





OUR HOME CIRCLE.

MEMORIES OF NIAGARA: THE VOICE OF THE WATERS.

Like armies meeting on the eve of battle, / Lay the still waters of the glassy lake! / Now, as they rapid, as when war drums / Rattle, / And the song, where bending forests / Shake! / Hark! the voice of waters, in the snow- / clouds rise! / Sublime Niagara hurls thunder to the skies. / The deep floods gather, in the famed / Lake Erie, / From Rocky Mountains in the far / North-west! / In valleys, where roaming winds blow / dreary, / The waves roll, to join this wild unrest! / Hark! the voice of waters thrills the quak- / ing shore! / Mighty Niagara is nature's grandest rear. / From Winipeg, where wealth begins to / gather: / The Prairies send down the summer / rain! / The winds let riding through the stormy / weather! / Come all down here, returning not / again! / Hark! the voice of waters, where the deep / waves flow, / Sings Niagara a lullaby for weary woes. / From Lake Superior, the forces travel! / Lake Michigan, and Huron join the / fray! / The vital seas rush on, in tumult revel, / Where crested rapids chaff the satery / way! / Hark! the voice of waters in the roaring Falls, / Thunders like Sinai when Jehovah calls. / I stood behind the curling waters flash- / ing: / In "Cave of Winds," where fitful / tempests blow! / Around above! the awful floods were / crashing— / Chasing away to seething depths below! / Hark! the voice of waters, tossed on drift- / ing foam, / Warbles the welcome of our heavenly home. / I saw the whirlpool in its fury boiling! / In heaps the waters whirl, and hiss, / and swell! / It seemed to me, like mad transgressors / falling: / Who get each day, a circle nearer hell! / Hark! the voice of waters, surging to and fro, / Moans like memories, from dismal seas of woe. / Yet there is cure, for wasting care and / sorrow: / In this dread thunder of Niagara's / roar! / It drowns the past, in hope's delightful / morrow: / And 'tis the fretted soul to grieve no / more! / Hark! the voice of waters, sings the happy / day, / When sin's Niagara of trouble rolls away. / God's diapason of eternal thunder: / Rolls on in majesty commanding peace! / Two peoples on the shores stand still and / wonder— / How long before the nations find re- / lease! / Hark! the voice of waters, as the fleet floods / sail / Kilted in beauty, the brotherhood of man. / America flings kindness o'er the river! / Brave Canada returns the boon of joy! / The bond is soldered in the loves for ever! / Rich lands of wealth the busy hands / employ! / Hark! the voice of waters lifts the loyal song! / Niagara of happy years, shall sweep along. / Farewell, Niagara! Gem of greatest / marvels! / Loosely thy memories that stay with / me! / When scenes return of all our pleasant / travels: / The grandest far, come trooping back / of thee! / Hark! the voice of waters, warbling ever / more, / Echoes the melody of the tearful shore. / E. ARMSTRONG TELFER. / London, England, May 31st., 1882.

ONLY ONE INSTANCE.

BY MRS. MARY H. VILLARS.

The Fairbury home was a cosy affair with its little conveniences and many of the luxuries which tend to make home pleasant and enjoyable, but it was lacking in one very essential point, there were no children to make merry within its walls. Two children had been born in their home but they had been called away after a few brief years and the hearts of father and mother were more desolate than if they had never known the companionship of their little ones. After some years they decided to look about for some child whom they might adopt and upon whom they could spend the wealth of their affection as well as their worldly possessions. Mr. Fairbury's business called him from home quite often, and in talking the subject over with Mrs. F. he said: "It will be pleasant for you to have some one for company when I am away from home, and I shall feel better satisfied than if I left you alone." And so it was decided to write to a friend in the city of C—, who was interested in a charitable institution, and ask his aid in securing such a child as they desired. Only a few days had passed when a letter came saying: "I have found a toy in the Home of the Friendless, that I think will suit you. He is ten years old, very bright and rather gentlemanly; in fact he seems out of place among the wretched little waifs by whom he is surrounded. If you want him, telegraph at once and I will send him to

you. Am too busy to come with him." The telegram was sent and the boy came on the evening train, and the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbury was speedily won by Harry's bright face and pleasant ways. His bright blue eyes and curling hair, together with a certain polish in his manners so different from the average city hoodlum, showing that he had known better things than an Orphanage or a Home for the Friendless, made him a very attractive child.

Mrs. F. took him under her charge to instruct in books and the etiquette of home, and was quite surprised that his knowledge of books as well as in other things was quite equal if not in advance of the boys of his own age. A fair reader, with the gift of readily comprehending what he read, made him a pleasant companion, and in a few weeks both Mr. and Mrs. F. found themselves dropping into the habit of letting Harry read to them from the daily papers or magazines while they rested or lounged on the easy chairs. "I don't understand the child," Mrs. F. said to her husband one evening after Harry had gone to his room. "He is very loving and seems delighted to be petted, but he will not tell me anything about his life in the city except that he has no brothers or sisters. I am confident that he has not given his real name, at least not his surname, for when I asked if it was his real name, he only laughed and said he guessed it was good enough for him. I have tried to draw him out when he was not thinking of it, but I have learned almost nothing. He has certainly been accustomed to a comfortable home at sometime, for he doesn't seem surprised at anything he sees and asks no questions about things that most of street waifs are anxious to know about."

"I have noticed that myself and cannot account for it. He seems to be pretty familiar with street slang as it crops out in his talk pretty often, but I think he is trying to break off his habit of using it," Mr. F. replied.

"I don't know what to do about it, but I would like to know something of his parents, but I suppose we must wait until he is ready to tell," Mrs. F. said with a little sigh, and the matter was dropped. The weeks lengthened into months and over a year had gone by and Harry's story was as much a secret from his foster parents as at first, but he seemed so happy and contented that they were becoming reconciled to his silence on that point.

One day he came home from school quite sick and by the following day his head was hot and his face flushed with fever. As Mr. F. sat by his bed, bathing his head, he looked up with a wistful look on his face and said: "Papa, some day I want to tell you and mama something, but my throat is too sore now, I can't talk much, but you can wait, can't you?" with an inquiring look. "O, yes, we can wait. You will soon be well and then you can tell us all about it," Mr. F. said, soothingly, yet secretly wondering if the child was about to tell them his secret.

By the following day Harry was delirious and the attendant physician pronounced his disease as scarlet fever of a malignant type. As he tossed upon his bed he talked of home and wondered why papa didn't come. He insisted on keeping his clothes in sight and would ask to be dressed so he could "go home." It was soon evident to all that the disease was too much for the delicate constitution. The superintendent of the "Home" had asked that he might be kept informed of the child's welfare and as soon as his disease was pronounced dangerous Mr. Fairbury sent a letter to that effect. The disease soon did its work and in less than a week from the commencement little Harry had closed his eyes to open them in his heavenly home. Tenderly, as if he had been their own, did Mr. and Mrs. F. prepare the body for burial, feeling that the light had gone out from their home, and they were once more desolate.

On the morning of the day when the burial was to take place a stranger presented himself at the house of mourning and asked for an interview with Mr. Fairbury. On being admitted he gave his name as Dr. M. from C—, and then made some inquiry in regard to the boy, who had been under their care during the past year. He had already been told that the child had died the night previous. After satisfying himself that there

was no mistake he then informed Mr. and Mrs. F. that Harry was his own son and asked that he might look on the face of his child. Permission was readily granted by the astonished foster parents and the father was left alone with his dead. After the first agonies of grief had passed and the father could compose himself enough to talk of his child again, he told the story which in all probability Harry had wanted to tell in the early part of his sickness and could not.

Dr. M. was a practicing physician in C—, and Harry was his only child. The mother had died when Harry was but six years old, and at that time the child had been under the care of an aunt who kept house for the father. He was sent to school and as far as father or aunt knew he had been doing well until he was about nine years old, when he formed the acquaintance of a class of boys a little older than himself in years and very much older in the mysteries of street life among the city gamins. These boys had poisoned his mind by means of vile and foolish literature, and their description of their own exploits, until the boy's mind was full of wild ideas of liberty and a "good time." The father learned by chance the way in which his boy was spending his leisure hours and had forbidden him to read such papers or to keep such company. But the seeds of evil had been sown and disobedience to parental authority being one of the first fruits, the forbidden literature was still read, and the evil company was not given up. The father engrossed in his business and supposing his command sufficient, had given himself no further uneasiness until one day Harry failed to come home to dinner or to supper, and when the night passed and he was absent, then word was given to the police and search was made for him.

The following night he was brought home, having been found with a company of boys "camping out" near the suburbs of the city. In a few weeks Harry again disappeared, and the father thinking that a little experience might do him good did not send after him as before. A week passed and he did not return. The case was again given to the police with instructions not to arrest him, but to bring the father word if he was found. After some three or four days the police traced him to the outskirts of the city where in company with three or four older boys he had spent a week in a little shed which they had built of such odds and ends of lumber as they could gather up.

After they had grown tired of this sort of life, they had concluded to try to get to the country, and had gone to the "Home," each with a story of his own, and Harry had been sent to Mrs. F.'s the day after his arrival. The father having learned that the boy was in good hands, and feeling that he was safer there than in the city, had decided to let him remain for awhile, at least, and hearing such good reports of his behavior and progress, through the Superintendent of the Home, had let him remain from month to month. The Superintendent had been told the facts in his case, and had kept them to himself, but had notified Dr. M. as soon as he learned that Harry was ill. On receiving the information that the father hastened as rapidly as possible, only to find that the child had gone to rest, and the only comfort left him was to take the body back to the city and deposit it in the grave beside that of his mother in the city cemetery.

As he thanked the kind friends who had watched over and administered to the needs of his child in his last hours, Dr. M. said: "I can do nothing more now, but if I had been more careful and not allowed my child's mind to be poisoned with vile reading and vile company, I might have been spared this terrible trial and loss."

And yet there are hundreds of the boys of our land who are going on in the same way, many of them to end their career in prison or a drunkard's grave, and men are permitted to sell vile literature to the children, and very many parents make no efforts to know what their children are reading, and too often satisfied if only the boys are not troublesome, and do not interfere with their own selfish ease and present comfort.

This is not a fancy sketch, but a reality, vouched for by one who knows the parties.—Central Oh's Advocate.

THE UNWELCOME GUEST.

When Grief shall come to thee, / Think not to flee, / For Grief, with steady pace, / Will win the race: / Nor crowd her forth with Mirth, / For at the hearth, / When Mirth is tired and gone, / Will Grief sit on: / But make of her thy friend, / And in the end / Her counsels will grow sweet: / And, with swift feet, / Three lovelier than she / Will come to thee— / Calm Patience, Courage strong, / And Hope—ere long.

THE OLD BROWN SILK DRESS.

"Mrs. Smith at such a grand wedding, and in her old brown silk dress! She has had it for the last six years."

"I know it. The idea of a person as well off as she is keeping a dress that length of time! But she looked well. The dress was altered to suit the present fashion."

"But such meanness? If she were not able to get a new silk, it would be different. I wish I had the money she has, I would show people how to dress."

"Girls," said grandma, "I am afraid you are not cultivating charitable dispositions. As the brown silk dress seems to interest you, let me tell you an incident connected with it."

