

The Wesleyan.

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Pickard Rev H. DD

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"But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father."—Mark 13th ch. 32nd verse.

'Mid the realms of boundless space
Where God holds his dwelling place
Hangs, concealed from other eye,
The dial of eternity!
Not with Time's great Lord the Sun,
Did those wheels begin to run;
When for ever he is dim
They shall circle rest of him.
Somewhere on that dial-plate
God hath fixed an hour of fate,
He alone the time can tell,
When it strikes upon the bell;
Not the Son Himself has power
To declare the fated hour,
And upon man's sleepy sight,
It striketh like a thief at night.
There are signs—but none will mark—
Light—but darkness fits the dark,
Characters which all might spell,
Heralds its approach to tell.
Hark! the trumpet! at its sound
Swarms with life the teeming ground,
Earth opens her sepulchral bed,
And the sea gives up her dead,
Ev'ry spirit flesh hath cumber'd
Breaks the traucos in which it slumber'd,
Suppliant, tyrant, master, slave,
Burst their universal grave;
Sire and son meet side by side,
Matron, maiden, mother, bride,
Those who drew but one short breath,
They whose years defrauded death,
Who shall count that countless clan,
All the families of man?
He is there—the first whom GOD
Summ'd from the lifeless clod,
Who—too soon by sin betray'd,
Shame and sorrow on us laid;
Now he springs again from clay,
Shame and sorrow pass'd away,
Planting his triumphant tread
On the bruised serpent's head.
He is there whose living ear
Heard the gathering trumpet near,
Who with quick and unobscured eye
Watched the path of Deity!
Hath seen the angels who unfurld
The banners of another world,
High above in glittering station
Powers are ranged in domination,
From the fiery circled wheel
Chorus'd hallooing his peal,
Voices, thunders, lightnings, flame,
Jubilee, with loud acclaim,
Till the re-echoing depths of sky,
Kindle with the symphony,
Legion'd seraphs there unfold
Wings of fiery flaming gold,
Saints, array'd in raiment white,
Elders crowned with golden light,
Princedom, virtues oh! the glory!
Of that matchless consistory.
And upon the judgment throne
Who is he that sits alone?
Man—but that his forehead bears
Empire more than mortal shares,
God—but that his temper'd eye
Seems touch'd with our humanity,
Millions, millions round him press
Voiceless, powerless, motionless,
Now he speak! but who shall say
What the doom his lips convey?
For that sentence reach our ear
Father, Saviour, comforter!
Wash us with thy blood of healing,
Stamp us with thy spirit's sealing,
Thou hast given us life—oh give
More than life—the way to live.

"JUVENIS."

The Conference then proceeded to ballot for president. At the first ballot it was evident that the Rev. R. Smith who took so heavy a vote last year was the coming man. At the second ballot he secured, over several strong competitors, just enough votes to place him in the position, Rev. J. Lathern standing next on the list.

The president in welcoming the president elect to the chair, congratulated him upon the honor to which he had attained, and congratulated himself also in being permitted, on laying aside the responsibilities of office, to lay them upon shoulders so broad, and expressed the hope that the incoming year might be a prosperous and happy one.

The President elect addressed the retiring President and the Conference, briefly congratulating the President on his successful administration of affairs during the past year, and thanking the Conference for the mark of honor which they had conferred upon him. He referred to his forty years of ministerial labor and the changes which he had seen during that time, and the advancement which had been made by Methodism in the Lower Provinces and the Dominion. He closed by warning the Conference that he should make large demands upon their patience and forbearance.

But little time was spent in electing the Secretary and Journal Secretary. Revs. J. A. Rogers and O. Jost, A.M., who filled these offices respectively last year, being elected at the first vote by a large majority.

Revs. A. D. Morton, A. M., E. E. England and D. W. Johnson, A. M., were appointed Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Giles, Assistant Journal Secretary, J. B. Borden, Conference Reporter, and J. Cassidy and J. M. Pike, Conference Letter Writers.

After some routine work the Secretary brought to the notice of the Conference and read several communications which he had received.

The first was a report from the Committee of the Supernumerary and Ministers Widows Fund. The principal points in it were a statement of receipts and expenditure, showing the fund to be in a satisfactory state with a surplus to be carried to capital stock. A resolution moved by Bro. Coffin last year in reference to admitting second wives on more favorable conditions, was considered by the Committee as unadvisable. It was recommended by the Committee, however, that the allowance to Supernumeraries be increased twenty per cent. The report was laid on the table and resolved that the discussion of the points involved be made the order of the day for Monday afternoon next. A memorial from the London Conference which was intended for the Conference of last year, and which referred to the action of the General Conference in permitting the return of ministers to circuits after three years absence, was read and laid on the table.

A communication from the Governors of Mt. Allison College in reference to advisability of instituting District scholarships for the furthering of the work of education was read and disposed of in the same manner. The hour of eleven having arrived the usual period was spent in devotional exercises, after which the session closed.

The afternoon session was held with closed doors, the order of the day being the examination of character.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
The Conference missionary meeting was held on Wednesday evening according to announcement, the President in the chair. After the devotional exercises led by Rev. J. McMurray, and a few introductory remarks by the President, the secretary of the Missionary Society, Rev. W. H. Hertz, read a concise and interesting report of the year's operations. The amount of the contributions for the year just closing was given at \$8,900, a decrease of \$1,400 on last year. There was raised for the Relief and Extension Fund in addition about \$8,500, which to some extent perhaps accounts for the deficiency.

Rev. Mr. Taylor being called upon addressed the meeting upon Reminiscences of Missionary labour. His half hour's speech was a very interesting account of some of his early experiences as a preacher on various circuits in the N. S. and N. B., and P. E. I. Conferences.

Rev. Wm. Ryan addressed the meeting upon missions in Bermuda, this subject having been assigned him to presume on account of his having lately returned from labour in that field. He gave a very entertaining description of the islands and of our work there. He spoke in glorious terms of the liberality of our people, especially in reference to the missionary cause. The collection taken up in the St. George's church this year was the largest taken in the Conference of Nova Scotia. He referred also to the difficulties which met the minister of the Gospel arising from the drinking usages of the place and the traffic in liquor. Plymouth Brethrenism also had been a hindrance to the spread of vital godliness and proved a curse to many who had been brought under its influence. He spoke very strongly upon this point, and closed a very interesting speech by expressing his confidence in the glorious old gospel which as a Methodist he had been accustomed to preach.

Rev. Mr. Daniel's spoke upon the principles underlying missionary effort, and dwelt quite fully upon the general facts that the world needs Christ—Christ is seeking the world—and it is the duty of the church to bring knowledge of Christ within reach of the world that thus the world might be won to Christ. The speech was well delivered, well delivered, and well received.

Rev. Mr. Strothard having been called upon, said that as his sentiments had been fully ventilated and the hour late he would not insult the intelligence of the audience by further discussing the subject, but would reserve his speech for another occasion. His address was received with widespread approval.

THURSDAY MORNING.
Conference opened as usual with devotional exercises.

After disposing of some routine business, ex-President Huestis called attention to a communication which he had received from Dr. Douglas regretting his inability to attend the session of the Nova Scotia Conference. Dr. Douglas also called attention to the proposed Ecumenical Council, and suggested a distribution of the twelve delegates assigned to the Methodist Church of Canada as follows: Three to London Conference; three to Toronto Conference; two to Quebec Conference; one to Newfoundland Conference, and three to the N. S., and N. B., & P. E. I. Conference. The matter was laid over for future consideration.

A communication from Rev. J. Read was read by the Secretary, applying for his proportion of travelling expenses disallowed last year. It was decided, however, that the action of the Committee was in accordance with a well understood law of the Conference, and the claim was disallowed.

The Nominating Committee made their report of Conference Committees and Standing Committees for the year, which, with slight modifications, were accepted.

The remainder of the session was occupied in reviewing the list of probationers with the following result: Recommended as having travelled three years and continued on trial.—I. M. Mellish, David Hickey, H. P. Doane, J. L. Dawson, A. B.

As having travelled two years.—W. A. Black, A. B., W. A. Outerbridge, W. H. Langille.

As having travelled one year.—J. E. Donkip, G. W. F. Glendenning, Lamert Stevens, John Wier, F. A. Buckley, A. B.

The case of candidates for ordination is to be taken up after their examination.

THURSDAY EVENING.
The Educational Meeting opened on Thursday evening at 8:30 p. m. Rev. J. McMurray in the chair.

After the devotional exercises, the chairman made a few remarks, referring to the success which has attended our educational efforts, and also to the fact that whilst our Institutions were denominational, they were not sectarian in an evil sense; not intended to proselyte from other denominations, but to educate, under Christian principles, our own youth, and those of other denominations who may wish to avail themselves of these advantages.

The Secretary, Rev. T. Rogers, A. M., read a short but excellent report, in which was expressed regret that this Fund did not receive the support which it deserves. The income for this year is somewhat below last year, unless a generous collection at this meeting shall make up the deficiency.

Rev. A. D. Morton, A. M., spoke of the necessity of our Educational Institutions. He pleaded earnestly that our present College at Sackville, which had become too strait for us, and which was intended to be only temporary, should be replaced by a structure adapted to our wants. He referred to the munificent offer of \$10,000 toward this object by Josiah Wood, Esq., one of the two who first received academic honors within its walls. He contended, also, for the necessity of separating the Theological from the Arts department, and strengthening the former by the addition of another professor. He paid a graceful tribute to Principal Paisley as the right man in the right place. "Principal Paisley will be a success," he said, "we will make him a success." These Institutions had been the nursery of the church, not only because in them our ministry was educated, and a higher culture diffused among our laity, but also because upon them had descended abundantly the converting grace of God.

The whole speech was very able and effective, one of the best to which we have ever listened on our anniversary occasions.

Rev. J. Lathern desired to economize the time, and would simply refer to a few points which he had jotted down, without attempting any formal speech. He spoke of the institutions which we possessed throughout the Dominion as a denomination; of our central and commanding position as a nation; of the influence of institutions of learning as affecting the intellectual and religious life of nations referring especially to Oxford, Princeton, and Middleton, and to the great work accomplished by such men as Charles F. Allison, the founder of our Sackville Institutions. He stated in illustration of this, that according to the report of some one who had examined the records of the Dominion Parliament, Commons and Senate, than of all other educational institutions of the Lower Provinces combined.

Rev. Principal Paisley felt somewhat delicate about attempting to speak, after the glowing recommendation of Bro. Morton. The audience would remember, however, that he and Mr. Morton were old friends before ecclesiastical arrangements had so widely separated their fields of labor. In his excellent address, he dwelt first upon the fact that the history of the world had been a history of intellectual development. He illustrated this by a reference to the characteristics of the different ages. He dwelt also upon the fact that whilst Dugald Stewart says that almost all the great discoveries in science and philosophy have been made by men favourable to natural religion, he would go further and say that they were made by men favorable to revealed religion. The work of a Newton, a Faraday, a Bacon, a Dawson, and others caused the work of such men as Voltaire, and Bolingbroke, and Paine, to dwindle into insignificance. He gave an interesting account of the revival which had extended so generally through the institution during the last year, and closed with an earnest appeal for sympathy and support.

All the speeches were of a high order, the music excellent, the attendance good, and the whole meeting a decided and unusual success.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.
After devotional exercises and some routine work, Principal Paisley addressed the Conference in a few words thanking the Conference for their interest manifested in our Educational Institution. He referred to the fact that this Conference had not appointed a board of visitors to the institution and trusted that this oversight might be remedied.

A resolution of thanks was passed to Principal Paisley for the excellent address delivered last evening, and he as well as the other speakers was requested to furnish the manuscript of his speech for publication in the WESLEYAN.

Rev. S. F. Huestis asked and received permission to return to Halifax to attend the funeral of a member of his church.

The Camp Meeting Committee was appointed as follows:—President of Conference, J. Cassidy, A. W. Nicolson, Joseph Gutz, Theo. Rogers, F. H. W. Pickles, J. M. Pike, J. Strothard, and Wm Ryan. Subsequently in addition to these a number of ministers were named who are expected to attend the camp meeting and assist in the services. The additional ones are—J. McMurray,

R. Wasson, W. H. Hertz, Jas Taylor, I. M. Mellish, P. Prestwood, B. Hills, S. F. Huestis, J. Gee, A. Hockin, W. Ainley, F. A. Buckley, G. O. Huestis, W. G. Lane, J. M. Fisher, Lamert Stevens, C. Lockhart, R. Brecken, J. Lathern, R. A. Temple, P. H. Robinson, J. S. Addy, J. G. Hennigar.

Revs J. McMurray and J. Cassidy were associated with the President to take charge of the camp meeting and all arrangements for its services.

The date of the camp meeting was also changed from the 1st to the 6th of July.

The committee appointed to consider the case of the Rev James Burns of the California Conference who makes application for admission into our Conference made their report. It was to the effect that from the crowded state of our work, the age of Mr. Burns and other considerations it was not advisable to entertain the application. The report was adopted.

The committee on the case of the brother who had been writing in the Presbyterian Witness over the signature of "A Methodist Minister," also reported. It was to the effect that whilst the Conference disapproved of the brother's course, it accepted his apology, and trusted that the experiences of the past would not be without their salutary influence in the future. The report was adopted.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
After the devotional exercises the work of the Conference was proceeded with.

CONTRACTORS.
Lock Gates advertised to JUNE next, is unavoidable dates:

until
day of June next.
will be ready for ex-

5th day June.
order F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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Three months	Six months	One Year
\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00
6.00	8.00	12.00
12.00	16.00	25.00
20.00	26.00	45.00
28.00	37.50	65.00
35.00	45.00	75.00
38.00	50.00	90.00

(From the Halifax Evening Mail, June 19.) THE WESLEYAN.

AND ITS NEW EDITOR—REV. T. WATSON SMITH.

The Methodist Conference, now being held at Truro, has confirmed the appointment of Rev. T. Watson Smith as the editor of the WESLEYAN—the organ of the Methodist Church in the Maritime Provinces. The first number of that paper for the ensuing month of July, will be issued under his direction. The first series of the WESLEYAN made its first appearance in Halifax forty-two years ago (1838), under the editorial management of Rev. Alexander McLeod, D.D., and Rev. Charles Churchill. The contributions to its columns, its selected articles, and its editorials were of marked excellence. Being in large octavo form, it was convenient for binding, and its volumes may yet be found in households where, during its brief existence, it was a welcome visitor. It is remembered by many as a highly interesting journal. Its career was closed in 1880. The new series of

THE WESLEYAN was commenced in 1849, under the efficient editorship of the Rev. Alex. McLeod, D.D., who possessed qualifications for the position rarely excelled. His style was distinguished by clearness, precision, and strength. His thoughts were vigorous and weighty, and sometimes spiced with wit and satire. He was an able controversialist, and could reveal the weak points of an opponent with great effect.

