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No. 37

GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE • METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

> From the Toronto Globe.) SECOND DAY. THURSDAY, August 30.

The Conference resumed its sitting at nine o'clock. There was a considerably increased attendance of delegates. After devotional exercises, the minutes of the preceding session were read and

Memorials in favor of the Union were presented from the Goderich, Peterboro', Lindsay, Owen Sound. and Bracebridge Districts. A memorial from forty-two widows of deceased ministers was present by Rev. S. J. Hunter. These claimants on the Superannuation Fund prayed that due consideration be given to the loss | Rose: likely to accure to them.

A memorial from Nova Scotia set forth that the restrictive rules as found on pages 35 of the Discipline of the Msthodist Church of Canada should form a part of the constitution of the United Church; that there should be secured to the Annual Conferences the right and privilege at present possessed by the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada, including the veto power, and that the exercise of the veto power should apply to the articles of the constitution of the United Church as possessed by the first General Confer-

The Secretary laid on the table as supplementing Basis of Union, a tabulated statement of notes of Quarterly Meetings and alterations in Basis of Union.

THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS. The President, rising, then said-I think it will be appropriate for me at postponing the changes which are provided this stage to make a few remarks in connection with the matter as it now to apply to the Legislature of the province stands. The discussions in the different Annual Conferences, and the discussions in the public press, indicate a good many points upon which diffia good many points upon which diffiunited Church to meet and proceed with the culties seemed to arise. In some of details of the Union scheme and form a disthe Annual Conferences expressions cipline for the united Church. I think you were given very strongly in regard to done up to the present by the bodies proposing the legal difficulties arising, and the to enter into the Union has been legally done. great danger of proceeding at all in and a ting upon that assumption you will our present course. I felt myself under an obligation to this Conference to put myself in the very best position I could to answer any question of a legal character that might arise. I

therefore addressed a list of questions or rather, first of all, I thought it right, as Mr. J. E. Rose, Q.C., a rising barrister, had been communicated with on the subject of the legality of our action, to go and converse with ought to be pursued by me, as President of the Conference, to obtain such information as I thought the Conference would be likely to require. After a very long conversation, in which we went over the action of the Conference, he said he was surprised at the correctness of the action of the different Conferences, and except upon one point he could not see that there could legality of action, and that was as to subject of the General Superinten- a date beyond the time n cessary for obtain to say, simply-not to discuss or debate -that the committee of the to you convenient, making due allowance for Methodist Church of Canada did not receive instructions. You will not to adjourn the General Conference of the accept that I know-(several voices present Methodist Church at the call of the "No, no")-and I tell you, how- chair to consider any matters and pass any ever, exactly what I said, so that you resolutions that counsel, upon consideration,

will know what occured between us. I may think necessary." said we received no instructions, and the constitutional question, because thune's opinion on the case. there was a pressure to know whether the Conference would accept a General Superintendency or not. The to unless it had first been tabled. Conference did accept the General Sup-rintendency, provided that it did ment should be tabled and the instrucnot interfere as set forth in the resonations given to Mr. Bethune as well. lution. I said it was not given to the Committee as an instruction; it was simply done in answer to an earnest desire on the part of certain members motion it was decided that the case of the Conferences to know what the Conference was willing to do on that question on which it was most sensitive. We discussed the matter for a lows :long time. Mr. Rose took pretty strong ground at first, but modified it as we went along, and finally he became silent, but whether I convinced hin or not I don't know. At all

me in the arrangement of the questions to be propounded?" Here we found a difficulty at once. He said. "In my judgment you should submit the case to C. Robinson, Q.C., and Hon. Edward Blake, who will give you such legal advice as you could safely act upon." We found a diffi-culty as Mr. Blake was across the ocean. I left Mr. Rose, and went to see what other way out of the diffi-culty I could find which would be satisfactory to my own mind. I may say that I told Mr. Rose that if he experienced any difficulty in answering the question I put to him to consult Mr. Robinson. He found no difficulty, as in his judgment the answers were so palpable that no lawyer could take exception to them. I beg to call upon the Secretary to read the questions and Mr. Rose's opinion.

Dr. Sutherland then read the following legal opinion, obtained from Mr.

To Rev. S. D. Rice, D. D., and Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., Toronto

"GENTLEMEN,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the zoth July inst. submitting to me for my opinion certain questions relating to the Union of the Methodist Churches. From your letter of instructions and the conversations that I have had with the venerable President, I assume as a fact that it is not the intention of the Church immediately to act up on the agre-ment of Union which you may enter into otherwise than to meet in a general Conference or assembly of the united bodies, and there to settle upon the rules of of order and discipline, or in other words to provide a resoluti n suspending the Union, because it may be, as above indicated that all that you had done and will do wil be perfectly consummated without legislation. The legislation sought for will be necessary as a matter of expediency, and to make clear and indisputable all titles to the Church property. First, I think that the General Conference of the united Church may as well elect a chairman or President pro tem., and may proceed to elect a General Super stendent who shall discharge the duties of the office as provided for by the constitution.

by such agree nent until opportunity is had

and of the Dominion for confirmation of the agreement. I advise, therefore, in answer to proceed as if all forms provided by the constitutions of the various Churches had been 'ully observed, as such indeed may be the fact. Second, I think that after proceeding thus far you may pass a resolution that such legislative sanction be asked for from the Legislatures of the several provinces and of the Dominion as you may be advised by connect learned in the law shall be essential for the purpose of validating your actions confirming your agreement, and vesting the property of the contracting parties in the united Church No objection can be made him in order to ascertain what course as to such action so long as the President is not called upon to act in performance of any duties of the office until after legislation has been obtained. In a word, repeating somewhat what I have stated before, I would advise that the General Conference meet in Belleville as provided: that upon the action of the General Conference being in confirmation of the steps so far taken towards Union you then proceed to hold a united Conference; that at this united Conference you formulate a constitution for the government of the Church, and nominate your officers to carry be any question raised as to the out that constitution, apply to the various Legislatures for the necessary legislation, and it may be convenient to name a day upon what he called exceeding the instrucions of the General Conference on the shall be put in motion, fixing such day at dency. I said to him what I am here | ing the proposed legislation, say the 1st of June, 1884, or such other date as may seem

Rev. Dr. Williams said that he had I then gave Mr. Rose a history of the a legal document in his pocket which resolution and of the vote. I said the gave a different opinion altogether resolutions took up what was called from the one read. It was Mr. Be-

the length of the session at Ottawa. As a

matter of extra precaution, it might be well

Mr. J. T. Moore rose to a point of order. No document could be referred The Secretary thought the docu-

The Conference then adjourned. AFTERNOON SITTING. In the afternoon session, on and his opinion thereon, be read. The

case and opinion were read as fol-1st. In the Basis of Union the followng amongst other changes are made in the government of the Methodist Church of Canada: - (First) The authorization of the General Superintendent to open events, he said it amounted to nothing. the Annual Conference and preside dur-As the General Conference had to act ing the first day of its session, and afterin the case, it was for them to decide, wards alternately with the President and could prove no impediment what- elected by the Annual Conference, and to their judgment was correct in regard ordination parchments. (Second) The to the case. I said to him, "What composition of the Annual Conference, would you do l" He said, "My idea by the introduction of equal lay repreis that you would be wise to submit sentation, and (Third) the provision for the matter to two of the best counsel merging the Methodist Church of Canada in Ontario." I said, "Will you aid in a proposed united Church composed of

tive Methodist, and the Bible Christian Churches. Is there any legal ground for denying that any or all such changes are under the phrase "constitutional changes," fourths majority vote in the General Conference, according to the provisions of the Book of Discipline, page 28, No. 11 (?) Can the members of the adjourned General Conference legally constitute themselves members of the proposed united Conference, or must they be elected by the District Meetings and Annual Conferences which in the Methodist Church of Canada appoint delegates to the General Conferences or is it the ac- say that I think not. In answer to the ceptance of the Basis of Union by the maority of the Quarterly Meetings and Annual Conferences equivalent to a legal election to the united Conference? If so, what is the learing of the fact that the all the Churches. In answer to the fifth London Conference rejected the Basis upon the case? (3) Does the provision of the Basis relating to the General Superintendent so meet restricitive rules I have already answered the sixth quesof the Methodist Episcopal Church touching Episcopacy, as to make it impossible for any party in that Church to claim and retain possession of the Church and other properties? (4) In case one or more of the Churches proposing to unite should be prohibited by parent Conferences in England, whose consent must be obtained, can the rest of the Churches legally unite, or will not the failure of any one to come into the Union invalidate the Basis of Union which was devised by representatives of all the Churches on condition of a general Union, and must not the Basis then be submitted to the next ensuing Annual Conferences? (5) Does the action of Quarterly Meetings and Annual Conferences, or the terms of the resolution of the last General Confer nee to give effect to the Union-see Journal of Conference page 232—bind the General Conference to consummate Union, or is the Conference free to reject the Basis, especially in view of the fact that the Committee on Union exceeded the limitation embodied in the resolution found on page 240, section 2, of the Journal of Conference? (6) In case of illegality in any of the points above indicated, of property involved if dissentients chose (8) If the term constitutional change be not covered by the Discipline, does Basis require an unanimous vote?

MR. BETHUNB'S ANSWERS.

In answer to the first question, I have to say that assuming the proposed Union to be a constitutional change within the meaning of the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada, I think that there is no manner of doubt that the Union cannot be consummated unless it has secured or shall secure a majority of three-fourths of the members of the General Conference, as set forth in part proposed Union is a constitutional change claration that if they were willing to Every one was looking at the matter within the meaning of the subsection just referred to. I have considered the cases in the 5th and 6th volume of the old series of the Upper Canada Queen's Bench Reports, in which the question as to the Union of the then Methodist Churches of Upper Canada was considered. Chief Justice Sir John Robinson and Mr. Justice Sherwood seemed to think that the two Methodist bodies could unite in doing away with Episcopacy, as a distinctive feature of the then Episcopal Methodist Church, but Sir James Macauley dissented from that view, and I think that the current of modern decision accords with his view of the law. Except declaring that they would not modify but must press forward, and they for the funds belonging to the various their judgment if they might see reason | could not go before the Christian pub-Churches propesing to unite and their Church properties courts of justice would | Toronto the understanding arrived at | had missed the grandest opportunity not interfere with the Union, but it is now settled that where there are these funds cure that point in the Basis, if possi- concentrate their energies to promote and Church properties courts will interfere and protect and dissentient from the should be left free to use their judg-Union in the enjoyment of his right to have the trusts upon which the funds and properties a.e held carried out. I think it very probable that if an attempt be made to consummate the Union of the Churches referred to before legislation sanctioning it has been obtained, the courts of justice may be compelled, if applied to by any member of any of the Churches who may be affected pecuniarily to any extent by the proposed Union, to and brotherly ground, and said in efrestrain its consummation. The Courts fect that they were prepared to meet appealed to will in that event, I think, look at the matter as one of contract, and will enquire whether under the asked to go further. The Methodist regret that it contains certain provisions phrase "Constitutional Changes," it was intended, for instance, to allow three- fraught with great importance, not cept, and in admition to these we fear that fourths of the members of the General presented to Mr. Jas. Bethune, Q. C., Conference to effect Union with the whole cause of Christianity in the Domake it extremely hazardous to constitute the make it extremely hazardous t Roman Catholic Church or the Presbyterian Church; the construction of the whole Discipline points only to such changes as might be thought advisable within the Methodsst Church, but not to the extinction of the then existing Methodist Church. I mention this that it may not be assumed that I think that the Union can be consummated by the majority referred to. In answer to the second question, I have to say that unless the discipline be altered expressly, I do ever. They could decide what in ordan ministers and jointly sign the not see how the members of the adjourned that all the journals with one excep-General Conference can constitute them- tion pronounced most positively to be selves members of the proposed General in favor of the Union acheme, and ex-

plicit terms for the constitution of the indicated clearly the current of public

membership of the General Conference by opinion. If the question was of great

part 2, chapter 1, section 1, subsection 4). Of course, if the General Conference can. constitutional changes demanding a three consummate the Union, I suppose it must also have the power to alter the part of the Di cipline just referred to, and so could constitute the members of the General Conference members of the proposed Conference. I do not think that the General Conference could make the change referred to so as to go into operation except under subsection 12 of the chapter and section just referred to. In answer to the third question I have to fourth question I have to say that I think that if the Basis fails as to any of the Churches it necessarily fails as to the whole, It is based entirely on the union of question, I have to say that I think the General Conference may reject the Basis of Union if it thinks fit to do so. I think tion, but if not I may further add that in the absence of legislation sanctioning the Union the dissential portion of the people now constituting the Methodist Church of Canada might remain under the present constitution and maintain possession of all the Church properties. In answer to the seventh question I have to say that beyond doubt the General Conference has no power to interfere with the restrictive was that, having assumed such prorules referred to. In answer to the eighth question, I think so.

> (Signed) JAMES BETHUNE. It was moved and seconded that these documents be printed. The motion carried by 66 votes against 51.

The Basis of Union was taken as

on during last year in Conference, so the future. That would be a sufficicial assemblies, and the press, it ent answer to those who complained would scarcely be necessary to go over that certain matters were omitted the ground again and reiterate argu- from the Basis. It was complained ments with which every one was fathat the restrictive rules were not in what would the effect be upon the titles miliar. There appeared, however, a the Basis, and argued that therefore compact was hardly dry before some to appeal to courts of law? (7) Has the General Conference power to do away with the restrictive rules, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and whole thing should be gone over who laws a rope of sand. If Union was make such unqualified statements? ion given was most decided and pos it was taken for granted that the re-

itive that there was an inherent right strictive rules would not be omitted. in the constitution of all deliberative Four Churches were entering the bodies to adjourn their sessions and | Union, and it was manifest that the meet again at any time and place they | Church of the future could not promight decide. The manner in which | ceed along the lines of discipline of the Basis had been submitted to the any one of the contracting bodies. Quarterly Meetings had been ques- These bodies were almost identical 3, chapter 1, section 1, subsection 11. I | tioned, but after all it came to be a | in principle, and it would be difficult entertain the gravest doubt whether the simple question of yes or no—the de to justify their continued separation. accept the Basis with certain modifi- with a critical eye, and very good reacations was equal to rejecting it. He sons would be required to justify their did not regard the resolution passed separation. The important question at the Hamilton Conference as an in- | was whether the compromises made struction to the Union Committee- | touched the essentials of the polity first, because it was not passed as an of any Church, and thus became a instruction, and second, because when | matter of principle. All the Churches passed there was no Union Committee | conceded something in the Union to whom to give instructions, and movement, and excepting the Bible there was no intimation given that it | Christian, the Methodist Church of was an instruction to a Committee to | Canada conceded less than the others. be appointed. It was not an instruc- If Union were consummated, it would tion, but an expression of the prefer- doubtless be followed by a graud reence of Conference at that time without | vival. They could not now draw back to do so. When the Committee met in lic of the world and admit that they was that they would endeavor to se- ever offered to heal the breach s and ble, and if found impossible that they Christianity. The speaker cencluded ment as to how far they should make Union, which appeared in yesterday's rules should be inserted in the conconcessions. When that decision was report. reached in Union Committee it was chiefly on the ground that anything motion. less than was conceded in regard to General Superintendency would cer tainly imperil the property held by the Methodist Episcopal Church. That Caurch met them on very broad fect that they were prepared to meet found that will carry a majority of the min-them as far as they could go with a listers and members of said Churches. In man; he had been a Union man under legal safety, and they could not be Church was now entering on an era which we cannot see our way clear to ac only to them as a Church, but to the cirtain complications in relation to at least minion, and perhaps to some extent mate the Union until further inform throughout the world. It must not has been obtained as to the effect of the acbe forgotten that the decision reached tion of the perent body of said Church in will have effect prejudicially or otherwith have elect prejudicially or otherwise on the efforts for the unification of the Churches on the earth. That harmony with the principle laid down by was shown plainly by the utterances the General Conference in the amen iment

manifold so now, because it had gone through successful stages of development, and had been carefully considlaity had pronounced their verdict with a concensus of opinion amounthad now reached the final stage, where it remained to be seen whether a very small minority in the Church was to be sufficient to block the greatcome before them for consideration, and which had been endorsed by a larger majority of laity and ministers than any question in the past. With regard to the movement, as to its origin, he might say as the school boy did to his teacher whom he had thrashed," I did not begin the fight." He did not commence the present movement. No one seemed to know its origin, it seemed to spring up spontaneously, it began to be talked about in the papers, it got into Conferences, resolutions were formulated, and almost before they were aware of it. they were met with this movement in favor of Methodist Union. The conportions, it must be dealt with in some way. The next conclusion which he reached was that the questhe Christian public to-day, that the Methodlst Church of Canada-strong by moving his motion in favor of

pleasure the tendency and desire of the several Methodist Churches of this country to form one organic body if a Basis can be relation to the Basis of Union now present-

