee believed it to be unnecessary, as well as out of harmony with their instructions, to continue this cumbrous method. Furthermore, they were convinced that the usetulness of the book will largely depend upon a good arrangement, which will give every hymn its proper place according to its subject. It was, therefore, resolved, that the whole of the hymns finally selected for the new book be carefully classified and arranged under suitable headings, and the number of each hymn made prominent. The classification finally adopted was

Part I .- Hymns of Adoration.

Part II .- The Lord Jesus Christ: His person, offices and work. The hymns in this part to be arranged in natural order, but without sub-divi-

Part III. - The Holy Spirit.

Part IV.—Repentance and Conversions—(1.) Exhorting sinners to return to God. (2.) The Provisions of the Gospel. (3.) Penitence and Trust (including hymns for backsliders). Part V .- The Christian life-(1.) Rejoicing. (4.) Conflict

(2.) Praying. (3.) Watching. (4.) Conflict and Suffering. (5.) Working. (6.) Full Salvation. (7.) The Hope of Heaven. Part VI.-Christiad Ordinances and Institutions.—(1. The Work of God. (2) The Lord's Day. (3.) The House of God. (4.) The Chris-

tian Ministry. (5.) Baptism. (6.) The Lord's Part VII .- The Kingdom of Christ. Part VIII.—Social and Family Worship.—This

part to include Hymns for Love Feasts, classmeetings, prayer-meetings, family worship, &c. Part IX .-- Death and the future state. Part X.-Hymns for Special Occasions.

nant, patriotic, harvest home, temperance, chari-Part XI.-Doxologies. To be numbered separ-

Part XII.-Chants and Anthems.

Some progress was made in the selection of new hymns, and the remainder of the work was remitted to a future meeting, awaiting further instruction from the General Conference

The Rev. A. Sutherland moved, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lathern, that the report be adopted. The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, in supporting the adoption of the report, said that the very greatest care had been taken in the examination of the hymn-book. It had been gone over verse by verse, and line by line. In regard to the doctrinal view of the subject there were several stanzas in the hymn-book which had been widely quoted to show that the Methodists agreed with the so-call-ed evangelism of the present day, and a min ster could hardly have the face to oppose the doctrines of these errors when so recommended. The Committee had three courses before it—1st. Either to recommend that the book remain as it is; to adopt the book recently issued by the English Conference, or adopt the first 539 hymns as they are, and confine the alterations to the remaining portions of the book. But it would hardly be wise to put the people to the expense of buying a new hymn-book if only a few alterations are made. The greatest difficulty was found in the first 539 hymns to which historic value was attached. But investigation showed that this portion of the book was not as left by Wesley, some fourteen hymns having been omitted and twenty-five reduced. It and lasting wrong in bringing a family into the world, and they themselves not knowing the Lord. Incidents were cited to show the inflaence of child-Canada had not a very long time in which to date back its traditions in respect to the hymn-book. It having been decided to change the book, it was determined that the change should be such as to obtain the very best book possible. This might be done by adding hymrs and thus making the book a very bulky one, or omitting some hymns and filling their place with others, and the latter was decided. tually driven one from his bed room door, with a

The Rev. Samuel Coley, on permission of the President, made a few remarks: He said there was a feeling that there should be a hymn-book for universal Methodism, and in this country a feeling prevailed that Canadian Methodism had been slighted by not being invited to participate in the changes in the hymn-book used in England. There were special reasons why the changes in the English hymn-book had to be made at once, to secure the copyright, the book having been printed and circulated by some having no connec ion with the Conference. This being the case, the changes were made as soon as possible. and there was no thought or wish to slight the Canadian Conference in any way at all. As a member of the committee on the English hymn book, he might say that the report just read contained ideas precisely similar to those brought before the Eag-lish Committee, although the conclusions drawn from them were entirely different. He asked if it might not be well to wait for the General Council of Methodism in 1879, when it is possible a hymn-book for general Methodism might be dis-

The Hymn Book Committee presented the following list of hymns which they recommended for ex-

ision :		icii tatj	recommend	ca 101 (
	200	450	***	200
. 7	200	452	552	682
19	212	453	555	683
25	215	454	558	684
27	223	459	561	685
32	25 6	46 0	571	686
36	264	561	576	687
47	274	463	584	688
48	278	464	589	689
53	293	465	593	695
58	310	466	594	696
60	334	470	609	704
64	349	471	610	704
77	362	475	611	705
90	365	477	612	713
98	366	487	613	718
94	368	489	616	719
98	882	490	621	723
108	802	496	625	724
111	402	513	630	732
124	419	517	632	740
126	432	524	635	752
129	438	525	637	754
149	439	52 8	638	759
	442	581	642	760
153	443	533	644	761
158	447	538	657	662
160		542	661	768
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BOOK COMMITTEE

Mr. W Kennedy read the report of the Book Committee, which was a very able and elaborate statement. The financial statement of the Toronto Book-room for the years ending 31st March, 1878,

and 1874 respectively, was as follows :-Taking total liabilities from the total assets there is a balance of \$79,065.75, an increase as compared with 1878 of \$23,789.53.

Sales of goods for the term ending 1873 were \$190,032.29, the cash sales being \$92,425.85, and eredit sales, \$97,606.44. For the term ending 1874 the total sales were \$155, 888.85, the cash sales having been \$77,997.24, and credit sales, \$77,-The Christian Guardian and Evangelical Wit-

ness periodical had reached a weekly circulation of 10,157, the gross profits for that paper for the year 1878 being \$18,396.75, a decrease of \$1,189.45 from the previous term.

The Sunday-School Banner had largely increased its circulation and improved its character. Its present monthly circulation is 4,767. The gross

prefits of the term were \$3,597.

The Sunday-School Advacate has a semi-monthly circulation of 13,336. The gross profits for the term were \$4,198.

The Methodist Magazine has attained a circula

tion of 2,388, though it was only commenced in 1875. ing in the aggregate to about eighty hymns more, stimating each hymn at five stanzas of four ines each. This will eliminate from the present the previous term, while the net profits were less collection all unsuitable hymns, and leave room by \$15,481. This was accounted for by the in-

crease in the editorial staff, advance in the salaries | mendation of the Transfer Committee encouraged | off Seguin by a large three masted schooner. of employees, interest on the stock of the Mon-treal Branch, and an increase in the travelling expenses of the Book Committee. On the whole the results have been very gratifying. A very large quantity of sound Christian literature has been circulated. The Book Room has, during the term, contributed \$3,000 to the Superannuated Ministers' Fund, while the net capital has been increased by the operations of the term from \$55,-276 in 1874 to \$79,065 in 1878.

The report was received.

COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY. The Rev. G. H. Cornish read the report of the Committee on Itinerancy, recommending that the Transfer Committee shall be divided into two sections, to be called respectively the "Western" and "Eastern" sections of the Transfer Committee. The Western section to consist of the Presidents of the Toronto, London, and Montreal Conferences, and the President of the General Conference who shall be chairman. The Eastern section shall consist of the President of the Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Conference and the President of the General Conference, who shall be chairman. The expenses shall be borne by the Conferences within their bounds, each conference to meet the expenses of its own representatives. These two sections shall meet at the time and place of the General Conference, when they shall effect such transfers between east and west as may seem in their judgment necessary. Transfers effected at any General Conference shall not be understood to go into force until the succeeding Annual Conference. The annual meetings of the sections to be held in May, according to appintment of the President of the General Conference.
All communications from parties concerned shall be sent to the President of the General Conference, not later than April 20th in each year. The President of the General Conference shall notify each Annual Conference of all desired transfers to or from his Conference, not later than May 1st. No minister shall be transferred without his consent. The ultimate financial claims of any brother transferred shall not be affected by such transfer. Each as watch-night, New Year, renewing the coveminister or preacher transferred shall be subject to the actions of the Stationing Committee of the Conference to which he is transferred. Any person transferred from one Conference to another, shall be a member of the Conference to which he

> to which he has belonged regarding his character shall be sent on at once to the President of the Con-ference to which he removes. The decision of the Transfer Committe shall in all cases be final. The Rev. Dr. Potts moved the adoption of the For the Wesleyan: commendation; he thought it would save ex-

is transferred, but the report of the district meeting

pense, particularly in the West. Dr. Fowler seconded the motion. He thought it would be hard to compel any man to go to a cir-cuit that he did not like, and without his consent. He was in favour of trusting to the voluntary principle in transfers. The Stationing Committee might be tempted to place a submissive man in a circuit which he did not like because he dared not object. The Committee might say to some, -and it had occurred-Now, brother, your usefulness has ceased in this circuit, and we must remove you to another circuit. The Committee would have full power to do so, and perhaps do a great wrong to the individual. He wished particularly to protect these men from any unjust action of the Committee. He hoped the Conference would pause before deciding that any transfer beyond the bounds of the individual Conference might be ordered without the consent of the minister.

The Hon. Mr. Ferrier moved an amendment, seconded by Rev. Mr. Lathern, that the first clause of the report be repealed, the following substituted:

"That the President of the General Conference, with the Presidents of any two Annual Conferences which might be effected by the transfer, shall constitute a Committee for the transfer, and decisions of such committee shall be final." His object in making this amendment was that the con-nexional character of Methodism appeared to be nectional character, and in its oneness of feeling, so that the Conferences could interchange with each other in ministers. Unless some simple plan, different from that of the Committee, were adopted, great difficulties would arise, and the time would come when they could not trust one ancome when they could not trust one another. The interchange of ministers should be cultivated, and if a church wished a minister from another Conference, he would only need to get the chairman of his own Conference to communicate with the Chairman of the other Conference, and with the President of the General Conference, and the three could arrange the whole matter by correspondence. What had most contributed to the glory of the Methodist Church in the United States was the Mission system, which kept up a free interchange of pastors from one place to another. But here in Canada the very word "mission" seemed to alarm some brethren. As for the question of expenses he felt that there was not sufficient economy exercised. The Presbyterian Church Synods and Assemblies conducted their business with far less expense than the Methodis Church, and he believed the system he proposed for effecting transfers would materially contribute for effecting transfers would materially to lessen the expenses which this and the Annua Conferences were obliged to meet every yeas. The Rev. Mr. Lathern spoke briefly in second-

ing the amendment; he supported it because i would greatly promote the desired end of the unification and simplication of the whole work, as well as because it would tend to greater economic The Rev. Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Rev. Mr. Leach, moved in amendment to the amen

the following:—
The General President, one of the Missionary
Secretaries, and the President of the Annual Conferences, shall be a Committee for the transfer of ministers and preachers from one Annual Conference to another, subject to the following regulations: (1) All communications from Preside Annual Conferences in relation to transfers to and from the bounds shall be sent to the General President not later than the 20th April of each year. (2) The Committee may transfer ministers for a definite term of six or nine years, such ministers to have the right of returning at the end of the period to the Conference from which they were transferred. (3) Those transferred at their own request shall pay their moving expenses; those transferred by the committee shall be paid

their moving expenses.
In support of his amendment he remarked that the report would lead them back to where they sore, a divided Church with separate in terests. Was the whole question to be discussed only in view of the egect it might have upon ministers, and not in view of the effect it might have upon the Church's prosperity? He thought a man had just as much right to dictate where he should bestationed as to dictate whether he should be transferred to another Conference. If everybody's predilections were to be consulted the whole foundation principle of Methodism would be destroyed. They would have even young men or probation turning up their nose when asked to go anywhere, and would cooly reply that they would not go. At the same time he would most so licitously guard the rights of every minister, and he had provided a means by which a minister could state all his objections before the Transfer Committee. Of course the committee would a ways regard the wishes of the minister so far as interests of the Church would possibly permit and endeavor to meet them whenever it could b What right had anyone to assume that the committee would have no bowels of mercy, ann would act with iron rigor toward all itinerants, He had sobserved that ministeria desires, like the star of empire, had a constant westward tendency. At the last meeting of the committee ther no less than fifty applicants to be transferred to the London Conference, and not one to go Last, where the wise men lived, (Laughter.) It was absolutely necessary that there should be some authority to check this tendency, and prevent cer-tain portions of the field from being altogether

Rev. Mr. Milligan (Newfoundland) said connexionalism had been one of the glories of Metho-dism and its chief source of strength. The people of Newfou ndland were very constitutional and desired no change, and as regards the question of expenses, they had hi therto borne their full share. He would give notice of motion to amend the re-port in the direction of distributing the expenses according to the ability of the several Confer-

The Rev. Mr. Nice Ison denied that the recom-

sectionalism. The meetings of the Transfer Committee hitherto had not been well attended by the Eastern members. How could the distant parts of the mission field be supplied unless the Committee had power to send men there?

The Hon. Mr. Shannon supported Mr. Ferrier's amendment. Although this question affected specially their ministerial brethren, the laymen desired to see free communication between the East and the West, otherwise there would be a tendency towards separation in the Church.

Ms. D. Plewes also supported Mr. Ferrier's amendment. He thought it would accomplish all that was desired at the smallest possible expense. He was in favour of the missionary secretaries forming part of the transfer committees, when a man was to be transferred to a missionary station.

The Rev. Mr. Ryerson regarded two transer committees the opening wedge of a dissolution of the Connexion. He approved of Mr. Ferrier's or water, and rowing their dory some sixty or amendment upon the ground of economy, of convenience and of efficiency. The government of ommittees was the most tyrannical in the world. It had been said that corporations had no souls, and the same thing might be said of committees. They were not responsible for their acts, and their ernment might be compared to that of the Federal system in the United States, while the government by officers of the conferences might be likened to that of the British Empire. intended to maintain the unity of the Church throughout this vast Dominion let them all have constitutional feeling enough to say that each one should be responsible to the entire body. Every individual minister's rights were far safer in the hands of the presidents of the Annual or the General Conferences than in those of irresponsible

The Rev. Mr. Paisley, although not fully approving any of the motions, preferred the finding of the Committee. He could see no more danger of tyranny by committees than by the officers of Conference. No true minister of the church would object to yield to the action of a Committee who represented to him that the interests of the church required him to go to a particular circuit.

