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No. 29

THE STAGNATION OF TRADE AND ITS CAUSES.

Mr. Bonamy Price, in the North American Review, presents an elaborate array of random statements as accounting for the general depression of trade. The people who sought the advice and opinion of the ancient heathen Oracles were often infinitely more puzzled with the answer received than they had been with the question propounded. Those who sought wisdom from Captain Bemsby had a similar experience, and so will those who try to follow Mr. Price through the mystic subtleties of the labyrinth which he has so patiently contrived. Yet because the Review is supposed to be authority, and the instructors of the people are very anxious to trace out a theory of hard times, which will-entirely exculpate the real and only cause, Mr. Price's article or an extract from it, has been copied from Canada to California, sometimes with commendation. It is not a matter of the very highest importance to our material welfare and progress, that the causes of the depression which has for years been attended with so much suffering, and which is getting worse every year of late, should be universally understood, in order to seek a present remedy and prevention for the future? It would seem a grievous wrong to mislead public opinion on this question, yet no subject has been treated with so much inconsistency, insincerity and reckless indifference.

CURRENT NONSENSE.

Statesmen, politicians, journalists, &c., very flippantly attribute these "evil days" to a variety of sources, all equally puerile and pitiful; to their political opponents being in power and themselves out: to free trade; to high or low tariff; to wars ancient and modern; a Canadian statesman of high standing lays the blame on the shoulders of an overstock of non-producing lawyers and other professionals; and the Pittsburgh Liquor Men's Advocate says, "if the churches were abolished. the poor man could lay up something for a rainy day!"

SOME OTHER REASONS,

It never occurs to them that "vice and crime," the acknowledged cause of the downfall and ruin of all the perished nawith our distressed condition. It would national vice, that is entrenched behind thousands of millions of invested capital; it would be likely to arouse at next election, or in next week's business, the ire and opposition of the source and fountainhead and head-quarters of all modern vice. the liquor trade. Although this trade pauperizes and plunders and kills a large proportion of the customers (and of those who otherwise would be customers of every man engaged in any honest, legitimate industry, profession or business, no one scarcely resists it. Because it handles the coin of its plundered victims, almost every profession and trade and industry in the civilized (?) world borne down before its whiplash and begs its custom and favor and patronage. We blind ourselves to the enormous wickedness of that traffic, to the horrible annual slaughter of men, women and children, and the annual devastation of homes and property and happiness, directly wrought by this monster agency of Satan. There are some

to be skipped over, by those who ascribe the long-continued paralysis of the commerce and industry of the Anglo-Saxon race to over-production or over-consumpters that foot up to a few millions or fifty or a hundred millions a year; the latter sum is a mere nothing in the annual commerce_of the world.

It is a fact that ought to stand out prominently in every modern guide book, of financial economy, that Great Britain every year wastes in drink and diverts from the legitimate channels of circulation, the enormous sum of seven hundred and twenty million dollars; the United States about the same; Canada has sixteen million to give away to Bacchus worship, and wherever the British, American, French or Spanish flag protects our commerce with our less civilized and heathen fellow men, the rum puncheon, the wine cask, and the opium chest, go to beggar, and blast and pauperize and destroy the numerous millions, who but these devilish elements of our Christian commerce would soon be paying purchasers, to an enormous extent, of the products of our varied industries.

Britain, Canada, the United States, Australia, Mexico and the republics of Central and South America, a convenient group of reciprocal markets, license men throughout all their communities, to collect mostly from the working and poorer classes, the great bulk of the people about many of the houses of worship are closed.

deprived of his customers. The money gets into the vaults of the brewer and distiller and banker capitalists without passing through the hands of the baker and grocer and farmer and clothier and carpenter and journalists, &c., &c. Millions of this money should have been paid to honest worthy creditors who are forced their drinking and their drunken debtors. It is probable too that every dollars worth of liquor consumed inflicts a financial da-Many a bottle of liquor has caused a careless or criminal act resulting in a loss of a hundred up to millions of dollars. Further, these sixteen hundred million dollars are paid to a trade which annually seduces from the ranks of the two hundred thousand people whom it deverts into a dangerous and costly class, to be a burden upon honest, sober labour of an army of equal number, who are annually slaughtered to the human drink group of markets, of one thousand millions a year. How much more of a loss is lishing house. inflicted upon us by their conversion into paupers and criminals can never be told.

has devoted years to the study of such matters, estimates the loss of life and industry, cost of pauperism, crime and country of thirteen hundred millions a year, exclusive of the seven hundred millions paid for the liquor. The thirteen hundred are fifty millions more than the annual value of all the labour of the U. S., according to the census of 1870. Taking a proportionate sum for the other countries named, we see what an appalltions of the past, have anything to do pauperize the masses, centralize capital "Art Journal", stands at the head of its not do to speak disrespectfully of our pet | gigantic factor of evil can we point out another reason for the present bedrock poverty of the commercial world, that has

a feathering weight in comparison? Among all the cruel and bloody rites and vicious customs of the most heathen nations, none has ever been found to equal, in barbarism, cruelty, and enormity of wickedness, the national crime of our Christian and Protestant people, the licensing and tolerance of a boundless traffic in the blood and souls of our own people, of our own helpless women and

The complete arithmetic of this infinitely reaching curse is as incomprehensible as the distances of the farthest stars. One arises from a study of it, with an impression of having listened to the deliberations of a council of arch-fiends in the bottomless pit.

A. D. W.

LETTER FROM U. STATES.

The "heated term" has come, and the people are adjusting themselves to it with ease and readiness. It is vacation time for the schools, churches, and business houses. Summer homes are sought in tion, or trifling errors in tariffs and bank- all directions, some going to the sea shore. ing systems, hard or soft money, female | mountains, springs, islands, campmeeting extravagance, or any small matter or mat. ground, &c. This change is doubtless generally beneficial, but in some instances the care, anxiety, wear and tare attending it abstracts more from the health than is gained by the benefits experienced. But the change is the order, so all have come to think it is one of the necessary things

THE CAMPMEETING

season has commenced. One paper contains notices of 147 meetings most to be held in July and August. Probably 225 of these meetings will be held in the States during the season, and will be attended by large numbers of people. That they are highly beneficial is unquestioned, but in their present form their benefits are not altogther spiritual. They have now become places of summer resort for the masses, where they can spend a few weeks at a small expense, and where the influence is healthful and moral. They greatly aid too in the moral and benevolent movements of the day. In nearly all of these gatherings the temperance, missionary, and other interests of the church receive special attention.