Rev. Dr. Williams moved inamend-

England upon titles to property involved. of the public press, both secular and to the report of the Union Committee, with religious, on this continent and the strictive rules shad not be omitted from the understanding furthermore, that the recld world. A remarkable feature in the anstitution of the united Church, that connection with the movement was grave legal questions shall be settled prior that the principle of the amendment above to what was right

> may be practicable." He supposed that as soon as the Ba-

the Methodist Church of Canada, the election in each Annual District Meeting importance twelve months ago, it is sis was carried by a constitutional majority they would have peace in the Church so long as sun and moon endure, and that the minister would ered and exhaustively discussed. The get all he needed and the layman all he wanted. The Church was never more quiet than during, the past nine ing to virtual unanimity, and even years and yet no one complained of ministers by a very large majority had the lrck of supervision. No one had endorsed the same movement. They a right to complan of an infringement of his rights. The Church had, moreover, been carried on most economically, more so indeed than it would be in the future. In regard to the est connexional measure that had ever General Superintendency, he looked upon the expression as found in the journals, as one of principle rather than a simple instruction as to what committee should do. Although the committee had not been fermed it could be given as an instruction to committee when called into existence. There were serious omissions in the Basis of Union. He was glad that the tendency of public sentiment was in favor of Union, but at the san e time he heard that the trend of public of in. ion was in favor of skepticism. When allusion was made to unanimity of sentiment he wanted to know where it was to be found; there were at least 90 quarterly Meetings which had clusion he arrived at in regard to it not voted for the Basis, and in some of those which voted in favor of it the majorities were trifling, and the ninety included some of the largest of the Quarterly Boards, and these furi, ishtion had assumed such a shape before lieg a large proportion of means for carrying forward work. He found that 431 ministers voted for the Basis as she is—could not afford to take an and 251 against. Taking the number unfriendly attitude toward it. The of effective ministers at 1015, there duty of the Toronto Committee was were 333 who did not vote at all, and not to formulate a constitution of dis. those added to the 251 give 584 who Rev. Dr. Sutherland said he had cipline for the future Church, but either voted against Bases or did not thought from the very exhaustive and simply to agree upon a basis on which vote. Where then was unanimity? exhausting discussion which had gone a discipline might be formulated in There was no doubt much power in Union, and he had labored hard to reach what was called common ground. They had a good deal of trouble in reaching common ground in 1873, but they did reach it. The ink on the very general desire among the breth they were not to appear in the con persons commenced to pull the Church again. An observation or two would That matter was not overlooked by in St. Catherines over it. They were be in place in regard to the assemb the Joint Committee, for Professor at peace, and those who were fond of ling of this Conference. As that had Burwash called attention to it, and circulating fly sheets should keep them been a matter somewhat questioned the reason why they were not taken out of that district. He had been the point was submitted to legal coun- up was because the Committee was attacked for having stated that the sel some time before the meeting of not called together to consider details restrictive rules had been left out the Annual Conferences. The opin- but to agree on general principles, and intentionally, but the Secretary and admitted they were so left out, because it was not the intention of the committee to formulate a discipline. In forming a Basis it was important to limit the power of the law makers. He was asked to join the Union without the power of the law makers being limited, but he never would place ab solute power in the hands of any one. not even in Queen or Parliament. He thought Conference would not make such change in the Church government as to abandon four of six restrictive rules. He was not prepared to leave it to any majority to say what he should believe and how he should worship God. The constitution of the Church did not empower Conference to accept the Basis of Union without those restrictive rules being inserted. They never contemplated they would reach a position where those rules would be abandoned. When the Churches went into Union with the British Conference in 1833 these rules were maintained. In 1847, after the reconstruction, those rules were there. In 1873, when a new Basis was formed, the rules were there as part of it, and then they were not forming a Discipline, but laying down a Basis. The Conference should

> bodies had not enjoyed, and, there-"That we hall with great satisfaction and fore, could not surrender. The Rev. Wm Williams, in secondin the amendment, said the resolutionother circum stances. If the Union of 1874 was right this was wrong, if the Union of 1833 was right that of 1874 was arong. In 1874 they clearly defined the rights and privileges of the Annual Conferences; now all those had been left undefined. In the new Basis those strictures introduced into the Basis of 1874 had been removed. As to the introduction of the General Superintendency into the Annual Conference, the integrity of Annual Conferences was a principle worth contending for. His position in respect to Union had no reference to the tide of feering. It mattered nothing to him what the trend of public feeting

adopt a resolution that the restrictive

stitution. There was something after

intendency, for it meant self-govern-

ment under the direction of a General

Conference, a privilege which other

Rev. Dr. Ryckman seconded the all in the matter of the General Super-

Rev. J. R Gundy was pleased with Conference, because I understand that pressed the earnest hope that it would be Discipline provides in clear and exbe carried to a successful issue. That other Methodist bodies at as early a date as assailed had been so minute. Dr. Williams great point was the omission of

(Continued on 4th page)

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OUR HOME CIRCLE.

GO BACK TO GOLGOTHA.

Soul, go back to Golgotha. 'Neath the cross of Jesus seat thee; Lay to heart his anguish there, As, thorn crowned, he hangs to greet thee If thou mock him, or disown, Surely thou art more than stone.

See thou there, the pallid form, Twixt the earth and sky uplifted; Winle the life-blood trickles wa m rom the fiesh the spear has rifted. ! I understand that start, For he dies of broken heart.

Lamb of God! O spotless One, I deserve what thou'rt enduring Pain and anguish; all thou'st done Me, from sin and death securing. I deserve the fiery flood Thou hast quenched for me with blood.

Ah! such love, my gracious Lord, I could never back repay thee, On thine altar, at my word, All earth's kingdoms coulded lay thee; What I have is heuceforth thine: Ah, how full this heart of mine

Tis thy travail, now I know. That to thee this heart be given ; Theu hast bought it here below : Bought it for thyself and heaven. Thou art mine-I will be thine ! Life or death, thy cross the sign.

Crucity my flesh and blood! Be the world by me forsaken; Let my find in thee all good, With a faith and trus' un-haken; On the cross though fixed I be, Twill be happiness to me.

All now wants in thee supplie 1. Happy living, happy dyrag! e else have I to bich To by wounds for retuge flying. He are hu shall come to die,
"It is harshed!" loud may cry. -B. Schmolke.

ONE TENTH FOR GOD.

"One-tenth!" Not even the solemnty of the conclusion could arrest the unbounded astonishment in his voice. " Why. Callie dear, have you thought what you are saying? That would be six y dollars. How could we postibly space it from our income and live? We must live you know."

Lord knows it, too; and yet I be- hands in raire; I have tried to of the older versions great varialieve if we should start out with | lead them at the last gasp to the tion appearin the time of its notes. that determination, and adhere to Saviour who never turned any Leaving out of the question some it cleely, He would own and bless away that came to him; and yet. very evident misprints, there the offering."

I have your faith; it seems to me I have received through my obser- only it assumed a somewhat afterthat I ought to provide for my vation, I could say; Father in ed character, according as the something about a man being shall suffer, whatever seemeth The early specimens of the tune lects to do that ?"

want to try this way; it lies very near my heart. I believe it is the right way to do. That one verse has lingered in my mind ever since we were married-ever since we planned this little home and thought of all the delight it would be. I think we can do it; your estimate of clothing is too large; I know how to be very economical in my dress."

"What's the verse, Callie?"

" Oh the verse-it was Jac b's vow: 'And of all Thou shall give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee.'

"Jacob! well, if I remember month .- John B. Gough. the circumstances, he was not a very reputable party to imitate; I never approved of his proceeding about that time, nor for years afterward."

"Oh, but Warren, you remember how the Lord blessed and prospered him. I believe that one thing that Jacob did was right; and it is that I want to imitate, and not the other part of his conduct. Warren I'll tell you I don't want to iufluence you unduly in this thing. should like it very much, and believe it is the right way, and that we should accomplish it; of course we could, you know, if it is the right thing for us to do; but I won't urge it any further. I'll just ask you to kneel down now, while we set up our family altar, and make it a special subject of prayer; ask the Lord Jesus if He would like to have us give that sixty dollars back to

It seemed to the yourg husband could have argued somewhat longer, on logical grounds, but to ask the Lord Jesus what he thought except in two instances. about it was making the thing a tremendously earnest one; a sort dector, looking very angry. of obliging a man to abide by the reply which should be received. say that he was ready to pray looking at him. "And why did over it; so they bowed down be- you not?" fore the Lord for the first time in their new home. It was an ear- "I believe that any person who tener would have felt sure that the the love and honor of the Saviour young man who prayed was very will never have occasion to take sincere and would certainly abide them again." by the decision which should be reached, and the tone of the prayer doctor. changed gradually from that of "It is, sir." inquiry to something very like assurance, so that Callie was not saved you, and answerel all the

as they arose:

"We will try it, Callie, and see whether we can pull through."

But she promptly shook her head at this.

" Don't put it in that way, Warren, as if we were willing to try the Lord for a little while, and see whether He would do as He said; I know you don't mean that, but perhaps it sounds like it to Him; et ustake Jacobfor our model, for this time at least. 'I will surely give the tenth unto Thee.' Let us say it with the 'surely' very prominent."

"But Callie, dear, that is very serious business—an absolute promise, you know; it is of the nature of an oath, and I am afraidwe are poor.'

To this his wife made no sort of answer, only stood, with hands clasping his arms, looking up into his face with very grave eyes. A moment of silence, then he laugh

"I see precisely how that sounds Callie,—as though I was willing to make a trial of the Lord's service, but unwilling to swing off entirely, without a rope to cling to. Come, now, I swing off; let's repeat it, Callie, trusting in the strength of Him to make it good." And seizing her hands he clasped them in his own, and raised them in the attitude of prayer, while both voices repeated the words: "And of all Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee."

THE DRAM-SHOPKEEPER

in the storm; let the passing away of my welfare be like the flowing enemies like rain on the waters; when I speak good let evil come on me-do all this but save me merciful God, save me from the bed of a drunkard! And yet, as I shall answer Thee in the day of judgment, I had rather to be the veriest sot that ever reeled through your streets than I would be the man who sold him his liquor for a

THE TEETOTALER.

A teetotaler of Cork had a severe attack of illness, and among other complaints, water on the chest. He called a physician, who, among other medicines, prescribed whisky-punch. He purchased some bottles of liquor and locked them up safe at home in his cupboard, taking the other medicines regularly as prescribed, but not touching the whisky. After a time the doctor told him to discontinue the whisky and take instead certain Drogheda ale, which he would purchase, of very superior quality, at a certain shop in the city; of this also, fearing the doctor might inquire, he purchased a few bottles, and locked them up safely with the whisky. In a the liquer. When the doctor paid a very startling way to put it; he his last visit, the man thanked him for his kindness, and told him he had done all he desired him,

"What were those?" said the "Why, sir, I did not take the

whisky wunch nor the ale." Nevertheless, he felt unwilling to "You did not!" said the doctor,

"Why,sir," said the teetotaler, nest prayer that followed. A list gives up intoxicating drinks for her sweet troubled face, "I think

" Is that your faith?" said the

"Then it was your faith that surprised to hear him say as soon purposes of the whisky-punch and ale."—Bristol Herald.

THE LORD'S APPOINTMENT.

say it over and over, and yet again to-day, It rests my he rt as surely as it did yester

day;
"It is the Lord's appointment;"--Whate er m. work may be. I am sure in my heart of hearts, He has offered it for me.

I must say it over and over and again to-day, For my work is somewhat different from yes-

"It is the Lord's appointment;"-It quiets my re-tless will Like voice of tender mother. And my heart and will are still.

I will say it over and over, this, and every Whatsoever the Master orders, come what

may,
" It is the Lord's appointment;— For only His love can see What is wisest, best and right, What is truly good for me. -Christian Intelligencer.

OLD HUNDREDTH TUNE.

The title of the tune, as the Old

100th, is confined to almost ourselves; in many of the continental collections, the tune is allied to the 134th Psalm, versified as a ong metre. Up to the beginning of the eighteenth century the prefix "Old" was not applied; and it was only on the publication of the new version by Tate and Brady, that the title by which the tune is now know came into use. At one time it became the fashion to call it "Savoy," and in many tune-books, up to quite a recent date, it may be found under that name. Canon Havergal was of the opinion that the title took its rise from a vague fancy respecting the Savovard origin of the tune; I will tell you my idea of the but a writer in "Grove's Dictionliquor traffic very briefly. God ary" explains that the name was forgive me, I do not speak of it derivel from its use by the French boastingly, for my sin is ever be- congrega ion established in the fort. fore me; seven years of my life Savoy, London, in the reign of was a dark blank. I know what Charles II. In America the tune the burning appetite for stimu- is commonly and very elegantly right mitten in attempting to get lant is; I know all about it, and called "Old Hundred." The corhave sat by the dying ledside of rect text of the tune has always "I know it, Warren, and the drunkards; I have held their been acknowledged; but in many in the light of my own experience | seems to have been very little de-"I don't know; I don't think and the experience of others that viation from the original melody; own household first; isn't there Heaven, if it by thy will that man rhythm was more or less changed. wor e than a heathen who neg- go d in thy sight of temporal evil, show a nicely balanced mixture of it exclamation of surprise, hastily I impose it on me; let the bread of long and short notes, but most of doffing both his mittens, grasped | Oh, Warren! I don't feel in affliction be given me to cat; take the versions of our own day give then held it against his warm hands, and and begins to stare about him. any danger of starvation; I do from me the friends of my old it in notes of equal value. In his body under his goods tab or E. and begins to stare about him. age; let the hut of poverty be my "Choral Gesang-Buch," publish- body under his coo-le-tah, or Esdwelling place; let the wasting ed 1730, Bach printed the tune in hand of disease be laid upon me; three-four measure, and several let me walk in the whirlwind, live | editors of succeeding collections adopted the unjustifiable alteration. S) far as is known, however, of a stream and the shouts of my no English editor copied it in this form.—The Quiver.

A TIMELY LESSON.

One cold morning a little, ragged, woetul looking chill came; in

bit o' bread." " Have you no father or moth-

er, child?" a-ked I. "Yes'm;" and a look of shame and despair mantled his hollow doubting that God would yet bring

cheeks.

"Don't they work, and earn money?" home, at the 'Horn o' Plenty.' adamant. The miserable drunken brutes, thought I, I'll not feed corruptible faith has been an intheir children. Then I remem- spiration to other waiting and bered there was a very stale loaf prayful hearts. The following of bread in the cupboard, scarcely description of the close of her fit for toast. I gave that to the earthly life we take from "Days child, very glad to dispose of it. | near Rome," by Augustus Hare: He grabbed it eagerly, with a "But from these classical recolclutch that reminded one of the lections the Christian pilgrim will grasp of the drowning, when they | turn with enthusiasm to later mewould fain save themselves. Litshort time the tectotaler got quite the Gracie, our six-year old darwell, and his case was spoken of ling, had been a silent spectator; as a most remarkable recovery, of but, after the boy departed, she course attributed to the virtues of came to me with deep inquiry depicted upon her spiritual counte- ture, at a 'curtain window,' dis-

nance, saying: " Mamma, if Jesus Christ had come, and said he was starving to things which are behind, and death, would you have given him that awful dry loaf of bread?"

"Why, child," said I, "why do you ask such a question?"

"Why, when we give to the poor, ought we not to think that we are really giving to Jesus him- heavenly streams of the fountain self? I think he said so when of life. Then, as the world and upon the earth."

prone to forget this truth."

is it, mamma?" asked she.

" No, no, my precious child!" replied I, clasping her to my swoon, and looking fixedly upon pleased him most. heart, and thinking, "Out of the her two sons standing by her, "Ho! I know how to fix this," mouth of babes and sucklings hast | with grief amazed,' said to Augus- he said. "It any man came that thou ordained strength and wis- tine, 'Here thou shalt bury thy wanted lectric treatment I could dom.'

member "Gracie's lesson," giv- afraid to leave her body so far you take hold of these handles." ing our alms as if to him who from her own city, she replied, The taking hold was easy said, "Inasmuch as ye have done 'Nothing is far to God, nor is it enough, but letting go was quite it unto one of the least of these, to be feared lest at the end of the another matter. Any little boy my brethren, ye have done it an- world he should not recognize or girl who has tried it knows how to me."