"About two months ago I went with Mrs. Smith to purchase a new dress. While we were in the store examining some rich silks, Mrs. Winslow came in. She informed us of the destitute condition of a family she had just visited. The father had been sick and unable to work; the mother had been toiling to support her family. She was now sick, and three of her children. One was lying dead in the house. They were so poor that they had not a sufficiency of either fuel or food, and were threatened with being turned into the street that very day."

Mrs. Smith asked if they were worthy people. Mrs. Winslow assured her they were, and, giving their address, she urged Mrs. Smith to visit them. Mrs. Smith had just decided to buy a dress from a costly piece of silk. "I will not purchase the dress now," she said to the shopman. And turning to me, she remarked, "I feel it my duty to visit these people and supply their necessities before purchasing anything for myself. Will you accompany me?"

I did so. We found the family in great distress. They were Christian people, and had been praying to God to send them help. Mrs. Smith immediately took the rent, besides ordering fuel and food. She has since sent them many little articles of comfort. "I feel better," she said, "than if I had bought a new dress. I will remake my old one, and will wear it to the wedding." And this is why Mrs. Smith wore that old brown silk dress. She is not mean, but a noble, self-denying Christian woman.

A GRIEVANCE.

The women of the United States who had Mrs. Hayes' portrait painted and framed for the White House have just cause for grievance against President Arthur in the indignity he has shown them. If no offense was intended, or if the President is in no way personally responsible for the fact which the secular press correspondents have retailed with evident enjoyment, he ought to see to it at once that Mrs. Hayes' portrait is treated with proper respect. A Washington correspondent writes: "It is not merely because Mrs. Hayes was a temperance woman that her friends wish to see her portrait restored to its rightful honors in the east room. If I were the wife of the President of the United States, I would do as she did, for she wrought an immense change for the better in Washington society by her persistence. Yet I am not in the usual acceptance of the phrase a 'temperance woman.' I honor Mrs. Hayes because no woman before her, not Martha Washington herself, ever so honored the White House. I feel indignant that 'six wine glasses at every plate' can so blind her husband's successor to the insult he offers her by allowing her portrait to remain unhung. I shall be still more indig-

nant if he hangs it where the people to whom her life was devoted cannot see it. So long as Mrs. Hayes was at the White House, the poor, the sick, the unfortunate knew where to find a friend. If a clerk were dismissed and left without means, if a man old in the public service died and left a family in want, if lingering sickness impoverished, it was not flowers and fruit only, but far more substantial things that bore witness to the sympathy of the White House.—Central Adc.

GOING TO MEETING.

I see them walking as they used across the green fields to the meeting house which stood on a hill a mile away from my grandfather's, clad in their long kept, variously made holiday garments—a quaint procession. These are samples of shawls and dresses preserved by me in memory from my grandfather's fellowworkshopers, every thread of whose real texture has been eaten away. I know just how they were worn. Old Dame H— had a sort, silky, crimson shawl, which she drew closely over her shoulders, and pinned three times down the front. The pins seemed never to vary a thread; and year after year her sharp shoulders rubbed at its warp and woof until it grew stringy and streaked. There were coats and cloaks and dresses so far removed from any suggestion of mode, that their strangeness of make, joined with the richness of fabric, gave dignity to them, and the men and women who wore them were authors of a true style.

Old Squire— never put aside his plaid cloak lined with green baize. His sons and daughters went away from the homestead and came back richly clad in the world's fashions. That made no difference to him. He walked up the church aisle, year after year, in front of the gayest of them, with his old plaid, which wrapped him about like a tartan; and through the singing of Psalms and prayers and the benediction, he stood, with the green baize flung over his shoulders, unconscious that there was anything queer or old-fashioned. He was a splendid old man, erect, proud, with a broad, white brow, and a grand record for brain-work in all the courts. The old cloak had become a kind of toga, invested by him with the worth of long associations, and so had grown to be invariably a part of himself.—New England By-Gones.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

WHAT AILED OLIVER.

"Get up, little boy! You are lying in bed too long; breakfast will soon be ready. The canary-bird has taken his bath, and is now singing a sweet song. Get up! get up! or I shall throw this pillow at you!" "Don't throw that pillow at me!" cried Oliver. "I'll promise to get up in five minutes."

"If you would be healthy, wealthy and wise, you must rise early, little boy," said Charlotte. When Oliver came down to the breakfast-table his father said, "How is this, Oliver? You are late again."

"I went to sleep and forgot all about it," said Oliver. "Come here, my boy and let me feel your pulse," said his father. "I should not wonder if Oliver were suffering from a disease at this time."

Oliver gave his hand to his father, who, after feeling his pulse, said, "Yes, it is as I thought. Poor Oliver has Slack's disease. Take him up to bed again. Put his breakfast by the side of his bed and when he is strong enough he may eat it. He may stay at home from school to-day."

The little boy went up stairs with his sister and was put to bed. He could not sleep, however. He heard children playing out of doors, he heard Ponto barking, and Tommy, the canary-bird, singing a sweet song.

Then Oliver called his sister, and said, "What is Slack's disease? Is it dangerous?" "I rather think not," said Charlotte. "You dear little simpleton! don't you know what father meant? He meant you were troubled with laziness—that's all."

Oliver saw that a trick had been played on him. He jumped out of bed, dressed, and ate his breakfast, and ran off to school, where he arrived just in time.

Since that day Oliver has been the first up in the house. He is no longer troubled with Slack's disease.

SPARE MOMENTS.

A boy, poorly dressed, came to the door of the Principal of a celebrated school one morning and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and thinking he looked more like a beggar than anything else, told him to go round to the kitchen.

"I should like to see Mr. —," he said. "You want a breakfast, more like." "Can I see Mr. —?" asked the boy.

"Well, he is in the library; if he must be disturbed, he must." So he bade him follow. After talking awhile the Principal put aside the volume that he was studying and took up some Greek books, and began to examine the new comer. Every question he asked the boy was answered readily.

"Upon my word!" exclaimed the Principal, "you do well. What, my boy, where did you pick up so much?" "In my spare moments," answered the boy.

He was a hard-working lad, yet almost fitted for college by simply improving his spare moments. A few years later he became known all the world over as the celebrated geologist, Hugh Miller. What account can you give of your spare moments?

BE CAREFUL.

Not long ago, while traveling on a certain railroad, we saw a man pass down the aisle of the car, having in his hand a satchel, in his haste to get out he handled the satchel so carelessly that the sharp corners came very near the head of a lady who was seated next the aisle, and it would undoubtedly have struck her had not a gentleman raised his hand and guarded off the blow.

There are many people who go along careless and blundering, not meaning any harm by their thoughtlessness. We often in a crowd see people with umbrellas or canes, which they swing back and forth at the risk of striking somebody, or carry under their arm with the point thrust out behind them in such a way as to strike some unsuspecting person in the eye. Others throw orange-peel or melon-rind on the pavement, and very likely some one may tread on the slippery things and be brought to the ground, and perhaps be lamed for life.

See, too, how careless many are in handling fire-arms. Every now and then we read of some person being shot and perhaps killed, because some one picked up a gun or pistol and "didn't know it was loaded." Children especially should let guns and pistols alone. Never play with the dangerous things.

Learn to be careful while you are young, and it will become a habit with you when you grow up. Think of others as well as of yourself, and you will make yourself happy as well as others.—S. S. Advocate.

GIVING THE HEART.

"Mother," said a little boy who had numbered only three summers, "what does it mean to give your heart to God?"

The mother put down her sewing, and said, "Charley, do you love anybody?"

With a look of surprise the child answered, "I love you, I love my father, and my sister and Henry."

"Then you give your heart to your father; to Henry, to your sister and to me; and you show that love by doing all you can for us, and obeying our commandments." The child's face looked bright with a new thought.

"And you ought," continued the mother, "to love God best, because He gave you your father and mother; and all your friends and comforts; and He gave you His dear Son, Jesus Christ, who came from heaven to die that you may live forever."

"I do want to give my heart to Him, mother; how shall I do it?"

The mother taught him to tell Jesus his wants, and led him by her example into the good way. His child-life did not disappoint her hopes. He always tried to live like Jesus. Charles is now one of the best of men, and he says he had one of the best of mothers.

Wit stands in the same relation to common sense that paint does to wood. It gives it a finish and preserves it.

In the trembling prospect of the present, pause a while, show them goes to me his mission. — Come, will venture. — ministry, I am the Jesus, the enemy of the nation of the world, turn to the hostility of James. — (See the 20th, with by the mother, the rebuker of the former of the man of Salome and James and How Salome manifested the Saviour of his sin was not of the ties of royal blood who stood cross, and bala him to the had risen, that saw and bore. Whatsoever wonder of tion in Christ's from as they lay. On the Just as the of the highest. James a somehow deal, he kingdom exhibited time to se in that Jesus said asks, the ever imputer rather the know not tion this a month right hand by the two and they realize the of Christ question. I am buy the Lord suffering to speak drops of blood. W yet pres able," was the impu to take perhaps, and they for the tance, or of igne. they kno the Mas not his entered son they shall ind two some professio the "ba dom at t. I. Joh apostles him two of herot. Not m give on ship." "It is For who dom of by God assignm the law was not Christ or affect in the and pun Father's much do them te because ciples of thou When der's fo on His greater. it not be not here orders even in orders of serv officer of vant of His is gu is rep and Joh among some in







THE WESLEYAN  
FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

Several articles on religious and general topics are crowded out this week by Conference reports.

The Calendar of Dalhousie College and University for 1882-83 has been published. It contains all necessary information in reference to that institution.

We are in receipt of the Calendars of the Mount Allison College and the Wesleyan Academy. Both are neatly printed. Friends with sons to educate, or young men seeking an education for themselves, should send to Sackville for these to President Inch for the College Calendar, and to Principal Paisley for that of the Academy.

It has been said that the great verdict of the world is "just, but slow." The statement is illustrated by the fact that a monument has at last been erected to Savonarola, the Italian martyr, in Florence, the city in which he was hanged and his body burned nearly four centuries ago. Upon the pedestal is the inscription: "Regenerated Italy to Girolamo Savonarola, after 384 years."

One is tempted to ask if time has not "rolled backward in its flight" when he finds this mention of one of the first peers of the English nation in a paper of last month: "The pilgrimage of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk to Our Lady of Lourdes has not, the Weekly Register regrets to learn, resulted in any radical improvement in the health of the infant Earl of Arundel and Surrey."

We have made reference to the contest in Iowa for prohibition, in which the Northwestern Advocate and the Methodist preachers of the State have taken a leading part. Their victory is a signal one. That influential State has committed itself in favor of the absolute prohibition of both the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors by a majority of more than 50,000. From the character of the contest the liquor-sellers are not likely to have children to deal with.

The Morning Chronicle says the end has not yet been reached in the contest about the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. That paper says: "We are informed that Mr. Benjamin, the leading counsel of the opponents of the Act, has moved for an arrest of judgment on account of one of the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council not sitting in the case." One thing is certain, that "hell from beneath" will be moved to repeal the law, or rob it of its teeth.