The Rev. Dr. Greene believed the Committee would exercised all due regard to the preferences of any brother who was to be transferred.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Last week a man named Henry Parsons, a fisherman at Otterbury, near Carbonear, was going one morning, at a little before daylight, to fish. To do so he had to descend a very steep place by a circuitous route, the bottom of which, when reached, was one hundred and forty feet. Here there was a little cove, in which he and one or two more fishermen hauled up their boats. In some unaccountable manner he missed the path and stepped over at a path where the bottom can be seen from the top, and where there is a clear, perpendicular cliff of 90 feet after passing a decline of 50 feet. As soon as he felt he was going over, he cried out, "Lord have mercy upon my soul," feeling assured that he would be dashed to pieces on the rocks below. But what was the surprise of those who went to see, as they thought, his mangled corpse, to find that the man was still alive, and though fearfully shaken, had not a limb broken, and only a few scalp wounds, and a few scratches about his face. Having procured a punt tents were not insured. broken, and he wished to restore it. The was a tendency to make each Conference a separate church. The glory of the Church was in its contact. was carried home. The shock to his nervous system was terrific, but having sent for Dr. Roland Morton Nelson, of this place, the poor fellow, in a very short time, through his skillful treatment, began to show signs of improvement. visited him last Friday, and was glad to find him so well after his perilous descent. His mouth was filled with praise to Almighty God for his miraculous escape. I visited the place, and it made me dizzy to look down where he fell. It was a wonderful escape. Surely the arms of Omnipotence were underneath and around him, or he would never have survived. We felt on Sunday last, in the little congregation at Otterbury, very thankful, I assure you, that the Lord had been so good, so kind and gracious, to this dear old man of over seventy years. MANCHESTERIAN.

Carbonear, Sept. 2, '78.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A man named George Wells was shot by Thomas Lawrence, on Thursday, 12th inst., in a shop at the foot of Duke street, and adjoining Egan's the gunsmith, Halifax. Lawrence, who was working for Egan, picked up a gun that was left there for repairs, put a cap on, and pointed it at Wells through a window that looks from one shop to another, telling him he should shoot him. He pulled the trigger, when the gun went off, the contents striking Wells near the temple, killing him instantly.

Lawrence said he did not know the gun was loaded. It had not been used since 1871. The men were firm friends. Lawrence was bottom of the shaft, and all hope is abandonarrested and is now in charge of the police. Wells was a married man.

Last week a brakesman named Thomas Gilfoy was in the act of coupling cars on a freight train at Athol station, Cumberland county, on the I. C. R., when he was jammed between two cars at the hip and so dangerously injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. He is a married man and beongs to Halifax.

The unfortunate young man McAlpine, killed at Windsor Junction was well known to many in the city of Halifax. He formerly kept a pork shop here, but latterly has been employed on the Intercolonial. His body was brought to town last night.

A man, supposed to be Thomas Farley, of Halifax, was run over by, it is thought, the night express lately. Nothing was found on him to indentify him. Wore black colored pants, brown coat and grey shirt. He was lying on the track near Gilbert's Island about a mile from the depot.

The schr Ocean Lilly, of Canso, has been crew were saved.

A daughter of Mr. S. C. Moore was drowned while bathing in the lake at Moore's Mills, Charlotte county, on the 13th inst.

Mr. Charles F. Crowe, one of the most esteemed residents at Truro, was accidentally killed the other day by falling off his waggon, the wheels passing over him. The event cast a gloom over the community, the gentleman eing well known and highly respected.

Schooner Volant from Portland, Me., for Annapolis, N. S., returned on Saturday forenoon in tow of the schooner Dreadnaught, having been run into on Thursday night She had her mainmast knockd out, lost main sail, bulwarks, etc. Capt. Balcom was knocked overboard and drowned. The large schr. proceeded without offering assistance.

A letter to the Marine and Fisheries De partment states that two men, Edwin Buckhannan and Frank Lang, of the schr Minnie, of Liverpool, N. S., left their vessel on La-Have Bank on Monday morning, 2d inst., for the purpose of attending to their trawls during which a dense fog set in, and their attempt to find their vessel again proved a failure; they therefore shaped their course for land and made Cape Breton on Wednesday night, and landed there the following morning in a very exhausted and feeble condition, having seventy miles. After taking sufficient rest they proceeded to Barrington on their way to Liverpool.

On the 12th inst., a fire was discovered in a barn owned by James Arbuckles, policeman, on Creighton street, near the steam factory of D. Fullerton & Son, Pictou. There was a light breeze blowing from the south-east at the time, and the fire made such rapid headway, owing to a quantity of hay in the barn, that in a few moments the whole building was in flames quickly spreading to the new furniture warehouse, and also to the planing and carding mill of D. Fullerton & Son. The steam fire engine and the hand engine were quickly on the spot and did excellent work. They succeeded in getting the fire under control at Fullerton's plaining mill, which is very much damaged; also the machinery. The furniture warehouse and the barn were the fire originated are a total loss. The houses in the immediate vicinity were in great danger for some time and but for the great exertions of the firemen and people the loss would have been very heavy. There was no insurance on any of the buildings burned. Messrs. Fullerton's loss is very heavy, they having no insurance on either buildings or machinery. Mr. Arbuckles also loses a good

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A despatch has been received stating that the ship Cosmopolis is a total wreck on Staten Island, near Cape Horn. She was 1,259 tons, was built in St John, on Aug. 1871, and was owned by the estate of the late Z. Ring and others. At the time of the disaster, she was on a voyage from Rio to Callao. No further particulars have come to hand.

Messrs. J. T. & A. W. West's brigt. Champion, Capt. John Fanning, which left St. John on the 8th August, arrived at Malaga on

the 24th, making the passage in 16 days. A young woman named Fanny Warren, a denizen of Sheffield street, St. John, attempted suicide by rushing into the water near the ballast grounds. She was rescued by two young men who were passing along the track and taken to a house on Sheffield street by a policeman.

The house of John E. Estabrooks at Beech Hill Sackville was burned on the 11th inst., with the greater portion of its contents. The owner was away on the Marsh and did ot return until too late. The house and con

John McGowan, a native of New Brunswick, thirty-three years of age, died at the County Hospital in San Francisco, about two weeks ago, from the effects of a knife wound in the abdomen, inflicted by William Howard, in a drinking saloon. Howard has been charged with murder, with bail set at \$15,000.

A Fredericton despatch of the 14th to the 'Globe" says: "Richard Hines, of Belleisle, Kings County, while loading deal on the wood boat Mohongo yesterday evening, at the mouth of the Nashwaak, fell off the raft and was drowned. The body was grappled for by Capt. Crawford and recovered. An inquest was held by Coroner Macpherson, and a verdict of 'accidental drowning' was given.'

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Marquis of Lorne will leave England for Canada the third week in October.

A terrible accident occurred near Sittingbourne, on the London, Chatham, and Dover line lately. A heavily laden excursion train from Ramsgate to London, travelling at great speed, came in collision with certain trucks which were being shunted to a siding near the Sittingbourne station. Five persons were killed and forty others were injured, some of them very seriously. It is said that the acci-dent was caused by the momentary forgetfulness of a pointsman; but the true cause lies behind that-in the abominable and most culpable policy which permits any shunting at all to be done after a fast train is signalled from the previous station. For all injuries arising from this most preventible of causes the managers should be liable to just the kind of punishment which would be meted out to a forgetful pointsman or a careless driver.

The full extent of the mine disaster at Abercorne, South Wales, Eng., is now known. The fire was within a short distance of the ed. When this decision was announced to the relatives of the 251 men still in the pit the scene was terrible. Thirteen additional bodies were recovered before the flooding. The Abercorne colliery is the property of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, one of the largest in South Wales. The pit is 330 yards deep, and is one of the largest and best worked in the district, yielding a thousand tons of steam coal daily. The machinery was the best of the kind, and the use of safety lamps was rigidly enforced. The cause of the explosion cannot be surmised. Three detonations were heard. The frame works and casting of the pit were thrown three hundred feet above the mouth of the shaft. The colliery employs upwards of a thousand hands; 373, taking their turn, went down at eleven in the morning; 21 came up at noon; at 12.10 loud rumbling was heard, followed by a flash of flame from the pit's mouth, a column of smoke, dust and debris ascending. The explosion damaged the winding gear, destroying the only means of communication with the men in the pit. As soon totally wrecked on the coast of Cuba. The as the gearing was repaired working parties were sent down the shaft, and 82 men and boys working within a few hundred yards of the shaft were rescued, but it became evident as attempts were made to advance that little hope could entertained of any life surviving. About four hundred yards from the bottom are the stables. Here fourteen horses were found dead. Beyond this explorers could not go on account of choke damp. Volunteer explorers succeeded in bringing out ten or twelve men very much burnt, and also seven dead bodies. It is feared no others can be fer the present got at, in consequence of the fire extending, and there remains no reasonable hone that any farther lives will h

WESLEYAN' AL MANAC.