IN THE FAR NORTH.

I reached home on the 13th the coldest weather I experienced on the trip being on the 12th, when, about two hours before sunrise, the thermometer indicated 53 2 Fah- it iOstia which will always be con- had set him free. "Now, rememrenheit. That day I made a journey of twenty-five miles, riding most of the way on the sledge, and at no time during that day did I sorrow which flowed into his heart' And meddling is a very bad feel uncomfortable, the highest as the beloved mother sank into habit." the thermometer reached being her last sleep: how Enodius calm-50 ° Fahrenheit, and I might here ed their grief by taking up the with either of them," said Josey. say that I really enjoyed the psalter, and how all the mourning -Sunbeam. whole trip. I attribute this almost wholly to the E-quimaux will sing of mercy and judgment reindeer clothing, and constant to thee, O Lord,' around the living in a snow igloo like the na- | silent corpse; and lastly, how tives, where the temperature is point. I do not believe-and my belief is confirmed by the written accounts of others-that arctic voyagers, housed in warm ships as their base and clad in the usual arctic suits of explorers, could stand such a journey without more or less material discom-

Once only did I learn the lesson of caution. I took off my a shot at a passing reindeer, the wind blowing stiffly in my face, and the thermometer 37 2 Fahrenheit, when the persistent refusal of the frozen gun-lock to work perfectly kept my hands exposed much longer than I had intended. When I attempted to use it again it seemed paralyzed, and, looking at it, I noticed that the skin was as white as marble. Toolooah, who was beside me, noticed it at the same time, and, with an Innuquimaux coat. It soon resumed its functions, and, although I felt for some time as though I was holding on to a hornet's nest, I experienced no more serious result than a couple of ugly looking blisters where the iron of the gun had come in contact with the bare hand.—Lieutenant Schwatka.

MONICA.

The steadfastness of Christian at our back door, begging for faith, as well as the faithfulness of the covenant-keeping God, are "Please ma'am, me'nd the strongly and tenderly illustrated children most starved. Only a in the life of Monica, mother of St. Augustine. Through years of weary waiting, discouragment and seeming failure, she followed her sinful and rebellious son, never him in health and cure, and "cause his name to be a joy and praise among the nations." Not only "Yes'm little, but they most al- have St. Augustine's life and writlus spend it before they gets ings brought strength and comfort to Christian hearts through Immediately my heart became the centuries since Monica's prayer was heard, bother own inmories, as precious and beautiful as any that the Campagna of Rome can afford, and he will see Augustine, with his holy mother, Monica, sitting as in Ary Scheffer's piccoursing alone, together, very sweetly, and torgetting those reaching forth to those things which are before, 'inquiring, in the presence of the the Truth, of what sort the eternal life of the saints was to be,' and 'gasping with the mouth of their hearts after the all its delights become contempti-"Well, Gracie," said I, kissing ble in the nearnesss into which their converse draws them into you are right, and I will remem- the unseen, he will hear the calm ber your lesson next time. Yes, voice of Monica in the twilight Gracie, we whom the Lord hath telling her son that her earthly blessed in our 'granary and our hopes and mission are fulfilled store' would soon relieve suffering and that she is only waiting to ways like to trust him there when humanity, if we give our alms as depart, 'since that is accomplish- he was called away, for Josey had if we really were giving to the ed for which she had desired to a habit of looking into things that

ica were moved afterward to in. Rome, to the Church which was household sang the psalm 'I

COMMUNION WITH GOD.

the heart.

the body was carried to the bur-

of infinite delicacy. It is the sen- too ill for me to go to her tositive plant of the soul, and loses | night? not its fragile nature when its oceasions are bublic. The exceeding delicacy is at once its beauty and its share. In a quiet room a happy family is gathered. Their tollowship is perfect. Each delights in the society of all the rest. The young people presently consult together, and as the outcome, one, the choice of the rest, moves to the father's side. He is about, in the name of all, to utter certain affectionate sentiments. when the door sharply opens, and a strangers enters. The intruder closes the door clumsily after him, chooses a seat without consideration for any one's convenience, back to its secret spring in every breast. For the tender address intended, some cold, common place utterance is hastily substituted. The little family has been suddenly deprived of whole leagues of sunlight, and the time for breaking up is welcomed by all. This parable of prayer needs no inter- the bay. Bobby and his triends pretation. - W. B. Haynes.

Reckon yourselves alive unto dod through our Lord Jesus Christ. It is not enough to be dead to sin; we are to have a postive character of life toward God. Indolence is not devotion. Inac- are dry. Bubby often tumbles tivity is not service. It is not into the water, but he always enough to be "resting, Lord, in comes up like a rubber ball! He Thee." There are holy activities, loves that bay, and sayse "This there are sanctified ambitions that | kind of water does not drown covet a place in the ranks of dan- folks!" One day a new boat lay ger and daring. It is not enough | waiting for its mast. The men in to "hold the fort;" we are to go the boat-house heard a noise like up and possess the land. Our that of a great sea-bird flapping spiritual arithmetic must always its wings on the deck. They ran include the factor of life toward out and there lay a little body, God. Being alive unto God is to dressed in short pants and red have the noblest life, the purest, stockings, beating the deck with the most unselfish, and most tire- his hands and feet. It was Bobby less. Let us so reckon ourselves. Nashville Advocate.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

A WARNING.

" Now do be careful, Johnny! The garden path is narrow; You'd better take this flower jar, And let me wheel the barrow

Up to my open window, Clear comes the childish warning; For sturdy John and prudent Bess Are gardeners this morning.

"I know you'll tip it over!" Still anxious Bess is fretting. A crash! A silence-has it come The prophesied upsetting?

No! safe is Johnny's barrow;

About another's barrow

Poor Bessie stands, and at her feet Her flower jar hes shattered! O anxious Bess!' I murmur, Life's garden paths are narrow Watch you your little jar, nor fret

But lo! 'mid fragments scattered,

JOSEY CAUGHT.

- Youth's Companion.

his "Uncle Doctor," as he called him. But the doctor did not al-Blessed Redeemer.' We are too linger awhile in this life that she made the doctor think he might might see him a Catholic Christian get into mischief, for Josey was a in at the stage door, is always "The very best that we have in before she died.' He will remem- meddlesome boy. One day, how. Bobby's .- Our Little Ones.

the house is nt too good for him, ber that five days after this conver- ever, Josey found himself alone, sation Monica lay in Ostiaupon her | and began to look at everything death-bed, and waking from a long on the table. The electric battery

mother;' and that to those do it as well as Uncle Doctor, Let us, then, one and all, re- who asked whether she was not There! Now it's all right! Now

whence to take me up.' And Josey's arms jingled and ached here, on the ninth day of her sick- but he had to hold on-he could ness, at the age of fifty-six, was not let go; and there he was, tears that religious and holy soul freed running down his face when his from the body. The bones of Mon- uncle heard his screams and came

"You got eaught that time, dedicated to herson's memory; but Josey," said his uncle, when he nected with the last scenes of that ber that bad habits hold fast to a most holy life, and at Ostia St. boy worse than an electric battery Augustine describes the 'mighty does, and are harder to get rid of.

"I wont have any more to do

TWO PENNIES.

It was a bright spring evening when little Polly stole sollly into never above freezing, and general- ial, and they 'went and returned her father's room with shoeless ly ten to fifteen degrees below that without tens, for the bitterness feet, and her golden hair falling of sorrow could not exade out of lightly over her white night gown; for it was bedtime, and she had come to say "Good night."

> "Father," said the little one, raising her blue eyes to his kind face, " father, may I say my Communion with God is a thing prayers beside you, for mother is

"Yes, pet," he answered, tenderly stroking the curled head.

And reverently the child knelt down beside him, and repeated her evening prayer, ad ling at the close with special curnestness, "God bless my two pennies.

What can the child mean? thought her father in surprise, and when the little white-robed figure was gone, he swent and asked her mother if the knew what their little daughter meant. "Oh, yes!" said the lady. "Polly has prayed that prayer every night since she put her two pennies into the plate at the last missionary meeting."

Dear children, have you ever prayed to God for a blessing on the pennies you have out into the missionary box? If not, be sure you never forget to do so in the future.

BOBBY'S BLUNDER.

Bobby's father built boats by

run and jump and skip on the wharf. They hang on the ropes and swing from the booms of the vessels. They jump into rowboats and rock them till the water comes over the sides. Then they shake themselves and laugh, and sit in the sun until their clothes -all but his head! And where was his head? Down in the dark hole of the boat! The howls and sobs told that Bobby's head was still on his neck. - Bobby's father took a small saw and sawed a piece of plank out of the deck. He had to saw very near the little white neck, but he did not even scratch it. Then he palied Bobby up by his heels. The little face was very red. He was nearly dead. They gave him some water and when he was better, asked, "How did you get your head down there?" As soon as Bobby could get breath enough, he said, "I thought that mast-hole would just fit my head; and so it did! But my ears and nose wouldn't allow it to come up again when I wanted it to." "What did you think when your head was down there? asked his father. Bobby caught his breath again and sobbed out, "I thought if my head was to stay down there, I couldn't see the torch-lights to-night!" A man said, "You'd better keep away Josey liked to keep office for from the water." Then Bobby sprang to his feet and cried, "It wasn't the water's fault that I put my head into the mast-hole." Every summer we expect to hear

that Bobby has been drowned.

But the first face we see, staring

T = H t

ing such child con trom his fore the they atte less went that influ ultimate Lorst in is from G. rare, ow tulness of ple. A. heart dri so in th away the mentioned prophets. - Litera mas spir It perchar pious ind gave then the person thereby o nor sent tions to t et such It calm dimuess thought I afterward now the h tendant is

arose as a tioned as the adjac center, o Storal the It was the cle durine lighted eve votions of Mussulma tinguish-d the doors the coven throne of which the The ark w: Holies, whi could enter Samuel sle building wl in the same He answ have an ir dustry and A good exa when they younger, ne

elder, but t

them. (2)

acquaintedi

the Almich only Eli's c call of God. we make of God calls to take it to be ister, and not yet know supernatura. third time the patience uel, rising a he considers -This would him and he w toward his f that when Go he should ch Samuel, his him and not t Speak Lord this honor, do have bidden l and never he better spirit advice he cou without grade sist and impre they see them ed by them called - From Samuel behe heard a voice natural to une not visibly the form (Gen. 18 or in some manifestation. and surprised ted the name

I will perfort on account of God would n sonal interview dictions against in part fulfilled two wretched so death chap. 4. position of Abia from the office time of Solomos family was ne office. Made rendering is v supported by the would probably have cursed then curses upon ti strained them not dislike of their not to that degr have done : he but he did not mischief they d of their power to as a father, highmight have done ed-The ordinary and people were pointed sacrifice, 15. 25. Compare ete But the sin could not be so p contrast with this assurance in the "The blood of J clean-eth us from 7. (Compare Ac

answer which

to make in cas

again.

and himself alone. ok at everything he electric battery

how to fix this," ny man came that reatment I could as Uncle Doctor. all right! Now these handles." hold was easy ling go was quite Any little boy tried it knows how ngled and ached old on-he could here he was, tears ris face when his screams and came

aught that time. uncle, when he " Now, rememoits hold fast to a in electric battery der to get rid of. is a very bad

any more to do iem," said Josey.

ENNIES.

spilling evening stole soldy into n with shoeless sien hair falling white night-gown; me, and she had not might." i the little one. eyes to his kind may I say my ou, for mother is to go to her to-

· an-were I, tende curled head. value enild knelt m, and repeated er, adding at the al cornestness.

e child mean? the white-robed he went and er if she knew dangher meant. said the lady. ved that prayer g she put her two plate at the last

or a blessing on have put into the ' It not, be sure et to do so in the

BLUNDER.

er built boats by and his triends and skip on the lang on the ropes the booms of the jump into rowhem till the water sides. Then they es and laugh, and ntil their clothes by often tumbles but he always rubber ball! He and says: "This does not drown av a new, boat lay mast. The men in leard a noise like sea-bird flapping deck. They ran ay a little body, pants and red ng the deck with et. It was Bobby ad! And where Down in the dark The howls and bbby's head was Bobby's father aw and sawed a out of the deck. ery near the little he did not even n he pulled Bobby The little face He was nearly e him some water as better, asked, et your head down on as Bobby could ugh, he said, "I 15t-hole would just d so it did! But e wouldn't allow ain when I wanted t did you think was down there? Bobby caught and sobbed out, head was to stay couldn't see the night!" A man etter keep away Then Bobby et and cried, "It r's fault that I put the mast-hole.' we expect to hear

is been drowned. ce we see, staring e door, is always. Little Ones.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. Feared to show Eli-Here was Samuel's first experience of the prophet's cross: the having unwelcome truth SEPT, 23. 1883. to divulge to those he loved, honored and feared. And his unreserved and THE CHILD SAMUEL. candid communication of the terribly 1 SAM. 3. 1-19 solemn word of God with regard to the man whom he certainly venerat-Ministered unto the Lord-Performed with filial affection, not only as ing such services as a thoughful high priest, but also as his own pachild could render. That he was thus rental guardian, proved himself to from his very infancy, constantly bebe a man possessing the courage and fore the eyes of the people when they attended at the tabernacle, doubt-

less went far to prepare the way for

ultimately attained. Word of the

Lord was precious-Direct revelations

from God had become exceedingly

rare, owing to the lamentable sintul-

julness of the priesthood and the peo-

arose as a new luminary in Israel.

tioned as the reason why Samuel

the adjacent chambers, and the at-

tendant ministers in another. In the

center, on the left of the entrance

It was the only light of the taberna-

lighted every evening, as in the de-

votions of the Eastern world, both

Mussulman and Christian, and extinguished just before morning when

the doors were opened. The ark of

throne of the divine presence from

which the call to Samuel proceeded.

eider, but to be careful and tender of

them. (2) Othis infirmity and un-

acquaintedness with the visions of

the Almigh v. that he took that to be

only Eli's call which was really the

call of God. Such mistakes as these

we make oftener than we think of.

him and not to him, Thou shalt say,

Speak Lord-Had he been envious of

this honor done to Samuel, he would

have bidden him lie down and sleep,

better spirit; he gave him the best

advice he could. Thus the elder should

they see themselves likely to be eclips

ed by them The Lord came ... stood ...

heard a voice, therefore, it is most

form (Gen. 18 2, 33; Josh. 5. 13 15)

or in some angelic or surprising

manifestation. This perhaps so awed

and surprised the child that he omit-

ted the name of the Lord from the

answer which Eli had directed htm

to make in case he heard the voice

on account of his sinful negligence

God would not favor with a per-

sonal interview. The dreadful pre-

two wretched sons, followed by his own

death chap. 4. 1-18.) and in the de-

position of Abiathar, his descendant,

from the office of high priest in the

time of Solomon, 1 Kings 2. 27. His

family was never reinstated in the

office. Made themselves vile-This

rendering is very doubtful (though

supported by the vulgate). Hence it

would probably be better rendered.

have cursed thems lves, i. e , brought

curses upon themselves. He re-

strained them not - It he did show his

dislike of their wicked courses, yet

not to that degree that he ought to

have done : he did reprove them,

but he did not punish them for the

mischief they d d, nor deprive them

of their power to do mischief which,

as a father, high-priest and judge he

might have done. Shall not be purg-ed—The ordinary sins of the priests

and people were purged by the ap-

pointed sacrifice, as it is said in Num,

15. 25. Compare Heb 7. 27; 9. 13

etc But the sin of the sons of Eli

could not be so purged. In blessed

contrast with this declaration is the

assurance in the New Testament,

"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son

cleanseth us from all sin." 1 John 1.

7. (Compare Acts 13, 39.)

I will perform against Eli-Whom

in the same room with it.

As sintulness in the individual

that influence and station which he

SPARE THE TOADS.