DURING THE VACATION SEASON, but little is doing in schools and churches. The former are suspended altogether, and

facturer and vender of useful articles is time. We fear there is some truth in the

FINANCIALLY,

business has a hopeful appearance. After so long a time of financial depression, this is most encouraging. In the LITERARY WORLD

there is much activity. Nearly all of our into bankruptcy through the default of publishing houses are quite active, and promise their readers publications of more than ordinary interest. Cheap literature is the demand, and it is supplied by our mage of another dollar at least upon its dupe, or upon the sober classes of society. Harpers' "Franklin Square Library," contains works of great value at ten and fifteen cents a volume. Their "Half Hours Series," containing works of great merit in history, biography and general literature, at fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five cents. They have just issued three biohonest and innocent, an army more than graphical works, the lives of Burns, Spencer and Thackeray, of 180, 205, and 206 moralizes, degrades, pauperizes, and con- pages, at seventy-five cents a volume. Their great Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesirstical Literature is apand lawful commerce, and to fill the places proaching completion, having reached its eighth volume. In the field it occupies it has no rival. Considering the great ex-It is claimed by shrewd statisticians that pense of its publication, the vast labor in an average honest, healthy, sober, indus- its preparation, and the elegance and trious man ought during his lifetime, to number of its illustrations it is a marvel worth about ten thousand dollars to for cheapness. Their periodicals which the commonwealth. If we allow half that stand at the head of their departments are sum, the annual destruction of two hun- offered at a price bringing them within dred thousand lives is a money loss to our the ability of the masses, and are read by more persons than those of any other pub-

MESSES. D. APPLETON & CO., have just assued their "Annual Cyclope-Dr. Hargreaves, of Philadelphia, who dia for 1878," a supplement to their American Cyclopedia, a register of the important events of that year. This is a work of great value, containing as it does facts idiocy, &c. caused by drink, and the waste and events relating to civil, political, comof the productive labor of half a million mercial, military, social, scientific, manumen engaged in the liquor business in the United States, to be a money loss to that partments. Indeed it gives the most important intelligence of the year in every department of life, and as a work of reference, it is invaluable. It spreads the year before the reader in all of its most important events. This extensive publishing house, have given some of the most valuable works issued by the American press, countries named, we see what an appalling amount is spent annually in devilrivalled, as their "Picturesque America" worship, and every dollar of it goes to and "Europe," abundantly prove. Their

> THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE are publishing editions of our most valuable works at a very low price. Rollin's Ancient History, and Josephus' complete works are issued at about one-third of former prices This publishing Company are doing a noble work in furnishing the best literature at a price within the reach of all. But I will not extend these literary notices further. Many blessings on yourself and readers.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

NOVA SCOTIA

The mackerel fishing along the south-east coast of Cape Breton is, like that of last year, a failure. The catch of codfish has been pretty fair thus far, and haddock have been more plentiful this season in L'Ardoise Bay than for some years past. The herring have not struck in yet in any great quantity.

Messrs. A C. Vanbuskirk & Co., of Kingston, Kings Co., have a man at work making apple barrels from hardwood staves, cylinder sawed, which are more especially intended for shipping apples in to England.

About 4 p.m. on Saturday last, a quantity of hay (about 100 lbs. in weight) lying in front of the residence of Hon. L. E. Baker, Yarmouth, was caught by a whirlwind and lifted in the air over 200 feet. After being whirled about in the some descending to the southward of the jail, and others falling near the spot whence they were carried aloft. Outside the limited area of the whirlwind—a few appearance, have resulted fatally. vards in diameter—there was only a light air from N. W.

The brigt. "Orloff," of which the late Alfred Belfontain was master and part owner, arrived on the 1st inst. at Arichat, under command of the mate, Mr. Simon Boudrot. The latter reports that the ves. sel sailed from Ponce on the 15th ult.: that on the first day out Charles Peerlon, second mate, fell sick, and two days afterwards Michael Deegan, the master who succeeded their last captain, was also stricken; that on the 25th Charles Peerlon died, and on the 27th the captain also expired, and both bodies were thrown overboard. No further signs of the disease-Yellow Fever-were shown. The vessel is now in quarantine, but no danger of the fever spreading is feared.

A lad named Joseph Withrow, aged 19 years, son of James Withrow, was drowned while bathing in Fenton's Mill Pond, wasses, the great bulk of the people about sixteen hundred million dellars a year, and several of them are opened only for about half the value of the labors of the about half the value of the labors of the about half the value of the labors of the about half the value of the labors of the accident. His death is a labor to the same night. The culture was discovered about an in the woods by Mr. McCord assisted by the labors of the la entire populations. This money should believing it to be injurious to the cause sad loss to the parents, for only about properly go to purchase food, clothing, of religion, but the ministers claim that twelve months ago they lost three chilhomes, furniture, books, pictures, and all they need the vacation rest, and the dren from that fatal disease diphtheria, the comforts and necessaries of the house-hold, the products of industry. But the liquor vendor intercepts it and the manu-

Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter Mountain near Baddeck, a few days ago received inhim by a deceased relative who recently died in Scotland, The North Sydney "Herald" understands that Mr. Hunter intends leaving for Scotland in a short

At Avondale, on Friday week, while Mr. John Dodd was assisting the caulkers amidships, on the larboard side of Capt. Fred. Curry's new vessel, now building, he stepped backwards off the staging, and falling 17 feet, fell on the sand and gravel 18 inches from the wharf, landing on his head and right shoulder. The injuries sustained were very peculiar. The spinal column must have been injured by the sudden fall, in some way, as Mr. Dodd's body has been from the chest down completely paralized since, and has wholly lost all use of his legs. 'It is now nearly two weeks since he met with the accident, and there is no change yet for the better. Several doctors have been in attendance. and declare it a hopeless case. Mr. Dodd is from the Gore, and has a wife and family in Maitland. He had only been at work on the ship three weeks when the accident occurred.

On Tuesday evening, 8th inst., shortly before the arrival of freight train from Halifax, a large piece of iron was found fastened on the rail with a bolt and nut, at a place known as the big curve, a short distance from Hopewell station. Had it not been observed and removed by two men who happened along, the train would without doubt have been thrown down an embankment of thirty feet, with the certain destruction of a large amount of property and the imperilling of the lives of many passengers. Hanging, says the "Eastern Chronicle," would be too good for the villian who could be guilty of such a diabolical act.

The Windsor "Mail" says : "Owing to the rivers being obstructed by mill dams the gaspereaux have almost entirely disappeared on the Gaspereaux, Avon and St. Croix rivers. We believe that not one of these fish has been taken this season.

Two bears were recently killed in a dead fall trap at Garden of Eden barrens. The trap was set by Daniel McDonald. Other | coil of rope was on the deck of the wood bears tore the trap in pieces, and ate a boat,, and one end of it was handed to the portion of one of their dead comrades. tug by one of the bands on the boat, while

The Seine at Little Island has taken be- out the rope, and jumping into the coil, tween 30 and 40 thousand already. The largest catch being 2500. The drift boats fore he could get out his legs were so badare doing extremely well. Some of the ly bruised by the heavy strain on the boats taking as high as five or six hundred

A dwelling house near Riversdale, Colchester Co., owned and occupied by Mr. H. H. McNutt, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last with all its contents. Cause unknown. The family were absent when it started, and when they returned they found their house enveloped in flames. No insurance.