THE PAPER PROSPERED under his management, and wielded much influence as a denominational organ.

Upon the retirement of Dr. McLeod from this position, in 1854, at which time he removed to Baltimore in the United States, the WESLEYAN was placed in the hands of M. H. Richey, Esq., whose editorial management was highly creditable. Mr. Richey was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Churchill, the Conference of Eastern British America was organized in 1855, and Mr. Churchill was then appointed editor and book-steward. He continued in their offices for six years, and his ability as editor received the repeated acknowledgements of the Conference. On the removal of Mr. Churchill to Edgmont in 1862,

REV. JOHN M'CURRAN was appointed editor and Book Steward by the Conference. He held those offices seven years. Mr. M'Curran was followed in 1869, by Dr. Pickard, with Rev. James R. Narraway as corresponding editor. In 1873 the Rev. A. W. Nicolson was called to this position, and was editor and book steward until 1879. Mr. Nicolson was assisted during part of this period by Rev. S. B. Durn, as assistant editor. At the General Conference held in Montreal, in September, 1878, it was decided to separate the offices of editor and book steward. Rev. I. R. Pickard was elected book steward, and

REV. D. D. CURRIE, editor of the WESLEYAN, by the General Conference at that time, for the quadrennium from 1879 to 1883. The Rev. Dr. Currie retires by resignation from his position at the close of his first year, and is succeeded in that office by Rev. S. F. Huestis. Mr. Huestis has been for the last three years pastor of the Brunswick Street Church, in Halifax; and is now ex-President of the Nova Scotia Conference. The Rev. Mr. Currie having received an urgent call to the pastorate of the Centenary Church, in St. John, also retires at the close of the present month from his connection, as editor, with the Wesleyan Conference office.

REV. T. WATSON SMITH, who succeeds Mr. Currie, has been twenty-three years in the ministry. He is a native of Windsor, in this Province. He has had the pastoral charge of important circuits in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He was Superintendent of the circuit in Bermuda during four years. The labors imposed upon him, in that semi-tropical climate, proved to be too much for his physical strength. He returned to this country with impaired physical energies, and for several years since his return from Bermuda has had to sustain a super-numerary relation to his Conference. During the last year he has been Assistant Book Steward. Mr. Smith is the author of a "History of Methodism in Eastern British America," the first volume of which has been before the public for several years. His history displays pains-taking research, a thorough acquaintance with his theme, and the mastery of a fine style of composition. The second volume of his history, we understand, is now nearly ready for the press, and will probably be published during the latter part of the present year. Mr. Smith brings to his position eminent qualifications for the editorial chair, and will be cordially welcomed by his brethren of the fourth estate.

A CHRISTIAN is "the highest style of man." We mean a genuine Christian. But some who call themselves Christians are worse than Turks or infidels. Only think of a swearing Christian, a lying one, a cheating one, a dishonest one. Those who do such things are not among God's people. The name may be there, the nature is not. Nor can a dishonest man be a Christian, any more than a rumseller can be one.

Our holy Christianity is suffering greatly, from inconsistent professors. The world says very hard things against professors of religion, and all they say is not untrue. The judgment of unconverted men is not always correct, or unprejudiced, but they can tell an apple from a thorn, a prayer from an oath, fair dealing from deception. There must be some special cause for such a general outcry against those who are members of the churches. Taking the most favorable view of the matter we are convinced that real Christians, are but a small percentage of the number, who are in communion with the organizations called churches.

There are to be found in every religious denomination a few who have a good report of them that are without. They are men and women of clean hands and pure hearts. Everybody says they are honest, then undoubtedly it is so. For if there was a flaw in their moral character, some sharp-tongued eye would see it, and magnify it too. We often hear the expression, Mr. — is a good man if there be any good men on earth. Mrs. — is a pious woman, no one can say a word against her. Were there not among us a few of this stamp, we should think that religion was losing its power. The question often comes welling up from our hearts, Why are there not more genuine Christians in this Gospel land? One reason is that so many join the churches who know nothing of experimental religion. And the churches hesitate not to receive them, and regard them as children of God, while there is no clear evidence, that they have been born of the Spirit, renewed in the spirit of their minds,—in other words have become new creatures in Christ Jesus. These are very ready to conclude that because they are in the fold, and attend to the ordinances of God's house, that all is well with them. Talk to such about repentance toward God, and faith in the Lord Jesus, of joy in the Holy Ghost, peace of conscience and a good hope of glory, and they stare at you as though you were talking strange things. They are estrangers to the genuine work of grace. Ministers are largely to blame for this state of things. We fear that some of these know as little about renewing and sanctifying grace, as many of their church members. I am aware that to talk thus will be regarded by some as indicative of a bigoted spirit, and unchristian insinuations. But those who are set for the defense of the truth, must speak, whether it please or offend men. We appeal to the word of God, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature." Again, "Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." This spiritual union with Christ will most certainly produce fruit to the glory of God. It will correct the morals and influence the whole life of those who enjoy it.

Much of the theology of the present day is adapted to encourage a superficial religious experience. We hear little about repentance, but the cry is only believe. We have heard some talk as though faith could save them, even while living sin. We say fearlessly that until sin is renounced, there can be no exercise of the faith that saves. Repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus, is the old doctrine. Let us ask for the old paths, and walk therein. Another reason for the looseness of moral in the churches is the want of discipline. How few are ever expelled from the churches in our day! Gross sins are covered up, in some cases for fear of offending some who help to sustain the enterprises of religion. Money often silences the voice of discipline. Perhaps we might learn a useful lesson from that great and good man John Wesley. Many in our day seem to admire him, who are slow to follow his example. 148 years ago he expelled from his society in London, 64 persons for the following reasons:— 1 For cursing and swearing. 2 For habitual Sabbath breaking. 3 For drunkenness. 4 For retailing spirituous liquors. 5 For quarrelling and brawling. 6 For beating his wife. 7 For habitual wilful lying. 8 For habitual, wilful lying. 9 For idleness and laziness. 10 For lightness and carelessness.

If there were as much strictness as that in our day, all the churches would report a sudden decrease. A general revival of religion is needed, to increase the number of true Christians. Not a spasmodic, religious influence, but something that will last more than two or three months. Prejudices against revivals abound, because many who seem to start well, soon turn again to the world. The fact is that they only seem to start, they do not get through the strait gate of conversion. They tarry in the plain. Take conviction and a desire for salvation, for the blessing itself. Hence have no root in them the good seed brings no fruit to perfection. "Help Lord; for the godly man ceaseth." G. O. H. Burlington, 1880.

ing itself. Hence have no root in them the good seed brings no fruit to perfection. "Help Lord; for the godly man ceaseth." G. O. H. Burlington, 1880.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

In the first place, diversity is desirable in the order of worship in a congregation and also among congregations of the same faith and polity. It neither seems wise for a people to have one unvarying stereotyped method, ordered by the pastor or consistory, nor for a denomination to be under the direction of Synod, National Council or General Assembly. We have just finished a seven years' service in the matter of uniform Sunday-school lessons. Some long ago threw off that yoke as grievous. True, there are many obvious advantages in this uniformity, but there are also drawbacks to all Procrustean equality of measurement or motion. A French Minister of Instruction once took out his watch and said to a foreigner who was inspecting schools, "At this moment all the boys in France, of the same class, are studying grammar." So, with some sentimentality, we may say Sunday afternoons, "All over this land there are thousands of schools engaged in studying the same Scripture lesson." But neither in study nor in worship is a stereotyped process desirable, in all respects. Take the local Church. It may be well to begin worship with a prayer of invocation, usually. But the recital of a few words of Scripture may be sometimes more profitable as a preparative to prayer. "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God!" "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, forever!" Some invariably begin with singing "Praise God"; but even this sometimes jars. We do not begin funerals with the long-metre doxology of thanksgiving, yet almost the last time the writer heard this, it was sung by a congregation whose pastor had, a few hours before, passed away from earth. The black pall on the pulpit, and the draped chair and signs of grief did not compare with the jubilant song. But the order of exercises was fixed.

There should be room always for the exercise of common-sense. It is unwise to be shackled by laws as unalterable as those of the Medes and Persians. Custom comes to be the most tyrannous of yokes. A great problem of Christian living is the question, How can we get rid of the monotonizing influence of habit? We form habits. We use favorite phrases in prayer. Familiarity begets indifference to truth. The best "order of worship" gets tame when unvaried year after year. We are entombed in a dead, mechanical routine of worship before we are aware of it, alike in the closet, family and church. As the prophet says, "None stirreth himself up to take hold" on God. Paul urged men "to strive together with him," to "labor fervently" in prayer. Real piety is an effectual antidote, but variety in methods of worship is not to be forgotten.

Besides diversity in the order of public service, we need also to disentangle it from secular manipulations. Members of the Church should appoint the hours and forms of worship, the organist, singers, books of song and other adjuncts of its sanctuary service. If left to the congregation indiscriminately, the most disastrous results may be expected. Household worship is to be more generally reinstated as a preparative to that of God's house. The connection is vital between the home-life and the church-life. The one ought to corroborate and enforce the spirit of the other. Voices that are trained to sing and pray in concert at every morning and evening meal make the sanctuary tuneful with praise and sweetly solemn in prayer. Families, who have no domestic altar, are poorly prepared to join in the united supplications of the house of God.

Theological seminaries need to supply the deficiency now existing in the curriculum of study, and train their students in regard to this part of pulpit work. The seminary, as the sanctuary, monopolizes attention with the sermon. The devotional exercises are regarded—they are even soberly called—"preliminaries" as though the didactic element was, like Moses' serpent, to swallow up everything else. In the selection and in the reading of hymns there is carelessness and slovenliness often shown, as when one preacher said, "Sing the first and last stanzas," not looking to see the mockery it made. The first proposed the question, and the last answered it, thus: "Shall I among them stand? "O Lord, forbid it by Thy grace!" Another, on an exquisite June morning, amid the beauties and bounties of rural life, gave out the hymn: "Lord, what a wretched land is this That yields us no supply!" Dr. Crosby, in his Yale lectures, recently said that not a few in the pulpits have mistaken their calling, and would do better as sextons. Let, then, the way be made narrower, and the initial discipline more practical and thorough, and there would be less ground for this severe criticism on pulpit occupants.

Let the sanctuary be regarded as "God's house of prayer," and not Dr. So-and-So's church; the didactic and devotional parts of the service better balanced, and the whole made more reverential, hearty, and the business of the whole people, and the results will be immediate and most beneficial.—Homiletic Monthly.

EVOLUTION ADMITTED, WHAT THEN?

BY BISHOP HAVEN.

Is there any reason whatever to believe that God at any past period, large or small, had any more or less to do than now with this earth and all that it contains?

Could we have lived "three-score years and ten," included in which should have been that initial instant styled in the first word of Genesis. "In the beginning," should we have then seen any more or clearer evidence of God's presence and action than in any other instant in any other three-score years and ten since? Whoever is disposed to answer both those questions No, and still maintains a reverent faith in God, need have no fear from the doctrine of evolution. It is the men of weak faith who suffer, not the men of strong faith. Men are prone to associate their religion with its drapery. This becomes obsolete and must be changed, and the lookers on fancies that the very body and soul are gone. There are others whose religion—however it became so—so constitutional that no changes whatever of forms can affect it.

No changes of season or place Would make any change in my mind. If any man can make himself believe that this earth could run of itself half an hour, in its present condition, without the producing force and superintending intelligence of God, he is not far from atheism. It is to be feared that the disproof of evolutionism would not save him.

The fact is theories of evolutionism and special creations, of monisms and dualisms, of protoplasmic and wasted or burnt-out planets and suns, and others of the kind, are all superficial, so far as the heart of religion is concerned. They do not touch religion. They belong to another class of conceptions. They do not appeal even to the same faculties of the reason of the soul. The two classes of conceptions have scarcely more to do with each other than magnetism with political economy, or the manufacture of pottery with conjugal love. To the man whose faculty is in proper condition God has not left himself without a witness in any place nor in any hour of his universe. To him whose faculty is dormant or reversed atheism would be as natural and certain in any one moment or spot as in another. He would not see God, though he stood by his throne, any more than the "spiritually" stupid enemies of Christ saw him when he called Lazarus from the tomb. Would an irregularly conducted universe exhibit its author better than one regularly conducted? Must God act intermittingly to be believed in? There are indeed, rings of wood of a tree to denote periodic cessations of growth; but when the dark ring is depositing in one groove in the other hemisphere the light ring is depositing. When evolution prevails in one kosmos, the opposite (shall we call it *deevolution*?) may prevail in another. As Longfellow sings:

"Think every morning as the sun peeps through The dim, least-latticed windows of the grove How jubilant the merry birds renew Their well-remembered madrigals of love; And as you think of this, remember, too, 'Tis always morning somewhere and above The rising continents, from shore to shore Somewhere the birds are singing evermore."

Evolution is merely a mode: not a power. It is just as easy to conceive a universe or any part of it, to create itself in sixteen millions of millenniums. We are told that conscience certainly cannot be the product of evolution. Pray, why not conscience as easily as anything else? If evolution can change a piece of dead matter into a vegetable spore, and that into a plant, and that into a thing that has sensitive antennae and nostrils and ears and eyes, and that into a creature that has a memory and power to generalize, classify and talk, why not add a little conscience? It is a strange plan to stop right there. If evolution ever did anything, it, or something like it, can do everything. Evolution, if it ever made a blade of grass, or a chicken, or a goat, can so far as we see, make angels. If evolution made the Newton capable of solving the problem of gravitation and writing the "Principia," it could probably by one effort more make the Newton capable of worship and writing the book on Scripture prophecy.

No, the proper place to interrogate this theory is at the beginning. What is it, and what does it propose? Simply to generalize observations. To show that from what we have seen and do see probably higher growths and organizations have succeeded lower. Well, what then? Does that touch, or even begin to touch, the realm of either phi-

losophy or faith? What makes the higher succeed the lower? Nothing? Believe it who will or can. Can a cent develop into a dollar? Could it in a millennium any more than in a minute? Must not the human reason claim its right, and is there anything that it asserts with more certainty than the impossibility of creation without a Creator?