There is no better abused, and probably no more useful creature in the garden and upon the farm than the heart drives away the Holy Spirit, toad. That apt simile, "like a toad so in the Hebrew nation it drove under a harrow," tells the story of away the spirit of prophecy. Samuelis his wrongs. And now that our harmentioned as the first of the series of rows are armed with steel teeth, and prophets Acts 3. 24. No open vision are supplimented with clod crushers Laterally, No divine communication and cultivators of various types for was spired, that is published abroad. comminuting the soil, the sorrows It perchance God revealed himself to of the toad are intensified, and he is pious individuals here and there, he threatened with extinction in all culgave them private revelations, but tivated fields. Stay thy hand from the persons thus honored were not slaughter, tiller of the soil. The toad thereby constituted public prophets, is as useful in his place as the implenor sent to publish their communica ments of tillage you drive over his tions to the people. In the midst back so thoughtlessly. "The jewel of such spiritual darkness Samuel in his head" is not there, but in his capacious stomach, that always has It came to pass-Eli's old age and room in it for one more bug, one dimuess of sight is probably men- more worm, that destroys the food of man. Watch his habits for a day, thought Eli had called him. As and observe the lightening thrusts of afterward in the great temple, so his tongue as he scoops in your enenow the high priest slept in one of mies, and you will have a better appreciation of his work, and of his place in good husbandry. If your garden is without toads you can stood the seven branched candlestick, afford to purchase them for stock. They will pay good dividends, as ele during the night, was solemnly sure as superphosphate.

USEFUL HINTS.

See to it if you would have healthy the covenant is mentioued as the hogs that they are never without salt and charcoal.

The ark was placed in the Holy of Well seasoned posts, when thor-Holies, which the high-priest alone oughly dried, and then charred and could enter, and he but once a year. dipped into hot tar, will remain rot Samuel slept in the tabernacle, in the and insect proof for many years in building where was the ark, but no almost any kind of soil.

He answered, Here am I-Here we Spiced plums are delicious. To have an instance (1) Of Samuel's in- eight pounds of plums allow four of dustry and readiness to wait on Eli, sugar, one tea spoonful each of cin-A good example to servants, to come namon and cloves, one small cup of when they are called; and to the vinegar. Cook until they are thick younger, not only to submit to the as jelly.

> A Delaware boy recently lost one of his feet in consequence of wearing tight shoes. These produced abscesses and these gradually ate up the bones of the foot, so that surgeons were obliged to amputate it.

God calls to us by his word, and we A pound and a quarter of oatmeal take it to be only the call of the minwill supply as much nitrogen and aland answer it accordingly; most as much fat to the body as one calls to us by his providences, and pound of uncooked meat of ordinary we look only at the instruments. Did quality. A man gets three times as not yet know the Lord-That is, in his much nourishment, at the came cost, supernatural communication. The in oatmeal as he does in meats. third time-One cannot help noticing

the patience and gentleness of Sam-A correspondent of the British uel, rising again and again at what Medical Journal states that he has he considers Eli's call. Eli perceived found the application of a strong so--This would be a mortification to lution of chromic acid three or four him and he would apprehend it a step times, by means of a camel's hair toward his family's being degraded, pencil, to be the most efficient and that when God had something to say easy method of removing warts he should chose to say it to the child They become black and soon fall Samuel, his servant that waited on off.

To sum up, a drawing-room should be emphatically a living-room, fitted for rest, after the work and worry and never heed it; but he was of a of the day is over. Its frame work should consist of restful colors and beautiful designs; with chairs meant for the comfort of the human body; without grudging, do the utmost to assist and improve the younger though tables to hold things useful for the purpose of a drawing room, on entering which one teels a positive and called-From verse 15 we learn that and quiet delight, merely in looking Samuel beheld a vision as well as around.

natural to understand that God was of the difficulty in discerning the difference between real hydrophobia and that brought on by apprehension. cites the case of a woman who had her wound cauterized at the hospital. She continued quite well until a hospital student, recognizing her, called ont: "Hullo, not dead yet? Why, that dog proved downright mad. The woman was at once seized with pharyngeal spasm, and died with all the indications of hydrophobia.

For toothache, burns, curs and rheumatism dictions against the house of Eli were in part fulfilled in the death of his another column.'

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By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's kuife because or malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, s und and whole. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such comp aints are originated and fed.

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have to undergo during the hot weather, is that of washing day. Happily there is practical relief for them in the use of James Pyle's

A gentlem in a neighboring town who had suffered two years with chronic direahea and was so reduced that he could not walk, was cured and restored to sound health by dolinson's Anodyne Liniment. This Luiment is worth its weight in gold. The blighting effect of impure blood are

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most effective ever yet invented, consisting of very few parts, al nost all wrought iron and steel, which any bla kemith could make. Unlike the so called horse dumps in which we horse, being hitched to the dump-liver simply helps to pull the rake up after the heavest part of the lift has been done by hand, and is thereby kept constantly jirking back and forth in the shafts: in Sharp's Rake the dump does not interfere with the draft, but it draws as steadily as a sulky wigon. A few ounce: pressure with the toe of the foot is sufficient to dump Sharp's Bake, the revolution of the wheels doing the wirk, while both hands are left free for driving. It dumps so easily that any child 8 or 10 years old can operate at.

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THE WESLEYAN

WRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1883.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The steadiness and interest of the

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Conference sessions have given delegates little opportunity to look about them, although the fine country and the pretty residences in and around Belleville certainly tempt one to occasional absence for a glance at them. Even the Saturlay afternoon was this year used in the discussion on Union. The city is freely provided with churches having three Methodist, two Methodist Episcopal, two Presbyterian, four Episcopal, one Baptist, one Congregational, one Mission Chapel and one Roman Catholic-a pretty good provision for the spiritual needs of a city of ten thousand inhabitants. Here, too, is Albert College, of the M. E. Church and here also the Provincial Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Last week's despatch should not prevent further allusion to an event which must constitute an era in the history of Canadian Methodism. Oa Monday morning the interest rapidly increased as it became evident that the conclusion of the Union debate must take place at some book in the night. Somewhat lengthy addresses by Sheriff Freeman and Dr. Sanderson were followed by to ten minute speeches by ministers and laymen intent on having a share in the moments which passed all too rapidly for them and their hearers. Men grow intens by practical when they have full hearts and but a few moments. Useless embellishments are dispensed with and burning words flow . ..om the lips when

speaker speaks the truth and feels it. In this case men felt deeply and made others feel. Soon after nine when Dr. Posts had finished some stirring words on behalf of the basis, the movers of the amendment and resolution were called to close the debate. Dr. Williams, leader in the opposition to the Basis, evidently knewthat the tide of feeling in that large church was against the views of himself and friends, and that this feeling was largely shared by aged men who had borne the burden and heat of the day, as well as by men in their prime. The Doctor, who always has the courage of his convictions, manfall y met the tide, but could not roll it back. As he sat down Dr. Douglas rose. A notice of motion which had been as a matter of privilege, promised consideration General S at the close of the vote, had met with his approval, and Mr. T. G. Williams had found in him an eloquent seconder. Dr. Douglas knew that the opponents of the Basis had rejected the "olive branch," nevertheless, in eloquent words that it might almost be adopted with he spoke of the dangers of advance as less than those of retreat and urged all to unite in the adoption of the proposed plan, and his words were not wholly in vain. The final address by Dr. Sutherland was a rare effort. Late as was the hour no one thought of morning, and tians as to prevent them bringing in repeated bursts of applause followed his . apt replies to the objections urged against the measure, and his counsels to his brethren. Then came the decisive moment. As the vote on the amendment-40 to 117-was announced the suspense became still greater, for the friends of union much desired a three-fourths majority, though many of them deemed a simple majority sufficient. The vote had fallen just short of their wish. But all doubt was fully removed when the Secretary announced that the call on the resolution had been answered by 123 in favor and 38 in opposition. Then ended a debate which had grown in interest until it had reached fever heat. The verdict of the last church count was received with subdued applause; Mr. William's resolution, pledging the Conference to ask the United General Conference to restrict the Superintendent in the occuparcy of the chair of the Annual Conference, in case of the consent of a majority of the M. E. delegates, was passed and the session closed near midnight. On the following day a unanimous vote of thanks to Dr. Rice for his lation. conduct in the chair was passed, a number of routine and other matters were attended to and the Conference adjourned to meet at the call of the President,

likely to prove a red-letter day in question was carried with only seven Canadian Methodism. On that day, just three years from the opening of the Ecumenical Conference in London, the Methodists of the several sections in tional question, he held that Conferand effort. The Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle was crowded on the occasion. Ministerial and lay delegates from where they chose, without reference to necessary for them to do as an inde-Christian spirit of opponents to the

or of the Special Committee through

the President.

read and fervent prayer offered, Dr. Williams, who had been unanimously called to the chair, was led thither by Dr. Carman amid great applause.

The clear head of Dr. Williams has been a great advantage to the Conference, for the duties of a presiding officer were at first unusually difficult. It was not wise to follow the customs of the contracting parties. Occasionally some one of our own ministers, fresh from the warm debates of previous days, spoke of "our rule," only to be reminded that in a few hours old things had passed

Thus far the most difficult question has been the relation of the Bible Christians to the movement. The refusal of the English B. C. Conference to give immediate approval of the action of the branch in Canada involved serious questions. On receipt of information to that effect a conference to the ministers in Canada was called, and these asserted their independence in the spirit of '76. Yet some remaining doubts as to their real relation to the English body, and the necessity for legislative action previous to actual union, as well as a belief that the English B. C. Connexion will not continue their opposition, have led the Conference to move very carefully. If no hitch take place, arrangements will all be made which, on some precise day to be named, will come into having in the meantime been attended

Our ministers and laymen are much pleased with the appearance and spirit and business ability of their new acquaintances. All are fraternizing finely. That there are some difficult points to be considered is not to be denied, but the Divine guidance given in the past, and the evident aim of all in one direction are most encouraging to those who pray that they all may be one. The various committees are busily engaged, and progress is being made in a work of the extent of which few had an ade-

GENERAL CONFERENCE Continued from 1st page.

the restrictive rules. There was no intention to omit them from the future constitution of the Church. The Basis had simply to do with questions on which denominations differed. In regard to lay representation, had not the Union question come up they would have preserved the existing state of things, but concessions were necessary, and these had been as light as possible. With regard to Superintendency it must be remembered that three General Superintendents were proposed in Union Committee, and that provision was contained in the report. amendment was such a slight departure from the terms of Union the resolutions. The Conference having adopted Basis of Union let it declare itself unanimously in favor of the adoption of restrictive rules.

Rev. D. V. Lucas asked whether the parent Church in England had such authority over the Bible Christheir property? The President-"I assume that the

Bible Christians are in a condition to come into connection with this Church. I understand it the Union is with four

bodies not with three." Judge Dean said he came from a large constituency strongly in favor of Union. They must all remember that if the North-west was not destroyed by politicians and temperance colonization societies within ten years it would be the greater Domionion, and it was high time that the Methodists should unite so as to impress themselves on the social and religious life of the Western country. Unless Union took place now or within a vear or two it would be too late to do this work effectually. Touching upon the legal aspect of the case, he expressed the opinion, in which he said eading counsel concurred, that the parent Church in England would be able to retain the property of the Bible Christian Church. Legislation would be necessary to carry Union into effect. He suggested that the Conference should enter into a tentative agreement under which the Bible Christians might, if necessary, come in afterwards; and meanwhile they should seek to secure necessary legis-

Conference then adjourned.

EVENING SITTING.

Conference re-assembled at 7.30. Judge Jones said the Union Committee included representatives of all Church interests, and numbered over Wednesday, September 5th, will be forty. The General Superintendency dissentients, three of whom were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This showed their practical unanimity. Taking up the constitu-Canada met to effect a union of interests ence met to give effect to the action of Quarterly Boards-if they reversed that action it would be doing an act never contemplated. They could tional exercises, the minutes were read give effect to such action by adopting and adopted. the several sections occupied seats the Basis, and that was all that was name; and in this way soon began to pendent Church. If one Church filment of their obligations by the inknow each other. The thoroughly might be unable to enter the Union ferior courts of the Church, any dithat could be considered by the Gen- rect resolution or amendment pointing erel Conference of the United Church. to the destruction of the obligation Basis was soon to become evident. There was no evidence that any entered into, and asking this Confer-Not one, we believe, was absent. After Church would not enter the Union, ence, composed of honest men, to hymns had been sung, scripture lessons and to say that the Bible Christian break their sacred obligations, is ut- adjournment arrived.

Church was unable to perform its part | terly out of order and must be with-Christians could be vested in the un was submitted to their own court. ited Church. It would also cover all where no layman had any voice, and would be no difficulty in obtaining were interested could be decided by such an act from the Legislature. The 'them on its merits. I ask whether it restrictive rules should be placed in is becoming in a body like this, when the constitution of the new Church. all the conditions have been complied He said there was no danger in going with and the practically unanimous on, but there was disaster and destruc- voice of the Church has been given in tion in store by going back. It would favor of union, that we should enterbe difficult for delegates to justify tain any resolution or amendment, their actions before their constituents, which, if carried, would mean the very if Union was rejected on financial con-destruction of the sacred obligation siderations. Finances would not suf- upon which we entered. My point is fer if Union was carried out, but the that the amendment presented by laity would feel bound to maintain Rev. Dr. Williams, looking to the dethe finances in a satisfactory condition. struction of the obligation into which There would be a stronger feeling of he have entered, is out of order and harmony between ministers and lay- must be withdrawn. men if the Basis of Union were adopt-

Rev. W. McDonagh wished the Conference to understand that he was in favor of Union, pure and simple. If the Basis were carried they legislated themselves out of existence as a Methodist Church. When they went force, all necessary legislative measures in to form a new Church what position did they occupy?

Rev. A. Burns said he came here with great doubts as regards Union, but Union stock was higher to day. He did not believe in every portion of the Basis, but there must be some concessions made by all four bodies.

Rev. Dr. Dewart said he had hoped before coming to the Conference that by comparing notes those who differed might have come closer together, but little progress, he foared, had been not depend on the promised changes made. By intercommunication they being made subsequent to Union. If might yet get nearer to an agreement. It could be proven after a decision had He emphatically denied that this was been reached that they had acted ila question of Union and non-Union. legally, an adverse vote might be car-No halo of sentiment should obscure ried in the Legislature so as to defeat practical difficulties. Nor, however, their application for an Act. The did he believe delay was disastrous. Basis should be carried by a three-When the whole trend and tendency fourths vote and the Conference should was in favor of Methodist Union it not rely on restrictive rules being could not be prevented. It had con-placed in the new constitution. With stantly been declared that it was this respect to finance the main issues on Basis or no Union at all. There had that question had been thus representbeen constant efforts made to prevent ed. The endowment fund was a mata modification of the Basis of this Un-ter of small account as regarded the ion, but changes by mutual consent annual income, and was more a curse were made in the Basis of Union of than a blessing. While they paid su-1874. Two points stood in the way perannuated ministers two-thirds of of his acceptance of the present Basis. their claims, the managers taxed them He occupied the platform laid down five per cent. on their claims to add at Hamilton. The General Supering to the endowment Indeed the entendent presiding in the Annual Con-dowment reduced the annual income ference was, however, superfluous, and of the Church by making the memwould not work for the good of the bers less liberal. Church, His objection to the Basis know whether the uniting Churches of Union was strengthened by the in- would bring in their proportion of terpretation put upon it by the funds according to numbers. If not, Methodist Episcopal Church. An ex- they would become an additional amination of the votes given on the charge on what was now Methodist Basis showed that it was largely a con- property. Another serious question ditional vote. The restrictive rules was with regard to Church property. were vital, and fundamental enough. It was often said that much more was to be incorporated in the Basis, but wasted with having so many denomithat had not been done. No member nations in each town and village, but of this Church had more authority to the people would not give one-third say those would be incorporated any what they now did without rivalry, and more than a Methodist Episcopal there would be no gain from Union in could declare that other matters would that respect. He objected to the be introduced. With respect to the eight years' term. By appointing the legal question, he reminded the Con-Superintendent for eight years he ference that at all Annual Conference would occupy the post long enough to meetings it was promised that no final gather round him official interests action would be taken until legal doubts had been moved. This pledge break up. He denied that the quarterly had not been fulfilled. The opinion meetings, as a general rule, represented of Mr. Rose was that Conference could the views of the Society. The people carry out the Basis only tentatively, were not anxious for Union on that their action being legalized by subsequent legislation. The opinion of Christians should come into the Union, Mr. Bethune was that an Act of even if unable to bring their property Parliament would be necessary, and with them, but he did not think they the opinion of Judge Dean was that would lose it. The parent Conferthe British Conference of the Bible ence in England would not have the Christians would control property in hardihood to go against public senti-Canada. It was obvious, therefore, ment in Canada on that matter. that legal difficulties existed. In view of the grave differences of opinion in regard to the Basis and the effect on the Church of the future in pushing Union through legally or ille- the Union on any terms; another gally, odium could not be attached to was to offer resolutions barring negothem for desiring slower progress. If they had not been going at high pres- ment; the third was a more conciliasure the difficulty with regard to Bible tory course, and one which he favor-Christians would not have arisen, as ed. the parent Church would not have dist Episcopals had resulted so that

position they have occupied. He did not believe that the feeling for Union was ephemeral, or that it would pass away unless the iron was struck when brethren in their zeal for Union and admiration for the Basis had been led were deemed wiser to delay Union son by other bodies public opinion

would justify their course. Rev. Dr. Nelles gave notice of motion to appoint a Committee to consider the legal question involved in the proposed Basis of Union.