NEW BRUNSWICK

It is reported on what seems to be good authority that Mr. A. Gibson has purchased Fish & Hamilton's saw mill at Newcastle, and will commence operations this fall. This would give employment to many who badly need it there; and the report is received by Newcastle men with much satisfaction.—F'ton Star.

A little six-year-old son of Mr. James George, living on Main street, Portland, while playing with other children upon some logs in Lynch's ship-yard, slipped and fell into the water. A man named Thomas McAulay jumped in after the child, but was unable to render any assistance, and soon was in danger himself. Had it not been for the timely appearance air, the hay separated into small bunches, of Mr. Edw. Elliott, who successfully rescued the boy from his dangerous position. and immediately after went to the assistance of McAulay, the affair would from

A crew of 250 men are now at work on the New Brunswick and Canada extension, from Vanceboro to McAdam Junction. The distance is about six and three quarter miles, and the work is sublet in sections of about a mile each. The road is a very level one, with only two cuts in its length, and the road will probably be completed and in running order by the middle of September, at which time it will be run in connexion with the E. & N. A. R. R., at Vanceboro, under a lease to the N. B. and Canada R. R. It is owned by private company, and will cost about nition. A coal shaft is being sunk just \$35,000 to \$40,000. So says the Bangor north of Hollis, and the other day a work-

Montreal Telegraph Company's Office in signalled to be drawn up. The depth of Campbellton, containing \$200, was stolen the shaft was seventy feet. When he had by a messenger named Frank Belmont. on Thursday morning, but it was recover- bottom of a board partition, and was ed through the vigilance of the manager, thrown back to the bottom. Thomas Constable Adams, at night, secreted from the fuse in time to prevent an examong some hay, and next morning was plosion. The act was a brave one, scarcecarried before the authorities, who set ly to be paralled. The boy's hands were

A young son of Thomas Friars, of the I. C. R. R., left his home at Sussex, on telligence from Scotland to the effect that Friday morning last. He was seen at he has fallen heir to a large fortune left Amherst about two p. m. of that day, where he said he was going to return home by the next train. Nothing has been heard of him since and it is feared that he fell off the train. He was 17 years of age, with round features and black eyes. He wore a suit of black clothes.

Messrs. J. C. Burpee and William Stephenson are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of land in Albert County for carrying on a stock raising farm on a

There were several extensive sales of logs at Indiantown last week. Upwards eight million feet changed owners in 48 hours. They were sold at from \$4.70 to \$5.50 per M. Messrs, Gibson, Clark and King were the principal purchasers. Other sales are intimated, all indicating a speculative feeling arising out of the belief that in view of the scarcity the price of the logs must advance.

The success attending the speculation of Messrs. Keefe, McGirr and McDonald brothers in shipping cattle raised in the Maritime Provinces to the English mar-ket has induced Mr. Michael Coughlan to embark in the same enterprise. Mr. Coughlan has been in Nova Scotia lately buying up such animals as he can meet with to suit his purpose. A telegram was received from him on Saturday, stating that he had succeeded in securing 100 head of Cornwallis and Lunenburg cattle, which he intended to have shipped from Quebec to England in a few days. There is every probability that the trade in cattle between the Maritime Provinces and Great Britain may assume extensive proportions in the near future. A few cattle were shipped from Granville on Friday morning; 20 head were also sent up river, and 40 from Sackville for the English market .- St. John Tel.

At Tracadie, on board the whaleboat Autumn Bell, Capt. McDougall, Mr. Wilham Clark, a young man, of St. Stephen, met with a severe accident last week which resulted in his death on Thursday, 10th. Mr. Clark was the cook on the boat. She being aground on the flats a tug went alongside to take her off. A Clark was standing on a pile of deals on The shad fishing in the Basin of Minas the latter. When the tug broved off is the best that has been known for years. Clark jumped down to assist him to pay his legs became entangled in it and berope that the latter was sunk into the bone of his legs. Doctors John and Joseph Benson amputated both legs next day. Dr. Benson went to Tracadie on Wednes. day to have him removed to Chatham. but on reaching there found him sinking very rapidly, at three o'clock on Thursday morning he died.

While Mr. Beatty, of Hillsboro, was out driving on Friday last, in company with his wife and three other ladies, the horse ran away and upset the carriage. One of the occupants, Mrs. Bezanson, was, it is feared, fatally injured, but the others escaped with slight injuries.

A portable steam mill is being erected at the mouth of the Nashwaak. Staves, shingles, pickets, etc., will be manufactured. About fifteen men will be employed.

Mr. J. D. Englehart, of J. L. Englehart & Co., of Petrolio, Ont., (manufacturers of "The Silver Star Oil") has sent to the firm's agent in St. John, Mr. W. J. Bullock, Twenty Dollars with instructions to contribute the same to the building fund of the Queen Square Methodist Church.

The Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage preached at the Agricultural Hall, London, on Sunday to two congregations of 20,000 each. Thousands upon thousands thronged the streets leading to the hall for miles, almost blockading the passage of vehicles and pedestrians. Many people were crushed, and Dr. Talmage's carriage was almost demolished by the crush of the great crowd, every individual in which was auxious to see the distinguished American preacher. His presence is creating a furore through Great Britain. The press comments deal with him daily from various points of view as a preacher or lecturer, but all admit his power and originality.

A BRAVE LAD .- The Pekin, III. Republican chronicles a bit of heroism by a Peoria county boy, which deserves recogman by the name of Harland lighted a An express package belonging to the slow match leading to a blast, and then been raised fourteen feet he struck the

REST.

From the Argosy. "There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people

God gave to man the earth all fair and Rich with sweet flowers and fruits, and

And grassy vales, their pleasant shades bestowing, And thymy downs to greet the summer

God gave to man the sky all star-spangled, His diamond foot-prints on the purple Changeless in beauty, through their maze

To guide the wayworn winderer aright.

God gave to man his nature's noble pre-His stately form and heaven-directed

His comprehensive mind and deathless And bade all things acknowledge his

control.

God gave to man his home's unbought affection, Where the eyes of love his answering

Blest in fruition of ans neart's selection, Gladly he homeward turns his weary

God upon man all kindly gifts hath lav-

Save one, the dearly songet for and the best, With fairest sights and a unids each sinse

bath ravished, Yet here in vain may man demand for

He finds it not in shady glades reposing, He finds it not the starry heavens among.

Nor even when, his home around him closing. He lists at sunset to his children's song.

God keeps back rest alone, that the world-E'en though his cup high mantles to

Or though his fate be desolate and dreary. . May seek and find repose alone in him!