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, 56m, Morning.

Day of	SUN		MOON.			Tde al'x
Week.	Rises	Sets	Rises	South	Sets.	HH
SUNDAY	1 5 26	6 34			8 24	10 35
Honday	5 27	6 32			9 2	11 16
Tuesday	5 28	6 30		5 47	9 50	ur'n
Wednesday		6 28		6 45	10 43	0 2
Thursday	5 31	6 26			11 47	0 54
Friday	5 32	6 24	4 15	8 34	m'rn	2 6
Saturday	5 33	6 23	4 46	9 23	0 53	3 42
SUNDAY	5 34	6 21	5 10	10 8	2 0	5 12
Monday	5 35	6 19	5 31	10 50	3 6	6 18
Tuesday	5 37	6 17	5 49	11 31	4 9	7 4
Wednesday	5 38	6 15	6 6	m'rn	5 13	7 40
Thursday	5 39	6 13	6 19	0 11	6 16	8 11
Friday	5 40	6 II	6 42	0 50	7 21	8 40
Saturday	5 41	6 10	7 5	1 30	8 18	9 8
SUNDAY Monday	5 42	6 8	7 30	2 13	9 21	9 36
Monday	5 44	6 6	8 1	2 58	10 26	10 6
Tuesday	5 45	6 4	8 41	3 46	11 31	10 35
Wednesday	5 46	6 2	9 30	4 37	A. 33	11 4
Thursday	5 47	6 0	10 29	5 31	1 32	11 41
Friday	5 48	5 58	11 37	6 26	2 23	A 29
Saturday	5 50	5 56	mo'n	7 23	3 7	1 37
SUNDAY	5 51	5 55	0 51	8 17	3 42	3 12
Monday	5 52	5 53	2 12	9 12	4 13	4 44
Tuesday	5 53	5 51	3 29	10 4	4 39	5 50
Wednesda	5 54	5 49	4 50	10 56	5 2	6 44
Thursday	5 56	5 47	6 10	11 43	5 26	7 23
Friday	5 57	5 45	7 34	A. 43	5 52	8 6
Saturday	5 58	5 43	8 54	1 38	6 22	8 47
SUNDAY	5 59	5 41	10 16	2 37	6 58	9 21
Monday	6 0	5 39	11 30	3 37	7 44	10 12

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing ives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corngallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 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 Charottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE MIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ONLY A BOY.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun. The veriest mystery under the sun: As brimful of mischief, and wit and glee As ever a human frame can be, And as hard to manage as—ah! ah me!! 'Tis hard to tell: Yet we love him well.

Only a boy, with his fearful tread. Which cannot be driven, but must be led; Who troubles the neighbours' dogs and cats.

And tears more clothes and spoils more Loses more tops, and kites and bats,

Than would stock a store

For a year or more. Only a boy, with his wild strange With his idle hours on busy days, With his queer remarks and his odd re-

Sometimes foolish and sometimes wise-Often brilliant for one of his size. As a meteor hurled From the present world.

Only a boy who will be a man If Nature goes on with her first great plan: If fire, or water, or some fatal snare.

Conspire not to rob us of this our heir, Our blessing, our trouble, our rest, our

Our torment, our joy-" Only a boy."

SEEKING PROMOTION.

FOR YOUNG MEN AS WELL AS BOYS.

"I wish, father, you would find me a good situation," said Thomas earnestly, "I should like so much to be in business; but it seems long to wait for a good place."

Mr. Reed, lifting his eyes from the evening paper, looked at his son with some surprise and then said: "I think you have a situation, Thomas!"

"Yes, but I mean a good situation. The place I am in now is nothing, only to run messages all the time for everybody in the establishment; and then I am paid almost

"And what sort of situation do you want, Thomas?" asked his father. "I would like," said Thomas, "to be in some good office where I would receive a large salary and not be under everybody, to run at their nod and call."

"But that is why I placed you in your present situation," said his father. "You have every opportunity to rise to one of the best positions of the city, if you are only content to wait and work for it." I am afraid I should have a long time

to wait," said Thomas. " Every place above me is filled; and they are all too well paid to resign very soon; and then I do not know how to work for promotion. Must I apply to the head of the firm, and what else have I to do to obtain it?"

"No, Thomas; that is not the work I mean. An application is about the last thing you should make to your employer; and, indeed, you may not require to apply for anything, if you take the proper

"Well, father, I will take any course that will procure promotion for me," said

Thomas eagerly. "Then there is hope that you will follow my directions if I tell you how to heard that Mr. Edwards had entrusted

Thomas laughed at the novel mode of preferment, and informed his father that Mr. Edwards had no one else who cared

to go or whom he could send for the mails. "Perhaps he has quite a different reason for his action," said his father. "Probably he does not care to trust some others who are above you, and whom he might send. Thomas, you must work well and carefully, whether it be running messages or carrying the mail, and you will soon discover that that is the work which will procure for you promotion."

"But it is a very low beginning, father," said Thomas.

"Yes Let me see; were you with us last summer when we visited Baltimore and went up to the top of Washington's

"Yes, father; you recollect we all went up, and little Fred was so tired he could hardly gain the top."

"Do you recollect how we ascended? Were we lifted up from the street by an elevator?" "No, father; don't you remember that

a man let us in by the door, and we went up by the winding steps we had no light only that of a smoky lantern, and it was a long time before we reached the top."

"And we got up at last," said his father, after patiently stepping one hundred and eighty times, one after another; and were we not repaid at the top with the magnificent view which we enjoyed?"

"It was perfectly grand," said Thomas. " Now, Thomas, as you ascended that monument, so must you rise in business. You are now standing on the lower steps, —you are on the steps,—and there is no-thing to hinder you, if your health is good, from standing on the top. But you must cultivate several qualities which I will mention, and the very first which you need to possess is contentment with what you already have. That does not mean that you are to have no ambition to rise; but rather, that you must be willing to wait till your turn comes. Then, again, be willing to serve all who are over you: they may be no better than you, but they have a position above you, and are therefore your superiors. Remember that he is the best commander who himself is willing to 'obey orders' and serve those above him.

"There are other qualities of equal importance,-honesty, for example; which implies more than that the person possessing it does not steal. It means that in all public and private transactions you are to be governed by just and upright principles. I knew a business man who sent in an order for goods; a mistake was discovered after the goods had been de-livered—the firm had forwarded goods fifty dollars better than those ordered and paid for; when the error was seen and the purchaser applied to, he refused to pay the difference or return the goods. He was a dishonest man!