Conference then adjourned till Friday morning.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, August 31st. Conference opened at 9 a.m., the President in the chair. After devo-

Mr. John Macdonald rose and said -I rise to say that in view of the ful-

of the contract was to give judgment drawn. The position being one so without evidence. The present Basis grave, the Conference felt itself unwas for four Churches. Suppose the able to assume the great responsibili-Bible Christians were not able to go ty of dealing with the question, and into Union without consent of the par- wisely submitted to the consideration ent Church in England, what course of 12,000 men, those who become recould legally be pursued! The par- sponsible for our church debts, who ent Church were, as it were, trustees, contributed to our missionary funds, and the Canadian Church the bene- and decided that when the requisite ficiaries of the trust. The former had majority had been given the Confera legal title and the latter an equit- ence would meet and give effect to able title. In the special Act for the their finding. In deference to the new Church the property of the Bible wishes of the ministers, the matter defects in regard to the Basis. There where every question in which they

> The President ruled: First, that the time for taking this exception was passed long ago, and, second, that an amendment to a motion is always in order, provided it did not destroy the

> Rev. Dr. Nelles offered his motion respecting the appointment of a committee to consider the legal ques-

After some debate, the President ruled the motion out of order on the ground that when a motion was before the chair no other motion could be introduced but a privileged motion, and the discussion was then resumed on Dr. Sutherland's motion in favor of Union.

Rev. Dr. Jeffers feared they could It was important to which would be thereafter difficult to Basis. He was willing that the Bible Rev. Prof. Shaw, in opposing Dr.

Sutherland's motion, said there were three courses open to those who opposed the Basis. One was to oppose tiations, and so frustrate the move-Negotiations with the Methoplaced themselves in the mistaken they could not retract. They should protect themselves with regard to the restrictive rules. Assurances and promises had been given as to what would be done in the joint Confer- limit beyond which they would not hot. It was not now or never. The ence, but he had little confidence in pass, but nevertheless they could have them. The time to secure the restric- made further concessions. tive rules in the Basis was now. He to exagerate some of the points. If it | preferred the old veto power to the machinery now proposed. He opposand they were able to show good read ed the change with regard to the constitution of the Annual Conferences ed acceptance of the Basis. He defor the programme appeared to be to, nied there was any collusion between cut up the Conferences into little strips. There had been no movement take place at once, so that the United in favor of increased lay representation, only one memorial having been presented since 1874, and that was in 1878. If litigation were pending when the special Act was applied for, the Private Bills Committee often refused bills in such cases A represencome from England and would point out to the Committee that the Church property in Canada belonged to the parent body. Mr. Shaw then moved a resolution as a compromise, but the President ruled that a substitute could

> not be admitted. Rev. T. M. Campbell had just commenced to address the Conference against the Basis when the hour for

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The President took the chair at 2 After the minutes had been

Rev. T. M. Campbell said-It was not a question of now or never. They wanted union, but a lasting and abiding one. He objected to the Basis first on account of its episcopacy. The general superintendency was not a concession so much to the Methodist Episcopal Church as something procured by the "wing." That episcopacy was not demanded by the Meth-What was odist Episcopal Church. the explanation of the episcopacy? They said Bishop Carman's explanation that it was for the perpetuation of the ministry, and of the efficiency and purity of the Sacraments of the Church. That was the dogma of apostolic succession. They were prepared to accept an episcopacy including that doctrine. The Basis contemplated the degradation of the Annual Conferences. If it went into operation in its present form he could only see in the future the decline of Methodism in this country. He concluded by speaking on the financial question as involved in union, affirming that the Basis would cause a serious loss to their Church.

Rev. Leroy Hooker regretted that he appeared to oppose Union, although he entertained no regret at standing opposed to the Basis and the manner in which it had been secured. Finance matters could be left to an actuary and divine Providence, so he had no fear on that score. He was prepared to endorse a movement for the unification of Protestant churches in Canada, but they should consider whether the proposed union of three Methodist Churches having Presbyterian forms with one having Episcopalian forms, and in doing so take the Episcopal form of church government, was de sirable. He felt that a strong hand was at the throat of the Methodist Church, and that revolutionary methods as well as revolutionary objects were being pursued.

Rev. Prof. Burwash thought legal advice was only desirable as to the majority required to carry Union in the onference. In the Joint Committee he called attention to the omission of the restrictive rules from the Basis, and was assured they were not intended to be omitted, and no power on earth could omit them constitutional-The model deed on which the Church held its property bound them in substance to those restrictive rules. and if they were, those trusts were accepted on the model deed. Conferences could not go into the Union without those restrictive rules being retained. Reference had been made to Bishop Carman's words that "we carry into the United Church our episcopacy, and thereby preserve the succession of our ministery and the efficiency and purity of our sacraments." of union," etc., etc. He met the hishon subsequently asked him to explain the language. The Bishop said it was a principle with them that a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a minister of the entire Church, and that the authority by which he was made a minister was the authority of the entire in regard to Union, but they had dis-Church, and not of a fragment of the Church. That was in thorough harmony with the principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with regard to the Episcopal office. When Mr. been the absence of laymen from An-Wesley ordained the two doctors to office as General Superintendents in fied that an opportunity had come to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, there was transferred to them the power and authority which heretofore had been vested in Wesley; in England the same power and authority was transferred to the Conference. The speaker bore testimony to the vigor and ability of the ministers of the uniting churches, and the liberality of the laity, and mentioned the subscriptions promised towards the levelling up scheme. It was asked what would be done with the surplus of men if Union was effected ? They were required. After stations had been found for all the ministers at the last Conference there were twentythree more wanted in the Toronto Conference, and men were required also in the London and Montreal Conferences. He trusted the Conference Union must take place now or it would

would adopt the Basis of Union. Rev. J. Graham supported the amendment. He could not accept the Basis, because it had not the legal authority of the Church on its side. If any person tested it in the Courts he would get a hearing. The restriction on the Union Committee should have acted as an instruction from the General Conference. In respect to Union the Methodist Episcopals had a

EVENING SITTING.

Conference resumed at 8.30. Mr. H. M. Ryder strongly supportlaity and ministers. Union should Church might occupy the field in the North-West.

Rev. Dr. Ryckman advocated adoption of Basis. The uniting churches would undoubtedly vote for the reit might be refused by Parliament as strictive rules, and he would vote for any resolution to have these rules adopted. At the same time he had tative of the Bible Christians would no doubt of the incorporation of these rules in the new Church. He and others of these members had been charged with being disloyal to the instructions and limitations given by the General Conference. When proper time arrived he would submit a motion setting forth that the language at the Hamilton Conference in the reception of the report on pages 240 and

which the section of the joint committee appointed afterwards was anot in any case to go on conferring with the representatives of the other churches. In view of the consolidation of divided branches of Methodism the Basis was preferable to the present constitution, and he hoped the Basis would secure at least a three-

fourths vote Rev. W. S. Griffin said that the leaders of the union movement were in favor of Episcopacykand thought it a wise thing to frame the Basis so that if they thought it desirable subsequently they might appoint a bishop. There was nothing destroying the Methodist Church so much as the perpetual changes going on. If the present Basis should pass they would nave nothing left of the sold Wesleyan Methodist Church but the Stationing Committee. Officials should not clamour for high salaries when they knew that the adoption of the Bisis imperilled allowances made to willows and orphans. So soon as it could be shown beyond question that the restrictive rules would be preserved, and the rights of the widows and orphans secured, he would hold up both hands for union.

The Conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, September 1. Conference reassembled this morn-

ing at nine o'clock, Rev Dr. Rice. President, in the chair. After devotional exercises the minutes of the preceeding evening's session were read and confirmed.

The President said he thought the question of the restrictive rules should be settled before the final vote was taken, and he thought the Conference should exercise its prerogative of admitting Dr. Sutherland's motion.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland moved that the main motion be tabled, to allow of the introduction of his resolution regarding the restrictive rules. The motion was carried. Rev. Dr. Sutherland then moved

the following resolution :-"That apprehensions have been expressed that the General Conference of the proposed united Church will be absolutely unrestricted

inasmuch as no restrictive rules appear in the Basis of Union; and as assurances have been given by members of the Union Committee that the restrictive rules were not designedly left out of the said Basis, this Conference, in adopting the Basis, does so on the assumpion that in the discipline of the united Church the powers of the General Conference will be so restricted that it shall no be competent for said Conference (1) to change the doctrines of the Church; (2) to change the general rules of the Church; (3) to destroy the itinerant system of the Church; (4) to abolish the rights of our ministers or mempers to trial by a committee, or of appeal."

After some debate Dr. Sutherland amended his motion so as to read, "This Convention, in voting on the Basis does so on the assumption that in the event

The resolution was then carried by a large majority.

Discussion on the main motion for acceptance of the Basis of Union was

resumed. Rev. J. Lathern, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, said he had misgivings at first appeared since the subordinate courts had given a practically unanimous vote in favor of the Basis. A weakness in the polity of their Church had nual Conferences; and he was gratihave the lay element introduced. The Union Committee comprised the leading members of the Church, and they thoroughly dealt with all the questions. When the vote of the inferior courts was taken the majority given in favor of the Basis by the Quarterly Boards was seven to one-a remarkable majority; and the Conference could not go back on its record unless insuperable obstacles presented themselves. Not a difficulty had been presented that could not have been forseen twelve months ago. Conference was therefore bound to go forward, and complete the work. If Union were postponed increased difficulty would be experienced, as different churches would enter upon fresh work. The tide was at the flood, and not be effected during the lifetime of many of them. Differences in the churches led to weakness, and the English Cnurch would, no doubt, be glad to follow their example, as regards Union, when the way became clear. It was specially undesirable to perpetuate divisions in the North-West work, and the advantage of Union there would compensate for many undesirable features. Their Church had been obliged to send across the Atlantic for ministers, in order to hold the posts until the union of churches could be accomplished. If the committee had embodied the restrictive rules the vote in favor of Union would have been much larger in the Lower Provinces. In regard to taking the vote, they should go as far as possible on constitutional lines, but a three-fourths vote was not required, and he would not be afraid to

accept a majority vote. Rev. A Langford was not fully satisfied that the vote of the Quarterly Boards was practically unanimous. The laity voted on the Basis with the understanding that the General Conference would remedy its evident defects. He (the speaker) could not see his way through the legal difficulties. Even a legal gentleman like Judge Dean admitted that he had sleepless nights pondering over these difficulties. Difficulties were mentioned in legal opinions submitted to Conference, and in view of these facts union should be delayed.

Mr. W. Eyres spoke strongly in favor of Union. It was said in the high 241 was not in the nature of a positive | court of Methodism that the laity did instruction or restriction, beyond not vote intelligently on the Basis.

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said that the movement were ey, and thought e the Basis so t desirable subappoint a bishop. destroying the much as the perin. If the preiss they would e old Wesleyan the Stationing als should not ies when they n of the Basis nade to willows. n as it could be n that the represerved, and vs and orphans up both hands

m adjourned un. morning.

September 1. bled this morn. Rev Dr. Rice. After devoninutes of the session were

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to allow of the dution regards. The motion

l then moved ve been expressed c of the proposed utely unrestricted iles appear in the trances have been non Committee e not designedly his Conference, in on the assump. meral Conference hall no be com-1) to change the 2) to change the ; (3) to d stroy Church; (4) to ainisters or mem-

Dr. Sutherland as to read, ing on the Basis that in the event

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s of Union was Windsor, Nova givings at first they had disrdinate courts ly unanimous s. A weakir Church had men from Anhe was gratihad come to introduced. comprised the e Church, and with all the vote of the inthe majority Basis by the even to one-a and the Conferon its record cles presented culty had been ot have been ago. Conferand to go forhe work. If increased diffinced, as differter upon fresh t the flood, and now or it would the lifetime of erences in the cness, and the no doubt, be mple, as regards came clear. It e to perpetuate Vest work, and there would relesirable fea-ad seen obliged atic for minis. the posts until ould be accomtee had emiles the vote in we been much rovinces. In te, they should constitutional ot be afraid to

s not fully satthe Quarterly unanimous. Basis with the General Conts evident deer, could not Byal difficulentleman like that he had ing over these were mentionmitted to Conthese facts

strongly in faaid in the high t the laity did on the Basis.

He took it that that meant they had there. What a bound forward the not examined the Basis clause by cause of presbyetrian'sm in Nova clause; but he was convinced they vot. Scotia had taken since the unification ed intelligently for it and not for a of those churches! Things are not mere sentiment.

On the motion of Rev. Dr. Sutherland it was agreed that a vote secured for itself to a large extent the should not be taken before eight o'- controlling influence in that Province, clock on Monday evening.

The Conference then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

the afternoon session. Mr. J. Kilborn, of Plattsville, said he would support the Basis (first) because he fully believed it was the only present means of obtaining a very desirable end.

Mr. A. W. Broder, M. P.P., said he was opposed to Union in the abstract, to say nothing about the question of change the Basis, yet to-day he had referred back to it for further consi- cessful completion the steps already deration. In regard to getting legisla. | taken. tive power it should be remembered that when application was made for legislation respecting St. James. Cathedral funds in the Ontario Legis lature last winter, at the time the' case had been taken into court by other parties, the application for interference was refused. They should

in favor of the adoption of the Basis of Union. He objected to the view. that ministers should be influenced in their action by the danger of alienating the laity. If that ground were taken it would be equivalent to deaction. It was useless to consider what were the probabilities once which had been swept away by the march of events. He could not understand ence to a" wing," for when Conference the bearing of thebasis. or Church had taken certain action it sent state of things had been brought motion to adopt the Basis. about by legislation passed by the General Conference of the Methodist | Monday Morning. Church. While they were bound to give the vote on the Basis of Union, at the same time they were bound to consider all the facts that bore on the rautication of the Basis by the other uniting churches. He must vote for Methodist Church of Canada rethe Ba is under the influence of, and assembled this morning at 9 o'clock, h proper regard for, the rights of Rev. Dr. Rice presiding. the bodies to which it was sent, and

When so acting he remembered that of clericalism and layism in co. jorities would be given against the board members would have been fine against the basis. The fact was that they had given a large majority for the basis, and an analytical examination was now useless. This did not make it an absolute obligation on the part of the Conference to adopt the basis of umon, but it should form an important enstitution, but it would be a most obstreperous thing if, because they did not like some of the details. they should cast aside the verdict of the Church. He believed in trends. The history of modern civilization

was a record of trends. This movement was a trend in the right direction, it was nothing unique—they ing here. As regarded the statement were simply following the best examples of modern times, and were on the eve of accomplishing a result which was in the hearts of vast millions of our fell av beings, to carry out in respect it would have been by the able articles | every department and an unprovided to their dislocated and disintegrated charches. If they could adopt it in this, nately a little salt was thrown in by an iparticularly in other lands, he would your for the basis notwithstanding the on account of the growing intelligence elequence sof its opponents, because of the Church that the vote in favor of they had failed to give him any solid union had been so overwhelming. A and targible reasons which would curiosity had appeared in the Conferjustify him in stultifying his own ence in the shape of a layman who anpast action, because, as a member of nounced himself against union in the the Conference, he was responsible abstract. A visit to the North-west for the course of the action taken by the would convince that brother in favour Conference. As to the future what of union. He would give that brother man knew the future? The only a few facts to show him the position way in which they could to any extent of the Church in that part of the pretend to speak about what the country. They had sixty-eight misfuture would bring forth was by care- sions, three hundred appointments, fully and analytically examining the about three thousand members, and

byterianism was the prominent re- opposition. Let the vote be cast

as they were. By that wise and judicious act the Presbyterian church had just as the Methodists migh make themselves the controlling element in Ontario if they had the intellinence to follow the example of the Presbyter-After Conference had assembled for lians. Had the antecedent union of

their Churches resulted in evil? The record of the Canadian Methodist Church had been a record of progress, cause he was instructed by his con- and when they were told that ruin stiments to do so, and (second) be would result from proposed changes. they were doing violence to historical facts. The church was enjoying a greater share of prosperity than if the changes had not taken place. This last and greatest step they were about to take would accomplish more than the Basis. Conference had been told any other measure. No man had the by the Secretary that they could not right to assume that the members of the united Church had not graciousmoved a resolution to amend it re- ness and wisdom enough to adjust specting restrictive rules. The Union themselves wisely, thoughtfully, and Committee had not acted according to safely to the new condition of things. instructions, and the Basis should be and to carry out to a grand and suc-

Mr. W. H. Lambly, of Inverness, P. Q., affirmed that the Union Committee had made the best bargain it could, and if the Conference was just it its convictions it would accept the Basis as presented. His knowledge of the laity satisfied him that the members of the Church as a whole were innot be so ready to change the Church. tensely in favor of union. It had Dr. Allison, of Nova Scotia, spoke been stated that if legislation were asked for parliament would refuse it if litigation was pending. No action put forward by a brother lay delegate, could be taken against them until legislation had been obtained and they

were the new united Church. Mr. A. J. Cadman, of Northwood, Ontario, opposed the basis. They had priving the ministers of independent surrendered every cherished principle in order to get in the other branches. If the union movement was from above nothing could stop it, but in his opinion delay was necessary in order to what members meant by making refer- enable them to more fully consider

Mr. John T. Moore followed with was improper to question it. The pre- an elaborate speech in support of the The Conference adjourned until

Monday, Sept. 3.