CONFERENCE OF BELIEVERS FOR BIBLE STUDY.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

The fifth annual Conference for Believers for Bible Study closed its session here to-day. About one hundred S. M. Guthrie, Missionary from Japan, I which the elevation is 4,700 feet in the and fifty came specially to attend it. Miss Dryer, of Chicago, who has short space of twenty-five miles, in and about as many more at the Sani- charge of the Bible work and woman's which distance the traveler passes from tarium and residents of the village, association effort, and is secretary of the region of perpetual summer to that have been in constant attendance upon the Prayer Alliance, numbering over of perpetual frosts-from the land of its sessions. The object of the confer- one hundred thousand. Mrs. House, flowers, tropical fruits, and vegetables ence, as at first intended, was that a a missionary from Siam, and Rev. W. to the conferous pines, hemlock and few personal friends, ministers and P. Barker, missionary from India, Mrs. | timbers of the frigid zone, descending others engaged in active christian George C. Needham, well known as a lagain to the altitude of the city of work, might come together and study | Bible reader, and Rev. Edward Clark, | Mexico, 7,500 feet. The table lands the Bible for mutual help, no effort formerly of Japan, and a writer of of Mexico rise from five to nine thouhas been made to enlarge it, and the note. Many ministers of prominence sand feet above the level of the sea, and ence was purposely withheld from attendance. the press, lest the gathering might be The music has been of the very best lands are crossed by mountain ranges, too large. The first year there were and a great addition to the conference, some of which attain a height of sevbut fifteen in attendance, yet the man- It has been conducted by Mr. James enteen thous and feet, and are higher ner of study has not been materially McGranahan and Mr. C. C. Case, as- and broader on the plateau on which changed. All the evangelical denomi- sisted by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wilson, the city of Mexico is situated, surnations have been represented in pre- Mrs. McGranahan, and an efficient rounded by a wall of porphyritic mounvious conferences as they are in the choir of choirists prominent in differ- tains, among which are the famous present one, and special prominence ent parts of the country. In the short volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Iztacci is given to no one phase of Bible space of a letter it would be impossi- huatl-the termer 17,880 and the lat-

those who recognize the plenary and thoroughly harmonious, and highly lo, a volcanic cone on the Pacific alone verbal inspiration of all that holy men spiritual, and in the Praise and Pray- of these table lands, rose suddenly of old wrote, from the beginning of er Meeting the special subject each from the surface on the night of Sep-Genesis to the close of Revelation; morning has been The Holy Spirit. tember 29, 1759. the co-equality of God the Son with There have been many requests for . Gospel; the immortality of the soul; In the evening S. H. Pratt, of Mass.. and the everlasting punishment of conducted a gospel service; a very those who reject the Son of God.

Five to six hours each day have ing at 9 o'clock with a praise and ably 500 persons, provided by the kind-try prayer-meeting, after which two hours ness of Dr. Foster of the Sanitarium. were spent in study. Again in the af- and each evening it has been crowded. as her climate and soil. Corn, rice, ternoon, and an hour in the evening. Other meetings were held at different hours for those who wished for special Clifton House, and various boarding tients at the Sanitarium.

ings were Matthew Hodder, of Lon- um, its baths, physicians, gymnasium, don, Revs. Dr. Loomis, L. Bodwell, parlors, reading-room and grounds and E. P. Marvin The first five days been favorable, one or two warm days zones are found side by side with all of the Conference was given exclusive- at the opening were followed by cool, those of tropical growth. Her mounly to the study of Christ under vari- pleasant weather, and all enjoyed the ous aspects as presented under each change. in the Law: in the prophets and

Most prominent among the teachers is Rev. James H. Brooks of St. Louis. He is one of the best Bible students in the text of Scripture, and has more of it in memory on any phase of truth ready for use than any one else who is connected with these gatherings. He is clear in his exposition of Scripture, and it is entirely Scripture opening Scripture.

Rev. W. J. Erdman, of Jamestown, N. Y., is equally prominent. He is a fine Greek and Hebrew Scholar, a clear logical reasoner, and as a critical Bible scholar there are few who excel him. His forte is teaching, and his hearers carry away his ideas clearly understood for future use.

Mr. D. W. Whittle, of Chicago, another leader, is well known all over the country as a successful evangelist. he has labored in most of the leading cities of the country in co-operation with evangelical ministers of every denomination. In his evangelistic work Bible study and Scripture exposition are most prominent, and in every city he has visited the Bible has been made a new book to those who have taken an active part in his work. He is an earnest speaker and a clear teacher of Bible truth.

George C. Needham, also a teacher of Philadelphia, was one of the earliest evangelists, and among those who introduced into this country what is now so popularly known as Bible readings. There are few who are so clear in bringing out Christ as taught in the priesthood and types and ordinances of the Old Testament dispensa- one hundred and seventeenth degrees tions, and his illustrations never fail west longitude. It is divided into to fix on the mind the truth he wishes twenty-three states, one district and to teach.

over this country and Europe, and her public covers an area of eight hundred Bible expositions have been very in- and fifty thousand square miles. The

s teachers are Revs. A. M. Parsons,

from the fall of Adam; the present | Charles Cullis gave a report of his large audience being present.

Those in attendance at the conference are quartered in the Foster House, oca, sarsaparilla, jalap, vanilla, olives, study, usually in the chapel for palhouses in the village. The charges are very moderate, 81 per day and less, Among those presiding at the meet- and all the advantages of the Sanitari-Dr. Charles Cullis, Dr. Foster, Dr. are at the disposal of all in attend-Hibbard, E. P. Adams, A. C. Junkin, ance, free of charge. The weather has

Clifton Springs is a very pretty Psalms; in the Gospels and Acts and village in Central New York, on the timony, etc., while the diamond, ruby, in the Epistles. The first day it was Auburn branch of the New York Cen-Christ our Redeemer; the second, tral Railroad, having a population of dony, amethyst, and lapis-lazuli sparkle Christ our Life; the third, Christ our almost one thousand. The Sanitarium, in the rays of her brilliant sun, and High Priest; the fourth, Christ our conducted by Dr. Henry Foster, is so the "dark, unfathomed caves of her rangement. That long and fatiguing omnipresent and omniscient. Object; the fifth, Christ our Hope. In | well known as hardly to call for men- ocean" bear the pearl, the margaritas addition there have been presented the tion. It is located in a large brick that were placed in the crowns of Fer-

hundred or more who board in the village are under treatment. While it is the country, and is more familiar with | primarily intended for invalids, so pleasant is it that a large proportion of the inmates are very healthy looking for sick people, and during the summer it is filled to overflow by those seeking a pleasant country home. There are baths of all kinds, skilful physicians, and everything to make it a most desirable place for an invalid, yet there is a good table, pleasant rides and drives, a beautiful country, good society, and all the requirements of a delightful country resort. There has alabout the house, many ministers frequent it; many christians have been quickened in their spiritual life and many persons have been converted.