"A boy who wants to rise in business must not be cunning and crafty and what | where, save in the Fine Art Gallerie people sometimes call 'smart.' Truthfulness requires us to be open, candid, and to avoid imposing upon the ignorance and credulity of others by word, or act, or even by the expression of the face. Business people soon find out that a boy is 'tricky' and 'slippery' and 'smart,' and though they are pleased to call him by those gentle names, they always act towards him as if they thought him untruthful and

"Then a boy must have steadiness. No one wants to employ a clerk who attends to his business only when 'he feels like it,' or when his master's eyes are upon him. Employers want trustworthiness in their assistants, so that they can commit to their care all their affairs at a moment's notice, and be confident that their interests will not suffer. Energy, too, must be exercised in the discharge of their duties. 'What is worth doing at all is worth doing well; and there is nothing to be gained by unsteadiness, but much to be lost by it. 'A rolling stone gathers no moss; it will wear away in the course of time. So an unsteady, fickle, restless boy or man, who is always looking for a better situation, instead of improving the one he has, will never gain much. In all this you must endeavor to improve your mind by selfcultivation, for no boy leaving school, though he may have stood high in his class, is qualified for an important business position till he cultivates himself and profits by experience. If you associate only with the virtuous and good, this will remove you from the way of temptation. and particularly in regard to those useless and really bad habits of smoking, drinking just a little, loafing idly about the streets, and keeping late hours.

"Remember that a good character is worth more to you than a great fortune of gold, and it is built up as men build a house—little by little, brick by brick. If you build up your good name by these acts which I have commended, it may take a lifetime to complete it; but then it will be a monument of gold set up by yourself to perpetuate your memory forever. A vein of religious reverence and respect should pervade all your life, and be seen in every act and word; that you may grow up to be a man of high business, moral and religious character; and men will respect and trust you, which will be a for-tune in itself. Never forget, to the end of your life, that one wrong act may overthrow the best reputation which years only have established. Just a spark may reduce to ashes the magnificent castle which has cost its owner a lifetime and a low my directions if I tell you how to fortune to build. The splendid tower work. You say you have to run errands which was almost finished has fallen in for every one in the place; well, that is just what I expected when you went there. I suppose it is not pleasant,—it may be quite tiresome and discouraging; but then you gain a good knowledge of the city, become known to other firms: becity, become known to other firms: besides, you are not in the lowest place
there, as you suppose, or you would not
there, as you suppose, or you would not
or it to make the content of the post office. I was surprised when I gain; and when you attain to good poyou with that duty the third week after you went there. It shows that he has confidence in your integrity, and I think you are getting promotion already."

sition and honour, remember to be chosen than great riches, and favor is better than silver and gold."—N. Y. Observer. sition and honour, remember to be still

PARIS LETTER

(From our regular correspondent.) No. 75 Ave. Wagram, Paris, August 17, 1878.

The plan of the Universal Exhibition of 1878 is, so far as the Champs de Mars is concerned, simply an immense parallelogram, intersected at right angles by numerous avenues, between blocks of glass cases full of the most ingenious and the most highly finished specimens imaginable of everything that can contribute to the convenience, the comfort, and the luxurious enjoyment of life. There is obviously, no limits to the productive powers of humanity, if there be an adequate supply of the new material, of capital, and of mechanical or of manual labour; but there does, so it appears to me, occur from time to time a visible halt and surcease in European inventiveness. Such stoppage of the inventive faculty is a defect characteristic of the enormous Bazar beyond the Bridge of Jena. The "roaring looms of time" make as stunning a clatter as ever; but it is the old old tissue that is being woven. There is a maximum of gregariousness and a maximum of isola tion among the exhibitors. You look in vain in these interminable corridors of shop windows for many rare specimens of individual ingenuity. Individual man, except in a very few instances, seems to have disappeared, and is replaced by great companies and great firms. In particularizing the merit of this or that display one almost feels inclined to append to the description the warning word "Advertisement." The Exhibition is, in fact, a carnival of enterprising manufactures solicitous of orders, and of pushing tradespeople who are eager to sell their wares. Almost all the samples of retail goods have price tickets affixed to them; and when we find such articles as cheap boots and shoes, and coats, and pantaloons, so marked, our enthusiasm about the educa- this world," he observes, "two heapstional value of the show is apt to grow cool. On the other hand, on the opposite side of the Seine, the education character of the Exhibition is insisted upon. The Palace of the Trocadero has become a social science congress combined with a society of arts; and here the din of scientific talk almost rivals the clatter of wheels on the other bank of the river. It has evidently not occurred to the ori-

ginators of the Babel that a man's retentive faculties are not equal to his receptive ones, and that a man possessing a brain which only holds, so to speak, a pint, endures dire suffering through the mistaken kindness of those who endeavor to pour a Niagara of information into it. Be it as it may, the principal impression conveyed by what I have hitherto seen is that there is too much of everything in the Champ de Mars and the Trocadero, that the illustration of every department of cosmopo- dweller. Why mourn the weak and weary? travagant and wearisome proportions, and know has life, a life in beauty and grandthat the shop-keeping element is every- eur?—Samuel Hauden gressively prominent. I may be mistaken, but I fancy that I have seen on some thousands of faces, not only French, but foreign, among the visitors to the Exhibition, a listless fagged and bewildered expression, and I know very well that I am not mistaken in the diognosis of my own sensations, after a three hours' wandering to and fro in this wilderness of glass cases, when, I say, if a little lunch were not speedily administered to repair the exhausted human tissues, there would be danger of somebody going melancholy mad. Yes, we are all very fond of picture galleries, and vestibules full of beautiful narble statues. The late M. Fortuny was a truly great painter. So was Henri Regnault. So are the still living Gerome and Messonnier. Gustave Dorr's Bacchanalian Vase deserves to be re-examined and re-admired over and over again. The ceramies, the bronzes, the crystal chandaliers, the tapistry, the clocks and watches are all monstrous fine. But three hours contemplation of such objects, to say nothing of flying glances which we have cast while hurrying through the cases full of boots and shoes, riding habits, combs and brushes, and ladies' and gentlemen's underclothing, are apt to induce a state of mind far exceeding dejection, and trenching, indeed, on downright exaspera-

To put the case plainly. Is any man prepared. on a hot day in August, to walk througe five miles of densely crowded street looking in at every store window as he goes? If he is not equal to such a pilgrimage on foot, he should engage a "fautruil roulout" as the little three-wheeled, man-propelled carriages are called, as soon as ever he has passed the Porte Rapp, and finds himself within the precincts of the Paris Exhibition.

C. A. S.

Innocence is always unsuspicious. Patience and gentleness are power. Joys are our wings, sorrows are our

GEMS WORTH SETTING.

What is joy? A sunbeam between two

Rats and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfertunes.

A man's own manner and character is what best becomes him. Pleasure can be supported by illusion,

but happiness rests upon truth. We are haunted by an ideal life, and it because we have the beginning and the possibility of it.—Phillips Brooks.

Despair has ruined some, but presumption multitudes. It is far easier to see small faults than large virtues.

Delay decreases desires, and someimes extinguishes them. A wise man's thoughts walk within him,

but a fool's without. Benevolence and charity are universal and unvarying duties.

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them

to others; you thus avoid all resentment. Our happiness in this world depends on the affections we are enabled to inspire.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation. Look well into thyself; there is a source which will always spring up if thou wilt

search there. The virtues of a man ought to be measured, not by his extraordinary exertions, but by his every day condact.

Our lives are albums, written through, With good or ill, with false or true; And as the blessed angels turn The pages of our years, God grant they read the good with smiles, And blot the bad with tears.