Had we all been educated in a theory of gradualism and constancy and improvement, and thoroughly saturated with it, and yet aroused into a profound belief in God, as is certainly conceivable on that theory, and then should the theory of a Deity sometimes awake and sometimes asleep be suggested, it would shock some feeble minds into atheism. What! God asleep? God occasionally absent from a part of his universe? Why not, then, eternally absent?

Let not Christians, then, be alarmed by evolution. It is a mere word. At best, it shows only a mode of existence and action. Its sphere is superficial. It does not touch the heart of things. The delusion of those who worship it is nothing but the same old idolatry that has always led away superficial thinkers. The worship of law or of evolution is but another form of the worship of atomism or chance; but one step higher or lower than the worship of idols of wood and stone.

UNITED STATES.

Col. McClure telegraphs from Chicago to the Philadelphia Times that Gen. Grant expects Garfield to be beaten; a Democrat elected President, and Grant himself called to power in 1884. He concludes: Gen. Grant is repulsed, not defeated, and he no more doubts his election to the Presidency, if he lives, than he doubted his conquest of Richmond when his lines retreated in bloody confusion from Cold Harbor.

Mrs. Garfield is a lady who will honour the White House by her gentle presence. She is a woman of sweet and winning spirit, and of bright and cultivated mind. As Miss Lucretia Burdolph she was an exceedingly pretty and interesting girl, and her marriage with the General was on both sides one of ideal affection. Her intellect has kept pace with that of her husband's; she has studied the books he studied, taken up languages with him, and has so trained herself as to fit her boys for college in the most thorough manner. She is an excellent Latin scholar, and is also proficient in several modern languages. She is a little lady, graceful in carriage, and having a most frank and charming manner.

A few facts supposed to be familiar to all Methodist preachers:—

- 1. In 1808, the body of Methodist preachers surrendered their right to meet en masse in General Conference, and determined henceforth to meet by delegates. 2. When they surrendered this right and voted for delegated General Conferences, they formed a series of regulations ever since known as the Restrictive Rules, or acknowledged as the constitution of the General Conference, and by implication of the whole M. E. Church. 3. The Rules (Discipline, Part II, ¶62-71) cannot be changed except by the concurrent voice of the entire body of the Methodist Episcopal travelling preachers.

President Hayes in the outset of his administration was confronted with grave difficulties, and the disposal which he made of some of them gave great offence to the leading politicians of his own party. He did not suit Senator Conkling, and he no better suited Senator Blaine. For the first two years it was common for Republican state conventions either to snub him by a significant silence or openly condemn him as a quasi-traitor to the party. All this has wonderfully changed, and to-day the general sentiment of the people is that President Hayes has not only been honest in his purpose, but that he has managed the affairs of the country with great wisdom. His Cabinet is an able one and its course has left no just occasion for scandal. His administration will compare favorably with any which the country has ever had, and its moral tone is much superior to that of the ex-President during either of his terms. President Hayes, in dealing with a politically hostile Congress, as well as with the hostility of certain leaders in his own party, has shown himself to be a man of firm backbone. Had he been re-nominated, there could hardly be a doubt that the people would re-elect him. His record as a President is of a very high order.

Rev. Dr. Duryea, of New York, is to fill the Lyman Beecher Lectureship in the Yale Seminary next year. Special lectures are also to be given by Dr. Hall and Taylor, of New York, Phillips Brooks, and Dr. Selah Merrill, of Andover.

Bishop Huntington, of Central New York has been lecturing at the Cambridge, Mass., Episcopal Theological School upon "The Spiritual Life of the Clergyman."

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE MRS. MARY TAYLOR, WIFE OF BENJAMIN TAYLOR, AND DAUGHTER OF D. J. FARWELL, DEAR MARY, FOR A WHILE AND ONLY FOR A WHILE, SINCE YOU AND I SHALL JOIN THEE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GREAT DIVIDE. THOU DOLLY ORPHAN'D LITTLE ONE NO MORE A FATHER'S FOND EMBRACE NO MORE TO KNOW A MOTHER'S LOVE THINE AND THY JOSEPH'S LAST AND COMMITTED THEM TO GOD'S CARE AND FAITH LOOKS UP AND TAKES THE PROMISE OF AN EVER-FAITHFUL ANGEL THAT HE WILL BE THY GUARDIAN AND THAT THEIR NEEDS SHALL ALL BE MET WITHOUT HOPE WE LAID AWAY BUT WITH CONSOLING FAITH THAT AT LAST, AND PASS TRIUMPHANT TO NO MORE SHALL ANXIOUS CARES DISTURB NOR PAIN, NOR SICKNESS, AGONY NOR CHILLING DOUBTS AGAINST THY SOUL AS THY SPIRIT RAISED ITS WING WHAT SCENES CELESTIAL OPENED UP DID NOT SOME WELL-KNOWN, DEAR TO GUIDE THE UPWARD THROUGH THE SOUND A GLAD WELCOME O'er CELESTIAL THRESHOLDS, THEN, BE ALARMED BY EVOLUTION. IT IS A MERE WORD. AT BEST, IT SHOWS ONLY A MODE OF EXISTENCE AND ACTION. ITS SPHERE IS SUPERFICIAL. IT DOES NOT TOUCH THE HEART OF THINGS. THE DELUSION OF THOSE WHO WORSHIP IT IS NOTHING BUT THE SAME OLD IDOLATRY THAT HAS ALWAYS LED AWAY SUPERFICIAL THINKERS. THE WORSHIP OF LAW OR OF EVOLUTION IS BUT ANOTHER FORM OF THE WORSHIP OF ATOMISM OR CHANCE; BUT ONE STEP HIGHER OR LOWER THAN THE WORSHIP OF IDOLS OF WOOD AND STONE.

"Two little brothers," Edwy died in Southampton a few years ago or two, the other, Edwily, died in the East. Edwily died brightly up and said "dy!" and was gone.

OUR LOVED

Side by side they're sweet Little loved ones early Free from care, and pain, Oh, rejoice, they are at

Our dear Emma's little form Never will be heard again And her voice like bird-note Now we listen for in vain Her bright eyes like stars Never more will meet our Oh! her absence makes in Our once cheerful, happy

And the other darling also For a little longer give Like a sunbeam smile back to us Vainly do our parents see Vacant is her snowy bed Dear Albinus! in the grove Low is laid thy weary

From the graveyard, oh Let us turn our thoughts Looking upward, ever up Into realms of dwellers Side by side in heaven's Two sweet angels sing Welcomed by the best of These to dwell forever

Side by side your darling, Haven round you night List your weeping and ye For methinks these words "Angels are a world apart That to join that land in Your beloved ones are

"Side by side in garments Angels twain how blest Kindly Jesus Christ did "Little children come Soon the Lord will call you Side by side we'll be And will greet you at the Of our everlasting home

HOME AND FOREIGN

Potato bugs are not Manan.

Salmon are becoming Miramichi.

Pt. du Chene harbor appearance at present.

Provincialists are home from Colorado, country.

Charlottetown police in the cells all night and several have narrow

J. B. Snowball, Esq., N.B., has just erected four stations—his office, Chatham, his steam denance, and Chatham B.

Lobsters, says a B. cent, are very plentiful the coast, and all the ments are doing a thr

The new Time-Tribunal Railway (summer into effect on Monday

Rev. Frederick Orre take the pastorate Baptist Church, vacat Rev. A. J. Stevens.

"The very word by Muller," dates from such idea, and there was found among me

At the last meet Church Association, port was made, claim was decreasing. At the operations of the ecclesiastical courts of ies and practices whi

The summer arrangement and Annapolis force on Monday, the train leaving Halifax daily. The "Empress" was scheduled to leave St. every Monday, Wed returning every Tu Saturday.

The potato bug numbers about Fred as in Douglas, N. river counties.

The New Brunswick present freight B., too small to meet their business, are erection of another portions.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF MRS. MARY TAYLOR, WIFE OF BENJAMIN TAYLOR, OF PARREBORO, AND DAUGHTER OF D. J. HOLMES, ESQ.

Two little brothers, "Edwin" and "Huddy," died in Southampton a few years ago; Huddy, a year or two, the first. Edwin, when dying, suddenly brightened up and said,—"Ma, I see Huddy!" and was gone.

OUR LOVED ONES. Side by side they're sweetly sleeping, Little loved ones early blest, Free from care, and pain, and sorrow, Oh, rejoice, they are at rest.

Our dear Emma's little footfall Never will be heard again, And her voice like bird-notes singing Now we listen for in vain.

And the other darling sleeper For a little longer given, Like a sunbeam sent to cheer us, Quickly taken back to heaven.

From the graveyard, oh the graveyard! Let us turn our thoughts away; Looking upward, ever upward, Into realms of cloudless day.

Side by side your darling loved ones Hoveen round you night and day; List your weeping and your sighing, For methinks these words they say:

"Side by side in garments spotless Angels train how blest are we! Kindly Jesus Christ did call us—'Little children come to me.'"

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Potato bugs are numerous on Grand Manan.

Salmon are becoming plentiful in the Miramichi.

P. du Chene harbor presents a lively appearance at present.

Provincials are finding their way home from Colorado, disgusted with that country.

Charlottetown policemen keep prisoners in the cells all night with the shutters on, and several have narrowly escaped stifling.

J. B. Snowball, Esq., M.P., of Chatham, N.B., has just erected a telephone with four stations—his office on Water Street, Chatham, his steam saw mill, his residence, and Chatham Railway Station.

Lobsters, says a Bathurst correspondent, are very plentiful both up and down the coast, and all the canning establishments are doing a thriving business.

The new Time-Table for the Intercolonial Railway (summer arrangement), came into effect on Monday last.

Rev. Frederick Crawley is expected to take the pastorate of the Fredericton Baptist Church, vacant by the death of Rev. A. J. Stevens.

"The very word humanity," says Max Muller, "dates from Christianity." No such idea, and therefore no such term, was found among men before Christ came.

At the last meeting of the English Church Association, the fifteenth, a report was made, claiming that ritualism was decreasing. Among the results of the operations of the association had been the securing of courts of fifty-nine ceremonies and practices which had been in vogue.

The summer arrangements of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway came into force on Monday, the 14th inst. Express trains leaving Halifax at 8 a. m., will run daily. The sailing of the steamer "Empress" was changed at the same time—to leave St. John for Annapolis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, returning every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The potato bug has appeared in vast numbers about Fredericton, N. B., as well as in Douglas, Nashwaak, and all the river counties.

The New Brunswick Ry Co., finding their present freight house at Gibson, N. B., too small to meet the requirements of their business, are just commencing the erection of another shed of immense proportions.

A delegation from the Ladies Christian Temperance Union, of Fredericton, assembled in Logan's Hall recently for the purpose of instituting a branch of their society here, but in consequence of the limited attendance the ceremony of inauguration was deferred.

The Moncton "Times" says:—The Peter's Look appears to be meeting with great favor in the United States. The Boston "Globe" and the "United States Trades Journal" have lately given very complimentary notices of the invention. The Massachusetts detective force, some time ago certified to the superiority of the lock over any other invention. Private letters, also, are very complimentary. In fact, the indications, wherever the lock has been introduced, are that the sales will be very large this season, and that the promoters of the enterprise, who have spent a large amount of money and labor in perfecting the locks, and in getting up the different patterns, will be well repaid. It might be mentioned that the company has recently started a branch office in Boston, and has contracted for the manufacture of 50,000 locks.

Gibson, N. B., will be within speaking distance of Marysville, N. B., in a few days. Telephonic wires have been extended between that place and Gibson, and the proper adjustment of the telephone only is needed to render the communication perfect. Alex. Gibson, Esq., is the promoter.

An interesting trial has been in progress for some weeks in the Supreme Court at St. John—Simonds vs. Gilbert. An attempt was made by the plaintiffs to show that a will given by one Simonds to Gilbert should be set aside, because of the incompetency of Simonds to make it will. Simonds had been the victim of excessive drinking. The jury sustained the validity of the will by a verdict of six to one for the defendant.

Capt. McKay, of Bridgetown, N. S., has opened a hotel in Sussex, N. B.

The staff of the St. John "Daily News" has been reorganized somewhat with a view to more concentration of effort and greater efficiency. Mr. Wills, the proprietor, now gives special attention to the business department, at the same time continuing his supervision of the general work of the office. In the editorial department arrangements guarantee an increase of labor and vigor. In the Local and Night departments, over which Mr. McDade continues to preside, new material has been introduced with a view to meet the ever-increasing demands of the public for reliable home news.

A little son of Mr. Frederick Lunn, of Falmouth, N. S., kindled a fire recently near his father's barn to have some fun with June bugs. This fire opened but with the barn, and the result was its total destruction together with its contents, consisting of two cows, a valuable mare, agricultural implements, &c. Loss about \$500; no insurance.

We notice that Miss Jessie Campbell, of Halifax, heads the list of a large graduating class from the Kindergarten Seminary, New York. The Kindergarten system of education for children has obtained the hearty approval of the most advanced educationalists both in Europe and America, and we hear that Miss Campbell intends to open a Kindergarten establishment in Halifax.

At Truro on Friday week, Judge McDonald sentenced the criminals as follows:—Nelson, for issuing counterfeit bills, five years in the penitentiary; Chisholm, for counterfeiting, six years; Glyke, for burglary, three years; Jodrey, for burglary, three years six months; O'Brien for assault, four weeks imprisonment and a fine of \$80. While being taken back to jail after sentence, Nelson made a desperate attempt to escape, but failed.

The silver mines at Cape Maben have been sold to the Cape Breton Oil and Mining Company of Boston, and operations will be at once commenced thereon. Several new wells are also to be sunk by the same company at Lake Ainslie, where they will probably soon "strike oil."

An Thursday week a fire broke out in a barn owned by J. Thompson of Liverpool, and before it could be subdued had consumed three fine dwelling houses and three barns. The following persons were burned out: Jeffrey Thompson, C. E. D. Snow, S. S. Murray, J. B. Middlemas. Furniture partly saved. The loss is estimated at \$8,000; insurance, \$1,200.

A little more than a year ago (May 10th 1879) a large meteor fell in Emmet Co., Iowa. The largest piece, weighing about 470 pounds, has been purchased for the British Museum; another, weighing about 170 pounds, is in the museum of the State University, at Minneapolis; and a third, weighing about 95 pounds, with a number of minor fragments, amounting to some 50 of the pounds more, is in private hands. At the pounds more, is in private hands were herding time of the fall some boys were herding cattle near a small lake, some five or six miles southwesterly from the place where the larger masses fell, and reported that the larger masses fell, and reported that the heads they saw and heard what seemed like a shower of hailstones falling upon the water. Within a few weeks persons have been picking up pieces of the meteor from the size of a pea to that of an egg, all along a track some half a mile wide, and seven or eight miles long. In all more than a thousand of these little pieces are reported, weighing in all from 75 to 100 pounds. What is singular is that most of these small pieces are metallic, with a much smaller proportion of stony matter than the large masses, though a few of them are similar in composition. They are for the most part black, well crusted, and apparently perfectly formed and independent meteorites; not mere fragments of a larger piece, broken up by explosion. As the course of the meteor was from northwest to southeast, this shower of attendant particles must have been "following" the larger mass, a little to one side, much as the shooting-star showers pursue the comets to which they are related.