Of the remarkable cures, it were needless to speak, but suffice it to say, that many guests of the Sanitarium can bear testimony to those that they have seen, coming in very ill, and going away perfectly well. Dr. Foster and his brother have done everything possible to make the conference pleasant, and their invitation to meet at Clifton Springs next year was accepted, and the last Thursday of June was selected as the day for meeting, to continue in session till the following Tuesday.

POPULATION, CLIMATE, AND PRODUCTS OF MEXICO.

The republic of Mexico lies between

the fifteenth and thirty-second degrees north latitude, and the eighty-sixth and one territory. The population is esti-Miss Sarah Smiley is well known all mated at eleven millions, and the reprincipal cities are Chihuahua, with a Among others who have taken part | population of 15,400; Colima, 35,000; Durango, 24,000: Guanajuato, 53, of Buffalo; Albert Erdman, of Mor- 000; Guadalajara, 70,000; Morelia, own, N. J.: Robert Cameron, of 28,000; Monterey, 15,000, Saltillo. Coronto: W. W. Clark, of Albany, N. 19,000; Oajaco, 28,000; Puebla, 100, E. P. Gardner, of Orange, N. J., 600; Queretaro, 20,000; San Luis Poand Mr. C. Hamilton, of Ontario. All tosi, 45,000; Merida, 45,000; Mexico, of these are well known and gladly 250,000; Vera Cruz, 9,000; Orizaba has the conference sat to learn from 20,000; rising from the level of the each of them. Among others who are sea at Vera Cruz to an altitude of in attendance, are Mrs. II. G. Brittan, 9,000 feet at Boca del Monte, on the the well known missionary of India, line of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the head of the Zenana work. Miss the city of Mexico, on one portion of perate and polar zones. These table the to give a report of the matter ter 15,700 feet above the level of the No one has been excluded from taught, but the subjects used will give sea-and with its neighboring peaks, the conference, but these teggining and some idea of the line of teaching fol- Orizaba and Perote, covered with an taking part in it have been comined to lowed out. The gatherings have been almost perpetual head of snow. Jorul-

Difference of climate in this wonder-God the Father in all the attributes prayer, and quite a number have given ful land depend more on altitude than and perfections of His nature; the ut- hopeful evidence of conversion during nearness of approach to the equator. ter ruin of man, and his loss of spiri- the meetings. On Sunday no sessions Ice is frequently formed in the city of tual life by the introduction of sin into of the conference were held. In the Mexico one half inch thick during the the world; the unchangeable evil of morning, instead of the regular service course of a single night. In general, "the mind of the flesh" inherited in the Sanitarium, by invitation, Dr. the republic enjoys an even and temperate climate, free from extremes of and certain salvation of all who be- very remarkable work in Boston. It heat and cold-vegetation even in the lieve in the Lord Jesus Christ; His was very interesting, and the Scrip- colder regions being perennial. The coming again to receive them to Him- ture foundation for all he has done seasons are divided into two great diviself, as the hope set before us in the was very satisfactory to those present. sions—the wet season, and the dry; the former commencing in June and lasting some four months. During the dry season, large crops are raised by The meetings of the conference are | means of irrigation, a practice umbeen given to the conference. Open- held in a large tent, seating comfort- versally observed throughout the coun-

> The products of Mexico are as varied sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, manigrapes, coffee, cocoa, indis, yams, capsicum, ipecac, dragon's-blood, copaiba, india-rubber, valuable timber and dyewoods, mahogany, cedar, fustic, lignumvitæ, and innumerable other products abound in this vast and favored region, while all the cereals, fruits and vegetables of the temperate and frigid tains, hills and valleys abound in gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, tin, lead, arsenic, quick-silver, sulphur, cobalt, antopaz, emerald, opal, garnet, chalce-

vants and attendants, and usually a world laid at their feet by Columbus. During the year 1874-75 there was coined at the several mints of the republic, in silver, \$16,886,958; in gold, \$862,610; in copper, \$21,712—making a total of \$20,271,289. It is estimated that the entire coinage of the country, from the establishment of the mints up to 1875, amounts to \$2,984,488,167.

The local interior trade of the republic of Mexico amounted in the year 1876 to \$400,000,000. Taking from this the amount of imports from foreign countries, leaves a domestic commerce of agricultural products and manufactures of \$325,000,000. Such The sun is one of God's best gifts. ways been a religious atmosphere is the land that extends a welcome to American enterprise and capital, a large share of whose trade and commerce is to be had for the asking.— Western Manufacturer.

PROCRASTINATION.

BY REV. CHAS. E. WALKER.

A FEW days ago a gentleman came to me with the request that I should visit a skeptical friend of his, then near unto death. I went immediately, calling in a social way, and thus preparing the way for an occasional visit. During my | doubt and fear. "Why did God per. second call the conversation took a religious turn, and it was my privilege to present Christ as the only and a mighty Saviour. The sick man seemed interested, entered freely into the conversation, spoke of doubts that had heretofore clouded his mind, but of a present consciousness of his freed of Christ to sustain him in his days of sickness, and prepare him for the hour

aware, and within a few days this gentleman came to me again, requesting me to visit his sick friend that day and urge him to give his heart to God immediately. I found him apparently very near the end of life and exceedingly anxious to be saved.) To the best of my ability directed him to the Saviour, and, at his request, prayed with him, he seeming to enter into the spirit of the prayer and making audible responses to each petition. A few hours later he passed from the world, but leaving no other evidence that he had received Christ or

The morning after his death I met upon the street the gentleman at whose request my visit had been made. I reated to him all the circumstances attending the last one, and the conversation that passed between us. He listened with deep emotion, and remarking, "I am afraid he waited too long," sorrowfully turned away. With all his interest for the salvation of a friend ie himself was unsaved. He was repeating the mistake of his friend, which had caused him so much sorrow, putting off the day when he would seek God: aged when he saw the idolatry of the was fully conscious of his need of Christ People, and threw down and brake the and of his lack of preparation for death. judgment, and eteraty; yet, presuming and followed the Master afar off. When upon length of days, was waiting for some convenient season when this lack should be supplied.

hould be supplied.

How many are making the same mistake! Intend at some time to reserve Christ into their heasts as their Saviour, my dear reader, is mable, don't imagine my dear reader, is mable, don't imagine has its origina in the mistaken idea that we only need Carist as a propagation so foolish as to waste your time in we only need Carist as as preparation for death, consequently, while that event appears only in the dim and distant future, there is apparently no oc casion for haste. But we need Christ to sustain us amid the sorrows and disappointments which are incident to this world, to give us victory over ourselves . and to enable us to live as becomes our high origina and immortal destury. The great need of multitudes is a prepara- "God is our refuge and strength, a for them did they but realize this. His people had often realized this. life's responsibilities and discharge its high and holy trusts, we are ready also for death, judgment and eternity. We utterly overlook the idea of service; God will destroy our faith. A Strauss this world; that the highest exercise of our powers and faculties is in doing his will. Through the service which God calls upon us to perform in this world we are to fit ourselves for the more exalted service which awaits us hereafter. We have not a moment that we can afford to lose. We should begin this service to-day. Death will soon place us where it will be too late to make a beginning.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DE-SPONDEXCY.