The General Conference of the

Sheriff Freeman, of Liverpool, N.S., carry the matter to a logical conclu- continued the discussion. The Basis sion, unless the very strongest reason had been so far presented almost exwas produced why it should not be clusively from the ministeral point of done. He defended the action of the view, and he would speak from an Union Committee in violating the in- eastern fayman's standpoint. The sentiment for Union appeared ence, and said one of England's great- increase, whether it was manufactured est admirals wona place in the national or not. God seemed to be in the movemansoleum by violating his instruc- ment. The foundation cause of the options in a great critical emergency. position to the union was the meeting the pactions would come under review | These were forces meeting here chroniof the Quarterly Boards, Annual Con cally. He had sympathy with the

ferences and General Conference. The ministers who now met the laymen General Conference approved of their who disputed their position. The opcourse: if not, let them endeavor to ponents of union were fertile in excensure him. He was surprised at cuses for not accepting the basis. One the attempts made to minimize the re- was respecting the General Superinsults of the voting on the Basis. If tendency. They dressed the superinever men tried to tear away their un- tendent up until he appeared to be a fortunate finger-nails against solid successor to St. Peter, dressed in rocks, it had been done by those who canonical robes and with power to sought to show their was no signifi- order the people here and there. Yet, cance in that verdict. In Canada on reading the Basis, they found he from the Atlantic to the Pacific there | was a plain Methodist minister, withwere not half a dozen churches where, out even power to take in or put out a if the congregations were polled, ma- minister or interfere with the working of the churches. This office was not Basis of Union. There were not in against the views of Wesley, who orthe Maritime Provinces. Quarterly dained Dr. Coke to the Superintendency in America. The Presidents of fellows if they had given a majority the Conferences stood in the same position to the Methodist Churches as the Bishop did in the Methodist so as to diminish the financial burden. Episcopal Church, and were in fact Bishops. The trend of public opinion was against excessive powers being of the Primitive Methodist Church of given to the Superintendent, and the Canada for May, 1882, and I find that voice of the people must now be on page 13, that Church says in its element in the considerations which heard. The Church should move on address to their fathers in England

might not improve their ecclesiasti- for difficulties always strewed John manently establishing themselves in Wesley's path. Hon. J. Sifton, of Manitoba, thank. ed the General Conference for having granted an Annual Conference to Manitoba at a time when it was necessary. He had felt that difficulties would arise in respect to Union, but he had been much relieved since comthat public opinion in favor of the Basis of Union had been manufactured -if public opinion could have been manufactured in the other direction written in the Guardian; but, fortuthe correspondence published. It was records of the past. Could any one over fifteen thousand adherents. tell hum of any great movement of spread principally along the line of union, political or ecclesiastical in this the Canadian Pacific Railway, but land, which had resulted in failure? extending from the eastern boundary Nova Scotia was largely peopled by of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains. inhabitants from Scotland, and Pres- In about ten of these places they had

railway line. No less than \$6,000 a foisted on the United Church, the said Annual Conferences, and believing Roberts, Rev. Dr. Stone Rev. Dr. Gardtwo ministers preaching in this given for veto given to the General Bridge Street Church at the same Conference of the United Church

idea put forward that this was a ques- was therefore gial to see that it missionary Conference. tion of now or never reminded him of had been provided for in the basis. the highest round pulled up the ladder in which the debate had been con- said he would vote for Union on the Episcopal Church in America; also a after him. (Applause) The allega- ducted reflected credit on the Confer- Basis. tion that the basis had been carried ence. Many strong words had been Rev. Mr. Parker, of Chatham, op. ecumenical conference to be held in with practical unanimity had had its spoken, but he was firmly convinced posed the adoption of the Basis.

was practical unanimity.

986 voted against it. ed. The Primitive Church had a feel the pressure. The laity would membership of 8,000. The question however come forward and generous. Methodist Episcopals. was submitted to the membership and ly aid the work. There was no disbasis. Two hundred ministers had ordinate courts had a powerful effect. He would examine the question of East should not block the desire of unification for a moment. What had the West for union. Christian Conference at Exeter last with the other 58 men ? week passed a resolution that, though Mr. John Macdonald briefly refutcould remain out and retain their that an organization had been estab- Basis. the basis were evidently disposed to against the basis. act on Sam Weller's advice, "beware 'vidders.'" A report which

churches. The Conference then took recess.

AFTERNOON SITTING. President Rice took the chair at

Rev. Dr. Sanderson continued his address. Speaking of the positions, financial and otherwise of the uniting Churches and their prospects he said -I ask if we are justified in the hope that the membership coming into the confederated Church would contribute I feel that we would not be justified in any such hope. I take the minutes should weigh with them. The Basis in spite of legal and other difficulties, that there is no good prospect of perthis country. There was the small increase throughout the entire connection for that year of five members. There was a decrease in the number of class-leaders, preaching places, connectional funds, while the report from the book-room was anything but satisfactory. The same church in the minutes of 1883 shows a similar but much larger decrease and a loss of 133 members. I take the minutes of the Bible Christian Church for 1882 and 1883 and find a similar decrease in for debt of \$55,656. [Mr. Gundy-\$33,000 of that debt has been paid.] I now turn to the minutes of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and find a decrease in all the funds, an aggregate decrease of 923 in the membership, and a debt of \$25,000 on Alma College. Such was the exhibit briefly but not unkindly presented, and he asked if their was any ground for the expectation that the membership of these churches would be able to rally and help to diminish the burden that would be imposed upon the Church in relation to the sustentation of worn-out ministers, the widows of ministers, and their fatherless children.

A motion introduced by Rev. Dr. Inch, limiting the speakers to ten minutes was then adopted. Rev. Dr. Pope, St. John, N. B., said as the Methodist Episcopal Conference had accepted the general

The Methodist Episcopal that when the question was settled the

they entered the union despite the ed the arguments of the anti-basis result a benefaction to the Church protest of the English Conference, yet | speakers against the adjustment of in any place where two-thirds of the the book-room affairs and the calculasociety did not desire to go in they tions respecting those superannuated. The Revs. Dr. Fowler, S. Bond, T.

property. In regard to the Methodist | G. Williams, D. Savage and Mr. J. Episcopal Church, it was well known Lester spoke in favor of union on the lished determined not to go into that Rev. S. J. Hunter held that the ba- Addrson, J. M. Campbell, M. McDonagh,

rights to the Church property of the unauthorized basis. He quoted from body throughout the Dominion, the opinion given by Mr. J. E. Rose In regard to the widows, no provis- with reference to the instruction to ion had been made for them in the the Union Committee. He concluded incoming church, and the framers of by remarking that he would vote Santh, Horde, Dalgleish, Rogers, Inch. Sur- and approved. A committee was ap-Principal Miller, of Ontario Agri-

cultural College, Guelph, said he would have avoided injustice was listened to all that been said, and had prepared, but rejected by the heard nothing serious advanced General Union Committee, to the in- against the basis. He thought the jury of the Methodist Church and to general superintendency was the best he benefit of the other uniting compromise they could have, and he hoped those who objected to it would

Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of St. Thomas said with regard to the property of the Methodist Episcopals, they had received fair warning that it would be withheld by those who were not favorable to union. He preferred to clear the legal difficulties away now, and not have them coming up hereafter. He wanted union, but he wanted the ship to be kept in safety, and this was not possible under the basis.

Rev. John Hunt. of Streetsville. anoke in favor of union.

The Conference took recess EVENING SITTING. Conference resumed at 7.30 p. m Rev. W. C. Henderson, of St. Mary's, Ont., continued the debate. He said undoubtedly the basis should have been referred to the General Conference before being sent to the Quarterly Boards. He would give a square vote against the basis. A change of ten votes in some of the Conferences would have changed the position. If the Basis were adopted thousands of members of the Methodist Church would not only be lost to it but to all the Churches, and they would become backsliders. Rev. A. B. Chambers, Montreal, announced his intention of voting for

Rev. E. A. Stafford, Winnipeg, said that Providence was the only leadership which the Union movement had enjoyed. He had no confidence in church government as a means of securing the prosperity of any church. Take the poorest church government, and place earnest ministers and laymen in it. and it would have great success. He realized the undesirableness of several of the provisions of the basis, and was ready to endeavor to

secure a change in them. Rev. T. G. Williams rose and said, I hereby give notice that in the event the following motion will be present-

It having appeared on the disussion of basis of union that there are respected members of this General Conference who favor the opening of Annual Conferences by the General Superintendent and his poesi ling over them for the first day and makligious element. Within his recollec- against union, and before another superintendency they were bound to ing at the same time his statement to the Annual Conference, in preference to his tion there were three Presbyterian year they would have opposition in do the same. He did not think there Churches of about equal strength most of the principal places along the was any prelatic officer about to be siding alternately with the Presidents of

year were wasted in these places, where there was opposition among the Methodist bodies, and where there than that of the Methodist bodies and where there than that of the Methodist bodies and where there than that of the Methodist bodies are proposed by a description of the Methodist bodies are proposed by a description of the Methodist ble to our brethren of the Methodist ble the Methodist ble to our brethren of the Methodist ble the Methodi was no more necessity to have more than Church of Canada, as vested in the copal Church, and should the contracting minister and layman from each annual one minister than there was to have Annual Conferences. The provision parties desire it we pleage ourselves to sustain them in such a change.

Rev. W. W. Percival, of St. John's, time. The money has been could be reached by all. He could Newfoundland, said the Newfoundentirely wasted. If \$6,000 were not believe that class interests of any land Conference was almost a unantiport at the evening session, when statewasted now, before twelve months kind could be regarded as likely to be mous vote in favor of the Basis of ed that the various delegations cal been had passed \$20,000 a year would be jeopardized by being left to the Union, only three members dissentwasted in that way. The funds of the general representatives in the General ing. They approved the basis because islature will be required to secure the Missionary Society would be crippled, | Conference. On the matter of lay they believed it was the very best property of all the contracting of mire less and consequently they would be un- representation he said that the absence thing to promote the general prosper- to the new church able to send missionaries to the new of lay representatives from the floor of ity of the Church. If any portion of settlements where they are required. the Annual Conferences was the missthe Church would suffer it would be
The United General Conference of Rev. Dr. Sanderson, said: The ing link in their constitution. He Newfoundland, as it was largely a the Methodist Church h 11 its second

the acrobat who first placed the ladder Rev. S. F. Huesers, Halifax, N. S., quoted an extract from the Christian celebration of the centency year 1884. in an open space and after ascending thought that on the whole the spirit Guardian in favor of the Basis, and of the organization of the M thought

Church had finally adopted the basis minority would give way gracefully, was received with loud applause, said eral superintendency, publishing interby a majority of eighty beyond the re- and be prepared to stand shoulder to I am for the basis, because I am for quisite three-fourths majority of the shoulder with them in their work. In union. The question has been raised Quarterly Boards. It had, however, the Methodist Church where there that it is not now or never. I believe downe; also to prepare the official rebeen stated that three-fourths of the had been sectionalism, now they were it is now or never. There is not a minofficial members in the Quarterly one and undivided. Newfoundland ister of the Methodist Church of Can-Boards, and then three-fourths of all voted almost unanimously in favor ada; there is not a probationer of the also made for the extension of the minquarterly meetings were required. of union, although many had very Church to day, however young he may isterial term to five years. The Bible Christian Church had a small salaries. Should the union be be, who will live to see, if this basis fails membership of 7,530. Of that number consummated they in the East would to night, the day when any man will the respective committees. 3,000 voted for the basis, and that probably have to make some sacri- propose to those other sections of the A notice of metron was given that the fices as well as their brothren in the Methodist family in this Dominion, name "united church" be the "Metho-Rev. W. R. Parker-There were West. They had a larger number the subject of union. Surely the dist Church of Canada." of missions in proportion to the num- union men of to-day will not re-open Rev. Dr. Sanderson said that no ber of circuits than they have in the the question, and it will be a refresh-Rev. Dr. Sanderson said that he bear and if the claimants on the mis-Church had withdrawn in consequence | sionary income should be increased Mr. Griffin, Mr. Graham, and others of the basis, having been so far adopt- by the union they would necessarily preach again the question of union with the Primitives, Bible Christians, and

Rev. Dr. Douglas, who was loudly cannot attend the conference. 3,200 voted for the basis. In the position with the larger number to applauded on rising, said :- I desire Methodist Church of Canada no less override the smaller numbers down to express two or three thoughts bethan 100 quarterly boards had voted East, for their was honor in Metho- fore the supreme hour has come to against the basis, and ten others could dism. Although in favor of the basis this assembly. I subscribe and ennot be counted in favor of the basis. of union, he confessed he disliked dorse almost entirely the utterances In all 140 boards passed the resolu | the feature of the General Superin- of my honored friend Dr. Williams. tions demanding the changes in the tendency. The vote given in the sub. As I have sat from day to day in silence and in tremulous solicitude there voted squarely and fairly against the He had changed his position on the has grown upon me the conviction various subjects hereafter to be disbasis. Was that perfect unanimity! basis because he was resolved that the logic of events and thunder cussed, were also introduced. The of the hour cry unto this great Con- chairman and secretaries of the standing the Bible Christian Conference in Rev. H. F. Bland contended that incompassed with difficulties that two report of the committee on discip-England done and said, and what had lif the basis were adopted 138 of the transcend human conception, so far line was presented and adopted. One the Bible Christian Conference at present ministers would not be required off, perhaps, in distance, light dawns member introduced a notice of motion Exeter declared? The action of the ed. Accordingly the colleges might and there is ultimate triumph and for the appointment of a general tem-English Conference was square against take a Rip Van Winkle sleep. Of these victory. But to go back is, as I think, perance agent. The chair called for the union, and, to make assurance surplus men 80 might be sent to the earthquake and rum. He expressed the unhappily double sure, the Bible North West. What could be done conviction that they would yet triumph over all the difficulties and that will be a satisfaction in coming years and the The final vote was then taken.

The following are the yeas and nays on Ray. Dr. Williams' amendment YEAS-Bland, A. Campbell, W. Briggs, T. Marsh Il Hear'z, W. H Laidl, G. R. Sandersen, Griffia, Graham, Robinson, Broder, Waksfield, Langtord, W. Williams, Cadman, union, and to contest their legal sis submitted to Conference was an Henterson, J. G. Lund, Russ, Packer, S. J. known, one on the test of membership, Hunter, Brock, Porte, McCellum, Bryant, Lang, Philip, Wmitner, Shaw, Elbott, Jeffery, Hocker, Carson, Starr, Dewart, to the hymn book to be used. The

wash, Jost, German, Pope, Trueman, Allison, Gray, Cowper, Feed, Hunt, Burns, Cornish, Beatty, Nelles, Willoughby, Holt, Boxman, Weldall, McMurray, Edwards, Evans, Duncan, Freeman, Tuttle, Wills, Carscallen, Calliwell Hanstord, Fish, Cochrane, Clark Strong, Shaw, Hill, Jones, Breigh on, Richardson, Heard, Nar. away, Clement, Matthews, Forgu-son, Hunt, Moore, Bowes, Wilmont, Frost, Tyndall, Pearson, Lathern, Wood-worth, Thomas, Adamson, Kerr, Kilburn, Burwell, be able to accept it and vote for the Sanford, Ross, Stafford, Hambrether, Fisher, Parson, Labelle, Maxwell, Grav, Casidy, Young, Perdue, Resden, Huestis, Sifton Brown, Morrow, Lister, Washington, Webb. Percival, Hunt, Bond, Bean, Boyd, Lambly, England, Williams, Pearson, Richey, Langwell, Bethell, Caton, McNeill, Shaver, Jenkins, Potts, Gundy, Savage. Brudey, Evers, Reach, Chambers, Garbutt, Ryckman, Suth-

On division on main motion, Dr. Douglas, Leroy Hooker and others voted in its favor.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland's motion for the adoption of the Basis was then put committees to transfer, finance and and carried by 123 to 38. The President then declared that

the motion for the Basis of Union had been carried by more than a threefourths majority.
Rev. G. T. Williams's motion, which he gave notice that he would move in the event of the basis being

adopted, was taken up and carried unanimously.