PURE SPICES BROWN & WEBB, (LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX.

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE of the Spices ground and sold by them. For more than Twenty-Five years our House has made Pure Spices A Specialty.

Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very commonly sold in these Provinces as Ground Spices. We were the FIRST, and for many years the ONLY packers of really Genuine Ground Spices in Halifax, and with little or no advertising Avery, Brown & Co's Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognised in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST.

The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light upon the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported Absolutely Pure Spice.

The only excuse for the adulteration of Spices is that the price is thus reduced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consumer. In reality as the value of Spice depends only on its Strength and Flavor

The Best is always the Cheapest.

Our sale of Pure Spices has increased to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but will always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is known.

Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labeled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

- Ground Allspice, Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Ground Ginger, Ground Pepper, Mixed Spices.

BROWN & WEBB WHOLESALE Drug and Spice Merchants HALIFAX.

MACDONALD & Co HALIFAX, N.S. STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS.

Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS, AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF BRASS and COPPER WORK ALSO Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings. Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF WARREN'S FELT ROOFING, And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

SMITH BROTHERS IMPORTERS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, AMERICAN and CANADIAN DRY GOODS.

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We keep one of the largest STOCKS in Halifax which we replenish by EVERY FORTNIGHTLY'S CAMER. ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. SMITH BRCS. 25 Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD.

A careful observance of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA will accomplish this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifics, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by the highest medical authorities, and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Anemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly marvellous.

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious. C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A H SAXTON, M.D. Baltimore, October 12, 1879.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. December 10th, 1878. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M.D., New Orleans, La.

Messrs SCOTT & BOWNE:—Gentlemen:—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime: and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H F SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literally starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. B W HAMILTON, M.D.

SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, Nov. 14, 79 1 year. NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N. S. July 12

AMERICAN HOUSE: 230 ARGYLE STREET. Opposite Salem Church and North of Colonial Market. HALIFAX, N.S.

BORDEN & ATKINSON, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE—C. B. BROWN'S RICK BUILDING Main Street, Monc N. B. A. BORDEN. M. ATKINSON. 61y.

17 STOP ORGANS Sub-base and Oct. Coupler, bor'd and shigd only \$97.75 New Pianos \$106 to \$1,800. When you buy an instrument be sure to see my Midsummer offer illustrated free, Address DANIEL F. BRATTY Washington, N.J.

What makes the lower? Nothing? No will or can. Can a dollar? Can a dollar? Can a dollar? Could it be any more than in a not the human reason, and is there anything with more certainty than of creation without a been educated in a theory and constancy and ind thoroughly saturated aroused into a profound is certainly conceivable, and then should the ty sometimes awake and ep be suggested, it would blep minds into atheism. leep? God occasionally part of his universe? eternally absent? estians, then, be alarmed it is a mere word. At only a mode of existence sphere is superficial, ch the heart of things, of those who worship it is same old idolatry that away superficial thinkers. of law or of evolution is orm of the worship of chance; but one step than the worship of and stone.

ED STATES. The telegraphs from Philadelphia Times that elects Garfield to be beat elected President, and called to power in 1884. Gen. Grant is repelled, and he no more doubts the Presidency, if he doubted his conquest of on his lines retreated in on from Cold Harbor. is a lady who will hon- House by her gentle pre- and of a woman of sweet and and of bright and culti- As Miss Lucretia, Bu- an exceedingly pretty and, and her marriage with as on both sides one of Her intellect has kept t of her husband's; she books he studied, taken with him, and has so as to fit her boys for col- at thorough manner. She Latin scholar, and in several modern lan- is a little lady, graceful and having a most frank manner.

supposed to be familiar et preachers:— the body of Methodist rendered their right to in General Conference, d henceforth to meet by surrendered this right delegated General Con- formed a series of regu- known as the Re- or acknowledged as the General Conference, tion of the whole M. E. (Discipline, Part II, be changed except by voice of the entire body ist Episcopal travelling

eyes in the outset of his was confronted with s, and the disposal which s of them gave great leading politicians of his e did not suit Senator e no better suited Sena- or the first two years it Republican state con- to snub him by a sig- or openly condemn him or to the party. All this r changed, and to-day iment of the people is Hayes has not only been purpose, but that he has hairs of the country with His Cabinet is an able ree has left no just occa- s. His administration vorably with any which ever had, and its moral uperior to that of the ring either of his term- s, in dealing with a po- Congress, as well as with f certain leaders in his s shown himself to be a skbone. Had he been ree can hardly be a doubt would re-elect him. His sident is of a very high

ries, of New York, is to Beecher Lectureship in ary next year. Spe- also to be given by Dr. or, of New York, Philip r. Selah Merrill, of An- ington, of Central New lecturing at the Cam- Episcopal Theological The Spiritual Life of the

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

Having been elected by the General Conference, at its session in Montreal, in 1878, to the office of Editor of THE WESLEYAN, for four years, from 1879 to 1883, we, accordingly, entered, at the proper time, upon the discharge of the duties of the office. We did not do so without recognizing that we were in "a strait betwixt two." Many voices came to us, expressing regret at our leaving the pastoral work, even for so important a position as editor of our connexional organ. We never sought the editorship. We came to it in obedience to the command of the highest authority in the church.

Within a brief period of our assumption of the duties of our new position, a call came from one of the most important circuits of the connexion, asking us to accept the superintendency of the circuit. Soon thereafter, another similar call came from another Province. And, again, soon afterward, a third request, of a like nature, came to us from still another Conference, and another Province. Each of those three circuits is deservedly regarded as among the most important in the whole connexion.

Those voices demanded a comprehensive consideration of our work, and of our duty. Deliberate reflection led to the conviction that, under existing circumstances, we, probably, could be of greater service to the church in the regular work of the ministry, than in the editorial office. Those voices seemed to us like the voice of God calling us to the regular pastoral work again. We, therefore, tendered our resignation, as Editor of THE WESLEYAN to the Book Committee, at its annual meeting in May last, and were allowed by the Committee to be released from the responsibilities with which we had been invested by the General Conference. We, accordingly, return to the much-loved work of the regular ministry; not because we love journalistic work less, but because we love pulpit work and the pastoral office more.

Only one short year ago we entered into this profession, as an apprentice to a trade which we had yet to learn. For a merchant, for a physician, for a barrister, for a politician, for a statesman, for a student, for a Christian minister, or for one in any other department of earnest endeavor, one swiftly passing year is too brief a period in which to make a permanent impression. So it must ever be in the important profession of journalism.

We change our sphere of ministerial work, with the conviction that we are swiftly moving onward and upward in the path of duty. In deciding to leave the editorial chair, we were largely influenced by the consideration that the services of one of our most excellent ministers was available for the position. The Rev. T. Watson Smith, who succeeds us in this office, possesses qualifications which render him peculiarly adapted to his new relation to our church work. He has had large experience as a writer, and wields a ready, versatile, and graceful pen. Though unable, on account of the state of his health, to do the work of the pastorate, he will be none the less adapted, on that account, to do the work of the editorial chair. While we are confident that the entrance of the incoming editor into his new position, will be for him a step onward and upward, we also cherish the hope that onward and upward, in strength and in usefulness, will be the career of THE WESLEYAN.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

The London Conference of 1880 closed on the 9th inst. The Report of the Relief and Extension Fund for the whole church as laid before this Conference shows the amount subscribed by 587 circuits \$83,503 and by 949 ministers \$28,300, making a total \$111,803. The average contributions of the ministers was \$29.81. Cash received for the whole work \$70,380. The ordinary Missionary income for the London Conference shows a deficiency of about \$900.

One minister of the Conference received a year's notice of location by a vote of the Conference.

A resolution expressive of the kindly regard of the Conference toward Dr. Rice, who is about to leave for Winnipeg, Manitoba, was passed unanimously. Dr. Rice, in reply, said he had been preaching for forty-three years. Dr. Sanderson, Dr. Jeffers, and Dr. Pickard of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference entered the work in the same year, and there are in the effective work but two older men than himself.

The next session of the London Conference will be held, by invitation, in the Wellington Street Church, Brantford. Rev. Leonard Gaetz is appointed another year to Wesley Church, Hamilton.

THE TORONTO CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the Toronto Conference was held in the Bridge Street Church, Belleville, commencing June 9th. Rev. John Shaw President of the last Conference opened the Session. On the first ballot for President, Dr. Dewar received 5 votes, Dr. Jeffers 6, Dr. Potts 31, J. G. Laird 46, and N. R. Willoughby 83. Total ballots cast 179; necessary to a choice 90. On the second ballot the vote stood, Dr. Potts 14, Mr. Laird 61, and Mr. Willoughby, elected, 91. President Willoughby then addressed the Conference.

On the second ballot for Secretary Rev. S. J. Hunter was elected.

The following resolution was moved by the Rev. E. R. Young, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hunter:

"That whereas the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 declares, section 57, as follows: 'In case more than one-half of all the votes polled are for the petition, the same shall be held to have been adopted, and the Returning Officer shall make his return to the Governor-General in Council accordingly.'"

And whereas the following amendment to the above section received a majority of the votes in the recent session of the House of Commons, viz: That section 57 of said Canada Temperance Act is hereby repealed and the following clause substituted therefor: 'If a majority of the voters whose names are entered on the voters list used at said polling vote for the adopting of the Bill, the same shall be held to have been adopted, but not otherwise, and the Returning Officer shall so make a return to the Governor-General: And whereas we believe the effect of such an amendment would be practically to frustrate the benevolent designs of the said Act as originally passed:

Therefore resolved, that we, the Toronto Conference, in session in the city of Belleville, do hereby strongly disapprove of the aforesaid amendment. (2) That we hereby convey our hearty thanks to those members of the House of Commons who spoke and voted against such amendment. (3) That we cordially approve of the action of the Senate in restoring the original section. (Carried unanimously, with applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Hunter gave notice of motion anent the action of the Board of Victoria College in disregarding the decision of the General Conference that Dr. Burwash should be appointed to that Board in case any vacancy occurred, and appointing another person to that position instead of the late Dr. Greene.

The following resolutions were read from the Senate of Victoria University:

1. The Senate desires to convey to the several Conferences and to the Districts within their bounds their sincere thanks for the establishment of the District scholarships.

2. The Senate would respectfully suggest that each scholarship hereafter be of \$25 and that this be the uniform value throughout all the Districts.

3. That any District desiring to contribute more do so by establishing a second, or third, or fourth scholarship of the same value, and that the names of the Districts be announced in connection with the scholarship when awarded by the Senate.

The subjoined recommendations from the Stationing Committee were adopted after very careful consideration:

That the Prairie Grove Mission, in the Winnipeg District, be divided in a two missions, to be called the Plympton and Caledonia Mission.

Also, the formation of a new mission in the Portage la Prairie District, to be called the Big Plain Mission.

Also, the formation of a new mission, to be taken in part from the Lakeland Circuit, on the Peterboro' District, to be called the Holt's Bridge and Chandos Mission.

Also the formation of a new mission on the Collingwood District, to be called the Kirkville Mission.

Also to divide the Gore Bay and Shegawanda Mission in the Algoma District.

Also, to constitute St. Joseph Island, in the Algoma District, a new mission.

Also, to form the Thessalon Mission, in the settlement east of Bruce Mines.

A notice of motion was given concerning the General Conference Special Committee, and its recent decision concerning the Transfer Committee, and the rights and privileges of Annual Conferences.

THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the Montreal Conference opened at Stanstead, June 16, by Rev. G. McRitchie the retiring President.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of President, the second ballot securing the election of the Rev. W. Hansford with seventy-seven votes, the Rev. Mr. Bland receiving the second highest number, namely thirty five. A ballot was then taken for the election of Secretary, which on the second cast, resulted in the re-election of the Rev. T. G. Williams. Upon the nomination of the Secretary the following appointments were made:—Assistant Secretaries, the Rev. M. L. Pearson and the Rev. J. Kines; Journal Secretary, the Rev. W. Philp. The former practice was that the Standing Committees themselves were nominated by the chair. In the Western Conferences the Nominating Committee is appointed by ballot. In this Conference it is deemed satisfactory that the Nominating Committee be named by the President. Accordingly, upon the nomination of the chair, the following were appointed: Rev. Messrs. McRitchie, Dr. Elliott, Bland, Stafford and Gilbrath. Some discussion arose as to the responsibility to the Conference of clerical reporters for the secular press. It was felt that this was a matter of private arrangement, and it was allowed to drop.

At the hour of noon the Conference prayer meeting was held for one hour under the direction of the President.

At three p.m. the afternoon session was conducted with closed doors during the annual examination relating to the moral and doctrinal integrity of the ministers. This examination is peculiar to Methodism, and requires satisfactory answers to specific questions presented relating to the ministers who are called name by name. The enquiries were satisfactorily answered in the case of the entire number of the one hundred and eighty-five ministers and forty-five probationers. On the resumption of the usual business the Rev. G. Cornish and the Rev. J. Gray, of the London Conference, were introduced.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondent "A Regular Hearer," will please excuse us for not publishing his communication, concerning the references of the correspondent of the Presbyterian Witness to the laity of our church. The Conference at Truro has accepted an apology from the writer of the Witness letters, and therefore it is advisable that all public reference thereto should now cease. There is no doubt but that the Conference has intelligently protected the fair fame of our laity. Although the offence involved the three Maritime Conferences, and the laity of each of them, yet, we assume that the apology of the Witness correspondent was as comprehensive as his offence had been. In declining to publish the letter of our lay brother, we only deal with him, as we have done with our ministerial brethren, who have written to our office on this subject, except in the one instance of the letter of the Rev. A. W. Nicolson, which we published some weeks ago, and which was one of the mildest of the series.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies, held at the College building, Sackville, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., was moved by the Rev. Dr. Pope, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, and

Resolved,—"That the members of the Board of Governors of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies, at their annual meeting, are solemnly affected by the consideration of the sad loss which they have been called by the order of Divine Providence to sustain by the recent death of the Rev. Joseph Hart, who, for several years as their secretary, has discharged the duty of such relation with eminent fidelity and efficiency. The Board desires to place on record its sense of the many excellencies of our departed brother, and conscientiously of his zeal for the promotion of the higher education on Christian principles; and while it bows submissively to this visitation of an infinitely wise Providence, it would also tender its condolence to the widow of our deceased brother, and beg to assure her of our prayer that the God of all Grace may afford her consolation and support in this time of trial and bereavement." And

Further Resolved,—"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary to Mrs. Hart."