BY REV. R. S. PADDINGTON.

sion of spirits. They have fits of de- Never let hope fall prostrate in your spondency. Some can drive them away heart: the moment you suffer it you easily, and others cannot. They may dig your own grave. The battle of arise from various causes. The influ- Gilboa was lost by Saul before it was ence of the body is not trifling. We begun. Saul was haggard-depressed boast of the supremacy of the mind over in spirit—the fire of courage had left the body-of spirit over matter. Yet it his eye; he had no chance for victory. is often true that the body rules the "God is a very present help in time of mind; that the matter is superior to trouble"—a man can have no better journey-that threat of his life by Jez- view of God makes it perfectly logical Typical Rights and events of the old building, accommodating in the building and Isabella as among the first of depression which came on Elijah, and point of the universe and cognizant of

self down under a juniper tree and pray for death. Irritability—crossness, is not always born of ugliness, but frequently results from diseased liver Oftentimes in such cases a skilled phy. sician with his medicine chest can do more than the skilled pastor with his Bible or pocket ritual. A patient diag. nosis will often locate the cause in a morbid liver, head and stomach. To correct these derangements and restore the proper circulation of the blood is to make right the mind's equilibrium. Sunlight is a valuable specific when the causes of despondency are physical paints the landscape—its power is wont derful. Yet we plant our shade-trees. lower our blinds to exclude his rays with as much care as though we were shutting out a pestilence. Bad cases of nervous prostration and depression of spirits have been cured by sunlight without the aid of medicine.

It may arise from religious speculations. Men have always sought to solve the problems of this life. The discour. aging thing is they cannot be solved by man while in this narrow sphere of ex. istence. The very attempt to solve them and the firm wills the mind with mit Adam to fall and so plange the race into misery?" "If the gospel is the only power of God to save, why is it not as universal as sin ?" "Will God save all or only a part of the race?" "Will He sustain ma?" "Will the Christian religion prove a support to me in the hour of death?" These and other questions of theology and speculation fill the mind. Milton in his " Paof death. But he situted to accept him. radise Lost" makes the tortures of fall. He failed more rapidly than I was en angels to consist in puzzling them. selves with discussions of fate, free-will and forcordination. Fallen angels are not the only beings who have been tortured by these dark questions.

The truths of the Bible constitute the framework-the basis of the Christian life, not speculations about such questions as are of no good to a man's intellect or heart. I once heard a minister try to prove to an audience how fast an angel can fly. Give the people the truths of the gospel and their souls will grow and develop into a full-orbed Christian manhood. Try to feed them or idle speculations and their souls, will shrivel up. Men and women want to be fed, not puzzled. To a despondent person the very heavens wear an unnatural blue. A perpetual nightmare is on such. An incrous wears them down. Forebodings of evil distress them. Things are going wrong generally. If the mon is a merchant, he is going to fail anyway. If he is a farmer, the crops will fail. If he is a minister the world is going to the bad -growing worse and worse. The cost pel is a failure. Moses grew discourtables of stone. The disciples lost heart Christ was on the cross they all forsook him and lied.

It is a good deal better to cultivate the spirit of hope and brightness. What is the use of cultivating horrors, they but, waiting too long, are lost forever, that all the neural as, and typhoids and Lorrowing trouble. Arise from your couch, go forth to astivities, don't stop to think about what may be. O preacher, don't find tault with the people, or speedily your spirit will infuse itself among your people. Stop distilling poison-dig no more graves; fill the earth with hallelujths; make it as much like heaven as you can.

Faith in God lifted him and steadied him in the midst of all the calamities of his times. In these modern times failed; an Ingersoll shall come to naught. The long-attacked Bible shows no scars-not a leaf is gone. Like the armor of the knight after many conflicts it shines with intenser light. No amount of destructive criticism shall destroy it. It is God's word still, and with all our hearts we still rely on it.

Never fail to believe that God is a very present help. Our human life needs a support. Shocks comes on us and we cannot evade them. The folly or treachery of another may defeat your best plans. An avalanche of adversity may sweep away in an hour your fortune. Some enterprise in which you are deeply involved may totter and fall. There are times when you can Some persons are subject to depres- do nothing but wait. Be hopeful. ing 300 guests, in addition to 100 ser- trephies from the newly discovered which led him in despair to throw him- everything in it, however minute. He

could not be (nize the micro the tallest are serves before I a single atom i vaded by His I not be omnipre a single event knowledge, how plicitly? how lieve Himprese is everywhere, superintending world, from the rising of a dyr paragraph and world's history babe's cradle, a of a monarch.

While this ag 1stic, and so-call minate God from osophy and gove the work of the this. Let him r is dead; but, bel intending provid ful, faithful-let to God as to a calm and peacef things shall be then no storm wind too violent no event mistime trous.

" Mine is a living fait Should e'en Hope's And cares make pai Hopes that now d tl'nlelodsip"ar.

INTER BIBLE

SECOND QUARTER-

A. D. 59. LESSON DEATH; or, Cor. 15. 50-58.

EXPLANATORY

Verse 50. This I tains an emphatic gument concerning resurrection body asserted will beruptible. 3. Glor power. 5. Spiritus While in Paul's wri is generally employe tion of sinfulnes " flesh and blood." mortal nature. not able to inherit," not he erowded into limits of the physica the eternal. Kingde gospel kingdom here but the heavenly and after. Corruption laws of its being is not possessimmorta ly bodies are noble. heavenly estate.

51. Behold. An

special attention to

up your eyes upon th

present."-Whedon. you." As if answ the resurrection take A truth hitherto con first time made know truth, not all at one folding, as the minds receive it. We. The that Paul, in common of that period, looked Christ and the resurre time, yet this word is to the whole church in spiration does not imp ledge. 4. The humble ed in the thought that the apostle's "we." In the New Testament of as dead; but the de ple is always catled slee God may fall aslee p, 1 The reference here is t who may be living on time of our Lord's appe There will be a transf the pangs of death, decaying state, to the

tion body. 52, 53. A moment. atom, or instant of tim As trumpets are sounde mies, so at the close of the final trumpet blast s nations of the living, a able hosts of the dead. to men now may be command then must be ruptible. The flesh which swathe the souls shall b beyond the reach of d And we shall be changed rection of the sleeping s the glorification of the 1 Thess. 4, 15. Must. necessary," because the not endure the weight o mortality. Put on. " with." The resurrection sented as a new garme spirit. -7. We must be ch here, if we would be clot hereafter.

self down under a juniper tree and pray for death. Irritability—crossness, is not always born of ugliness, but frequently results from diseased liver. Oftentimes in such cases a skilled phy. sician with his medicine chest can do more than the skilled pastor with his Bible or pocket ritual. A patient diag. nosis will often locate the cause in a morbid liver, head and stomach. To correct these derangements and restore the proper circulation of the blood is to make right the mind's equilibrium. Sunlight is a valuable specific when the causes of despondency are physical The sun is one of God's best gifts. I. paints the landscape—its power is wont rful. Yet we plant our shade-trees. lower our blinds to exclude his rays with as much care as though we were shutting out a pestilence. Bad cases of nervous prostration and depression of spirits have been cured by sunlight without the aid of medicine.