When Rev. Dr. Young went to the Red River District in 1868, Winnipeg was only a small, muddy village. The whole district had but 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, chiefly half-breeds. His company drove in their own teams all the way to Winnipeg. In 1869 they built the first parsonage in Winnipeg and got out the timber for a church. Now the Methodist Church has property there valued at \$400,000. The rapid growth of population over the whole of the North-West Territory is incredible to those who have not been on the ground.

The influence of the good does not die with them. Rather it may be said to grow in force until it shall break as a wave upon the eternal shore. Last week, in Windsor, Dr. Douglas, President of the General Conference, remarked that the first Methodist sermon he heard—one that evidently made a strong impression upon his mind—was preached in Montreal by William Crocombe. It was a singular coincidence that the President of the Annual Conference should bear that honorable name, given him by parents, one of whom had been led through William Crocombe's ministry into the Church of which the son is now an honored minister. The fact was stated in the church which Mr. Crocombe attended at the close of life.

The last sad act in the Garfield tragedy—the execution of the assassin—took place on Friday last. The public has already had a sufficiently detailed account of the final act in the scene. As the larger journals have come to hand we have questioned whether a balance struck between the

touching narrative of Garfield's virtues and suffering and the repulsive recital of the wild, sometimes blasphemous ravings of his murderer would incline to the right or wrong in its influence upon public morals. How responsible the assassin may have been in reference to the causes producing insanity we dare not assert, but the oddities which have rendered the Guiteau family a sort of nuisance to the American nation, and the methodical madness evinced on the scaffold as well as at the trial, incline one to think of him as belonging to a class which the world will one day learn to shut up and not hang.

A New Brunswick paper states that the visit to that Province last year of Prof. Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education in Massachusetts, did much to stimulate an interest in the subject of Drawing in the schools there. Prof. Smith has now accepted an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia Provincial Educational Association to attend the ensuing annual meeting of that body in Truro on the 12th of July. He will deliver two lectures to the assembled teachers on the theory and art of Industrial Drawing as a branch of instruction in the public schools. On the evening of the 12th he will deliver a public lecture of a more popular character on Industrial Art Education. It is expected also that arrangements will be made for Mr. Smith's lecturing in Halifax, probably on the evening of the 14th of July.

A Maritime Conference has concluded to seek in England five young men for our ministry. On the subject of ministerial recruits an exchange has these words, which are timely: "How pastors drop out of their work, or go upward to reward. Is the church sure of filling their places? We say: 'God buries His workmen, but carries on His work.' At the same time, we can and may not, do all possible to keep the ranks full of devout, devoted men. Do we stimulate the boys to look to the ministry? Do we so prompt our own boys? Do we implant the idea sufficiently deep among young men in our church institutions? Do we reserve enough room for young recruits, and do we never displace them unwisely by accepting older men of insufficiently if not actually deficient outfit? Far from being 'crowded,' all work in all churches is crying out for strong, efficient, godly workers."

We must join issue with our contemporary, the Church Guardian, respecting its statement that the additions to the Episcopal Church "are made from the advanced, the thoughtful, the reasoning." Not unfrequently those who have made money covet that vain thing the world calls "society," and seek to reach it by constituting themselves such "additions." These may be educated or they may not. They are quite as likely not to be, in the popular sense of that much abused word. But it is "the thoughtful, the reasoning"—the men and women who study the Gospel and are weary of the commands and ordinances sought to be substituted for it—who tread the track in the opposite direction, "in search," as an Episcopal journal recently remarked, "of the simple Gospel truth in which they believe, but which they have not heard preached in the Church of their fathers." The simple preaching of the Gospel of Christ will induce that awakening for which our contemporary is naturally anxious.

The Anglican Synod of Nova Scotia is in session in this city. A missionary meeting on Monday evening was well attended. The addresses of the several speakers are said to have been well to the purpose. In the course of his somewhat lengthy address to the Synod on Tuesday morning the Bishop spoke very plainly on the subject of education and the support of the ministry. In reference to the latter he remarked: "Unfortunately for us, the withdrawal of grants to the universities from the Provincial Treasury has been accompanied by the withdrawal of a large portion of the aid received from England towards the support of the clergy. We received this year from the S. P. G. £700 sterling, or nearly \$3,500 less than in 1881, and the loss is practically even more serious than it is represented by the figures, for we are not at liberty to make the most of what is left by a redistribution equalizing the loss of different missions, but

it is appropriated to specified missions, and the withdrawal is total from other clergy and places not included in the specified list."

The eyes of the nations are at this moment fixed upon Egypt. The wily Sultan, one of whose predecessors England kept on the throne by the expenditure of the blood of so many of her sons, has suggested the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" with only too much success. England now finds herself bound to protect the Suez Canal, the key to her supremacy in the East. Her fleets are on its shores, and orders have been given to forces in her East Indian territories to be ready at a moment's notice to embark for that point, but she hesitates to strike the first blow. With immense numbers of Mohammedan subjects she prefers not to be the aggressor in a conflict with the Sultan, who has succeeded in becoming the nominal leader of Mohammed's followers, rather than only monarch of Turkey. In the background, too, is Bismarck, who would look on the conflict with pleasure, and dilatory France and a possible European war, to say nothing of treason in Ireland. At any moment however the conflict may be precipitated. If war must come—dread alternative—the sooner England strikes a bold, thundering, decisive blow the better. Let prayer ascend from pulpit and fireside for our beloved country!

N. B. AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

The ninth annual meeting of the N. B. & P. E. I. Conference began its sessions at Fredericton on Wednesday morning, June 27th. A large number of ministers were present, and others arrived that day by each boat and train. The preparatory Committee met the preceding afternoon. The Rev. J. C. Berrie preached in the evening to a large congregation in the basement. Although called upon unexpectedly the sermon was highly appreciated.

The Conference was formally opened at 9 a. m. under the presidency of the Rev. Douglas Chapman. Proceedings were commenced by singing "And are we yet alive?" reading of Scripture by the Secretary, and prayer by the Rev. J. V. Jost and Dr. Stewart. The roll was then called, when 66 brethren responded to their names. The Conference then proceeded to the election of its officers, which occupied nearly two hours. Several ballots were taken before a selection was made of President, but on the fifth the following result was shown: John S. Phinney, 35; Chas. Stewart, D.D., 32. The retiring President, then welcomed the President elect to the chair in a few well-chosen remarks. At the request of the brethren, Mr. Phinney delivered a brief address, in which he said that he appreciated the kindness of the brethren in placing him in the honorable position in which he stood. He had not sought it, nor taken one step towards securing it. If he had been allowed to consult his own wishes, he would have occupied a humbler position in the Conference, but as his brethren had indicated their confidence in him by electing him to the presidency, he would press his gratitude by using his best endeavors to promote the interests of the kingdom of Christ and of the Church. In conclusion he asked the assistance of the Conference in striving to bring its work to a successful issue.

The new President entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in the year 1851, and has served faithfully. He has travelled on a large number of circuits in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, such as Woodstock, St. John's, Brigus, Dartmouth, Bedeque, Bethurst, Fairville &c. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all his brethren. The Rev. R. W. Weddall, A. B., was elected Secretary; Rev. Robt Wilson, Journal Secretary; Assistant Secretaries, Revs. H. R. Baker, A. B., Wm Harrison and Geo W Fisher. Thomas Hicks was appointed Reporter for WESLEYAN.

During the morning a letter was read from the Transfer Committee stating that the Rev. Benjamin Chappell A. B., had been transferred to the Toronto Conference, and the Rev. J. Pascoe from the Newfoundland to this. Conversation ensued on the question of the observance of disciplinary requirements, in which Messrs Duncan, Evans, Chapman, Read, Burwash and Daniel took part. The matter then dropped. On motion of Rev. Dr. Sprague the Conference then proceeded to elect the Contingent Fund and Sabbath-school Committees. The Conference then adjourned till 4 p. m. Immediately after adjournment, the Conference prayer meeting was held. The Conference sat all the afternoon with closed doors, being occupied with the question of ministerial character. The

MISSIONARY MEETING

was held in the evening, and was fairly attended. The President of the Conference occupied the chair. After singing the Rev. Henry Daniel engaged in prayer. The President said that the object of the meeting was well understood, namely, to consider the missionary work of their own Church. It was an important work, indeed in

glancing over its different departments it was hard to say which was the most important. The different races to which the Society sent its missionaries were loudly appealing for help. There were the aborigines of Canada, of which class the census told them there were 105,000, but only 40,000 of whom had been brought under the influence of Christianity. The rest were in darkness, error and superstition, and living in the practice of vices which tend to demoralize and destroy. The object of the Society in sending out its missionaries to this class was to civilize and Christianize them, a worthy object. Then in Japan the Society had an important work to do. In that far-off land there were 34 millions of souls—as precious as ours—without the gospel. He held it the duty of the Church to send to them that truth which had done so much good, and given us so much happiness. After a few remarks on the French and German missions, the President called upon Rev. Robt. Duncan (Secy. and Treasurer) who gave the following report: "In the different fields occupied by the Society, scattered as they are from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and even to the empire of Japan, our agents have been toiling faithfully and with varied but real success. The Indian missions in the North West Territory and British Columbia have been favored with many signal proofs of the power and presence of the Divine Spirit. In Japan the missionaries report the year to have been one of greater encouragement than the former, showing an increase of fifty seven in the membership; to which all the missions have contributed. Of the French missions it is declared that the prospect shines with greater brightness, thus giving the missionary greater encouragement to discharge his arduous duties. The reports from the Domestic missions are of the most encouraging character—especially in regard to spiritual results. "Enlarged congregations," "increased liberality," "the churches quickened," and "souls saved," are among the most frequent expressions met with in the perusal of the reports from the fields. Hence, in the words of the General Report of the Society, we can say that "from Japan to Newfoundland when examining every spot occupied by the Society's laborers, with devout humility and heartfelt gratitude we may exclaim, 'Now thanks be unto God which causeth us to triumph in Christ and maketh manifest the savor of his knowledge by us in every place.'" The amount raised by the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference is as follows: St. John District, 974.80; Fredericton District, 747.63; Miramichi, 315.20; Sackville, 916.83; St. Stephen, 236.31; P. E. I. District, 1616.81. Total \$4397.88.

J. W. White, Esq., St. John, in moving the first resolution said in the course of a telling address, that the resolution recognized the importance of prayer. In work of this kind it was absolutely necessary. Archimedes once said that if he had a lever large enough he could lift the world. Prayer was the lever that would lift the heathen world out of darkness. He pointed out how the Lord's prayer inculcated the missionary spirit. "Our Father" implied a universal brotherhood, arising out of which were many obligations. God's kingdom in the earth will be established through human instrumentality, and as men have to preach Christ, it is necessary to throw energies and means into the work to bring glorious success. Above all things the Church ought to pray for the removal of obstacles, and for the missionaries. They could never understand the real power of prayer, for there was no limit to it.