Among the interesting contents of THE PREACHER AND HOMILETIC MONTHLY for June are the following:—Sermons: "The Beatitudes," by Joseph Parker, D. D.; "Christians and the Opera," by J. O. Peck, D. D.; "Sorrow for sin," by William Morley Punnett, D.D.; "An Untroubled Heart," by Prof. R. C. Hiccheock, D.D.; "A Winter with Moody and Sankey in St. Louis," by C. L. Goodell, D.D.; "The Faith of Abraham," by John Hall, D.D.; "Christ and Simeon," by Rev. John Thompson; "Becoming as a Little Child," by Rev. Noel R. Hamer; "Gladness of God's House," by J. G. Butler, D.D.; "The Conversion of Paul," by Rev. Frank Russell; "The Christian's Delight," by Rev. T. L. Lewis; "The Vital Question," by Rev. Thomas J. Rowan; "Communion Services," by Rev. S. B. McLeod; "The Last Supper," by Rev. T. B. McLeod. We have also papers on "L'Etat in Important Texts," N. 3, by Howard Crosby, D.D.; "Suggestive Scripture for the Vital Sermons," by J. O. Peck, D.D.; "Brotherly talks with Young Ministers," by T. L. Cuyler, D.D. Then there is much matter on Synodical Convention, Prayer-meeting Services, etc., etc. This will prove a valuable number to all students of Scripture. Subscription, \$2.50 per year, 25 cents single number. I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 D'g Street, New York.

The New York Tribune recently referred to a certain professional man who made the tour of Europe, being absent three months, and travelling 13,000 miles, and whose entire expenses were within four hundred dollars. He went as far north as the Arctic ice, and as far south as N. Cape and Pampun, being the weeks to Iceland, Wales, Scotland, and England; five more to Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. The story of the extended tour is a full and interesting one, and is published in the New York Tribune, and is a valuable work, published by I. K. Funk & Co., New York, will give tourists expectedly helpful hints on many practical points.

THE SALON OF MADAME NECKER—Standard Series. I. K. Funk & Co., New York. Price, 15 cents.

Taken from documents among the Archives of Coppet. Collected and edited by her great grandson, Othenin d'Haussonville. Parts I and II. Translated from the French, for the Standard Series publications, by Mary Stuart Smith. This remarkable book has created much interest in France, where it has been just issued. This translation is the first published in America. Madame Necker, one of the most famous women of her age, perhaps of any age, was the mother of the celebrated Madame de Stael. Her husband was for years the Controller General of Finance, taking a prominent part in the tumultuous events which ushered in the Reign of Terror. Madame Necker's house was the resort of the most distinguished writers of the time. This volume is rich with the conversations and correspondence of these great men, never before published. As is well known, Gibbon, the historian, was engaged to be married to Suzanne Curchod (the maiden name of Madame Necker), and this engagement was broken. Correspondence is here published, which it is thought, will reverse the verdict of history on this point. The book has the interest of a thrilling novel, yet every word is history.

London Quarterly Review for April has recently appeared from the press of the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y. Being the organ of the Conservative party its publication was delayed till the result of the recent elections in England was ascertained, that the political article which usually concludes each number might be framed in accordance with the event.

The leading article on "David Hume," gives a brief sketch of that philosopher's life and character, and enters with a minuteness into his theory of morals and philosophy of religion. "The Book of Common Prayer" has for its subject the Convocation Prayer-Book, which exhibits the alterations proposed in conformity with the recommendations of the Conventions of Canterbury and York; and the article invites attention to some of the chief characteristics of the present Book of Common Prayer, and some of the conditions under which it has come to be that which it is.

In common with all the other Reviews, there is a long article on the subject of the Memoirs of Madame de Remusat, with copious extracts from her native illustrations of the inner history of the Consulate and Empire, and of the new light thrown upon all the members of the Bonaparte family.

An interesting article entitled "The Slavonic Menace to Europe," takes for its text a work recently written by a Russian lady of distinction, entitled "Russia and England, 1876 to 1880," the purpose of which work is to justify Russia and its government, and to show how the conduct of England is looked at in Russia. Much space is devoted to a consideration of the doctrine of Nationality as applied to the Slavs which menaces the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1880, has been republished by the "Leonard Scott Publishing Co.," 41 Barclay Street, New York. The principal contents are: Dr. Wortle's School. Part II. The Reconstruction of Sheepfolda. The University of the Prairies, Sicoida. Fishing and Fishing Literature.

The ex-Emir Yakub Khan: from the note-book of a Staff Officer.

Bash-life in Queensland. Part VII. Of the serials there is but little to be said. They keep up about an even amount of interest from month to month. Bash-life is more social than usual. Bash-life "The Reconstruction of Sheepfolda" contains some curious suggestions for the redistribution of dioceses which shall be better adapted to the wants of the time. The author disclaims "any levity of motive" in writing the article.

The next article gives an account of the State University of Manitoba, established in 1877 by the incorporation of three colleges already existing there.

Then comes a history of the rise and progress of suicide, with many statistics.

"Fishing" is the pleasantest article in this number, taking one right to the haunts of salmon and trout and referring to the writings of Christopher North, Scripps, Coleridge, and Henderson. The Staff Officer tells of the ex-Emir's connection with the outrage on the British Embassy; why he abdicated, etc. There are also two political essays, one relating to the present ministry, the other to the future.

The periodicals reprinted by "The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.," (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: "The London Quarterly," "Edinburgh," "Westminster," and "British Quarterly Reviews," and "Blackwood's Magazine." Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Harper's Magazine for July, apart from its splendid pictorial attractions, is an exceedingly popular Number. One of its strongest features is the beginning of a new serial novel, by Henry James, Jr., entitled "Washington Square." This story is entirely American; and while it has all those characteristic charms by which this author has won his way to the popular heart, it shows signs of greater strength than any of his previous novels. The Number opens with a brief but excellent article on the life of William M. Hunt, by Miss Maria E. Olney, with a masterly portrait of the artist, and reproductions of three of his characteristic paintings.

It is seldom that descriptive articles have the depth and meaning which make Rebecca Harding Davis's "By-Paths in the Mountains"—the second paper in this Number—so interesting. This is the first of three papers to be given under this title, describing the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, with reference particularly to the varied attractions which the latter offers to summer holiday travelers. It is beautifully illustrated with seventeen drawings by Charles Grabbin and Miss Jessie Curtis.

Mr. A. A. Hayes, Jr., contributes a graphic description of the old Santa Fe Trail—full of romantic adventures, and some very striking illustrations by Rogers. Thomas Knox's paper on "Summer Clubs on Great South Bay," is very timely and entertaining, and is ably illustrated by A. B. Frost.

The most popular article in the Number, probably, is Mrs. Oliphant's interesting biographical sketch of Queen Victoria. Five portraits of the Queen, at different periods, are given; also, portraits of the Queen's and of Prince Albert's father and mother, of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal as little children, with other interesting illustrations.

Another paper of much historical interest is "Princes and Potentates of 1840," with eight portraits.

The Number contains two illustrated poems—"Prince Yusuf and the Alcyon," by C. F. Cranch, with a drawing by Frederick; and "Blue Flag," by Miss Ellen M. Hatchinson, with a beautiful design by W. H. Gibson.

Richard T. Ely contributes a suggestive and valuable paper on "American Colleges and German Universities;" and Dr. John W. Draper's paper, entitled "Franklin's Place in the Science of the Last Century," contains a volume of curious and important information relating not only to Franklin, but also to all the most important scientists of the eighteenth century.

The conclusion of "Mary Anerley" is promised in the August Number; "White Wings" is continued, and Mrs. E. W. Latimer contributes a bright, short story, entitled, "Close Quarters."

Among the many interesting contents of the Editor's Drawer is a very humorous illustration by Abbey, entitled "Little Robert Reed."

The Chancellor of the German Empire is unquestionably the most astute politician of our time. But he differs in one important particular from the current type of the European diplomatist. The Metternichs, Gortschakoffs, Bismarcks, of *id omne genus*, with all their imitators big and little, look on diplomacy as a sort of legerdemain, or, perhaps we should better say, as a game of cards, where the player must under no circumstances "show his hand." The diplomat must use language to conceal his thoughts, and he must never commit himself to anything. But Prince Bismarck has repeatedly proclaimed his purposes in advance with the greatest candor. As for his fellow diplomatists of other governments, they have never yet grown accustomed to the great Chancellor's frankness, and still persist in reading only between the lines of his manifestations. The reader who is curious to obtain an inside view of Prince Bismarck's character as the genius of Statecraft, will find much to interest him in a paper contributed to the North American Review for July, by the great Chancellor's Boswell, Moritz Busch, entitled "Bismarck as a Friend of America and as a Statesman." Other articles in the same number of the Review are: "Canada and the United States," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "The Exodus of Israel," by President S. O. Bardwell; a defense of the Pentateuchal account in the light of modern research; "The English House of Lords," by J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.P.; "The Ethics of Sex," by Miss M. A. Hardaver; a calm, philosophical study of the woman question; "The Panama Canal," by Count de Lesseps; and "Prodigies in Fiction," by A. K. Fiske.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending June 12th and 19th respectively, contain the following articles: Animal Intelligence, and The Letters of Charles Dickens, Westminster; Memoirs of Madame de Remusat, Quarterly; "Oymbelme," a Hinobu Phyllozoa, Macmillan; What Shakespeare Learnt at School, Fraser; Ascent of Roraima, Temple Bar; A Persian Garden Party, Titaley's Magazine; Music in St. Paul's Cathedral, Leisure Hour; Social and Literary Dandyism, Saturday Review; The Pinch of Wealth, and Matthew Arnold on Poetry and Religion, Spectator; Professional Fools, Globe; Anchor Ice, Nature; and in the way of Fiction, "A Young Lady's Letter," and instalments of "Adam and Eve," and "He that Will Not When He May," with the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,800 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, including the extra numbers of the latter, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MIRAMICHI ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING.

This youngest District of the Conference, assembled at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, at Chatham, with Rev. S. T. Teed in the chair. After waiting while all the brethren were present. Rev. George Steel was elected Secretary, and as chose for his assistant Rev. S. E. Colwill. Satisfactory answers were given to all the questions bearing on ministerial character. Rev. Henry Penna after undergoing a thorough examination was recommended to Conference for ordination. Mr. Clement Williams, brother of the Rev. Theo. Williams, who has been labouring for some months on the Richibucto circuit, under the direction of the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, was recommended to the Conference to be received on probation.

During the discussion of general business, Mr. A. C. Atkinson from Newcastle, was the only layman present. A gratifying increase of \$200, were reported on circuit receipts. Missionary income was slightly in advance of last year. But as there is great decrease in expenses, the net increase will be considerable. Other Connexional Funds about the same as last year. Membership stationary. 195 baptisms had been administered, and 23 marriages solemnized. 7 Sabbath schools with 306 scholars and 415 volumes in libraries were reported. Church property was re-

ported to be worth \$22,500. Commended to unite E. Tabusinto into one mission, by one missionary, churches had been secured on the Richibucto circuit, the Campbellton circuit, and the mission. At Paris and commodious parsonage built.

The following elections: Rev. Isaac N. Parker, Nominating Committee; Rev. the Sabbath School Co. Snowball, Esq., M. F. Committee, and James J. Editor of the Advocate, Fund Committee. Every passed under a careful close of the session several spoke of the harm feeling that had existed preaching services were sitting of the District. evening, the Rev. Wm. T. from "The wages of sin gift of God is eternal life morning Mr. C. Williams. We preach Christ cruci

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The session of this District on Tuesday three o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. R. of the brethren answered on being called, some were to pressure of Connexion and Dr. Kennedy disapproved. The Rev. O. W. elected Secretary with B. B., as his assistant.

The return of members was unquestionably the most successful of our time. But he differs in one important particular from the current type of the European diplomatist. The Metternichs, Gortschakoffs, Bismarcks, of *id omne genus*, with all their imitators big and little, look on diplomacy as a sort of legerdemain, or, perhaps we should better say, as a game of cards, where the player must under no circumstances "show his hand."

On Wednesday morning we had a fair representation who took an active interest in the session. The District for the Relief and Extension Minister's Subscription about \$1098, that of the \$500. It was recomme- ence that the Bible Verse, to be known in the Bas Verle and Bayard. tively. Two new churches others had been repaired, furnished. Rev. J. S. A. on the second ballot as the Stationing Committee, to the Sabbath School, Messrs. Paveott, Sackville, Hopewell, were elected by the Missionary Committee.

Religious services were held of the meeting, evening, Rev. J. S. A. on Wednesday morning, the ordination, Rev. T. Stebbins the services, and on which the Secretary of District, which the sacrament of the were well attended.

After the usual votes a meeting was held with an chairman and the benedict Chapman. Point de Butte, June 19th

POSTAL CALL.

AVONDALE.

MR. EDITOR.—The Wesleyan week contains a reference to several persons on this circuit. Rev. Dr. Tupper is mentioned as present and preaching. correct. Dr. Tupper preaches Avondale in the morning, a ing and useful sermon, the place at Belmont in the which occasion Dr. Tupper sent.

Newcastle, N. B., June Received four persons into bership last Sabbath eve wards administered the Lord a large number of communions.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

Continued.

sessionary report. It was found was a deficiency of about \$3 pared with last year; all showing a decrease except t and Cape Breton District ference then passed to the day, the examinations of yo ordination.

Four young men presented themselves who had travelled the and been recommended by Meetings.—G. O. Robinson, inson, J. C. Ogden, and J. The examination was conducted J. McMurray, and was satisfactory. It was voted to receive the following candidates on Monday evening, Dr. deliver the ordination charge.

The afternoon session was closed doors. In the evening a meeting for the promotion We were not able to attend.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20th.

The Conference session was in the Methodist church, an announcement, by the Rev. S. F. Rice.

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Hayes, Jr., contributes a portion of the old Santo Domingo adventures, with fine illustrations by Rogers...

After singing the 327th hymn the President led in prayer. The text was John 12: 26. "If any man serve me let him follow me."