A motion for adjournment was moved and carried. The Conference ad-

journed at 12 o'clock until to-morrow

FIRST MEETING OF THE UNIT-ED GENERAL CONFERENCE AT BELLEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

DESPATCHES.

The General Conference of the United Methodist Church met here to-day. This great ecclesiastical gathering, consisting of 208 ministers and laymen, equal numbers, assembled in the M. E. Tabernacle, but at noon adjourned to meet in the Bridge street Methodist Church, which is more commodious and ofherwise suitable. Rev. Dr. Williams to be altered as printed in the discipwas elected president pro tem. Rev. F. B. Stratten was elected secretary protem. A vice-president and assistant secretaries were elected in such a way day in Sept., 1883, fixty members to of the acceptance of the basis of union that all the contracting bodies were represented on the platform.

A lengthened conversation took place respecting the property of the Bible Christian Church and its relation to the the Methodist (arch to day, everal erts, President of that Cenference, gave memorials were presented on general superintendency, of them and special the required information, which was fund to all emergences test and satisfactory to the Conference. At the in the Domesson Some say afternoon session, a legal commute, multies reported: those on the go-consisting of Julye Jones, Judge Dead, conference and general superintendency Prof. Shaw, Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. E. (Continued on 8th page,

A resolution was adopted to appoint a nominating committee consisting of a tee was appointed, consisting of 22 members, and 24 com atters were mentioned to be appointed.

Rev. John Snaw, of Peterboro, dered to be appointed to prepare for the committee to make arrangem into for the 1887. Committees were appointed on Rev. John Potts, of Montreal, who rules of order, discipling, missions, genests, and education work. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the

Various memorials were presented to

The chairmen and secretarys of committees were reported as appointed.

The report of the committee or rules certain members were granted leave of absence for a few days.

Alternate members were appointed to take the place of three principals who

The third session of the United General Conference of the Methodist Church opened at 11 a. m. Syverai documents Methodist church of Canada were read and referred to the discipline committee. Several notices of motion, comprising ference "advance," to go forward is committees were reported. Number nemorials and some were presented relating to the restoration of the restrictive rules to the Book of Discipline, which were referred to the committee on memorials. Notices of motion were next called for. These were of great variety. Two were in reference to the mode of detraying expenses of the general conference, two had respect to the mode of electing lay delegates to the Annual and General Conferences. four or five were in respect to the name by which the new church now being organized is to be Bredia, J. A. Williams, 40.

NAYS—J. W. Smith, W. S. Smith, A. W. names of chairmen and secretaries of nine standing committees were reported nine standing committees were reported pointed on leave of absence. Number two .eport of the committee on discipline was presented and adopted. The basis of union is to form the first chapter. Doctrines and articles of religion and means of grace as found in the Methodist Church discipline united in 1879, p. 13 to 33 were adopted as the doctrines of the church. The General Conference, is to consist of an equal number of ministers, and laymen, at the rate of one in every ten ministers, laymen not to be under 25 years of age and must have been for five years continuously a member of the church.

The committee on boundaries presented their first report, which recommended the following conferences to constitute the work : London, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, Belleville, Montreal, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newtoun lland. The nominating committee recommended the appointment of the following church property, the name of chuzch, readjustment of work, centenary of the M.E church and ecumenical conven-

The name of Hamilton Conference was exchanged to Niagara, and Belleville to Bay Quinte. SATURDAY, Sopt. 8.

To day was the fourth day of the United General Conference of the Methodist Church. Leave of absence was granted to a afew members. Several standing committees reported having organized and handed in the names of the chairmen and secretaries. The nominating committee reported the appointing of a committee to draft a reply to the Governor-General; memorials were presented on lay delegation, children's fund and general sup rintendency, and on the ritual to be used at the ordination of ministers, all of which were referred to committees. The committee on discipline reported (N), 3 on General conference. Its composition is to be of equal numbers of laymen and ministers and general superintendency, of whom there shall be one or more elected by ballot. His duties shall be to preside at the General Conference and standing committees, but if he is not present a president is to be elected. The restrictive rules are not line of the Metho list Charm of 1755, page 35. The next general conference will be held on the first. We line-

Monman, Sept. 10.

STRAY LEAVES FROM A SUPERNUMERARY SJOURNAL.

commentaries, like their owner, placed isters of the District were present. on the shelf; five chairs-odd ones they are too-a cheap carpet, a lounge -my principal companion these days preached on Tuesday evening to a -and a few pictures, chipped on the frames by many removals; these are my property. Nay, there must be added that true specimen of a minis- hart to take Mahone Bay and Chester. ter's wife, who has stitched and schemed through ten thousand rents and sorrows, always making things look graph, and the excitement of more neater and happier. She is not super- stirring parts of N. S., the work of with that lively step and queenly air character. If, however, we cannot soar deed ? Why, but that she must suf- we can like the swallow seek to pu fer the penalty of subordination, as all rify lower latitudes. A sameness of women generally do ? Have I not life and SEEMINGLY insignificant duties seen flaming compliments paid to may give an unpretending and unbeen heard of; and yet did not their District; yet unobtrusive and incesvery preaching often take its best sant usefulness MAY be valuable in coloring from the women who baked God's sight, and "Thy Father which their wholes me bread; who placed seeth in secret Himself shall reward sweet posies on their study tables; and thee openly.' may hap -such things have been-sat The words of Presidents Garrett as better critics while the sermons and Heartz, "A revival on every cirwere read to them on Saturday nights cuit," found expression in the words paragraph here and there, with a grean sought to awaken in the hearts of the and a scowl! It is not the real thing Brethren a more PERSISTENT and CON to blot out woman in this way. How TINUOUS effort for the salvation of comes it that all the angels and arch-souls. An early morning prayer meetangels have men's names?

What are my reflections these days? What would naturally be the reflections of a war horse turned out to pasture-here and there a nibble of clover, with there and here a square yard of sorrel and thistles? Suppose, too, social service was conducted in the that thick clover fields lav all around him; and worse than all, the sound of the bugle reaches his ears, followed a week past, and making a big sensa- to us a Benediction. God is most astion in the village)? Well, the work suredly in our midst." of the old thing was slow and its not life ?

July 22. Have been trying that buck saw. Determined to do some parsonage if they will build. thing in the world. But there is a exhausted. Must find the reason. of the same. Can it be that the saw is defective? There is the old stamp "Warranted, honesty in earlier days, while striving, like Lincoln and Garfield, to reach time. the Presidency by doing justice to the The unbounded generosity of our poles. Yet here he is, having made Bridgewater friends, together with the his fortune, I dare say, giving his de- varied and unlimited beauty of the La clining years to the manufacture of Have, made our gathering a most ensham saw-b'ades! Will the world joyable one. ever see an honest man? not one manufacturer hold out for a lifetime as he began, but must needs go the way of all adulter aters !

Stay, perhaps I am unjust. saw was set—or setted, which ?—by a man, with some sort of patent, wood en-handled, instrument in his hand, wlihhe drew down on each tooth till he pronounced the saw complete. Manifestly the trouble is in this setting affair. The setter was income tent. All through the sixteenth century every mechanical occupation in England was protected, so that no one could pursue a calling for which he was not qualified by apprenticeship. A saw could not by any poss bility be abused in those days through ignorance; but because I happen to live in a free country, and am a Supernumerary, any impostor with a new-fangled twisting machine may spoil my was and make me miserable. (By the way, neighbor Brown hpppened to be passing during my difficulty, and seeing my distress hitched his oxen and took hold of my saw. After a few cuts he remarked-" The saw is all right Parson, it just needs more elbow grease." What could be mean? Can it be that he too is disposed to take advantage of a Supernumerary?)

July 25. Some friend has sent me bundle of newspapers. Friend? I have read them through, and what gain have I? Cetewayo was reported in one as dead,—even the particulars are given of that huge cormorant's overthrow. So I ruminated on the fall of this man-the martyr-who in pity was permitted to return from England's festivities, where he was a harmless monstrosity, to his wives and his wars, where he once more became a monster. I might have spared my pity, for the next paper declared Cetewayo was alive-very much, and on ality. the highway to destroy the results of Her Majesty's conquests in Zulu land. Another paper reported the discovery of Noah's Aik, up among the glaciers, as if that venerable patriarch had landed his family and animals on a region of ice floes. Newspapers? What good do they do ? Were not mankind as happy, as honest, as sen sible, when there were neither dailies nor weeklies to contradict and devour each other. Froude thinks that in a century hence no newspapers will be published; but instead a single Gazette, to be controlled by the Government. Well, that might be an improvement, in the way of truth for

you have the blues!' Dear me, is it possible after all that the fault is in the Supernumerary, and not in the saw or the setter or the newspapers ?

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

The above district met at Bridge-July 20. Settled at last. The old water on the 15th inst. All the min-

sentatives. Our new but respected Chairman good congregation. The service was new in the Financial affairs of the District, save arranging for Bro. Lock-

It seems that not much of note concerning this District CAN be said Away as most of us are from rail, tele-Why should a woman m st of the brethren savors of a SILENT Why, in- and sing in high places with the lark,

-their lords submitting to cut out a and labours of our Chairman, who ing was he'd on Wednesday, attended with not a little spiritual power. A service for the Sabbath school was held on the afternoon of the some day. Addresses were given by the Chairman, Bro. Brown and the writer. A evening, also on Thursday and Friday evenings.

Concerning the same, and the visit by thunders of the charging cavalry? of the Chairman, Bro. Ogden writes: What would the mill think when the "The longer he (the Chairman) rewater is low, and the motion and mained with us, the more thoroughly noise have ceased, and the customers he got hold of our hearts. His presence are passing on to get grinding done at and the presence of the other brethren the steam-mill (just set agoing within of the District has most certainly been

Bro. Ogden has secured the symrounds monotonous; but then was it pathy and affection of his people. One gentleman has offered to give all that is required in the summer time for a

The friends at Bridgewater are alive capital difficulty somewhere. Per- to this very generous offer, and doubtspiration much, results little, patience less before long will avail themselves

In providing Deputations for our Dominion. Missionary meetings, great regret was Cast Steel, Pa'ent wround"-with a expressed that the Reports could not name attached which buck sawyers be secured earlier than the beginning bave alw: ys regarded as a hundred of the New Year. Some of the breth cents to the dollar. I have myself ren stated they had to go before the oledged my reputation on this man's people WITHOUT the most meagre statement, and this after waiting for some

DEAR EDITOR,—By the vote of his brethren Bro. Tyler was appointed to report our F. District services. I do not purpose writing to supersede what he may yet report. It is fitting that it should be known a very gracious influence rested upon those services. They took such a form as brought us into immediate association with the people. In the chairman's touching sermon on the "Common Salvation," and in the exhortations and personal appeals of the brethren at the social meetings the people saw God's ministers were there not merely to transact business or get a collection, but to save souls. A number avowed themselves Christ's. Several asked our prayers. An impetus was given to the work of God at Bridgewater which we feel sure will lead to richer blessings. Bro. Ogden is beginning well. His unassuming earnestness and geniality in pulpit and home have already produced good results. In the chair of the District Bro. Angwin proves a worthy successor to the brother whom we all learned to appreciate. His mottos, "Direct Appeal," " Expect present results," are already bringing fruit in larger congregations and larger class-meetings. Light seems breaking at Liverpool all round the horizon; and for our cause, the prayer of our accomplished Conference letter-writer "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered wit's silver, and her feathers with yellow gold," seems no distant re-

Sept. 3rd. '83. J. M. FISHER.

BRANDON AND MANITOBA. DEAR MR. EDITOR:-They tell us that your people in the East like to hear occasionally from our Prairie Province. so you may be able to find a little corner in your paper for a few items in connec-Wife looks over my shoulder and down there, should you have any more improved in the interests of the living, says just here, - ' Don't you think to spare, send them along, for they are by the Rev. R. Wilson, who delivered

these estimates are a little high when whose dawn shall know no end compared with yours in the East. Well, I heard an experienced Newfound-

a salary of \$500 in the East is as good as Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Morris one of \$1000 here. The cost of living, Smith aged 55 years. Sister Smith's etc., is so much higher here. New death was comparatively sudden and fields of labor are continually opening very unexpected. In one short week, up. On this District alone we are start- from the enjoyment of good health and ing six new Missions this year. These every prospect of life, her illness termissions take in about 750 square miles minated in death. Her maiden name giving our Missionaries plenty of oppor- was Gaetz and her native place was tunities of travelling for the good of Musquodoboit Harbour. She had a their health. Our energetic friend, large circle of relatives and friends. Bro. J. F. Betts, is going with Dr. An aged mother still lingers on the Young on a prospecting tour of about shores of time. I wo brothers are now 400 miles in a few weeks, so I suppose engaged in the Methodist ministry, and preachers, whose wives have never known character to the work of this that next year we shall have plenty of another was so engaged but has passed room for the surplus Union men. The to his reward. She was also the mother usual arrangements were made for the of a large family who, together with her Missionary and Educational Meetings, belieaved partner so deeply mourn her and also for the holding of S. S. Con- departure from among them. Early in vention and Minist rial Association in life she experienced the saving grace of connection with our Annual District God and united herself with the Metho-Meeting next May. The Temperance dist church and continued faithful unto question was discussed at some length, death. She took the deepest interest and a resolution adopted in which the in the prosperity of the church to Dominion License Ac. was condemned, which she belonged, and in everyregret expressed at the extent of the thing that contributed to the adliquor traffic, a desire expressed that vancement of the Saviour's kingdom. Temperance question than of party services of the sanctuary yet in her own politics, and vote only for those men home she pleaded with God for His blesswho will pledge themselves to use their | 10g to descend upon all. In her death the influence to secure restrictive "Temperance legislation," and lastly the determination of working hard to put down the sale of intoxicants and to secure the conviction of those who are violating our existing North West prohibitory law. Others have written on abound to them, and may they all meet the nature and capabilities of the soil, in heaven. etc., of this province, so that I could not give you anything new in that line. All I will say is, if you have any hard work -

> do better than to come to Manitoba, for we have here a country of which we are not ashamed, but one which will eventually be the great centre of our beloved GEO. K. B. ADAMS.

Fin. Secretary.

ing, enterprising men who want to dis-

play their ability and make good homes

for themselves and families, they cannot

SACKVILLE FINANCIAL DIS-TRICT MEETING.

Samisburg, 27th Aug., 1883.

The above meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Dorchester, commencing Tuesday, August 15th. Ex-President Phinney in the chair. The financial matters of the District relating to the expenditure and probable receipts of each circuit for the coming year were carefully examined and arrangements the holding of the annual Missionary and Educational meetings were also made. After some discussion and satisfactory and encouraging statements of Da. Stewart, a Scholarship of twentyfive dollars for Sackville was guaranteed by the members of the District. On Wednesday atternoon, as per previous announcement, a session was arranged for the consideration of the work of God and the best means for promoting that work on all the circuits and missions. All the members of the District present took part in the conversa tion and review, and many timely and valuable suggstions were made in reference to a greater spiritual success which all seemed most earnestly to desire. It was from beginning to end a most profitable service. The brethren were deeply impressed with their solemn responsibilities in the ministry and felt the need of an entire consecration to the important work. In the evening a public meeting was held having reference to the same subject, when appropriate addresses were made by the chairman and the brethren L. S. Johnson, B. Chappell and W. Lawson.

MEMORIAL NOTES.