Rev. J. F. Betts seconded the resolution in a vigorous speech. He said the multitudinous difficulties of the work might be divided into two classes; namely, those existing in the Mission field, and, secondly, those existing at home. A great many which existed in the different fields of labor fifty years ago, have passed away; political difficulties and disabilities have been removed, the life of the mission is now protected, and every place open to receive him. But others yet remain. In heathen lands there is superstition—the people are wedded to the systems in which they have been trained, and are slow to give up time-honored religions for what is untried. These are difficulties which we cannot reach. Those at home may be enumerated as: first, want of knowledge of fields of labor. An intelligent knowledge of this branch of work is necessary and he knew no better means of information than by reading the "Missionary Outlook." Secondly, the fashion some people have in placing the Home and Foreign missions in opposition to each other. This was not right, for in proportion as we have sympathy with the one branch, we should have with the other. The speaker claimed that prayer was the proper remedy for these evils. There was a three-fold benefit to be derived from it; the soul of the suppliant was blessed in the exercise in being moulded to the Divine image, and thirdly, the object of prayer received benefit. If the Church would engage more in earnest prayer the obstacles referred to at home and abroad would be removed.

Rev. R. Wilson moved and Rev. H. McKeown seconded the following resolution: "That this meeting expresses its gratitude to Almighty God for the liberality shown by the adherents and members of our Church during the past year toward the various interests requiring financial aid, and

hopes that under the guidance of the Holy Spirit such an augmentation of the funds of our Missionary Society may be secured, as will speedily enable us to put forth commensurate effort to supply the spiritual wants of our country and other portions of the world." The collection taken up amounted to twelve dollars.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.

Conference opened in the usual manner. The journal was read and approved. The nominating Committee was appointed by ballot, one member being chosen from each District, as follows: Revs. Dr. Pope, W. W. Colpitts, Isaac Howie, T. Marshall, E. Slackford, H. P. Cowperthwaite A. M.

The following were recommended to be continued on trial as having travelled 2 years: S. B. Grigg, A. B.; Thomas Pierce; and the following as having travelled 1 year: Frederick Black, Samuel Howard, J. W. Tait, Cleophras Williams, Artemus Bell. The Conference gave permission to A. D. McCully, A. B., to return to Sackville College as having travelled 3 years. Geo. F. Dawson was recommended to be received on trial. At the afternoon session the following Committees were appointed by Conference:—

Pastoral Address:—J. R. Narraway A. M. John Read. Memorials:—Revs. H. Pope, D. D., Jno S. Allen, Isaac Howie, William Dobson, Howard Sprague, D. D., Frederic Smallwood.

Statistics:—Revs. Geo. W. Fisher, Wm. Harrison, H. R. Baker A. B. Educational Fund:—Revs. President of Conference, Joseph Sellar A. M. F. W. Harrison, Chas Stewart, D. D., T. J. Deinstadt, Treas., Chas. H. Paisley, A. M., Geo. M. Campbell, also Messrs J. R. Inch, L. L., Josiah Wood, A. M., W. A. Weeks, J. D. Chipman, Hon. Judge King, Alfred A. Smith.

Supernumerary Fund:—Revs Henry Daniel, H. Pickard, D. D., H. McKeown, Edwin Evans, S. T. Teed, C. W. Dutcher, H. P. Cowperthwaite, also Messrs H. J. Thorne, J. J. Weddall, Geo Whittaker, Senator McLellan, Z. Chipman, W. E. Dawson, and J. Yeazey, Esqrs.

Examiners of Theological Students:—H. Pickard, D. D., S. R. Ackman. Visitors to Sackville Institutions:—John Prince, I. N. Parker, George Steel, M. R. Knight, A. B. George W. Fisher.

Parsonage Aid:—The President and Secretary of Conference, Robert Wilson, Elias Slackford, C. W. Dutcher, George Harrison, J. F. Betts, H. R. Baker, A. B.; also Messrs J. Irvine, A. Rowley, J. D. Chipman, Thomas Pickard, Wm. Lemont, J. J. Anslow, Esqrs. Temperance:—Revs. D. D. Currie, Jno Read, E. C. Turner, J. F. Betts, Wm. Maggs, W. W. Colpitts, A. E. Lepeage, J. C. Berrie, C. W. Hamilton. Board of Examiners:—Revs R. Duncan, R. Wilson, E. Evans, H. Sprague, D. D., C. H. Paisley, A. M., J. J. Colter, Secy, Rev J. Burwash, A. M. Conference Expenses:—Revs Thomas Allan, James Crisp. The

EDUCATIONAL MEETING

was held on Wednesday evening. The President occupied the chair. The Rev. F. Smallwood conducted the devotional exercises. During the evening an efficient choir sang some beautiful anthems. The speaking was excellent, indeed, the synopsis below furnishes a poor idea of the able addresses which were delivered.

The President introduced the subject and then called upon the Secretary (Rev. T. J. Deinstadt) to read the Report, from which the following extracts are taken. "Among the many noble enterprises of our Church, none are more important than that contemplated by this Society viz, to assist our Universities, our Theological and Higher Schools, and to aid candidates to obtain a suitable education for the ministry. At its organization it was hoped that the minimum sum annually raised would be \$15,000, which amount, besides affording help to young men to obtain suitable training for the work of the ministry, would also have greatly assisted our colleges in their important work. Not one half of that sum has been obtained in any year. The amount raised last year by the whole of the Conferences was \$6,523, contributed as follows:—Toronto Conference, \$1,599, or 4¢ cents per member; London Conference, \$2,326, or 6¢ cents per member; Montreal Conference, \$1,181, or 5¢ cents per member; Nova Scotia Conference, \$658, or 5¢ cents per member; Newfoundland Conference, \$204, or 2¢ cents per member; N. B. & P. E. I. Conference, \$663, or 7¢ cents per member; The income of the Society for the past year in this Conference is:—St. John District, \$56.32; Fredericton District, \$190.02; Miramichi District, \$37.42; Sackville District, \$98.85; St. Stephen District, \$30.10; P. E. I. District, \$96.86.

Rev. C. H. Paisley said that in the past the question has been, How shall the Church reach the masses of the debased and ignorant? But before long the question will be, How shall the Church reach the masses of the educated and learned? To face that question and to answer it as we should it will be wise for us to consider our relation and obligations to the education and learned. Paul stated this relationship when representing the ministry of every age, he said "I am debtor to the wise." In what way are we debtor to the wise? We are under obligations to men for benefits conferred upon the Church. From them we have received the translations of our Scriptures. By them have they been studied and explained, so that

the aggregate number of books written by the learned and wise to expound the sacred books, in all probability, exceeds the number written in the interests of science. Who shall estimate the obligations of the Church to the preachers of the Word:—to Paul, who, of the apostles, may be considered as the representative of the learning of his time:—to Luther, Erasmus, Melancthon, and others, who issued from the colleges of Germany and France to proclaim the Gospel, and to Wesley and Whitefield in connection with the Methodist revival of the 18th century? We are also debtors to the wise, in the sense that we owe to them the same services as we owe to all other who are perishing and for whom Christ died. That which alone can constitute a claim upon the service of the Church is need of salvation, whether that need may arise from sin born of the depravity of the heart, or of the perversity of the head. Indeed there comes to the Church an almost piteous cry from the sceptics of today to come and save them from this scepticism, which, they say, is the voluntary and unwelcome result of their search after truth. No sadder lot can fall to any man, than by one means or another to be swung loose from the faith of his fathers. If, then, a man, by his views of the teachings of science, finds himself out loose from the teachings of the faith of his childhood's years, he descends the infinite depths of our indignity and compassion and not our indignant denunciation and scorn. We must see that we do not neglect this large class of the world that we have been commissioned by Christ to save. How, then, can we discharge this duty? By providing for the spiritual needs of the wise,—by laying hold of education and guiding and using it, as never in the past for the training and qualifying our ministers for their great work; and by recognizing the claims and relations of science and learning to the Church and the exposition of the Word. Then, at length, when religion and science join hands they shall march forth to the conquest of the world and Christ shall be avowed universal King.

Rev. D. D. Currie next delivered a very characteristic speech, which greatly amused the audience.

Rev. C. Stewart, D. D., believed that there was a possibility of arousing enthusiasm in regard to educational work. He would have been thankful if still more had been present. The time is coming when this work will command full houses. Enthusiastic gatherings will awaken deep and wide spread interest and a wonderful change in the Churches that name the name of Christ. There was a time when the subject of Missions was looked upon with some doubt and hesitation. The time is past and the Christian Church does not exist today that is not in some way connected with the great Missionary work. We have come to believe that Christianity is the source of blessing to this fallen world. Where Christianity has not been regarded as the real power of salvation there is no uplifting of humanity. Just as Christianity is recognized as the real power that blesses and saves man, so the Church will awaken to the thought that Christianity is education and that education in its true sense is Christianity. When the Church gets hold of that truth we shall have grand Educational meetings just as we now have grand Missionary meetings. Christian ministers are Christian teachers, and Christian teachers are not to be found merely among ministers but all the people are to become prophets. Education is not merely padding with history or literature, but it is taking the mind and developing it. It is training those vast powers which God has given us, that they may be used for the ends for which they were given. We want to give men the best training and in the most economical way. Economy must be looked at. Wasteful expenditure is recognized everywhere as wasteful expenditure, whether it be in money or time or abilities. It is possible to throw away much that is more valuable than money. At the commencement of Methodism her ministers were well trained for their work. John and Charles Wesley and John Fletcher were highly educated. The preachers generally had a training that fitted them for being useful and acceptable ministers. In process of time Mr. Wesley's own wish was realized and a Theological school established. This idea was not new. From the beginning it was recognized that learning must regulate the conduct of its ministers. We never had an untrained ministry. Many of the early ministers had their manhood developed in the store, the mine and the workshop. The blessed Redeemer selected men who had been trained under his own care. Our Church after a time began to see that her ministers must be trained in the schools. He believed in giving men a good training in the understanding of men. God largely blessed our fathers and brethren who had not the advantages that many of the younger are having. If there is any class of men that ought to be well trained it is our ministry. We have so much work to do in preaching, in pastoral oversight, in philanthropic agencies and in the temperance work that we are left little time for study. In the temperance cause, in Sabbath-school work and in Bible revision, every Methodist must take an honest pride in knowing our ministers are able to take their place side by side with the ablest ministers of any other Church. The thorough development of the minds of our young men is one great object of this Society. Higher education is not wanted merely for the ministers but also for the laymen. It

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is clearly written in Revelation that there is no class distinction in Christianity. It is true that our Lord Jesus Christ has arranged that certain men should be representative. But there is no line of education between minister and people which ranks one as a priest and the other as a layman.

THIRD DAY. The action of the Transfer Committee in regard to the transfers of the brethren Chappell and Pascoe, again came up. A long discussion ensued on the constitutionality of the action, in which many of the brethren took part.

The Report of the Sabbath-school Committee was next read and adopted. The Rev. J. C. Berrie was appointed Corresponding Secretary of said Committee. In answer to the question, Who have died? it afforded gratification to the Conference to learn that all its members have been preserved through the vicissitudes of another year.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING. A public meeting, in the interest of Sabbath schools, was held on Friday evening and was largely attended.

FOURTH DAY. The Conference resumed its session this morning at the usual hour. The examination of Jno. W. Wadman, A. B., Wallace B. Thomas and D. D. Moore, A. M., candidates for ordination, took place in the morning. At the request of the President it was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stewart. The Conference, having deemed the examination satisfactory, resolved that the brethren named be taken into full connexion and ordained.