MONDAY MORNING. Session opened as usual. After the reading of the minutes, the Temperance Committee presented its report.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock we had a fair representation of laymen, who took an active interest in the discussions...

Religious services were held during the holding of the meeting. On Tuesday evening, Rev. J. S. Aley preached on Wednesday morning the candidate for ordination, Rev. T. Stebbins connected the service...

After the usual votes of thanks, the meeting was closed with an address by the chairman and the benediction by Rev. D. Chapman.

POSTAL CARDS.

MR. EDITOR.—The WESLEYAN of last week contains a reference to the baptism of several persons on this circuit, in which Rev. Dr. Tupper is mentioned as being present and preaching.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., June 19, 1880. Received four persons into church membership last Sabbath evening.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

Continued. The session of this District began at Dorchester on Tuesday the 15th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the chairmanship of Rev. E. Duncan.

It is thought to complete it with the forthcoming volume, although originally three was intended. Rev. T. Watson Smith, editor elect, spoke a few words concerning his appointment.

Considerable conversation ensued, and a great amount of good advice was tendered the incoming editor, for which he was doubtless duly thankful.

The Educational Report was presented by Rev. T. Rogers, Secretary. The report was adopted.

Dr. Pickard the Book Steward entering the Conference Room was called to the platform, and the Conference proceeded with the order of the day the consideration of Book Room affairs.

Dr. Pickard addressed the Conference in a few words deeming it unnecessary to add anything to the very full report which had been given.

AVONDALE.

MR. EDITOR.—The WESLEYAN of last week contains a reference to the baptism of several persons on this circuit, in which Rev. Dr. Tupper is mentioned as being present and preaching.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., June 19, 1880. Received four persons into church membership last Sabbath evening.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

Continued. The session was occupied with a consideration of the question concerning the Superannuated Fund, which had been assigned as the order of the day.

The schedules of receipts were read and passed. The receipts for missions was \$3,866.58, decrease \$1,157.18. Contingent Fund \$361.84, decrease \$31.22.

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STATION SHEET.

- RICHARD SMITH, President. JAMES A. ROGERS, Secretary. I—HALIFAX DISTRICT. 1—Halifax North—(Brunswick St.) Ralph Brecken, A.M.

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GLADSTONE AT TWENTY-NINE.

In an old Parliamentary Sketch Book of 1838, we have the following portrait of the rising statesman, in the House of Commons:

"Mr. Gladstone's appearance and manner are much in his favor. He is a fine-looking man. He is about the usual height and of good figure. His countenance is mild and pleasant, and has a highly intellectual expression. His eyes are clear and quick; his eyebrows are dark and rather prominent. There is not a dandy in the House but envies what Truett would call a 'fine head of jet black hair.' It is always carefully parted from the crown downwards to his brow, where it is tastefully shaded; his features are small and regular, and his complexion must be a very unworthy witness if he does not possess an abundant stock of health. Mr. Gladstone's gesture is varied but not violent. When he rises he generally puts both his hands behind his back; and having suffered them there to embrace each other for a short time, he unclasps them and allows them to drop on either side. They are not permitted to remain long in the locality before you see them closed together and hanging down before him. Their reunion is not suffered to last for any length of time. Again a separation takes place, and now the right hand is seen moving up and down before him. Having thus exercised it a little, he thrusts it into the pocket of his coat, and then orders the left hand to follow its example. Having granted them a momentary repose there, they are again put in motion; and in a few seconds they are to be seen resting vis-a-vis on his breast. He moves his face and body from one direction to another, not forgetting to show a liberal share of attention on his own party. He is always listened to with much attention by the House, and appears to be highly respected by men of all parties. He is a man of good business habits; of this he furnished abundant proof when Under-Secretary for the Colonies, during the short-lived administration of Sir Robert Peel."

GLADSTONE AT SEVENTY.

Henry W. Lucy, in his sketch of the Premier, in Harper's "Half-Hour Series," after quoting the above portrait, gives the following view of him at seventy:

"It is curious to know that some of these mannerisms of forty years ago are preserved by the great statesman we know to-day. It is particularly noticeable that to this day when Gladstone rises and begins what he intended to be a great oration, he has a tendency to clasp his hands behind his back. This attitude, however, like the subdued mood of which it is an indication, prevails only during the opening sentences. Age has fired rather than dulled his oratorical energy. He has even, during the existence of the present Parliament, increased in rapidity of gesture almost to the point of fury. The jet black hair of forty years ago has faded and fallen, leaving only a few thin wisps of gray carefully disposed over the grandly formed head with which he told a Scotch deputation the other day, London haters had had so much trouble. The rounded cheeks are sunken and their bloom has given place to pallor; the full brow is untroubled; the dark eyes, bright and flashing still, are under-set with innumerable wrinkles; the 'good figure' is somewhat rounded at the shoulders; and the sprightly step is growing deliberate. But the intellectual fire of forty years ago is rather quickened than quenched, and the promise of health has been abundantly fulfilled in a maintenance of physical strength that seems phenomenal. Mr. Gladstone will outlast the youngest member of the House if the issue at stake claims his vote in the pending division. He will speak three hours at a stretch, and he will put in the three hours as much mental and physical energy as judiciously distributed would suffice for the whole debate. His magnificent voice is as true in tone and as insensible to fatigue as when it was first heard within the walls of the House. By comparison he is far more emphatic in gesture when addressing the House of Commons than when standing before a public meeting. Trembling through every nerve with the intensity of conviction and the wrath of battle, he almost literally smites his opponent hip and thigh. Taking the brass-bound box upon the table as representative of the right honorable gentleman or noble lord opposite, he will beat it violently with his right hand, creating a resounding noise that sometimes makes it difficult to catch the words he desires to emphasize; or, standing with his heels closely pressed together and feet spread out as far as possible, so that he may turn on a pivot to watch the effect of his speech on either side of the house, he will assume that the palm of his left hand is his adversary of the moment and straightway he beats upon it with his right hand with a ferocity that causes to curdle the blood of the occupants of the ladies' gallery. At this stage will

be noted the most marked retention of the early House of Commons habit, in the way the orator continually turns round to address his own followers, to the outraging a fundamental point of etiquette which requires that all speeches should be directed to the chair."

WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Across the island of New York, in 1585, a wall made of stone and earth, and cannon mounted, was built to keep off the savages. Along by that wall a street was laid out, and as the street followed the line of the wall, it was appropriately called Wall Street. It is narrow, it is short, it is unarchitectural, and yet its history is unique. Excepting Lombard Street, London, it is the mightiest street on this planet. There the government of the United States was born. There Washington held his levees. There Mrs. Adams and Cardwell and Knox and other brilliant women of the Revolution displayed their charms. There Witherson and Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield sometimes preached. There Dr. Mason chided Alexander Hamilton for writing the Constitution of the United States without any God in it. There negroes were sold in the slave market. There criminals were harnessed to wheelbarrows, and, like beasts of burden, compelled to draw or were lashed through the streets behind carts to which they were fastened.

There fortunes have come to coronation or burial, since the day when reckless speculators, in powdered hair and silver shoe buckles, dodged Dugan, the Governor General of his Majesty, clear down to yesterday at 3 o'clock. The history of Wall Street is to a certain extent the financial, commercial, agricultural, mining, literary, artistic, moral and religious history of this country. Only a few blocks long, it has reached from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico, from San Francisco to Bangor. There are the best men in this country, and there are the worst. Everything, from unswerving integrity to tip-top scoundrelism, everything from heaven-born charity to bloodless Shylockism.

ALMOST ANYTHING.

Years ago into a wholesale grocery store in Boston walked a tall, muscular man, evidently a fresh comer from some backwoods town in Maine or New Hampshire. Accosting the first person he met, who happened to be the merchant himself, he asked, "You don't want to hire a man in your store do you?" "Well," said the merchant, "I don't know; what can you do?" "Do," said the man, "I rather guess I can turn my hand to almost anything. What do you want done?" "Well, if I were to hire a man, it would be one that could lift well, a strong, wiry fellow; one, for instance, that could shoulder a sack of coffee like that yonder, and carry it across the store and never lay it down." "There, now, captain," said the countryman, "that's just me. I can lift anything I hitch to; you can't suit me better. What will you give a man that can suit you?" "I'll tell you," said the merchant, "if you will shoulder that sack and carry it across the store twice and never lay it down I will hire you for a year at 100 dollars per month." "Done," said the stranger, and by this time every clerk in the store had gathered around and waiting to join in the laugh against the man, who, walking up to the sack, threw it across his shoulder with perfect ease as it was not extremely heavy, and walking with it twice across the store went quietly to the large hook which was fastened to the wall, and hanging it up turned to the merchant and said, "There, now, it may hang there till Doomsday; I shall never lay it down. What shall I go about, mister? Just give me plenty to do and 100 dollars per month, and it's all right." The clerks broke into a laugh, and the merchant, discomfited, yet satisfied, kept his agreement; and to this day the green countryman is the senior partner in the firm, and worth a million dollars.

The Committee on Solar Physics of the British Committee of Council on Education have made a report recommending a careful study of the sun for the next three or four years. They attach the greatest importance to the return of the sun spot cycle in its relation to the meteorological conditions of the earth, and intimate that the study of solar phenomena may prove of much practical use in forecasting the character of the seasons. It would be unfortunate if amateurs in astronomy should think this a study too abstruse for them. A small astronomical telescope, and a little skill in handling it, are all that anyone needs to enable him to view the action of those tremendous forces in the sun whose disturbing power is felt in the climates of the earth. And such observations may often prove of as much practical value as the more exact scientific operations conducted in the observatories.

TRANSATLANTIC.

A telegram from London, referring to the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia and Western Persia, states that 40,000 persons must be fed for two months if they are to be kept alive. The telegram implores for money to purchase the grain which is still kept in store at Moush. One hundred and thirty-eight persons have died of starvation at Bashkaleh. Twenty-six villages are utterly destitute. One hundred and seven persons have died of starvation at Alashgerd.

M. de Lesseps, in a speech before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the 1st inst., expressed himself as being very confident in the success of the Panama Canal enterprise. He said he proposed to offer to the British public £166,000 worth of shares of the stock; but did not care whether they were taken or not, as he could get plenty of funds.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester (England) Guardian says that the Turkish newspapers have been instructed to raise the bugbear of a religious war and wholesale massacre of Christians as likely to follow any attempt at coercion in the direction of reforms, to give color to the idea of resistance.

The master of a vessel which has arrived at Queenstown from Demerara reports having passed on the 30th of April, a raft, well bolted together, and having afterward seen several bodies in white clothing. They are supposed to have been members of the crew of the missing "Atalanta."

The minimum salary now paid to ministers in the English Presbyterian Church is \$1,000. In consequence the Synod receives many applications for admission from other denominations.

"Sanctuary shoes" are advertised in the Church Times and other English ecclesiastical journals. This reminds one of the minister who kept a pair of "litany boots."

At the Mexican mission annual meeting it was voted to petition the General Conference to organize a Conference in Mexico.

A Universalist minister in New York State has gained a suit against an estate for preaching three funeral sermons. He was awarded \$50.

Prof. Jett of the Sackville Academy, after enjoying a brief stay at the residence of Alex. Grosvenor Esq., of Maryland, left for his home in Philadelphia last week.

Rev. Joseph McKay of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, was honored by Victoria University with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is to take Dr. Robinson Scott's place at the head of Belfast College, Ireland.

It is stated that the bottom of James River, Virginia, for twenty miles from its mouth is one enormous oyster bed. An idea of the magnitude of this industry, the growing of oysters, may be obtained from the assertion that during two months of the season just closed a half million bushel of oyster "plants" were taken from a single five hundred acre shoal of the same, or an average of one thousand bushels to the acre. These plants are mostly deposited in the Chincoteague Bay, where it is understood they remain for about eighteen months. Then, ready for the market, they are taken up and shipped not all over the country, but to Europe as well. And these Chincoteague beds are only a small part of the oyster industry of the United States.

In recently referring to the theories of some astronomers about the sun's disturbing influence upon the earth's atmosphere, we called attention to the coincidence in time between a very remarkable chain of sun-spots that were visible in the last days of April, and the terrible tornadoes that wrecked the Missouri town of Marshfield, and carried destruction into other Western towns. Last week we directed attention to the appearance of another group of sun-spots, not so remarkable or so numerous as those of April, and suggested that it would be well to note whether any remarkable atmospheric disturbances followed. These spots have not yet disappeared, and yesterday news came of the loss of life and property by cyclones in Illinois. Of course we do not jump to the conclusion that the forces that made these sun-spots caused the cyclones. Hurricanes probably often occur when no sun-spots are visible. But since there seems to be no doubt that the sun does in some respects directly influence the meteorological conditions of the earth, there can be no harm in recording coincidences of this kind, as they certainly will help in attaining a knowledge of what are the real relations of our earth to the luminary, without which the human race could not exist, and by whose agency the Day of Wrath, foretold in Scripture, may be brought about.

The more a man knows about a subject the greater will be his charity for and sympathy with views differing from his own.

(For Our Young People.) CAT FIGHTING A RATTLE-SNAKE.

The following tale of an encounter between a cat and a rattlesnake is told by a correspondent of the American (Ga) Republican:

About three weeks ago, during the beautiful sunny weather we have had which induced the trees to bud and bloom, I was walking in my garden one morning, thinking about preparing for an early start of Spring vegetables, when I saw a large rattlesnake sunning. My first impulse was to go to the house get a gun, and kill it. But looking around, I saw a very large house cat cautiously creeping upon the reptile. Anticipating a fight, and equally desirous of getting rid of the cat, which killed the chickens, I concluded to witness his attack upon the snake.

The cat crawled upon its stomach, pulling along on its feet, whisking its tail from side to side, and every now and then stretching its neck to view the snake. When about eight or ten feet off, the snake suddenly coiled up, sprung its rattle, faced the cat, and darted its forked tongue out rapidly.

The cat commenced a rapid circle around the snake, so fast in fact that the eye could scarcely keep up with it. At last it got near enough and made a dart at its enemy, but through providential reasons went high above the snake which also struck at the cat, thus breaking its coil.

The cat went too far, and by the time it turned to face its foe, the reptile was again coiled ready for the attack. The same method was adopted and carried on for four or five times, occupying at least half an hour.

The cat wished to catch the snake, but seemed aware that if it missed the neck it would be certain death.

At the sixth assault they met, and instantly the snake was wrapped in several folds around the body of the cat, which used its sharp claws with deadly effect.

The cat had been bitten on the head and neck several times, and both continued to fight. The snake was torn nearly to shreds, but did not uncoil its coil around its victim.