Elizabeth Atkinson, the beloved wife of Abel Atkinson, departed this life on the 14th July, 1883. Our beloved sister was the subject of God's converting grace in early life. She was called to endure many trials and afflictions, but she "endured as seeing him who is invisible." Those who survive a loving wife and tender hearted mother testify to her calm and unshaken faith in the promises of her saviour, and remember, with gratitude to God, how she walked in and out amongst them in the fear of tion with our financial District Meeting. the Lord. Her sufferings were borne I may say, in starting, that we have with pious resignation to the divine will, three men in our District from your rejoicing in hope. Her funeral was Dorchester, Nov. 13, 14, Revs Chairman and Eastern: Conferences, Bros. Ladner, numerously attended, evidencing the Betts, and Williams, and if these are a esteem in which she was held, by a fair sample of the kind of men you have large community. The occasion was "good to take." Our District Meeting a very solemn and appropriate sermon. met on the 21st inst., Revd. Chas. She is beyond doubt gone to the home Ladner presiding. After the opening of the redcemed. "where more lotty exercises and calling of the roll the statures fill the jusper gates of the everquestion of finances was taken up and it lasting dwelling." Here she spent

was found that the total estimates for sixty-two years of this mortal strifethe year for the sixteen men of the Dis- There she spends eternity, m ceaseless trict amounted to \$11,764, the missions joy. Here her sabbaths were generally to raise \$5,221, the Missionary Society seasons of sweet delight. There she Several of the Circuits also sent repre- to be asked for the balance. Perhaps has entered upon an eternal Sabbath

> worthy member, the ministers family a kind and generous friend, her own family a near and greatly beloved relative. May the consolations of God

BREVITIES.

Selmah, Hants Co., N. S.

all the good things of this life without earning them, is half a rascal.

v when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.

you know." "Yes; but how would your ancestry feel about you ?"

s the old age of the day. Still night is full of magnificence; and for many it is more brilliant than day.

only one neck; love, that it had only one heart; grief, two tear-glands; A man should never be ashamed to

own he has been in the wrong, which is but saving in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday. "I wish," said the gentleman at

Joseph Cook's lecture, "that I had time to stay through another word; but God will not take the drunkard's

excuse that he has so long accustomed imself to intemperate drinking that he now cannot leave it off. - South.

When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him to restore him him back to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever is betrayed, she is branded by society, no rest for her on this side of the grave. Society has no loving, helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities wrong in them, and fearful are the con-

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Liverpool, Messrs. Ozden and Fisher. Caledonia, October 8, 9, 10, Chairman, and Mesers. Bigney and Fisher. Port Mouton, November 12, 13, 14, 15, Chairman, Mes rs. Dawson and Fisher. Mill Village, Chairman and Bro. Ogden. Petite Riviere, Dec 11, 12, 13, W. Brown. Lunenburg, Messrs Lockhart and Sharpe.

and harpe. New Germany, December 19, 19, 20, Mossrs Brown, Chase and Ogden. Bridgewater, February, Chairman, Messra S. A. Chesley and Fisher.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

T. Marshall and W. Harr son. Point de Bate, Oct. 15 16 17, Rers. Win Harrison, and G. W. Fr her Baie Verte, Jan. 11, 12, I3, Revs. Chairman and W. Penna

S. R. Ackman. Moncton, Local Arrangement.

Petite disc, Sep. 11, 12, 13, 14, Revs B. T. L. Williams,

Hillshore, Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10, Revs. Jno. Prince and W. Lawson Salisbury, Sept. 17, Revs. Jn) Prince, G. W. Fisher, and T. J. Doinstalt.

S. R. ACKMAN.

marked with blessed results. Nothing land brother say he was pretty sure that Died at Schmah, Hants Co., Aug. 2nd., Sunday-school and Social Worship. community here has lost a good neighbour, the church of Christ a useful and

The young man who wants to enjoy True friends visit us in presperity on-

"We're very proud of our ancestry,

Old age is the night of life, as night

Anger wishes that all mankind had

to the path of virtue.-Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win sinned. But when a poor confiding girl and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored. respected, and esteemed; but there is unknown to heaven. There is a deep sequences.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

Mahone Bay, Messrs Brown and Sharpe. litey's Cove, January 2 3, Messrs. Ogder

J. M. FISHER.

Sackvill , Local Arrangement Tintramar, Oct. 9, Revs C. H. Paisley, a.m.

Bayfield, Oct. 14 15, 16, Revs. Chairman and

Shediac, Oct. 8, Rev., Win. Harrison and W. T. J. Deinstadt. Hopewell, and Alma, Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,

16. Revs B. Chappell, a. m., Lawson and T. L. Williams. Chappell, a. in., and G. W. Fisher and

Tailor & Draper, No. 72 GERMAIN ST., Elgin, Oct. 15, 16, 17, Revs.Wm. Lawson and

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tries, where they had never made an effort for

excited most earnest debates. A committee of twelve is to watch the interests Charlottetown "Local Arrangement." of the church during the interval of the conference. They will be elected on of the general superintendent. The duties of the general superintendent were defined to preside at the General Conference and not have any station. Two are to be appointed, an amendment for one having been lost. On the question of salary the committee recommended \$2500 each and travelling expenses. Several amendments were offered but finally \$2000 each and actual travelling expenses was agreed upon. Notice of motion was given for a committee on discipline to insert a clause or clauses insisting upon open air services to be more regularly held, also on uniformity in the mode of conducting public worship. The discussion to-day has been unusually vigorous.

Revs. Dr. Rice and Dr. Carman have been elected General Superintendents.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Fredk. Friggins and Wm. Sheers, Candidates for the Methodist Ministry in the Nova Scotia Conference, arrived from England last Sunday. Mr. Sheers is appointed to Bermuda.

Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of London Ont. formerly of Hamilton will shortly visit the Northwest, hoping to benefit his

The Rev. I. M. Mellish resumed his work on Sunday the 2nd inst. During his illness his circuit was supplied by Mr Arthur C. Borden, a Junior of Mt. Allison College, who is highly esteemed.

METHODIST NOTES.

A very successful tea-meeting was held at Lake George, Kingsclear circuit, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, to aid in the completion of the new Methodist church. Net proceeds \$114.00.

The annual bazaar and tea-meeting at Hebron, N. S., was only a partial success on account of the rain, but the receipts amounted to over \$150.00.

The Methodist S. School Bridgewater, N. S. held their annual picnic at Cook's woods last Saturday. The children were conveyed thither by teams and enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

The Methodists at Petersville, N. B., are erecting a new meeting house near the site of the old one. The building is nearing completion, is capable of seating nearly 300 persons.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS NEXT WEEK.

MARRIED

At the Centenary Methodist Church, Liverpool, August 10th, by Rev. J. G. Angwin, Mr. Thomas Sutton, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Maria A. West, second daughter of N. D. West, Esq., of Liverpool.

At Riverside, on the 5th inst, by the Rev. L. S. Johnson, Mr. Charles W. Butland, of Alma, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Carnwath, of Riverside, Albert Co., N.B.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev. B. Chappell, A.M., Daniel J. Trites to Emma Jane, close faughter of Mr. James Concen, both of Lakeville, parish of Moncton. On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. J. S. Phinney, James Young, Esq., of Summerville, Mass., U.S., to Edith Be trice, eldest daughter of

James Patterson, Esq., of Sackville, N.B. At the Parsonage, Guysboro', on the 10th inst., by Rev. W. Purvis, Albert Ma.on, of Country Harbor, to Victoria, daughter of George Horton, o' Rochevale Gu, sboro.' Co. On the 28th August, at the residence of the bride's father, Shammicas, by the Rev. John Gee, John Joshua Beharrell to Emily Udivilla, daughter of Thomas B. Smith.

DIED.

At Rochevale, Guysboro,' on the 4th inst., Benjamin F. Cook, aged 65 years.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

minimum manning FREDERICTON DISTRICT. Fredericton, Local arrangements. Kingsclear, Messrs. Allen and Tippett. Marysville, Local arrangements. Gibson, J. R. King. Nashwaak, Messrs. King, Clements and Thos Goldsmith.

Stenley, H. Penna.
Boiestown, J. R. King.
Reswick, Messrs, Tippett and King.
Sheffield, Oct. 15, 16, 17, Messrs, Chairman and James.
Gagerown, Oct. 8, 9, 10, Messrs, Tippett and Hamilton.
Woodstork, Massrs, Howin and Ramin

Woodstock, Messrs. Howie and Berrie. Canterbury, Mes-rs. Howie and Campbell. Jacasonville, Messrs. Camp ell, Howie and Richmond, Messre, Berrie and Campbell. Florencevitle, Messrs, Campoell, Berrie and

Stebbi gs. Hadand, Messrs. Berrie and LePaje. Arthure te Oct., Tho nas Stebbings C. W. HAMILTON, Fin Sec'y.

TRURO DISTRICT.

Truro, Local a rangements. Onslow, D. p. Brethren M. sher and Buckley, Time Local arrang ments. Acadian Mines, Local arrang ments. Pictoa, Loc darrangement-, Stellaton, frethren Rogers and Doane,

Time, Localarran, ements,
Maitland, Bro. Shephrelson, Time Local,
shubencadie, Brethren D vues and Doane,
Time, Local arrangements. Time, Lecal arrangements,
M. Musquodoboit, Brethren Shepherdson,
Gaetz and Hooper, Time Oct. 16, 17, 18
Musquodoboit Harror, Brethren Shepherdson and Hooper, Time, Oct. 9, 10, 11.
Sheet Harbor, Chairman and Davies. Time
Local arrangements.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

St. John Circuits, Lecal Arrangements. f ussex, Sept. 17 18, 19, 20 Mes-rs. Shenton. R S Crisp and I'. D Moore Apphanii Oct 15, 16, 17, 18, Messrs, Lodge

and Brewer, Hampton, Oc. 25, Me ers, Dobsen and Upham Oct. 16, 17, 1 , M .srs. R. S. Crisp

Grand Lake, Oct. 9, 10, 11, Mesers. Maggs Jerusalem Oct. 9, 10, 11, M. ssr. Dobso. and Sellar. Jerusalem, Oct. 16, 17, 18, Me srs. Read

Welsford, Oct, 15, 16, 17, 18, Messrs, hen-Kingston, Mesars Opic and McCully.

J. SHENTON,

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT.

Cornwall., N. Wiltshire, Nov. 13, H. R. Baker and J. Kingston, Nov. 12, H. R. B.ker and J W. W. Wadman.

Wadman. Highfield, Nov. 14, George Harrison and J, Burwash. Wiltshire Road, Local Araugement.

Prince T Road. Little York. 15, J. Burwash, H. Union Road, "16, K. Baker, D. H. Brackley Pt. Road, "17, Lodge, E. Bell. Pleasant Grove." Pownal, Oct. 16, 17, 18, Edward Bell and

J. W. Wadman Bedeque, Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18, President, J. S. Allen, E. C. Turrer. Tryon, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16, J. Pascoe and E. C. Turner.

Margate, Oct 9, 10, 11, E. C. Turner, and Bideford, J. S. Allen, M. R. Knight, and Hon. W. W. Strong. M. R. Knight. Murray Harbor, Oct. 15, 16, J. Burwash, G. Harrison, and W. Wass.

ntague, Nov. 6, 7, George Steel and Edward Bell. Souris, Sep 19, 20, George Steel and D. H. Alberton, Nov. 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, H. R.

Baker, and E. C. Turner. Mt. St.wart, Oct. 10, 11, 12, G. Steel, J. Burwash, J J. Colter, and George Alex-H. P. COWPERTHWAITE.

Fin. Secretary. MIRAMICHI EISTRICT.

Chatham Aug. 23. Revs. I. N. Parker, C. S Wells and W. J. Kirby. New Castle, Local Arrangement, Revs. D Chapman and W. J. Kirby. Derby, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14, Revs. C. S. Richibucto, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, Revs. R. W. Aeddall and B. Chappell.

Bathurst, Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19, Revs. W. J. Kirby and G. F. Dawson. Campbellton, Local Arrangeme: Tabusintac, Oct. 1, 2, Rev. Isaac N. Parker. ISAAC N. PARKER.

Financial Secretary Derby, N. B., August 23, 1883.

ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT. Stephen, Local Arrangement Milltown, Oct. 16 17, 18, Chairman, Manaton, and Thomas.

St. Andrews, Local Arrangement. St. David Sept 24, 25, 26, Chairman, Lucas, and Thomas St. James, Oct. 9, 10, 11, Lucas, Manaton, and Estey. Bocabec, Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, Dutcher, Thomas.

Hebron Gct 15 16 19 W H Heartz J A

Barrington Feb 12 13 14 A Hockin J E

N E Harbour Jan 2 3 4 R B Mack A

Hockin J.L. Dawson Shelburn Dec. J.L. Dawson P. H. Robinson

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Lawrencetown, time to be arranged, F H W

Hantsport, Oct 17, 18, W C Brown, W H

Newport, Nov. J J Teasdale, T D Hart, R

Avondale Nov, J J Trasdale, A S Tuttle

Burlington Nov. F & W Pickles, A S Walton Nov. Tuttle, R McArthur

Sambro, time to be arranged, B C Forden

CAPE BRETON AND GUYSBGRO DISTRICT.

Guysboro, Local arrangement, Alcorn and

Manchester, Local arrangement, Purvis and

Port Hawkssbury, Local arrangement, Alcorn

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

Sackville Dec 9 Revd W Dobson and Dr

Point de Bute Dec 9 10 Revd J S Phinney

Bayfield to be arranged Revd C H Paisley

Moncton Dec 9 Jan Revs Dr Stewart and

Shediac Dec 10 Revs T J Deinstadt and

Hopewell and Alma March Revs R Wilson

Petitcodiac Jan Revs C II Paisley a m and

Hillsboro March Revs C II Paisley a m and

Salisbury Dec 911 Revs D D Moore a m

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT

Time arranged for all the Circuits by the

Deputation Rev Thomas J Deinstadt and

ST J HN DITRICT

St John Circuit -Conference deputation

T J DEINSTADT.

I N PARKER

J SHENTON

Fin Secretary

Fin Sccretary

Fin Secretary

Dorchester Dec Revd Dr Stewart.

Elgin Dec 11 12 Revd W Lawson.

Canso, Oct, 10th, Alcorn and Swallow.

Local arrangements on all circuits except

Lockport Dec R B Mack P H Robinson.

Donkin
Port la Tour R Smith J E Donkia

and J E Donkin.

Pickles

McAithur

W G Lane.

Swallow.

and Purvis

and W Dobson.

and W Penna.

D D Moore a m.

D D Moore a m

and Geo Fisher.

T L Williams

R Wilson.

Chairman

Rev Robert S Crisp

Derby N B Aug 23 1883

Sussex - April Chairman

Hampton-- April W Brewer

Grand Lake —Local Arrangements
Jerusalem— March E Slackford
Welsford —March R Opie

pohaqui - Feb J Crisp

Upham- Feb W Mavgs

Kingston-May R Opic

Ingonish,

Sydney, Local III.
North Sydney, Do
Do

Sydney, Local arrangements.

Yarmouth, Aug 25th, 1883.

Rogers P H Robinson J S Addy T M Lewis W H Temple.

Mellish.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5. Deer Island, Sept. 18, 19, homas, Dutcher. Grand Manan, to be arranged. C. W. DUTCHER, HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE

Fin. Secretary

J. A. ROGERS.

The SEVENTEENTH Session of this YARMOUTH DISTRICT. Instituti in will open on Jarmouth S and N Local Arrangement. Thursday, October 25th., 1883. Arcadia W H Heartz J A Rogers I M

For any information or for copy of Annual Announcement, address the Registrar, J F. BLACK, M.D., 49 Granville St

TEA MEETING

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MEETING TIME:-

WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., F. om 2 p m. to 6.

Port Hood, Local arrangement Half a mile North of Kingston Sta-Educational meetings on all the circuits in tion, Aylesford Circuit. the District have been left to local arrange ments both as to time and deputations.

COME! SEE!! PARTICIPATE!!! And Go Home Rejoicing, EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

TEA MEETING

Tintramar Dec 16 Revd C H Paisley a m Useful and Fancy Art'cles AT HANTSPORT. Baie Verte Dec 11 1213 Revs Wm Harrison On the 11th Oct., 1883.

COMMENCING AT 2 P.M. The proceeds to be applied to the re-

moval of the heavy debt on the Misaion House.

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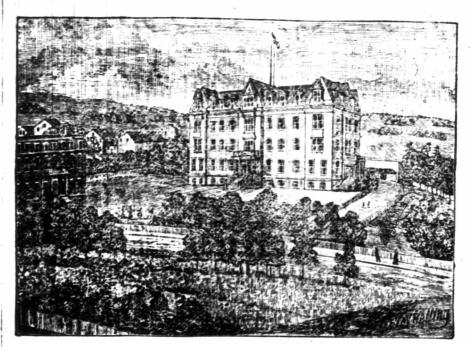
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VOL X

NOTES

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