In the afternoon the Secretary of the Supernumerary Fund Committee presented the report. There is a gratifying increase in the receipts from the circuits for the year of nearly 65 dollars. Total receipts this year amount to \$556.56. The Secretary furnished interesting statistics of the amounts raised per member, in the different districts, as follows: St. John, 77 cents per member; Fredericton, 81 cents per member; Miramichi 111 cents per member; Sackville 51 cents per member; and P. E. Island, 51 cents per member. The average for the Conference is 68 cents. The Committee recommended that strenuous efforts should be made to raise the average to ten cents. It was resolved that the names of subscribers of one dollar and upward should appear in the printed minutes. The report of the special Committee, appointed by the last Conference to confer with the Conferences of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, by request, was read. Dr. Pickard, (Treasurer) read the financial statement and spoke at length on the state of the Fund. The resolutions of the Nova Scotia Conference, recommending a change in legal status (if necessary), and changes also in the constitution and management of Fund were read. Dr. Pickard moved a resolution, which after considerable discussion was laid on the table. The discussion ended for the time by the appointment of a Special Committee to consider proposed changes and to report to the Conference.

SUNDAY. The services of this day will not soon be forgotten. To many they proved seasons of great interest, and spiritual profit. Despite the heavy rain which fell at intervals throughout the day each service was attended by a large number. A prayer meeting was held in the morning at 7 and as a season of delight.

At 11 a large congregation assembled to hear the Rev. Dr. Young, of the Toronto Conference. The Rev. D. Chapman gave out the hymn commencing, "All hail the power of Jesus name," and the Rev. Henry Daniel led the congregation in prayer. Dr. Pope then read the Scripture lesson. Dr. Young preached a sermon of beautiful simplicity and earnestness from the text, "For the love of Christ constraineth us."

A Sabbath-school service was held in the afternoon, presided over by the superintendent, S. D. Macpherson, Esq. Suitable addresses were delivered by Revs. Agnias Lucas, J. C. Berrie and Job Shenton.

The Conference Love Feast, commenced at 3, was led by Rev. H. Daniel. A large number of the ministers took part in the meeting. In the evening the church was crowded to hear the Rev. John Read. The preliminary exercises were participated in by Revs. J. V. Jost, S. T. Teed and D. Chapman. Mr. Read preached from Matt. xii: 44. The sermon was original, earnest and thoroughly practical, and was listened to by the large congregation with the closest attention throughout. The Sacramental service followed.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE. TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

The Revs. Dr. Douglass, Dr. Young, and Leonard Gaetz and J. R. Inch Esq. L. L. D., who were introduced, addressed the Conference. A motion to procure five young men from England, after considerable discussion was adopted. The Conference expressed its esteem for Rev. J. M. Pike and regretted that the state of his health made it necessary to rest from circuit work. The Conference Special Committee recommended the holding of Centennial services, throughout the circuits, in the month of October, and that a thanksgiving fund should be raised to be expended in Church extension and evangelization, and in the building of a memorial theological hall at Sackville, to bear the name of the venerable Wm. Black. It was resolved to continue Mountain Mission on the list of Stations. Scott's Bay was placed under the superintendence of the Canning minister.

A service, in place of the usual Conference love feast, was held in the afternoon which was taken up with Centennial reminiscences. Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Geo. Johnson, Senr., J. S. Addy, Dr. McMurray, G. O. Huestis, J. F. Bent, Christopher Lockhart and others. The ministerial delegates to the General Conference are: Revs. the President, S. F. Huestis, Jno. Cassidy, J. Lathern, W. H. Heartz, J. A. Rogers, J. S. Coffin, C. Jost, Dr. McMurray and T. W. Smith, with Thos. Rogers, A. M. and Jos. Gaetz as alternates. The list of lay representatives was published last week.

A Centennial service was held in the evening, the President in the chair. The devotions were led by Rev. J. Lathern. Rev. I. Sutcliffe was the first speaker. He said he was one of the few links uniting the first with the second half of the past century. The echoes raised by the Yorkshire boy in this country one hundred years ago are heard and felt at the present time. The men at the head of Methodism in those days were talented and far-seeing. Amongst them were Dr. A. Clarke, Bunting, Watson, Reese, Treffry, Newton, Lessey, Morley, and James. The year 1832 was a most successful and yet most trying one. The death roll was large and contained the names of several of the mighty men just named. Great successes were given to the work in the time of Wm. Black and ever since. In 1832 there were in Great Britain and Ireland and all the dependencies 323,020 members and in the M. E. Church of the United States 525,677. The total of members in the world in 1832 was 848,697, watched over by 883 ministers in Great Britain, 147 in Ireland, 192 in the missions, and in the M. E. Church, 2,297. From the figures of the great Ecumenical Methodist Council of last year learn the progress made. More than 5,000,000 communicants and 20,000,000 adherents were reported. In British North America there were 7,383 members in 1832, of whom 1,711 belonged to Nova Scotia, 1,620 to New Brunswick, 624 to P. E. I., 1,488 to Canada, and 1,943 in Newfoundland. All these were cared for by 59 ministers. Many of these were able bodied and able minded men. Of these 59 only nine or ten are now alive. Mention, as belonging to this number, was made of Dr. E. Wood, of Toronto, Dr. A. W. McLeod, of Baltimore, John F. Bent, Geo. Johnson, Sr., J. G. Hennigar, Henry Daniel. An eloquent tribute to these worthy fathers was followed by a lengthened account of the speaker's coming to Canada, and the various circuits on which he labored. It is 50 years since began to preach the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Douglass was next called upon and delivered an address of wonderful eloquence and power. As this address, with other Centennial addresses, is to be printed in permanent form, your correspondent will not attempt to report it.

WEDNESDAY. Conference approved the action of the committee of the Centennial Commemoration, and a committee was appointed to manage the prospective Thanksgiving Fund. It was decided that, in order to preserve the excellent sermons of the Revs. J. Lathern and Dr. Douglas, and the excellent address of the latter, the Book Stewart and Editor be requested to consider the publication of a small volume containing these and other centennial matters of importance. The greetings of the Conference were sent by telegram to the N. B. and P. E. I. and Newfoundland Conferences. The report of the Children's Fund Committee was received and after considerable conversation was adopted. The grant per child for the ensuing year was ordered to be \$30. The number of children to be provided for is 231. Instructions concerning the future interests of the Fund were given to the delegates appointed to attend the General Conference. The reports of the Treasurer of the Children's Fund and of the Committee of Parsonage Aid and Church Extension were adopted. Dr. Inch, of Mt. Allison College, addressed the Conference on the affairs of the Institution at Sackville, N. B. During the 28 years of his connection with the Institutions appeal after appeal has been made for financial aid, and never in vain. When it was attempted to force upon us the nondescript monstrosity of a provincial university, this Conference settled the matter by the bold front which it maintained, and by its unanimous resolutions showed the consolidationists that their agitation was useless. This Conference showed the determination of the Methodist public to sustain our denominational college, against all combinations. During the past year, the effort, led by this Conference, to add \$50,000 to the Endowment Fund was successful. The college was organized twenty years ago without material resources. When the New Brunswick grant was withdrawn an endowment of \$60,000 was raised. Four years ago a new departure was made in the separation of the academy and college. Formerly they had been connected financially. During the first four years of the existence of the college, 14 graduated; during the second four years, 13; during the third, 14; during the fourth, 23; and during the fifth, 28. It has been decided to build the new college. This is a necessity. About enough money has been raised to finish the academy. The Board of Governors proceed in faith with the college. Of the \$50,000 raised last year \$48,000 were subscribed by only thirty-five persons. The whole amount of \$50,000 was subscribed by ninety-five persons. Can we not, then, expect that all the rest of the Methodists in these Provinces will be able to raise the \$20,000 required for a college building? There is no fear for the future. There has been a great deal of competition by other colleges, who have tried to purchase students and professors. We must furnish our students with facilities for study and with comfort in their study, in order to ensure their attendance, and to continue the strong attachment felt for Mount Allison by her Alumni.

A Committee was appointed to draft a series of resolutions in regard to educational affairs. The committee appointed to consider the disposal of \$1,000 granted to this Conference from the Relief and Extension Fund reported, recommending that it be invested to be used in the extension of the work in Nova Scotia.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The pastoral address was read, and after some slight amendment adopted. A resolution was passed by a rising vote, expressing the pleasure of the Conference in having the presence of Revs. Dr. Douglass, Dr. Young and Leonard Gaetz. This was responded to by Dr. Douglass and Dr. Young. A resolution was passed in memory of the late Rev. E. Ryerson, L. L. D., the first President of the General Conference.

An informal conversation ensued on affairs of the missionary society. Finally, a motion was unanimously passed that the Conference has the fullest confidence in the administration of the fund by the Central and Local Missionary Boards. It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that this Conference deems it inexpedient to make any legislation toward any extension of the general superintendency. The committee appointed for the purpose introduced resolutions concerning Mount Allison to this effect: (1) That this Conference has heard from Dr. Inch with pleasure, and (2) it approves of the building of the college as proposed.

Election of chairmen of Districts and appointment of financial secretaries resulted as follows: Halifax District—Chairman, J. Lathern; Fin. Sec., F. H. W. Pickles. Truro District—Chairman, C. Brown, (President of Conference); Fin. Sec., Benj. Hills, A. M. Cumberland District—Chairman, J. Cassidy; Fin. Sec., A. D. Morton, A. M. Guysboro and Cape Breton District—Chairman, W. H. Evans; Fin. Sec., J. B. Giles. Annapolis District—Chairman, Thos. Rogers, A. M.; Fin. Sec., D. W. Johnson, A. M. Liverpool District—Chairman, C. Jost, A. M.; Fin. Sec., J. M. Fisher. Yarmouth District—Chairman, R. Smith; Fin. Sec., W. H. Heartz. Rev. S. F. Huestis was appointed a representative to the Central Missionary Board. Rev. W. Ryan was appointed in charge of the services of the camp meeting.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. A session was held after tea, when the thanks of the Conference were expressed to Rev. J. M. Pike and the people of Windsor for their kindness and hospitality. The standing orders in the printed minutes of last year were re-affirmed. It was decided to meet at Yarmouth North, next year, on the third Thurs-

day in June. It was ordered that in addition to the ministers of the Annapolis District the following should be requested to attend the Camp Meeting to be held in August at Berwick, viz.—Revs. R. A. Temple, R. Smith, G. O. Huestis, S. F. Huestis, W. H. Heartz, F. H. W. Pickles, J. A. Rogers, Dr. McMurray, A. S. Tuttle, J. Lathern, R. Wasson, and J. W. Shepherdson.

The President nominated as Special Committee for the year, the Secretary of Conference, Chairmen of Districts, and Revs. Dr. McMurray, R. A. Temple, S. F. Huestis, T. Watson Smith, and I. E. Thurlow. At 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Young, of Manitoba, delivered an address on "The North-West and its Work." The speaker referred principally to the missionary work of our church in that great land. He contrasted the field as he found it in 1868 with its present condition. The increase of population and the multiplication of missions have been remarkable. A great responsibility, with reference to the future of this vast country, rests upon the churches in the older provinces. The speaker did not conceal the hardships which must be expected in colonizing and evangelizing the North-West, at the same time he pictured it as a grand field both for commercial and missionary enterprise to men of courage and determination.