Here, through the feeble twilight of this world Groping, how many, until we pass and reach That other, where we see as we are seen, Do forge a life-long trouble for ourselves By taking true for false, or false for true! -Alfred Tennysou.

The apostles who lived with our Lord continually, and were imbued with his spirit, are recorded to have asked only two spiritual things of him—prayer and faith; teach us how to pray. How much is implied in this!

Have courage enough to review your own conduct, to condemn it where you detect faults, to amend it to the best of your ability, to make good resolves for your future guidance, and to keep them.

Believe, and if thy faith be right, that insight which gradually transmutes faith into knowledge will be the reward of thy belief.—Coleridge.

St Bernard puts it well when he says, Humility is of all graces the chiefest when it doesn't know itself to be a grace

LITTLE THINGS .- This remark of the Rev. John Newton deserves to be written on the tablet of every heart. "I see in one of human happiness and one of misery. Now, if I can take but the smallest bit from the second heap and add to the first, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half-penny, and if by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do great things, but I will not neglect such little ones as this." These little things are what we all can do and should.

The grave holds the mortal, but the immortal roams on the plain of the green fields of Eden. Why mourn the dead when there are no dead? All nature cries aloud, there are no dead. Man only dies to give tribute back to mother earth. The spirit goes whence it came to seek the infinite mind of the universe; to learn the law, and its relationship, under the law, to that beautiful world in which it is a litan industry has been distended to ex- weary? Why lament over that which you

Let men tremble to win the hand of a woman unless they win with it the utmost passion of her heart Else it may be their miserable fortune, when some migh. tier touch than their own may have awakened all her sensibilities, to be reproached even for the calm content, the marble image of happiness, which will have imposed upon her as the warm reality.

If you cannot in the harvest Garner up the richest sheaf, Many a grain both ripe and golden Will the careless reaper leave. Go and glean among the briers, Growing rank against the wall, For it may be that the shadow Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

HARD TO SAY .- A learned man has said that the hardest words to pronounce in the English language are, "I made a mistake." When Frederick the Great wrote to the Senate, "I have just lost a battle, and it's my own fault," Goldsmith says. 'His confession shows more greatness than his victories."

THIS AND THAT.

Copperas contains not copper, but consists of the sulphate of iron.

Kid gloves are not kid, but are made of lamb skin or sheep skin.

Black lead does not contain one particle of lead, but is composed; chiefly of carbon. Turkish baths are not of Turkish ori-

hot air rooms. Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, or even grow in Brazil; nor is it

grass at all. It consists of strips of palm leaf, and is chiefly imported from Cuba. Whale bone is not bone at all; nor does it possess any properties of bone. It is a substance attached to the lower jaw of

which the creature takes up in large mouthfuls. Sealing-wax is not wax at all; nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is composed of shellac, Venice turpentine, and cinnabar. Cinnibar gives it the deep red color, and turpentine renders the shel-

the whale, and serves to strain the water

lac soft and less brittle. The mean depth of the ocean has been estimated at 21,000 feet or about four English miles, and the extreme depth at 50,000 feet or more than nine miles. The M. E. Church. Returning home again miles, is deeper than the Pacific, although 40,000 feet have been reached by soundings in the latter; the Indian and Southern Oceans are from four to six miles: the Atlantic becomes shallower towards the pole; the Arctic is generally supposed to be the shallowest of the oceans. The minor seas exhibit much di-

A FLORAL CLOCK.—It may not be gen. erally known that there are twenty-four vaieties of plants whose blossoms open successfully at the different hours of the day and night. The day lily opens at five or him who doeth all things well o'clock in the morning. Midnight belongs

versity of depth.

Be severe to yourselves and indulgent to the "cactus grandiflorus," or night blooming cereus, whose magnificent flow-er expands and diffuses a subtle perfume soon after sunset, gradually unfolds and then closes until before daw-dawn, when its strange mission is ended. The African marigold opens at seven o'clock in the evening and closes at four if the weather be fair. If it does not open rain is certain for the next day, It is said the flowers of the water-lily close and sink into the water precisely at sunset, rise again to the surface and expand with sunrise. Beside the floral clock there is a floral calendar, each month being marked by its own particular flower.

> FOODSCAP PAPER.-When I was a lit. tle girl it was a great puzzle to me what was the matter with the paper called fools. cap. Why did the folks give such an im. polite name to such nice, big, convenient paper? This is the way of it. When Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector of England he had a cap of Liberty made as a stamp for all the Government paper. After his death, and when the Stuarts had returned, it happened one day that King Charles the Second wanted to write a let. ter. They brought him some of the Crom. wellian paper. He noticed the stamp, and said, 'What is that in the corner?" When he was told he flew into a passion, and said, " Take it away. None of your foolscap for me!"

> This little bit of history will make you understand why one class of paper which you use has so dull a name. - Christi an at

TWISTED SENTENCES.

An Iowa editor thus acknowledges a resent of grapes: "We have received a basket of grapes from our friend W., for which he will accept our compliments, some of which are nearly two inches in diame.

A widow in the west, intending to succeed her husband in the management of a hotel, advertised that "the hotel will be kept by the widow of the former land. lord, Mr. Brown, who died last summer on a new and improved plan.'

One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish noblemon was rather equivocal. He writes: "I hope my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house you will stay there all night.',

A coronea's verdict reads thus: "The deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury."

A clergyman says: A young woman died in my neighborhood yesterday, while I was preaching in a beastly state of in-

A correspondent in writing of a recent

celebration in the city of Cleveland, says: "The procession was very fine and nearly two miles long, as was also the report of Dr. Perry the chaptain."

A western paper says: "A child was run over by a waggon three years old, cross-eyed, with pantelets on, which never spoke afterwards.'

Over a bridge at Athens, Georgia, is the following: "Any person driving over this bridge at a faster pace than a walk shall, if a white person, be fined five dollars, and if a negro, receive twenty-five lashes—half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer.'

OBITUARY.

PHEBE PALMER.

Died at New Germany, August 11th, 1878, Phebe Palmer, aged 84 years. Sister Palmer had been a member of our church very many years. We have no exact in formation as to how many years. Some of her Society tickets which she kept bear date 1830. We think she must have been sixty years connected with the church, The first and by far the largest part of that time she lived in the Annapolis valley. The last few years of her life have been spent at New Germany. Sister Palmer loved the Lord. She loved the house of God and also her class meeting, and despite her age within the past two years she has [frequetly attended both preaching and class meeting. A long and tedious illness was borne by her with patience and resignation. During the first part gin; nor are they baths at all. They are of her sickness her faith seemed somewhat to falter. The precious promises of God were good indeed to those who were worthy of them. But was she worthy? Her sense of unworthiness however passed into unshrinking confidence in Christ. And after she said—He has given so many precious promises and he has been so faithful in the past-He cannot. Trusting in the unfailing promises of God, she entered into everlasting rest.

JOHN TRETEWAY.

At New Germany, Sept. 3rd, John Treteway, aged 38 years. Bro. Treteway passed away from this life with this confidence I am saved by Christ. His religious experience has been somewhat peculiar. Some years ago, he joined the Methodist Church in this place, but soon after he left his home and went to the State of Massachusetts where he united with the Atlantic averaging from three to five after a sojourn of some few years in that State-he hesitated about any Church connection at all, finally thinking it was bis duty to stand somewhere in God's church, he reunited himself with the Methodist Church in his native place. Since that time he has been zealous and useful. A man of some promise in the churchihe gave himself to do good, and as long as his strength permitted, he led a prayer meeting in his own neighbour hood. He has been taken from us at a time when church and family would have re-joiced to keep him. We bow to the hand of him who doeth all things well, Not

LIEBIG'S _The " Sci an account Liebig's the ual drunken sisted of a was tried u proposed is cases reporte oni, haricot l tils. The by being thou ed with butte a highly glu care being ta soured in con his explanat remarks that coholic stim such food, is starch contain unnecessary of the liquors

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John Tretteway passsconfidence religious exat peculiar. e Methodist on after he the State of ed with the home again rears in that any Church iking it was e in God's f with the ative place. realous and mise in the lo good, and tted, be led neighbourus at a time to the hand well, Not TEMPERANCE.