It may arise from religious speculations. Men have always sought to solve b most his life. The discour. aging thing is they cannot be solved by man while in this narrow sphere of ex-The very attempt to solve Why did God per. race into misery?" "If the gospel is the only power of God to save, why is it Whi II wustain me?" "Will the sions of fate, free-will ation. Fallen angels are homes who have been tor-

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acia : horrors, they wap ntanaoush. It your health I the near theas, and typhoids and todarshi i saif etting vou. Never be r, wan't find tradit acts the people, or poundly your spirit will infuse itself ment your people. Stop distilling person-lig no more graves; fill the earth with mallelujuhs; make it as much like heaven as you cam.

What is the remedy? David said, "God as our refuge and strongth, a very present help in time of trouble. lies parase had often realized this. Fault in God litted him and steaded mm in the midst of all the calamities a als. times. In these modern times to need never four that the enemies of God will destroy our faith. A Strauss. taib di an Ingersoll shall come to naught. The long-attacked Bible shows no scars - not a leaf is gone. Like the armor of the knight after many condiets it shines with intenser light. No ampunt of destructive criticism shall ic-troy it. It is God's word still, and with all our hearts we still rely on it.

Never fail to believe that God is a very present help. Our human life needs a support. Shocks comes on us and we cannot evade them. The folly or treachery of another may defeat E your best plans. An avalanche of adversity may sweep away in an hour your fortune. Some enterprise in which you are deeply involved may totter and fall. There are times when you can do nothing but wait. Be hopeful. Never let hope fall prostrate in your heart: the moment you suffer it you dig your own grave. The battle of Gilboa was lost by Saul before it was We begun. Saul was haggard—depressed over in spirit—the fire of courage had left tit his eye; he had no chance for victory. "God is a very present help in time of trouble"-a man can have no better conception of God than that. God is omnipresent and omniscient. That view of God makes it perfectly logical that He should be present at every and point of the universe and cognizant of everything in it, however minute. He

could not be God, did He not recognize the microscopic insect as well as the tallest archangel that shines and serves before His throne. Were there a single atom in our universe not pervaded by His presence, then he could not be omnipresent, Did we know of a single event transpiring without His knowledge, how could we trust Him implicitly? how could we confidently believe Himpresent with us now? God is everywhere, a living, active person, superintending all the affairs of this world, from the fall of a sparrow to the rising of a dynasty—in the briefest paragraph and longest chapter of this world's history; bending over the babe's cradle, and guiding the policies of a monarch.

While this age is fearfully material-1stic. and so-called scientists would eliminate God from the science and philosophy and governments of this world, the work of the believer is to resist all this. Let him not live as though God is dead; but, believing in God's superintending providence, let him be hopeful, faithful-let him commit all things to God as to a faithful ruler, with a calm and peaceful assurance that all things shall be overruled for good; then no storm will be too strong-no wind too violent-no sun too scorching no event mistimed, and no result disas-

" Mine is a living faith, God ne'er shall leave me. Should e'en Hepe's last anchor break, And cares make pale the glowing.
Hopes that now deceive me,

INTER NATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE NEW

A. D. 59. LESSON IV. VICTORY OVER DEATH; or, A Final Salvation. 1 Cor. 15. 50-58. July 27.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 50. This I say. This verse contains an emphatic summing up of the argument concerning the character of the resurrection body (verse 34-51), which he asserted will be-1. Celestial. 2. Incorruptible. 3. Glorious. 4. Mighty in power. 5. Spiritual. Flesh and blood. While in Paul's writings the word "flesh" is generally employed to mean the condition of sinfulness; this expression, "flesh and blood," denotes our physical, mortal nature. Cannot inherit. "Are not able to inherit." As the ocean cannot he crowded into a lake, so the narrow limits of the physical must fail to receive the eternal. Kingdom of God. Not the gospel kingdom here, set up in the heart; yet shall he live. John 11, 25. but the heavenly and eternal realm hereafter. Corruption. That which by the laws of its being is doomed to decay cannot possess immortality. 1. These earthly bodies are noble, but too lowly for the heavenly estate.

51. Behold. An exclamation, to call special attention to what follows. "Lift up your eyes upon the glorious picture I present."-Whedon. I show you. "I tell you." As if answering the question, "What shall become of those living when the resurrection takes place?" Mystery. A truth hitherto concealed, now for the first time made known. 2. God reveals truth, not all at once, but by slow unfolding, as the minds of men are ready to receive it. We. Though it is probable that Paul, in common with the christians of that period, looked for the return of Christ and the resurrection in their own time, yet this word is equally applicable to the whole church in every age. 3. Inspiration does not imply universal knowledge. 4. The humblest may feel honored in the thought that he is included in the apostle's "we." Shall not all sleep. In the New Testament no saint is spoken of as dead; but the departure of a disciple is always called sleep. 5. Children of God may fail aslee p, but they never die. The reference here is to those Christians who may be living on the earth at the time of our Lord's appearing. Be changed. There will be a transformation, without the pangs of death, from the earthly, decaying state, to the immortal resurrec-

tion body. 52, 53. A moment. Literally, "in an atom, or instant of time." Last trump. As trumpets are sounded to assemble armies, so at the close of earth's history, the final trumpet blast shall summon the nations of the living, and the innumerable hosts of the dead. 6. Christ's call to men now may be unheeded, but his command then must be obeyed. Incorruptible. The flesh which shall then enswathe the souls shall be immortal, and beyond the reach of death and decay. And we shall be changed. After the resurrection of the sleeping saints will come the glorification of the living believers. 1 Thess. 4. 15. Must. Literally, "it is necessary," because the earthly body cannot endure the weight of glory and immortality. Put on. "Become clothed ing to affirm that Fellows' Hypophosites, with." The resurrection body is represented as a new garment enrobing the spirit. 7. We must be clothed with grace here, if we would be clothed with glory