At the close of the lecture the Conference was called to order and it was decided that, as the General Conference will be held this year the annual General Conference collection should be taken up in August and immediately remitted to the treasurer. A telegram was received bearing the greetings of the N. B. & P. E. I. Conference, which was cordially received. After some miscellaneous business, the minutes were signed by the President and Secretary, and a most laborious, and yet harmonious and successful Conference was brought to a close.

PERSONAL. Rev. W. G. Lane has returned from England greatly improved in health. Rev. J. S. Addy, said in our list of stations to be a supernumerary of the Halifax South circuit with permission to reside at Carleton, is a supernumerary at Windsor where he intends to reside.

The carriage in which Rev. F. H. Wright, A. B., and Mrs. Wright, of Southampton, were returning recently from Fortaupeique was upset by a runaway team and both were somewhat injured. On Monday morning Rev. J. Wier left per Delta for his circuit at Somerset, Bermuda. Mr. Wier carries with him the esteem of his brethren and cannot fail to win that of the kindly people among whom he is to minister.

The ready pen and vocal talent of Mr. J. J. Anslow, of Newcastle, were missed this year at the Fredericton Conference. The "why and wherefore" is given in our marriage list. The church at Guysboro was prettily decorated for the occasion. Mr. Anslow desires us to express his appreciation of the interest shown. At a meeting of the Quarterly Board of the Fredericton Methodist Church held last week the members unanimously adopted and placed on record a series of resolutions conveying to Rev. Mr. Evans their hearty appreciation of his executive ability, his faithful and eminently successful pastoral duties, and the excellent counsel so often vouchsafed to them during his three years ministry among them.—Fredericton Reporter.

Rev. Thos. Duncan, late of St. Andrew's Church in this city, who leaves to-day to take charge of a parish in Edinburgh, preached his closing sermon last Sunday. He came out twenty-six years ago as a missionary of the Church of Scotland, and entered upon a field of labor in P. E. Island. His friends, who are not confined to his own denomination, will wish him a pleasant voyage and many more years of useful service.

METHODIST NOTES. On Sabbath, June 18th, Rev. G. Steel received two persons into membership according to Discipline, at Brackley Point Road, and on Sabbath last he received three persons at Stanhope, on the Little York circuit, P. E. Island.

On the evening of the 25th ult., the Rev. E. Evans, of Fredericton, received eight persons into full membership with the Church. The St. John News says: The time for the opening of the new Central church in this city, which had been fixed for the 9th of July, has been indefinitely postponed. The Methodist ladies of St. John's, Nfld., are making preparations for a Fruit and Flower Festival to be held in August. They are intending to aid in the purchase of an organ for Cochrane St. Church.

ABROAD. The Watchman says: "At Rouen, Havre, and Honfleur the spiritual aspect of the work is most cheering. Numbers of real conversions are constantly taking place. Surely the time to favor France—"Yes, the set time is come." A Southern Methodist paper says of the English Methodists: "With half our number they do four times as much for missions."

A movement has been started in San Francisco to erect a monument in that city to the memory of Rev. Isaac Owen, the pioneer of Methodism in California. June 8th, was the great Methodist day in Philadelphia. It was the anniversary of the Home for Aged and Infirm Members, and the beautiful grounds were crowded from an early hour until evening. It is conjectured there were no less than 12,000 people present during the day. The various churches had tables, booths, etc., and the proceeds will help the funds of the Home to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Monday was nomination day in British Columbia. The Bridgetown corn canning factory has received an advance order for 240,000 cans. The loss by the fire last week at St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton, is estimated at \$50,000. More salmon have been caught in the Liverpool River this year than for several years past.

Amondale, alias Foster, charged with shooting the Munro children, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Notice is given of the appointment of L. C. Owen and C. C. Gardner, of Charlottetown, as liquidators of the Bank of Prince Edward Island. The Steel Company of Canada at Londonderry have received from the Boston Iron Works a large steel hammer, weighing six tons. The Dominion Exhibition will be held this year at Kingston, Ont., in conjunction with the 37th Provincial Exhibition of Ontario. Twelve fishing vessels recently arrived at Lockport from the Banks with an aggregate of 11,825 quintals of codfish, an average of 985 quintals each. The Halifax Local election is not affected by the recount. The Sheriff proclaims Messrs. Harrington, Power and Fielding duly elected. Only the first named is claimed as a Government supporter. The annual Y. M. C. A. Convention of the Maritime Provinces will be held at Truro, commencing on Wednesday, August 9th, and continuing in session until the end of the week. The saw mill at Brandon, Manitoba, is now running to its full capacity day and night, and doing something toward supplying the unlimited demand for lumber by turning out about 30,000 feet daily. The electric light has already been introduced into Winnipeg, and is rapidly supplanting oil and gas. One dry goods establishment on Main Street is lighted by electricity. It costs the firm \$1,800 per annum. The Fredericton Reporter says: An effort is being made to obtain a sufficient number of signatures to a petition to procure a vote of the citizens for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. The Acadia Steamship Company of Annapolis has entered into an agreement with a large prominent house at Demerara to place on the line about 1st October, a steamship of 600 tons, to carry about 5,000 barrels and 30 passengers. The P. E. I. Supreme Court has ruled that the C. T. Act is in force in both Charlottetown and Summerside. The Patriot says no prosecutions will be commenced for past offences, but those who sell liquor after this will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. In the recount of votes for the Dominion representative for Lunenburg Co. ballots from several places were thrown out. The recount closed about six o'clock Friday evening, resulting in Keefer's election by a majority of one hundred and thirty-seven. It is said that the question will not end at this stage. The influence of the recent decision of the Privy Council is being forcibly felt in Fredericton. Joseph Ashe has been sent to jail for violation; David Gillespie paid \$50; Wm. Martin paid \$50; George Colwell was fined \$50 or two months jail; Mrs. Simford paid \$100 for a fine imposed several weeks ago.—St. John News. Commencing on Saturday, a great reduction took place in the rates of money orders between the Dominion and other countries. Printed notices containing full information and tables, together with examples, have been prepared, and will be at once placed in prominent places in the various post offices throughout the country. NEWFOUNDLAND. On the 24th ult. the whole of the Harbor Grace and Carbonace Labrador fleet, with one exception, had left for the coast.

The "Mercury" understands that the sentence of death passed upon the Esquimaux prisoner, Ephraim, for the wittol murder of Phillipus at Nain, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The iron steamship "Asdrubal," of London, crashed into an iceberg on the 20th ult., she was from St. John, N. B., for Bristol, with deals. She struck on the berg about five miles off Cape English, and sunk a short time after. The crew were picked up by a fishing craft.

A dwelling house, owned by Geo. Carter, at Channel, was burned on the 17th ult. John Molson, a son-in-law of Carter, and Molson's wife perished in the flames. Nothing was left of them but their charred remains. George Buffett, another son-in-law of Carter, with his wife and three children, barely escaped the same cruel death. Several vessels have been lost through collision with icebergs. That of the P. E. I. bark "Lizzie," Cameron, for Bordeaux laden with oats, has already been reported by her crew. She was running about eight knots at the time. The ship fell over on her beam ends, and settled down in half an hour from the time of the accident. The "Standard" gives gloomy reports from the northward. At Catalina (says a late despatch) "never within our memory has fish been so scarce in this neighborhood, particularly at so advanced a stage of the season. Until yesterday (June 19) there was not a fish to be caught. One cod-trap set in Northern Bight secured two quintals." At Bonavista, "there is but a very slender indication of fish on the ground there, and the season is the most backward within our memory." and at Bird Island Cove there has been no fish caught up to the date and the prospect is gloomy.

GENERAL. The jury in the case of the Malley boys, on trial at New Haven for the murder of Jennie Cramer, rendered a verdict "not guilty."

In the House of Lords on Wednesday the Duke of Argyll's Parliamentary Oaths Bill was lost by a vote of 138 to 62.

War is imminent in Egypt. The Paris Journal Official declares the report that the warships, six being ironclads, have been commissioned for immediate service.

On the 27th ult., the ice houses of the Kennebec & Moosehead company were destroyed by fire, dissolving 6,000 tons of ice and entailing a loss of \$12,000.

Crime is still rampant in Ireland. Lord Clanciarde's agent, Blake and his steward, Keene, were shot last week within half a mile of Lestrane.

The "heated term" has set in in New York with unusual vigor, the thermometer registering 98° in the shade last Sunday week, and as high as 102° in some other places. Many deaths from sunstroke are reported.

At North Wingfield, England, there is a tug of war concerning a pew, and the first comers lately placed themselves on the knees of those already there, and refused to budge at the rector's request. Pew wars are of the bitterest in England.

Notices have been sent from the War Office to 61 towns in the Kingdom, including some in Ireland, ordering the military authorities to prepare for the immediate calling out of reserves. It is believed the summons will be issued before the end of the week.

Several of the American "war-vessels" on Chinese and Japanese waters are so rotten that the Naval Department dare not order them home for fear they would not make the passage. Even the Charybdis would carry about a use of a nation keeping up a navy when it has no commerce to protect.—For. Globe.

Guiteau was hanged on Friday last. At five minutes past twelve General Crocker read the death warrant to the prisoner in his cell. The only prisoner present were General Crocker, Deputy Warden Bush and Rev. Dr. Hicks. At 12.20 p.m. the death procession started for the gallows, and at 12.46 Guiteau was hanged. Scarcely a movement of the body was detected.

On Saturday morning, in the English House of Commons, Dr. Lyon Playfair, chairman of committee, said there had been a deliberately planned obstruction to the business of the House by Parnell, O'Connor, Sexton, Dillon, Healy, Redmond, Power, Biggar, McCarthy, and several other Irish members, whom he named and declared suspended. Several of the suspended members denounced the chairman's action as infamous, but it was sustained by a vote of 126 to 27. Clauses 17, 18, 19 and 20 were then adopted. Shortly after six p.m. a number of dilatory motions were offered, which were rejected, and resulted in the chairman naming nine more Irish members, their suspension being confirmed by a vote of 128 to 7. The remaining clauses of the bill were then adopted and the House at 8 p.m. adjourned. On Monday Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution declaring urgency for the Repression Bill. Mr. Parnell offered an amendment that so much of the resolution as required two-thirds majorities be dispensed with. The amendment was rejected and the urgencies voted by 259 to 51.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The annual meeting of this District assembled in Centerville, Bedeque Circuit, June 21st, Rev. J. S. Plumley in the Chair. All the brethren were present with the exception of Rev. F. Smallwood, who was kept at home by indisposition. The brethren sent to him through the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite expressions of regard and sympathy. Rev. George Steel was elected Secretary. He chose for his assistants Revs. D. D. Moore, A. M. and J. W. Tat. The examination of ministerial character was perfectly satisfactory. Rev. D. D. Moore was cordially and unanimously recommended to be received into full connection and to be ordained. Rev. J. W. Tat was also unanimously recommended to be continued on probation.