The poison was swift and deadly, but before the cat died it caught the snake's head in its mouth and crushed it, and fighting they died, the snake enwrapping the cat in its coils.

The snake measured four feet eight inches, and had thirteen rattles.

LOST IN THE SKY.

When Mr. John Wise of this city was lost in his balloon, called "The Pathfinder," several months ago, the newspapers printed many accounts of trips made in the air, some by brave men and some by foolish ones.

A lady who lives in the town of Centralia, in the state of Illinois, said nothing until all the rest were through talking. Then she told the editor of the St. Louis Republican to look into the number of your paper that was printed on the twenty-first day of September, 1858. The editor looked, and found an account of how two little children took a trip in a balloon all by themselves. On that day an aeronaut and sailor of the air, named Brooks, filled his iron ship with gas on the farm of a Mr. Harvey, who lived near Centralia. He expected to sail in the afternoon. About noontime Mr. Harvey put his two children into the basket of the balloon, just to please them, not thinking for a moment of any danger. The balloon was tied to a tree by ropes. All at once a gust of wind broke the ropes and the balloon shot up into the sky, with nobody but the two children in the basket. Mr. Harvey wild with grief, and shouted aloud, "They're lost! they're lost!" All the neighbors ran to the spot, only to see the balloon drifting off to the north, and more than a mile high.

One of the children was a girl, Nettie, eight years old, and the other was her little brother, Willie, four years old. Both cried when they found themselves leaving the ground and on a very, very strange journey indeed. Nettie looked over the edge of the basket and saw her father wringing his hands away below. Soon the people looked smaller than babies, and the houses like toy houses. She and Willie were going up, up, up all the time. "I expect we are going to heaven, Willie," said Nettie. Willie thought it would be very cold in heaven, then, for the higher they went the colder it grew. Nettie wrapped Willie in her apron and held his head in her lap until he cried himself fast asleep. Then Nettie folded her hands and waited. She said, "I think we must be near the gate now." She meant the gate of heaven, that she had heard about in Sunday-School. But Nettie fell asleep too. When she awoke she found that some strange man was lifting her from the basket. The strange man was a farmer in Northern Illinois, who had seen a balloon drifting low across his field. The rope was dragging, and so he caught it and landed the children safely. The balloon had floated all night. Nettie and Willie's father soon learned that they had been found, and took them home two days afterward. Nettie is now a woman—the very same one who told the Republican to look back in its files for the story.—Philadelphia Times.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they all failed. Now I have used your Vegetine, and it has cured me. I bought one bottle of Vegetine; and after using one bottle the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and it is all well. I thank God for this remedy and your kind wishes every day. May you pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health. Mrs. C. KRABE, 628 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: In 1873 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, arising from overwork and intense study. It was a wonderful strengthening and curative property. It affected my debilitated system from the first dose and under its persistent use, rapidly restored me to my normal health and vigor. I gained more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified endorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better one. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 230 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrophulous or Cancerous Humors, Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled, and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best I have ever used, and I have used almost everything, and cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DIMMICK, 15 Russell Street.

VEGETINE WHAT IS NEEDED.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. I was very strongly recommended to use by a friend, and I have used it for several years. It has cured me of all my ailments, and I have gained more than usual health and good feeling. I have used almost everything, and cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DIMMICK, 15 Russell Street.

VEGETINE ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I had been afflicted by my worst ailment for several years, and I had used almost everything, and I had almost given up hope. I was recommended to use your Vegetine, and I have used it for several years. It has cured me of all my ailments, and I have gained more than usual health and good feeling. I have used almost everything, and cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DIMMICK, 15 Russell Street.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BHEUMATISM.

I had for some years been very much troubled with Rheumatic pain, and weakness in my knees, so that it was with great difficulty that I could walk about; and from the failure of every thing I had tried, I had despaired of ever finding any thing that could cure me; but, by the advice of a friend, I gave GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR a trial, one bottle of which have completely cured me, as I have not felt any return of that complaint since using this medicine, more than seventeen years ago. GUILFORD COX, J. P. Canning, N. S., Dec. 6, 1879.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. MEDICAL MEN APPROVE.

FROM A. H. PECK, M.D., Peticodiac, N.E. Messrs. T. Graham & Son,—Dear Sirs:—I have tried your "CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY" in several cases of Neuralgia with marked effect. I have used it for Chronic Lumbago that has troubled me more or less for several years; I took two or three doses (large ones), and applied your PAIN ERADICATOR externally, and I am in hopes they have made a permanent cure; at all events, I have not had any return of that complaint since using this medicine, more than nine months ago. I have had many opportunities of observing the good effects of your PAIN ERADICATOR in the past ten or twelve years in Rheumatism and other complaints. From what I have learned of their efficacy, and from what you have told me of the ingredients composing them, and the evident skill with which they are prepared, that their combined use constitutes a very valuable remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia complaints. You are at liberty to make use of this, as you see fit. A. W. PDECK.

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK. GRAHAM'S GARDNER PAIN ERADICATOR. Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other remedies. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press. The manufacturers received a special award and the only medal given for superior quality at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, at the Paris Exposition, 1878. Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only remedies which relieve pain at once. Every one suffering from Rheumatism or Lameness of the Back, Neck, Head or Limbs, or any other kind of Pain, or who should use Graham's Pain Eradicator, should be relieved at once. Price 25 cents per bottle.



HO PAIN Hint No. 1. If you wish to save self, your family, and friends a world of suffering and pain, which at times they endure needlessly, also save many dollars Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of PAIN-KILLER.

Hint No. 2. Ask your Druggist, or Shopkeeper, for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. If he is down without carrying them while conducting the war against you, go to the genuine one, FERRY DAVIS & SON, a time until the appearance of his face. You can also examine the bottle yourself.

Hint No. 3. When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, make doubly sure, and be sure you are getting the genuine one, "are fast out, but have no particles as good or as reliable as the genuine one." You can also examine the bottle yourself.

Hint No. 4. Beware of all the who-masters, and dirty combinations which are set up to almost every corner, and which are principally cheap imitations of the genuine PAIN-KILLER. These have no effect on any one, and are sold in all the cheap stores, but nothing can be done.

Hint No. 5. If you cannot obtain the genuine PAIN-KILLER, you can obtain a very good imitation, which is sold in all the cheap stores, but nothing can be done.

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Hint No. 22. If you cannot obtain the genuine PAIN-KILLER, you can obtain a very good imitation, which is sold in all the cheap stores, but nothing can be done.

GETINE.

OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12, 1877. Several years I have not seen you...

GETINE AND SURE.

GETINE was recommended to me by a friend...

GETINE SPRING MEDICINE.

to certify that I have used your medicine...

GETINE IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1871. I feel since I found your medicine...

GETINE OBTAINED RELIEF.

BRIDGEWATER, N. J., Feb. 12, 1871. I have been afflicted with rheumatism...

GETINE PREPARED BY WESLEYAN, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

RHEUMATISM.

years been very much afflicted with rheumatic pain...

GUBLAND COX, J. P. Dec. 6, 1879.

FOR RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA.

MEN APPROVE.

M. D., Petalio, N. B. & Son, Dear Sirs:

YOUR "CONSTITUTIONAL" has been used for me...

THE BACK-ACK.

FOR RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA. It is everywhere recommended...



HOME EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE PAIN-KILLER.

Hint No. 1. If you wish to save yourself, your family, and your friends...

WHY experiment with unknown mixtures without character or reputation...

READ THE FOLLOWING. OTTAWA, ONT., March 2, 1880. The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer...

Hint No. 2. Ask your Druggist, Grocer or Shopkeeper, for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER...

MAITLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerous testimonials...

Hint No. 3. When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, and the gentlemanly store-keeper, without seriously looking...

SPRINGVILLE, ONT., February 26, 1880. We have much pleasure in certifying that we have long sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer...

Hint No. 4. Beware of all the worthless mixtures, and dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you...

MADOC, ONT., February 26, 1880. I give no more pleasure in stating that during a drug career of more than a quarter century...

PORTLAND, ONT., March 2, 1880. I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justify me in recommending it...

SCOTT, ONT., March 4, 1880. We hereby certify that we have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in our families for several years...

MATLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. I have used your Pain-Killer for the last ten years...

PORTLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years...

PENSCOTT, ONT., February 27, 1880. I have sold your Pain-Killer for the last nineteen years in this place...

COBURN, ONT., March 3, 1880. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years...

MADOC, ONT., February 26, 1880. Your Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been for some time a household name...

TANBURN, ONT., March 4, 1880. For twenty-three years past I have sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer...

The PAIN-KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals...

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Which will be mailed Free. Mme Demorest's Portfolio 20 cts. With large illustrations.

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AGENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA. March 5, 1880.-ly

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F. S. SHARPE, Secretary. July 20, 79

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This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which the leading Physicians and Chemists of the day have proved to possess the most safe and efficient alternative properties for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Complaint, Constipation, Piles, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Faintness of the Stomach, Pains in the Side and Back, Scrofula, Ulcers, Mercurial affections, and all diseases originating from impure Blood and an diseased Liver and Stomach.

TESTIMONIAL. We have seen and used in our practice the preparation for McCallum's Compound Gentian and Taraxicum Bitters, and can recommend them as a good food and alternative, which may safely be used of a highly efficacious in cases of impure blood arising from sluggish liver and impurities of the blood.

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Put up in boxes, sufficient to make Two Quarts of Bitters, which will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of \$1. Directions for making are enclosed in each box.

Notice.-It is claimed that these Bitters are superior to anything before offered the public, for the reason that they are made from a prescription received by nearly all Physicians to be one of the best known purifiers of the blood; and, that the Bitters usually offered the public are composed mostly of cheap whiskey, while the Gentian and Taraxicum Blood and Liver Bitters are composed of roots and plants most used by Physicians in their practice, and can be made by any person (see directions accompanying each box) and only enough spirits added to keep them from spoiling.

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THE DEAF HEAR

PARIS, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878

GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878

GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878

GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878

SILVER MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878

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the present season. This organ is the only one of distinction in the world to be made in America...

MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, 259 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

MENEELY and Company Bell Founders WEST TROT, N. Y. Any year established Church Bells at CHIMES, Acoustic, Factory Bells, etc. well Estab. Mounting, Catalogues, free on application. July 1 1879-ly

(Continued from fifth page.)

coming man—was a tribute to a man and a brother, whom his brethren have always delighted to honour and confide in. A man of sterling rather than brilliant abilities—who will add dignity to the chair, and hand it unstained to his successors in office. The retiring President, Rev. W. S. Griffin, was highly complimented upon the efficiency and wisdom of his administration, and his ordination sermon preached on Sunday, the 5th inst., was spoken of in very high terms. W. B. Parker, M. A., was elected Secretary—with W. C. Henderson, M. A., and J. L. Wilkinson, as assistant. Dr. Evans and C. Lavelle, M. A., as official letter writers—Revs. Rigby and Scott reported for the *Guardian*—and James Harris for the *Wesleyan*.

A Nominating Committee of five was elected by ballot, consisting of W. Williams, Dr. Williams, A. Langford, J. Gray, and W. Griffin. No case of delinquency had occurred during the year, and, in consequence, the question of character was speedily disposed of. Two names were, however, allowed to be dropped off the roll in silence, and Rev. James Watson to remain in England, where he is employed in Home Missionary work. Much attention was given to the reception of members from districts, and in addition to the usually appointed Memorial Committee two of these were considered of sufficient importance to demand special committees. The one was on the use of tobacco, the other on the employment of evangelists. The report of the first of these is strongly condemnatory of its use by both members and ministers; and the report of the second favors the employment of evangelists. The Committee on Temperance reported a resolution strongly condemnatory of the amendments recently proposed in the House of Commons of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

The Chatham District reported a resolution favoring the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, and directing a petition to the House of Commons in its favor. All these were adopted by Conference. The decision of the General President in refusing to allow the delegates elected by the Annual Conferences to sit on the Transfer Committee, after the refusal of the Conference to allow the legislation of the General Conference on the subject, and the action of the Court of Appeal on the same subject, evoked an unanimous expression of disapprobation, which resulted in the re-election of the same delegate, and the expressed request that should not be refused again. The President also would retire from the Transfer Committee, and this Conference would assent to no transfers until after the next General Conference.

The Committee on Church Property reported fewer cases of sales or changes of property than usual, and there were much fewer alterations of boundaries, and formations of new circuits, and no new districts were formed. The Contingent Fund Committee, after meeting the numerous contingent expenses which annually press upon it, find themselves with but a very meagre balance to divide among the districts for distribution among claimant circuits. The Children's Fund, by a tax of forty-two cents upon the membership, have met the full claims of 500 children, at \$30 per child, and has a sufficient balance to enable it to reduce the tax to forty-one cents.

The Educational Fund is inadequately sustained, and can only afford a very insufficient amount to its students requiring assistance while attending the Theological Schools. The Relief and Extension Fund reports—

190 Circuits subscribed \$31,608
33 do not reported
294 Ministers subscribed 7,846
30 do not reported
Total, \$39,454

The Missionary Society report a decrease of \$800 in the Conference. The Conference elected the President, and Revs. Sanderson, D. D., Williams, Griffin, and Ryckman, to the Honorary Council, to be held at City Road, London, in Sept., 1881.

No subject engaged more generally the consideration of the Conference than the reception and continuation of candidates to our ministry. There is a general feeling that we must not force any elderly ministers as we have done in the past, into the ranks of the supernumeraries, in order to make room for young men. Nine were received into full connection, and ordained. One of these was in his third year, but was designated as a missionary to the Blackfoot Indians in the extreme North West. The examination of these young men before the Conference was conducted by the Principal of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Dr. A. Burns, and was remarkable for the questions being quite out of the ordinary of such examinations. The evening meeting for their reception was addressed by the President, by five of the young men, and by Dr. A. Burns and Rice. They are a class who from their culture and piety excite great hopes of their future usefulness. The testimony borne in relation to the Conference from Dr. Dobbins, and corroborated statements by Professor Shaw, of Montreal, to the stamp of the young men whom this Conference sent up to the Theological School of Montreal, was highly gratifying. Professor Shaw, in addressing the Conference, showed that this Branch has enjoyed superior advantages in being admitted to McGill University, in which some of our students had taken a very high rank as medalists.