Liebic's Cure for Intemperance. for about 250,000 dram-shops, 400,000 The "Scientific American" contains liquor-sellers, over 300,000 criminals, an account of an experimental test of Liebig's theory for the cure of habitnal drunkenness. The experiment consisted of a simple change of diet, and was tried upon twenty-seven persons with satisfactory results. The diet proposed is farinaceous, and in the cases reported was composed of macaroni, haricot beans, dried peas, and lentils. The dishes were made palatable by being thoroughly boiled and seasoned with butter or olive oil. Breads of a highly glutinous quality were used, care being taken to prevent their being

soured in course of preparation. In his explanation of the theory, Liebig remarks that the disinclination for alcoholic stimulants, after partaking of such food, is due to the carbonaceous starch contained therein, which renders unnecessary and distasteful the carbon of the liquors.

A TOUCHING TALE.

The beautiful and touching tale was told at a meeting in New York, to hear the experience of reformed men. A drunkard, who had run through his property, returned one night to his unfurnished home. He entered his unfurnished hall, anguish was gnawing at his heart strings, and language is inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment, and there beheld the victims of his appetites—his lovely wife and darling child.

Morose and sullen he seated himself without a word; he could not speak, he could only look upon them. The mother said to the angel by her side, "Come my child, it is time to go to bed," and the babe, as was her wont, knelt by her mother's lap, and gazing wistfully into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiseled statuary, slowly repeated her nightly orison; and when she had finished said to her mother: "Dear ma, may I now offer up one more prayer?"

"Yes, my sweet pet, pray." And she lifted up her tiny hands, closed her eyes and prayed: "Oh God, spare, oh spare, my dear

The prayer was wafted up with electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard—it was heard on earth. The responsive "Amen!" burst from the father's lips, and his heart of stone be-brightest prospects, and being throughcame a heart of flesh. Wife and child were both clasped to his bosom, and with penitence he said: "My child, vou have saved your father from a drunkard's grave. I will sign the pledge."

A MURDEROUS BUSINESS.

John Wesley once said in burning, scathing, yet true words: "They (the rumsellers) drive their victims down to hell like sheep are driven." One of the noblest statesmen of the day declared, some time since, that the liquor traffic was "the gigantic crime of crimes." Young the poet thus wrote:

"In our world, death deputes Intemperance to do the work of age: And, hanging up the quiver nature gave him, As slow of execution, for despatch Sends forth licensed butchers; bids them slay Their sheep (the stilly sheep they fleeced before)
And toss him twice ten thousand at a meal.
Oh, what heaps of slain Cut out for vengeance on them !"

Away back under the old Jewish dispensation, we hear Isaiah lamenting the intemperance of his time. He says, after describing the drunken feasts of the Jews, "My people are gone into captivity, and hell hath enlarged herself." Paul, in warning the Christians against intemperance, says, "Ye cannot drink of the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils." Habakkuk, God's ironvoiced prophet, cries out: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that puttest the bottle to him, and makest him drunken also, that thou mayest look on his nakedness." Shakespere puts into the mouth of Cassio, after a debauch, these words :- "Oh thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee -devil!" Again: "Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil." The eloquent Robert Hall termed strong drink "distilled death and liquid damnation." Numerous quotations might be given from "pro-Phets, priests and kings," from statesmen, poets, and the historian, all testifying, in emphatic language, against the sale and use of intoxicating spirits.

More than two-thirds of the murders committed can be laid at rum's door. Fifty per cent. of all the insanity in our land comes from strong drink; seventyfive per cent. of all criminals become such while crazed by alcohol; and ninety-six per cent. of the tramps and worthless youth of our land swarm drunken homes—nests of criminals.

One is almost bewildered and heartsick when looking over the statistics relative to the drinking traffic; but the fact must be kept before the people, and the more heartily sick and agitated the public become in the consideration of this dreadful topic, the sooner will the curse of curses be swept from the

It cost for the support of 63,300 Churches, 80,000 ministers, all public and private schools and colleges, all nissions, all benevolent work in the Inited States, and the support in the

national government, not over five hundred million dollars a year. It costs 800,000 paupers, about 30,000 idiots (heaven knows we have enough natural idiots in the land without having drunkard-makers make more), nearly 70,000 drunkards' funerals, and to maintain the orphans asylum, reformatories, etc., more than one thousand

million dollars a year! So the reader will see at a glance that it takes twice as much money to support the drink traffic than it does to pay all preachers' salaries, missions, schools, colleges, and our general government. This is a large pipe-full of facts for our sober, tax-paying citizens to smoke and ponder over.

We have no language severe enough with which to express our abhorrence of the accursed business. We are only sorry that many individuals, styling are scouring the country in all directions, and in their exhortations and addresses smoothing over with gush (which they most erroneously term gospel) every rum-seller with whom they come in contact, calling him "good fellow," and so on, until the reformed man, who has signed the pledge under their labors, arrives at the conclusion that the man who has robbed him of his hard earnings, and his family of so many precious comforts, is not so bad a fellow after all, and still worthy of being associated with. The result is in most cases, a down-fall.

Put the mark of Cain on the brow of the rum-seller! Call things by their right names. It is time this gospel of gush was done away with, and the plain unvarnished truth spoken. It is time the pop-guns were laid aside, and the heavy Columbiads brought forward, charged with the solid shot of God's truth, and hurled against the enemy of mankind until completely annihilated. Oh, that from every pulpit in the land the truth might be spoken in reference to this great evil, until it could no longer be truthfully said that even some of the professed children of Christ were homologators of this "crime of crimes."

SAVED BY HIS CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler tells the story of a physician who escaped ruin by the mimicking of his children. He began his professional life with the ly educated and skillful, soon won a large and fashionable practice. His danger was in the baneful custom of social wine-drinking in fashionable gatherings and at aristocratic dinners. The young physician was witty and agreeable, a welcome guest everywhere. The rich petted him. At their tables he found the social glass. He drank. His appetite was aroused. It grew strong. Soon he could not control it. He neglected his business, sank lower, losing patrons and friends, till he became a staggering drunkard. His wife and children wanted the necessaries of life. Close before him and them waited the pauper's inevitable fate.

One Sunday, when, half-sobered after a night of excess, he was likely to remain awhile at home, his wife went to church, and left him with his two little boys. While the children played about the room he lay upon a lounge, and sank into a torpid sleep. Presently their noise awoke and angered him, but on opening his eyes he saw what struck him dumb. His little six-year-old son was staggering across the floor and tumbling down in exact imitation of an intoxicated man. The other boy older than he, laughed with delight at the

performance. "That's just like papa; let's both play drunk!" he cried, and then joined his brother in the sport. How the agony of conscience awoke in that father's breast! Had he lived to become such an infamous pattern to those in nocent little ones? When next the wretched man left his house, it was not to go to the dram-shop-nor to visit a patient. He had no patient. He went forth to suffer his own accusings, and think of his own sadly-needed cure. In misery he wandered through the fields. The sight he had seen exposed him to himself, smiting him with ceasless rebukes. But it saved him, for it broke his heart, and drove him to the divine Healer for help and grace. Alone with God he registered a vow that he would drink no more. He was still young. and recovery and returning prosperity rewarded the keeping of his solemn pledge .- Youth's Companion.