On the second day the following representatives were present: Messrs Wm. H. Ward, W. A. Weeks, J. Howard, G. Alexander, J. Clarke, J. M. Hood, J. Bentley, G. S. Hall, W. G. Strong and W. Dawson. It was resolved to appoint a Committee to report to the next Annual District Meeting whether it was advisable to make any alteration in the working of the Society. Messrs. Montague, Mount Stewart and Little York Courts. Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite was chosen for the Staffing Committee, and Rev. J. C. Berrie for the Sabbath School Committee. Messrs. Wm. Heard and Wm. G. Strong were elected to the General Conference—with Mr. W. A. Weeks as alternate. Messrs. J. M. H. and W. A. Weeks were elected to the Local Missionary Board. 1998 full members were reported—a small increase, with 45 on trial. The deficiency in ministerial support was \$3,770.55 borne by 12 men. There had been raised for the Missionary Society \$1,653, a heavy falling-off; for Educational Society \$104.96, same as last year; for Supplementary Fund, \$114.94, a small increase, and for Contingent Fund \$58.55. 79 preaching places, and 6,950 hearers were reported. The property was estimated at \$101,525. 47 churches were reported. The thanks of the District were voted to the Bedeque people for their hospitality, to the Chairman and to the Secretary and his assistants. Rev. Joseph Pascoe was present during the sittings of the District—the minutes were signed on Friday about noon. Two public services—profitable and well attended, were held. The first was an Educational service. During the first part of it Rev. J. C. Berrie preached, and at the latter part of it Rev. J. S. Plumley presided, and addresses were made by himself, Revs. J. Pascoe and H. P. Cowperthwaite. At the second service Rev. D. D. Moore preached, and afterwards the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, most of the ministers and a large number of the members participating.

And now, Mr. Editor, I must bring this exceedingly lengthy epistle to a close. There are many other items of interest which I must reserve for a subsequent letter, if I can find time amidst the tussle of packing to write it. There were very many memorials from District Meetings touching very many points in our economy. One, which the Conference very heartily sustained, prays for the restoration of the name "Wesleyan" to our Church. Another, which it also sustained, prays that the General Conference do not change our present law concerning the class meeting. Another, asks for a share of the Mission territory to be assigned to this Conference.

H. R. E. S.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Memorial Committee reported, recommending that the request of the Women's Missionary Society of Hamilton, Ont., be granted, and that the movement be encouraged by urging superintendents of circuits to encourage the formation of auxiliary societies wherever practicable. The memorial of the Hamilton, Bermuda Official Board to set apart Somerset as a distinct circuit was referred back to the Quarterly Official Board. The request of the Brunswick St. Church, Halifax, with reference to its parsonage property was granted. In answer to the memorial of the Halifax District that an additional salary be placed in the Minutes, showing what connection property is insured and to what amount, it was ordered that such information be given in the District Minutes. The memorial of the Gaysboro' District requesting that the names of one dollar subscribers to the Missionary Fund be placed in the Minutes of Conference was referred to the General Conference with the hope that the request will be granted. Several memorials with reference to the Children's Fund were referred to the Children's Fund Committee.

The report of the Missionary Committee was read and adopted and referred to a special committee on missionary matters. The report of the Educational Board was read and adopted. A form of certificate to be signed by probationers receiving aid from this Society towards meeting their college expenses, binding them to refund such money in case of their leaving the Conference before being in the work ten years, was also adopted.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

On Monday evening the church was thronged to witness the ordination of Messrs W. H. Langille, W. A. Outerbridge, F. A. Buckley, A. B. and John Wier. The President, the President of the General Conference, Revs. Dr. McMurray, Dr. Young, R. A. Temple, J. Lathern, Jos. S. Coffin, R. Smith, Jas Taylor, J. A. Rogers, and S. F. Huestis took part in the service. The Secretary described the various stages to be passed by a candidate for the ministry before he can be ordained. The President demanded that if any person knew any impediment or crime in any of the candidates, unfitting any of them for the ministry, he should now state it. The candidates were then called upon to give a statement of their conversion and call to the ministry.

Mr. W. H. Langille said: I am the son of godly parents and have ever been the subject of their earnest prayers and pious counsels. About thirteen years ago, when special effort was being made for the salvation of souls by an honored minister of Christ whom I recognize in this congregation to-night, the word of God found its way into my heart like a barbed

arrow. At first I stiffled conviction, but the greater my endeavor in this direction the more keenly I realized my lost condition, until I yielded myself to be set free. The shackles of my bondage were loosened and my emancipated soul gave expression to her joy in the words:

"'Tis done, the great transaction's done, I am my Lord's and he is mine— He drew me and I followed on."

My experience during the interim has not been entirely satisfactory. But I thank God that from my present position, as I review the past, I can behold the graves of some of my besetting sins. I rejoice in the memories of the past, but I am especially thankful for the present. My song of triumph to-night is in harmony with my first utterance of praise, "I am my Beloved's and my Beloved is mine." With regard to my call to the ministry I may say that I have been dedicated to the Lord for this work by a praying mother ever since my infancy, and before my conversion my aspirations tended in this direction, and since my conversion and after four years' probationary experience I am confirmed in the steps I have taken. And as on Sabbath morning ex-President Lathern would speak to them on their methods—they should be Methodist methods. The discipline must not be laid aside. Stand by the means of grace peculiar to us as a church, and which others are adopting. There is danger of falling into Congregationalism.

He referred to what had been accomplished here in the last hundred years, paid a tribute to the unflinching zeal of Wm. Black, and urged the young men to emulate his faith and earnestness. He urged them to courage. There are many troubles, but also many consolations and abundance of aid in every time of need. The trials are nothing in comparison with the help. The pioneers had trials, and how they overcame them. Trust in their God and go forward. Be worthy successors of those heroic men. You are the connecting link between the fathers and the generations to come. We have a right to expect from you true faith and zeal, that those to come may not think that we, their ancestors, were weak and cowardly men. (See page 5).

BREVITIES.

The Ozar has succeeded in maintaining absolute monarchy. But he is afraid to come out and see how it is getting along.—Burlington Hawkeye.

"I believe," said Rev. Sidney Smith, "my congregation to be the most exemplary observers of the religious ordinances, for the poor keep all the fasts, and the rich keep all the feasts."

Some one has strikingly depicted the lot of women in India: "Unwelcomed at birth, untaught in childhood, enslaved when married, accused as widows, unlamented when they die."

The story is told of a minister who said, when one of his flock wept over the financial deficit in connection with a Christian enterprise: "My dear friend, never mind the tears; that thing can't be run by water!" This is a valuable suggestion to some who give sympathy much more easily than they give money.

On the day of Mlle. Rothschild's marriage in the Synagogue in the Rue de la Victoire, Paris, a man with a wooden leg planted himself at a neighboring corner, with the idea that such position on such an occasion would prove a source of considerable emolument. A few moments later a man with two wooden legs stationed himself on the opposite side of the street. Thereupon, the first comer, after an inspection of his gilded rival, departed in melancholy disappointment.

One day, at the General Conference of the Colored M. E. Church, held in Baltimore, a member came in and walked slowly by the aisle with creaking boots that resounded over the entire building. Bishop Holsey, who was presiding, paused a moment, and looking quaintly at the brother, said: "I would be obliged to the brother if he would put his boots in soak over night, so as not to disturb the business of the Conference." The brother sank fairly out of sight in his quickly-chosen seat.

A man met a little fellow on the road carrying a basket of blackberries, and said to him, "Sammy, where did you get such nice berries?" "Over there, sir, in the briars." "Won't your mother be glad to see you come with a basket full of such nice, ripe fruit?" "Yes sir," said Sammy, "she always seems mighty glad when I hold up the berries, and don't tell anything about the briars in my feet." The man rode on, resolved that henceforth he would hold up the berries only, and say nothing about the briars.—Es.

President Grevy, who comes from a family belonging to the lowest grade of French society, has not the personal bearing of a great ruler. He is short, dapper, undignified, and has little magnetism or enthusiasm in his disposition. The secret of his success lies in his coolness and courage, his habit of working while his rivals are talking, and his clean, honest record. His wife was, some years before he married her, employed by him as a cook and laundress. She has never yet been "recognized by society"—that is, by the "society of ability"—in Paris.

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WAGES, and want men who can  
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Easy employment and good salaries  
to successful agents. References required.  
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**STONE & WELLINGTON,**  
Nurserymen, Montreal.

**J. W. BEAUL,**  
Manager.  
May 19-31

**CARD.**  
The Subscriber is about to engage in the  
practice of Medicine at Halifax. His rooms  
will be at No. 70 Granville St., over the  
office of the Hon. Dr. Parker, where on and  
after the 1st of January he will be pre-  
pared to make appointments.  
J. K. MULLONEY.

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WATCH, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.  
Of which he has a great variety and will  
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REPAIRING AND CLEANING WATCHES  
executed on the premises by experienced  
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AGENCY FOR THE GENUINE WIL-  
LIAMS SINGER & NEW WILLIAMS  
**SEWING MACHINES.**  
Read the Record of September Trophies.

At Toronto Permanent Exhibition, open to  
the world, Sept. 14, 1881, 1st Prize first class  
medal was awarded. The only prize given  
for Family Sewing Machines.  
At Montreal Permanent Exhibition, open to  
the world, a First Class Medal and Two  
Diplomas were awarded. The only prizes  
given for Sewing Machines, Sept. 21, 1881.  
At Kingston, Ont., Agricultural and In-  
dustrial Fair, Sept. 22nd, 1881, a First Prize  
was awarded. The only prize given for Sewing  
Machines.  
At Halifax Dominion Exhibition, Sept.  
28th, 1881, a Diploma for best Sewing Ma-  
chines for manufacturing were awarded. The  
only prizes given for Family and Manu-  
facturing Sewing Machines.

**STRANGE BUT TRUE.**  
THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR DROPSY  
READ THE FOLLOWING  
Messrs. C. GATES & Co.,  
Cotson's Point, Nov. 20, 1881.

Gentlemen—I should have written to you  
before, but neglected to do so. I feel it my  
duty to send you the following information  
from gratitude to you and the benefit of those  
suffering as I was. About five years ago I  
was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism and  
Dropsy; my legs were swollen to an enor-  
mous size; I could not even get from my  
bed without the aid of my wife for several  
days at a time. I tried all kinds of patent  
medicines, and a number of bottles of Dr.  
Thomas' Electric Oil, and also Johnson's  
Liniment, but found myself worse. I applied  
to several doctors, from whom I received  
no benefit. In the following summer I went  
to Halifax, to the Provincial Hospital, and  
lay under the doctors' treatment for eight  
weeks. I had my legs tapped twice and  
bled several times. I suffered day and  
night—everything but death. I then left  
that institution and returned home, having  
received little or no benefit, and expecting  
to get any better. I was then advised by a  
friend to resort to your valuable medicine  
No. 1 Syrup and No. 2, and No. 3 Bitters,  
with a box of Nerve Ointment and Vegeta-  
ble Plaster. The first few bottles I used I  
did not feel much better, but when I had  
used six bottles the swelling was going down  
in my legs, and my whole system began to  
feel better. In all I used but twelve bottles,  
and I am now enjoying the best of health. I  
am thankful to God that he made your me-  
dicine an instrument in His hands of saving  
my life.

Yours very truly,  
W. E. SHAFFER.  
Sworn to before me, at New Dublin, this 27th  
day of December, 1881.  
JOHN GAUL, J. P.