Dr. Nelson, in his eloquent plea for superior education, at the public meeting of the Educational Society, stated that Victoria was the only University owned by the Methodist Church, outside of the United States, with the exception of Sackville. He showed that with only an endowment of \$6000 it was doing as much for the country as any other. That Toronto University, with \$30,000 endowment felt itself seriously crippled. Victoria had now got rid of the old scholarship scheme, which had so much embarrassed it. It needed only new buildings and a much better endowment to make it vastly

more useful. He spoke with great hopefulness of its future. If the church won't endow the college, the graduates will ere long. The most successful colleges of today were those which had struggled with the financial difficulties in the first fifty years of their existence. Harvard College was an example. The New Scholarship Endowment Scheme adopted by our Conference a year ago, by which each district endows one or more Scholarships, worth \$25 per year, had been and would be of great advantage to the college.

The Conference listened with interest to the report given of the Wesleyan Female College in Hamilton. It has felt the pressure of the hard times and moralists, the keen competition which has arisen from other similar institutions, but it holds on its way, and this year is able once more to declare a dividend to its stockholders. Many of the members of the Conference accepted an invitation to spend an evening in its Halls—which, I assure you, was the most pleasantly spent evening of the week.

The removal of Dr. Rice to Winnipeg, and his consequent transference into the Toronto Conference was an event which this Conference extremely regretted, and a resolution expressive of its feelings was unanimously adopted. It is safe to say that no other man could be so much missed by us.

The presence in our midst, for a few hours, of the Rev. F. McDonald, M. A., the associate delegate of Dr. Arthur, to the General Conference of the United States, from Great Britain, and his address, was a source of unmingled satisfaction.

The election of chairman is always an event of much interest, as it always brings to the front one or more new men. This honour was given this year, for the first time, to Rev. James Harmon, the successor of Dr. Rice at St. Mary's, and D. L. Brethour, of Simcoe.

The presence, also, in our midst of Rev. Jas. Messmore, of Locknow, India, and his address at the Missionary Meeting, on Monday night, was highly gratifying to his brethren.

Besides many brethren from the Toronto Conference, the presence of Rev. John Williams, a son of Dr. Williams, who is in charge of a Methodist church in Rochester, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Jones, of the same city—gave additional interest to our sessions. Your correspondent feels that his letter gives but a very defective account of one of the most pleasant Conferences he has been permitted to attend during nearly thirty years.

With fraternal greetings,
Yours, &c.,
JAMES HARRIS

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Week ending June 22nd, 1880.
Rev D Hickey for John Nisbet 3 00
Rev J Emco for Abraham Bartlett, Joshua Bartlett, Jas Whelan, Mrs S Wilcoxon 23 80
A G Kaiser 2 00

MARRIED

At Halifax, on the 16th inst., at the Garrison Chapel, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Keith, M. A., Vicar of Truro, and the Rev. Biddell Morrison, Chaplain H. M. Forbes, the Rev. A. J. Townsend, M. A., Chaplain H. M. Forbes, to Margaret Wiseman, second daughter of W. J. Stairs, Esq.

At Boston, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Henry Burrows, D. D., George W. Shampier, of St. John, N. B., to Ellen G. Stark, of Digby, N. S.

At Spring Hill on the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Ball, Mr. Rufus S. T. Brundage, of Spring Hill to Miss J. Maud Davis, of Lynn, Colchester Co.

DIED

At New Haven, of Diphtheria, on the 10th inst. James H., aged 9 years and 8 months, youngest child of Valentine and Elizabeth McDonald.

At Spa Spring, Windsor, on Monday, June 21, Charles Broughton Bowman, aged 81 years.

At Moncton, on the 18th inst., Elizabeth Ann McNeil, aged 23 years and 8 months, daughter of S. A. and Jane McNeil, formerly of Pictou, N. S.

At Fredericton, on Friday morning, 18th inst. Maudie S., the only and beloved child of M. S. and Fannie Hall, aged 6 years and 4 months.

1-2 STORE ORGANS

Steel book and music, boxed and shipped only \$45. New Pianos \$125 to \$1,000. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see his Mid-summer offer. ILLUSTRATED FREE. Address DANIEL F. BRATBY, Washington, N. J.

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PRICE \$1.00 OR \$2.00 PER DOZEN.

A grand good book, of 255 pages, well filled with the best Part-Songs, a large collection of Sacred Music for practice, and opening and closing exercises, also the elements, on a new plan. Specimen copies mailed post-free for \$1.

Take with you to the church or the meeting, one of Dobbins and Co's splendid volumes of home music. More than thirty are published. Name of them are—

- Arthur Sullivan's Vocal Album \$1.00
- Gems of English Song. 68 Songs 2.00
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- Songs of the South. 68 Songs 2.00
- Gems of Spanish. 80 Waltzes, &c. 2.00
- Cluster of Gems. 48 Pieces 2.00
- Home Circles. Vol. I. 170 Pieces 2.00

Also take for the summer THE MUSICAL RECORD, which will bring new music every week. \$2 per year.

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11 & 125 Broadway, 789 Chestnut Place
New York.

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE

The President of the College, expecting to be absent from the Province during the summer vacation, requests that all correspondence relating to admission to College, &c., may be addressed to the Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. A. D. Smith; and that all financial matters pertaining to the College and the Endowment Fund may be referred to the Treasurer, Josiah Wood, Esq., M. A., to whom all payments may be made. The Calendar for 1879-80 will be published in a few days, and will be sent to any address on application. The First Term of the Collegiate year 1880-1, will open Sept. 9th. Matriculation examinations will be held on the 10th and 11th, when a prize of Forty Dollars will be competed for. Candidates for matriculation will please give early notice to the Secretary. Sackville, June 7th. June 11-6th

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following items:
20 Locomotive Engines
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers.)
20 Second-class Cars do do
3 Express and Baggage Cars do do
3 Postal and Smoking Cars do do
240 Box Freight Cars
100 Flat Cars
3 Wing Ploughs
2 Snow Ploughs
3 Flangers
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings and specifications and other information may be obtained at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of July next.

By order,
F. BRAIN, Secretary
Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, June 20



Celebrated Ointment

MELVEN SQUARE, Nov. 24, 1880.
DR. C. GATIN, DE GRASSE, has great pleasure in informing you that the Ointment made by you, and used by myself, according to your directions, has, in my case, proved completely effectual, and I firmly believe has worked a perfect cure. For twelve months previous to using your valuable preparation I was almost constantly troubled with a very annoying affection in my throat, causing an unpleasant hoarseness, which was generally believed would terminate in consumption; but since using your Ointment (internally and externally), I am wholly clear of said cough, and now feel it my duty to inform you; and would add, you are at liberty to use this Certificate in any way that will induce others to give your preparation a trial. Yours truly
WILLIAM STEPHENSON

It is perfectly pure and powerful. Try a box. Sold everywhere at 25 cents.
Manufactured by C. GATES & Co.
Middleton, Annapolis Co., N. S.

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Notwithstanding the Great Advance in Prices of Leather and Shoe Findings generally we will still sell our large and well selected Stock of
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
(With very few exceptions)
AT THE OLD PRICES.

Country Dealers are requested to examine our Stock and Prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to order. Our Establishment closes at 7 p.m. 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

232 Argyle Street,
3 Doors North Colonial Market
N.B.—We refund money if Goods do not suit.
mar5-6m

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219 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents for New York Fashions.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

New Boot and Shoe Store

We have just opened in the store lately occupied by G. R. THOMPSON, No. 16 Granville Street, next door South of the LONDON HOUSE, a splendid Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES.

The greater part of which have been MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES, AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Expressly to suit the times, showing the purchasers the very best value for the smallest amount of money—and feel certain—that we can give better value than any house in the trade, in support of which, we call the attention of the public, to some of the advantages we possess.

FIRST—We make our Staple Goods by HAND at the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, and are thus able to produce a much better article than those made by machinery.

SECONDLY—By making our Goods and selling them ourselves, you get them first hand, hence you have only to pay for the material and one small profit.

THIRDLY—As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater than if he had purchased the goods of another and was selling them again.

If the style and size of the boot does not suit, you can have them made at a trifling additional cost. We sell for CASH and cash only to keep strictly to this we cannot send out for approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent.

Should they not suit we will return the money.

Consequently the cash buyer is not compelled to pay those bills that are lost as the result of the CREDIT SYSTEM. These with many other advantages we could mention warrant us we think in reasserting that we can give better value than any house in the trade.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy in small lots for Cash, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

FISHERMENS and MINER'S BOOTS a Specialty.

Remember the place
166 GRANVILLE STREET,
First Door South of the LONDON HOUSE.

Mar 12-ly
A. A. BLISS.

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WITH IRON AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND PANCREATIC JUICE.

Its effect has been most wonderful in the treatment and cure of NERVOUS PROSTRATION, MENTAL ANXIETY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, OVERWORKED BRAIN, WORRY, ANEMIA, SCROFULA, and all the morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of TRIPLE PHOSPHATE, which forms the most important part of this compound, in conjunction with

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, COPPER, CALCIUM, and all the elements of the OXIDE and TERREOUS, it has no equal.

WHICH PURIFIES and ENRICHES the Blood, and which is so highly and justly valued in the treatment of ANEMIA, (due to insufficiency of IRON in the BLOOD), SCROFULA, WASTING, CHILDREN'S DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, IMPROVED BLOOD, &c. It is also contained in PUTNER'S EMULSION.

Pancreatic Juice. By this the pure cod liver oil undergoes in Putner's process, a PARTIAL DIGESTION before it is submitted to the stomach, and thereby made more acceptable and more nutritious to the patient.

CAUTION.—See that you get PUTNER'S EMULSION, as other mixtures may be got off. It retails at 50¢ per bottle, and can be obtained by all Druggists and Dealers.

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Sole Agents,
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LAME HORSES. Do not give your horse up till you have tried Fellow's Laming's Remedy. It will cure Spavins, Hilarbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings and Stiff Joints; price 50 cts.

TAKE ADVICE. If you are troubled with Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Loss of Appetite, a sense of fullness or oppression after eating, a hurried tongue, languor, and aversion to exercise of mind and body, dejection of spirits, dimness of vision, or any other disease arising from Dyspepsia; try Fellow's Dyspepsia Bitters. They will give you instant relief. Price 25 Cents.

NILS ANDERSON,

Momence, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, U. S. Sells Land, Pays Taxes, Collects Money, for non-residents.—Bonds exchanged for Lands, References, Rev. D. D. CURRIE, Editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, N. S.; and satisfactory references given in Kansas and Nebraska. Momence, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, Aug. 23, 1879

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND CARD OF THANKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed his old premises 123 Upper Water Street to 184 GRANVILLE STREET, (One door North of the Army and Navy Depot.)

Tenders his thanks to his many Friends and Patrons, and trusts in his new premises still to retain their confidence by a more extended patronage. With Central Postal, Superior Facilities, and greatly enlarged Stock of Cloths, &c., he hopes to guarantee satisfaction in Custom Clothing of all kinds.

READY MADEs will be found remarkably cheap. Gent's Furnishing Goods, in SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, BRACES, &c., &c.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM April 16-80

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Delicious, Nourishing and Dyspeptic.

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28 St. Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at George P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (206 Spring Street) where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 44 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the WESLEYAN at our best rates.

ADDRESS OF REPAIRS PAISLEY, A DELIVERED AT THE CONFERENCE MEETING

MR. CHATEMAN LADTLEMEN.—If 1800 years walked through the street you would have seen a beautiful gate of the Temple, the lame, the diseased, by their friends, because where they would receive aid, they would receive a silent witness to the

ADVERTISING RATES.

Specs.	One Week	Four Weeks	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
1 inch	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00
2 inches	2.00	3.50	6.00	8.00	12.00
3 inches	3.00	5.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
4 inches	4.00	7.00	12.00	16.00	24.00
5 inches	5.00	9.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
6 inches	6.00	11.00	18.00	24.00	36.00
7 inches	7.00	13.00	21.00	28.00	42.00
8 inches	8.00	15.00	24.00	32.00	48.00
9 inches	9.00	17.00	27.00	36.00	54.00
10 inches	10.00	19.00	30.00	40.00	60.00
11 inches	11.00	21.00	33.00	44.00	66.00
12 inches	12.00	23.00	36.00	48.00	72.00
13 inches	13.00	25.00	39.00	52.00	78.00
14 inches	14.00	27.00	42.00	56.00	84.00

Special Notices per week 50 percent. added. Yearly Advertisers may change once month

Supplied

S. F. HUESTIS, Pub. T. WATSON SMITH

VOL XXXII.

OFFICE—125 GRANVILLE STREET

All letters on business connected with this paper must be addressed to S. F. HUESTIS.

All Articles to be inserted in this paper must be sent to S. F. HUESTIS, at the office of the printer, 125 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

Subscribers may be paid by the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland Banks.

For rates of Advertising see page 10.

Within twenty years divorces have been granted in England and the United States.

The "Salvation Army, New York have just held a "War." About 100,000 have been converted. Ten organized with eighteen hundred and fifty speak ed-up. This is the work

The "Christian Work" makes this very truthful and too conspicuous from church services.

That two great things that the "Christian Work" has done is to bring into the Sunday-school the uprising of the church, the uprising of the church, the march into the church.

Dr. Crooks, writes in on Modifications in the ancients. The most conservative may, therefore, regard that the "Christian Work" subject to modification by history, is the law, flexible instrument, it is ally to the growth of the conservative feeling necessary innovation, when a good system has why it should be sunn side down. But conservatism must accept the law of speak accuracy, the law

Dr. T. L. Caylor, in the *Wesleyan* says: "There is when character is not greater demand than no "It is smart" is to be place to the more pertinent he honest? Even the escape the crucible; for increasing moment that sends Christ on the Sabbath present. Christ, during at walk and gully convulsion a great deal of path in remark about the new "I don't care whether not-is he please? The the hour is not more conscience; the slightest that which should give uningly good man and wo

There has been a migration from Ireland to the past few months. I fact that the "Hibernian" who cling so tenaciously to their mother country, when their own country is in a state of ruin, and they are in the hands of the British. Only recently the "Hibernian" of Nebraska is reported to would surprise Catholics know how many have been in the West during the last few years. In Nebraska alone with the exception of the number there from 10,000 to 15,000, and no more bitter enemies of the "Hibernian" than the "Hibernian" of Ireland. An event of the Evangelical some interesting facts in the work of the Irish in the Society, once known entered the ministry of Ireland and England.

"2. In the general Synod of Ireland sit many of the one a Dean of his Diocese and prebendaries.

"6. Nineteen churches for converts, and one built in America by emigrants from Galway.

Oliver Wendell Holmes the world what he thinks Unitarianism is. It is of religious barbarism, the ing of ecclesiastical deplorable leaning of Asiatic infinite and its relations

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