DEATH INSIDE THE PRISON WALLS FROM THE USE OF TOBACCO.-George Kilwain a prisoner confined in the Charlotte County jail at St. Andrews, awaiting trial, died very suddenly lately.

At the breakfast hour some of his fellow-prisoners called him, but he replied that he would not come out so soon, as by lying awhile it would make the day shorter. He was then reclining on the bed smoking a pipe, and reading his Bible. Ten minutes later. a noise was heard in his cell and when it was entertained by the other prisoner, Kilwain was dead. An Inquest was held by Dr. S. T. Grove, coroner, and the verdict was:—

"Death from heart disease, induced by excessive

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American is-and also saves a great deal of waste Those acquainted with weaving will under stand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

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MARRIED.

By the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, September 11th., Mr. Hugh Nicolson, of Pictou, Nova Scotiae to Miss Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Girvan, Nicolas River, Kent County, Nnw

At the Charles Street Methodist Church, on the 11th inst., by Rev. E. R. Brunyate, assisted by Rev J. Sharp, Jas. Cuton Simpson, of London, England, to Maly Jane Brush, of Halifax.

In the town of Portland, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. S. T. Teed, Mr. Joseph H. Moore, of Kingston, Kings County, to Miss Annie Logan, of Portland,

At the Albion Hotel, Fredericton, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. W. W. Brewer, George F. Frazer, of Dumfries, to Sophia Rosborough, of Prince William, County of York.

On the 7th of August, at the Parsonage, Summerside, by the Rev. J. F. Betts, Capt. J. S. Allan, to Miss Charlotte Dobsin, both of Searletown. Also on Sept. 4th., at the same place and by the same, Theophilus McGougan, Esq., to Mrs Emily A. Walsh, both of Summerside.

DIED.

At Portland, St. John County, August 16th., of vphoid fever, William H. Lorg, in the 48th year of his age. He died as he lived a true christian, and now "rests from his labours and his

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd

t. 7 p.m. Rev. Elias Brettle. Brunswick St. Rev James Sharp. Grafton St. 11a.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. J. McMurray 7 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler. Kaye St. Rev. Thos. Angwin. Charles St. Rev James Sharp Rev. Elias Brettle. Cobourg St. Rev. E. R. Brunyate Rev. S. B. Dunn.

BEECH STREET 3 30 p.m. 7 p m Rev. G. Shore. Dartmouth

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Amherst, Nov. 7th., Local arrangement. Warren, October 8th., 9th., 10th. Chairman, J. B. Giles, and D. W. Johnson. Nappan, October 13th. Local arrangements.

Wallace, time fixed by Superintendent. T. D. Hart, and F. W. Wright. Pugwash, November 10th., 11th. G. W. Tuttle, and Joseph Hale.

River Philip, November 3rd., 4th. T. D. Hart and Oxford, November 6th., 7th., 8th. Local arrange-

Wentworth, time fixed by Superintendent. Joseph Hale. To be ordered by Superintendent. Parrsboro, 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

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

DATE DEPUTATION Chatham Local arrangements Local arrangemt Newcastle Richibacto, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Rev. I. Howie, Bathurst, Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11, Revs I N Parker and W Tippets Campbellton, Local arrangements, Chairman, 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.

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To Capitalists & Contractors,

The Government of Canada will receive proposals for constructing and working a line of Railways ex-tending from the Province of Ontario to the Waters of the Pacafic Ocean, the distance being about

Memorandum of information for parties propos-Memorandum of information for parties proposing to tender will be forwarded on application as underneath. Engineers' Reports, maps of the country to be traversed, profiles of the surveyed line, specifications of preliminary works, copies of the Act of the Parliament of Canada under which it is proposed the Railway is to be constructed, descriptions of the natural features of the country and its agricultural and mineral resources. its agricultural and mineral resources, and other information, may be seen on application at this Department, or to the Engineer in Chief at the Canadian Government Offices, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. London.

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 alvertisement is hereby extended to the 1st January, 1879.

F. BRAUN, Secretary, Public Works Dept., Ottawa

FREDRICTON DISTRICT.

The following is the arrangement for holding the Missionary Meetings in Fredericton District for the year 1878-1879.

Fredericton, Kingslear, Local arrangements. Marysville, Gibson,

Nashwaak and Stanley, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13.

Deputation-Revs. W. W. Colpitts and W. Dobson. Boiestown. Time to be arranged.

Deputation-Chairman and Rev. L. S. Johnson. Keswick. October 14, 15, 16.

Deputation-Revs. W. Dobson and G. W. Fisher. Sheffield. Time to be arranged.

Deputation-Revs. J. A. Duke and G. W. Fisher. Woodstock. Pecember 13.

Deputation-Revs. R. S. Crisp and W. Harrison. Northampton and Benton. Time to be arranged.

Deputation-Revs. C. H. Pnisley, R. S. Crisp, and W. Harrison. Canterbury. Local arrangements. Jacksonville. October 11.

Deputation-Revs. C. H. Paisley, W. Harrison, and E. Turner Richmond. Time to be arranged. Deputation-

Revs. J. Colter, R. Crisp, and E. Turner. Florenceville, Andover, Local arrangements.

C. H. PAISLEY. Financial Sncretary Aug 24. 3ins e o w

FREDRICTON DISTRICT.

The following is the arrangement for holding the Education Meetings in the Fredericton District for the year 1878-1879.

The Revs. L. S. Johnson, W. W. Brewer, and W. Dobson, shall be a Deputation to visit Keswick and the Circuits thence to the lower end of the District; and Revs. Robt Duncan, C. H. Paisley, M.A., and Thomas Marshall, to visit the Circuits above Keswick.

The Deputation appointed by Conference and consisting of Revs. C. Stewart, D.D., Howard Sprague, M.A., and A. R. B. Shrewsbury, is to visit Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock, Richmond, Leckonville, Jacksonville, and Gibson. C. H. PAISLEY,

Aug. 24. 3ins e o w

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878 TRAINS

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At 4.40 p.m. for Picton and Intermediate Stations. WILL ARRIVE : At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du

St. John and Points West.

Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations. At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations.

At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodatiou) from Truro and Way Stations. At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and Way Stations. Moncton, 25th April, 1878.

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER ■ GENERAL, will be received at OTTAWA, until noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between

Shubenacadie and Dean, via Gay's River, Middle Musquodcboit, and Upper Musquodoboit. under a proposed contract for four years from 1st

Conveyances to be made in vehicles drawn by Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen at blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices, of Middle Musquodoboit and Shubenacadie, the sub-Post Office of Dean, or at the office of the F. M. PASSOW.

Post Office Inspector. Post Office, Inspector's Office, Halifax. 23rd Aug., 1878.

SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present look at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and

specification of the work to be done, can be seen at this office and at the resident Engineer's Office, St. Anne, on and after TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at either of which place printed forms of Tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictlying accordance with the printed forms, and-in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent, on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part. Ninety per cent of the progress estimated will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached signatures of wo responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the performance of the Contract. This department does not, however bind itself

to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Department of Public Works,

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Ottawa, 19th Aug., 1875.

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