# HENRY W. C. BOAK

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,  
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UMBRELLAS.  
Ladies' Satin Parasols, Sunshades  
And by steamer now due we shall complete  
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New Laces and Lace Goods.  
All the newest and most popular styles.  
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A very large assortment; best value in trade.  
Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes.  
The largest stock we have ever imported, and  
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Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!!  
Some special makes, and the new hook fa-  
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Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties  
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In all the leading colors, &c., &c.

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tions faithfully observed. Jan 14-15

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**STONE & WELLINGTON,**  
have an Agent in this city soliciting OR-  
ders for NURSERY STOCK—don't fail  
to secure their NEW GRAPES POCKING-  
LTON which is the Grape for our Climate.  
Our people will do well to patronize them.  
Address or inquire for J. O. CHRISTIE,  
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SUCCESSOR TO  
**MENEELY & KIMBERLY,**  
BELL FOUNDERS,  
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Manufacture a superior quality of BELL'S  
special attention given to CHURCH  
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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist  
now travelling in this country, says  
that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders  
sold here are worthless trash. He says, "that  
Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely  
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earth will make Hens lay like Sheridan's  
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**NEW PATTERNS EVERY MONTH.**  
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Suits to Order, \$14.00 to \$32.00  
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QUALITY OF GOODS, BE-  
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Manufacturing Clothiers,  
IMPORTERS OF  
**CLOTHS & TAILORS TRIMMINGS**  
11 Jacob St., HALIFAX, N.S.  
Good Black Broadcloth Suit, made  
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Serviceable, all Wool, Tweed Suit,  
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Very Fine, do, do, made to order, 17.75  
A very large assortment of goods from  
which we make our Celebrated Trousers to  
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**SPRING AND SUMMER**  
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And are prepared to show a FINE AS-  
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**GENTS, YOUTHS & BOYS HATS,**  
IN SILK & SOFT FELT, TWEEDS, &c.,  
In the latest styles, all colors and lowest  
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ALSO  
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**NEW'S, YOUTH'S & CHILDREN'S  
STRAW HATS**  
NEWEST SHAPES & VERY CHEAP.  
Trunks, Valises, Shawl Straps,  
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Immediate investment in the latest and  
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Fillon, Floss, Embroidering Silk, Linen  
Floss, Mohair, Worsted and Cotton  
Braids; Stamp Strips, Yokes and Toilet  
Sets; Canvas, Cloth, Velvet and Kid Slip-  
pers; Fancy Work of all kinds, with Ma-  
terials; Work Boxes; Jewel Cases, Glove  
and Handkerchief sets; Cardboard Mot-  
toes; White, Black, colored, and Goad  
and Silver Cardboard; Fancy Baskets;  
Bracket Saw Frames; Sorrento,  
Fleetwood and Dexter Foot  
Saws; Walnut, Holly, Rose-  
wood, etc., for Amateur  
Fret Sawyers.

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ALL KINDS OF  
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SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART  
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**SUPREME AWARDS**  
AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS  
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WE WERE AWARDED ALL THE  
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**DOMINION EXHIBITION  
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FOR PIANOS  
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This with our Exhibits fully estab-  
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Please state whether you wish to  
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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT  
will positively prevent this terrible disease,  
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Information that will save many lives, sent  
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**STRAW HATS**  
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Silk Hats made to Order.

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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,  
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DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, N.J.

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Quality, Reliability, Purity, Precision, Standard, Complete  
Superior Manufacturing Co., Chattanooga, Ga.  
\$72 A WEEK, 615 day at home, weekly worth \$21  
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**\$5 to \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$21  
Address Strawn & Co., Portland, Me.

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PAR-ON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make  
New Rich Blood, and will completely change  
the blood in the entire system in three months.  
Any person who will take 1 pill each night from  
1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health,  
if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere,  
sent by mail for right letter stamps.  
I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,  
Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
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Jan 27-15

25 STEEL PLATE AND PEARL CROMO  
25 CARDS (half each) name on 10c. 14 pks  
1c. \$50 given to best Agent. Full particu-  
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IMPORTERS OF STEAM AND HOUSE-  
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AND THE  
**A SUMMER IN PRAIRIE LAND!**  
NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH THE  
**NORTH-WEST TERRITORY**  
BY REV. A. SUTHERLAND, D.D.  
Beautifully printed on ten-4 paper, and il-  
lustrated with two portraits and five  
other engravings.  
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This is the book for all who are gaily  
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Its information is accurate, and its de-  
scriptions are graphic. It is a live book.  
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IRON,  
STEEL,  
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**GENERAL METAL MERCHANTS,**  
ST. JOHN, N.B.  
Nov 26 15



BOOK STEWARDS DEPARTMENT

A. F. HUESTIS Book Steward

Receipts for 'Wesleyan.'

Table listing receipts for 'Wesleyan' with names and amounts, including Rev. I. M. Mellich, Rev. W. H. Hearts, Rev. John Craig, etc.

BIRTH

On Saturday, June 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Longard, a son.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's parents, Tower Hill, Charlotte Co., N.B., June 21st, by Rev. E. Sackford, Mr. Wesley Berry and Miss Lizzie Brown, daughter of Mr. Charles Brown.

At Fredericton, June 29th, by the Rev. E. Evans, W. Medley Tripp, of Canterbury, and Maria A. Griffiths of Douglas.

On the 10th ult., at Ritey's Cove, by the Rev. B. Cost, Mr. William Young of North West, to Miss Bessie Bachman of Felt South.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th June, by the Rev. William Dobson, Alexander C. McMurtry to Clementina J., eldest daughter of Jared Green, Esq., of the Town of Portland.

On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, John W. Getty, of Bathurst, to Rebecca, daughter of Wm. Hornbrook, Esq., of New Bedford, Gloucester County.

By the Rev. James Buckley, in the Methodist Church, Guysboro, on the 29th June, James J. Anslow, Esq., of Newcastle, N. B., publisher, to Miss Kate A. Sutherland, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Sutherland, Jr., of Halifax.

DIED

At Nicholasville, Aylesford, May 17th, Elizabeth wife of Henry Patterson, aged 41 years.

PREACHER'S PLAN HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH.

Table listing preaching plans for Halifax and Dartmouth with dates and names of preachers.

The 'METEORIST UNION.'

THIS LITTLE PAPER is published weekly at Morrisburg, Ontario, in the interest of the Union of all the Methodists of the Dominion and connections. It is now offered to new subscribers for the NEXT THREE MONTHS FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Free discussion is allowed therein on all matters pertaining to its mission. As full reports as can be secured of all committees on this subject will appear in its pages. Writers of influence and note, contribute regularly to its columns. The Venerable Dr. Carroll has just begun a succession of very interesting articles on the Early History of Methodism in Newfoundland, from the time of Rev. Mr. Coughlan. All Methodists are earnestly invited to subscribe for the 'Union' for the next three months.

Address Rev. JAMES RINES, Morrisburg, Ontario, enclosing 25c, and you will be counted a regular subscriber until October 1st.

NEW YORK 'CHRISTIAN HERALD,' A SIXTEEN PAGE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

Contains always the latest SERMONS OF Dr. TALMAGE and Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, besides the Religious News of the World, and a portrait of eminent men each week. Subscriptions from any part of the Maritime Provinces solicited by D. MACGREGOR, Agent, 18 George Street, Halifax.

N.B.—The London edition of this paper has a circulation of 250,000 per week. The sale of single copies in Halifax was increased from 250 to 1000 copies within the last three weeks. June 26, 1882.

FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & Co., WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE.

- 5 Gross DICK'S PURIFIER, 5 Gross ST. JACOB'S OIL, 5 Gross HOP BITTERS—Genuine, 5 Gross KNOX'S SALT, 5 Gross HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, 5 Gross COCKLE'S PILLS, 5 Gross DENONAL'S CAPSULES, 5 Gross MORISON'S PILLS, 10 Gross PUTNER'S EMULSION, 1 Ton REFINED CAMPHOR, Englab, 5 Tons BLUESTONE, 1 Ton REFINED SALTPETRE, in kegs, 1 Ton REFINED BORAX, 2 Tons EPSOM SALTS, in barrels, 1 Ton COLMAN'S STARCH, 25 & 50 lb. bxs., 1 Ton GLUC-L-ndon, 1 Ton CREAM TARTAR, 2 Tons COPPERAS, in barrels

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE 30 tons of PARIS & LONDON WHITING—in barrels, Ranging from 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. in weight.

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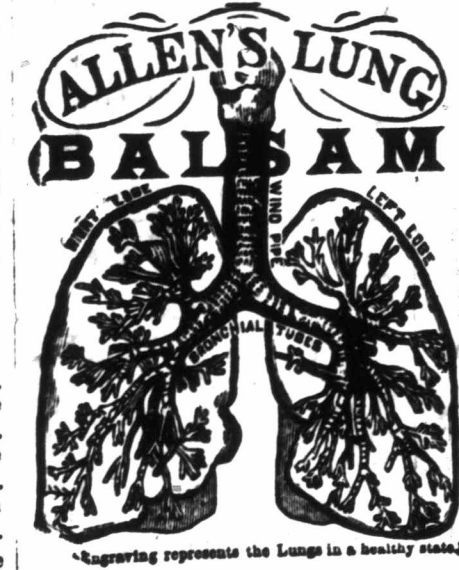
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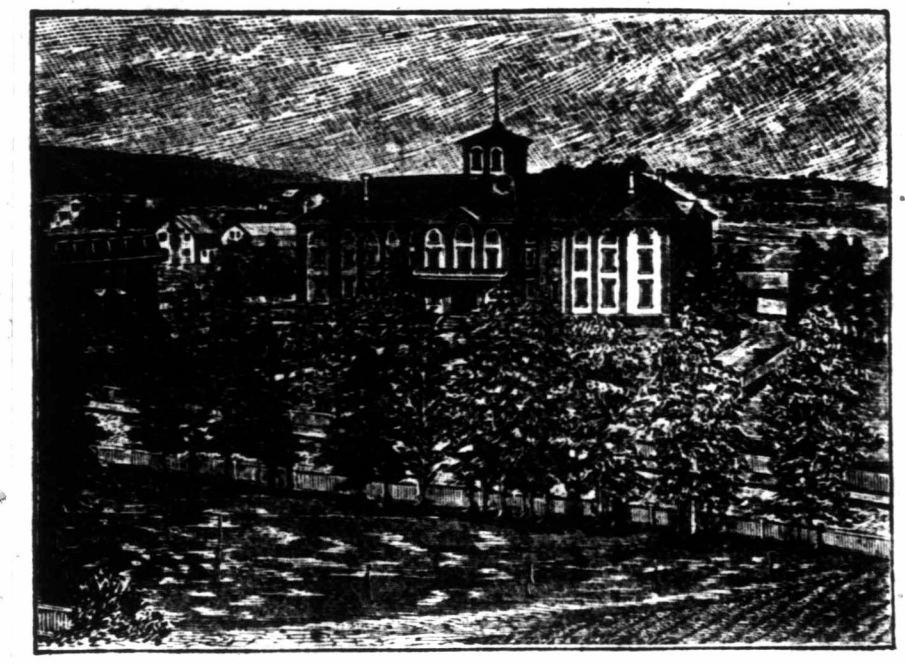
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