54. The saying that is written. A free translation, such as was usual in quota tions from the Old Testament, of Isa. 25, 8, "He will swallow up death in victory." Death is swal lowed up. The Prophet Isaiah describes a glorious future, to be ushered in by the Messiah; but according to the prophetic custom, presents a picture in which events far and near are grouped together; while Paul definitely fixes the period of this triumph to be at the resurrection. 8. In the pages of the New Testament is revealed clearly what in the

Old is shown with uncertain vision. 55, 56. Where is thy sting? "Death is figured as a venemous beast, armed with a poisonous, dteadly sting."-Kling. The apostle, with prophetic anticipation, standing in the resurrection light, sees death despoiled of his power, a conqueror in chains. Grave...thy victory. Over the whole world the grave is victorious, dragging all mankind into its bosom, until earth becomes one vast field of sepulchres. The Christian looks forward to a day when its conquests shall be ended, and its prison doors shall be thrown open. Sting of death is sin. Sin alone brought death into the world; sin alone makes death to be dreaded; sin alone gives death power to slay beyond the grave. The strength of sin. The power of sin. That which makes any act sinful is the law against it, for without law there can be no responsibility or obligation.

57, 58. Thanks be to God. 9. Let us never forget that all our victories and our power to obtain them, come from the grace of the Omnipotent. Who giveth. The expression is in the present tense, for though the victory is in the future, the promise and gift of it are ours now. 10. Faith grasps that which is to come, and turns expectation into enjoyment. Through our Lord Jesus Christ. As the Father is he from whom our triumph proceeds, so the Son is he through whom it is received. 11. Christ is the channel through which every honour and blessing comes to men. 12. Without him we are slaves in chains waiting for our doom with him we are triumphant champions waiting our crown. Steadfast, unmovable abounding. These three words form a climax: first, firmness of faith in the resurrection; then resistance to every storm of opposition; lastly, energetic action, impelled by confidence in the divine

GOLDEN TEXT: Jesus said unto her. I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: Th rection of the dead.

From James Cochran, Esq., Patantee of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel. Church St., Cornwallis, N.S.,

February 27, 1879. My brother had for more than eighteen months suffered with distressing cough. One side of his breast had shrunken or fallen in, his strength was fast failing and was to all appearance far gone in Consumption, when he commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator under the proprietor's direction. The result of its use was most satisfactory and the cure rapid. He has remained in the enjoyment of good bealth since using this medicine more than fifteen years ago. We have many times since then proven its efficacy in other forms of disease and pain, and have reason to believe that it has no equal. JAMES COCHRAN.

Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S., May 24, 1879 I had for nearly two years suffered severely with pain in my breast and side, resulting from severe cough that was supposed to be Consumption. For a long time I had a lump in the lower part of my right side, which increased in size and painfulness until one night my sufferings were so great that it was feared that could not live until morning, when Graham's Pain Eradicator was tried both internally and externally, it gave immediate relief, and completely reduced the swelling or lump and drove it all away. For pains in the breast and side as well as for other forms of pain I have never seen

its equal.

MICHAEL DELUCHRY

Our personal appearance is a matter in which our friends and acquaintances have a right to choice whether we shall inflict up n them an exterior uncared for and unattractive, a countenance marred by a neglected grizzled beard, or a crown guiltess of covering, half thatched with white hairs, or whether we shall in deference t. our fellows, pay due regard to our persons and make them presentable and acceptable in society. There are many helps for those who desire to do this, and there are none among them more acceptable in society. There are many helps for those who desire to do this, and there are none among them more acceptable than Hall'e Hair Renewer and Buckingh m's Dye for the whiskers. Both these preparations are kept for sale at all our drug stores, and if any of our friends are looking the worse for wear, we advise them to make a note of it .- North Star, Danville, Vt.

It is no longer an idle dream or boastwherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with rude and when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled.

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Dr. H. WOODBURY Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. L878-9 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows :-At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west. At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and interme-WILL ARRIVE :-

At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Picteu, and ntermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intern e-

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and intermediate stations. C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. Gov't Railway
Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878.
nov 23

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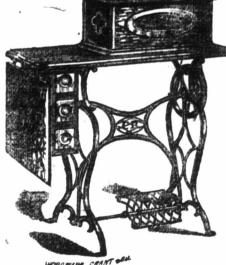
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WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

THE last two Sabbaths have been seasons of peculiar interest, in many of our circuits, and with many of our ministers, in the Newfoundland, the Nova Scotia, and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conferences. In many instances the tie, which has bound together pastor and people in tender and affectionate relationship, during one, or two, or three years, has been inevitably severed. The dissolution of such a union is not accomplished without developing interesting incidents, and without emotions of blended pain and pleasure

The duties of the ministerial office necessarily involve the regular and frequent assembling together of the **pre**sence of God, for confession of sin, ous other purposes involved in the services of the sanctuary. The duties of this office also often bring the minister into contact with social life in the sympathetic participation with his cared for and cultivated. people in Christian worship, in efforts and especially when dark clouds of anxiety, and sorrow, and bereavement overhang the household, develops a to be counteracted. genuine affection which makes the parting difficult, and in connection cess, ever looking for our reward in heawith which there are sometimes inci- ven dents the remembrance of which will never or but slowly fade away.

BERWICK CAMP MEETING.—The Com. mittee have decided that the Camp meeting at Berwick this year commence on Monday, August 25th, and close on Saturday 30th. The object in having the meeting so late in the season is to allow ample opportunity for haying operation to be completed, so that farmers, which are much the largest class in the vicinity, will be able to attend. The arrangement of opening on Monday and closing on Saturday does away with the Sunday gathering and is an experiment.

THE several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada, at their re- family and the paster; but, properly dicent sessions, appointed a Missionary Re- rected, it is very efficient. Ref Fund Committee. These Committees have been called together, and will meet on Wednesday next, in Toronto. It is earnestly requested that prayer be offered in all our churches on Sabbath, 20th inst., for Divine guidance in the Committee and the blessing of God upon the whole effort.

Rev. S. F. Huestis, of this city, is now in Toronto, as a representative of the Nova Scotia Conference, on the Relief Fund Committee. Bro. Huestis will probably not return to the city until the end of the present month.

PROCEEDINGS

N. B. and P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

S. S. SERVICE.

The Conference Sabbath School anniversary was held on Friday evening. The devotional exercises were led by Rev C. Comben, who gave out Hymn 743 and of-

Rev. F. Smallwood presided over the meeting; and, before calling for the report, he remarked that the Sabbath School of the present is the church of the future. There is not a Sabbath School in this country or in Great Britain that has sent out a greater number to preach the Gospel than the school in connection with the Charlottetown Methodist Church. It is a fact worthy of note that the two Methodist schools were the largest Protestant schools

The Secretary, Rev. R. Wilson, was then called upon to read the Report. In responding he expressed his pleasure at being permitted to occupy his present position. He referred to his boyhood, part of which was spent on the Island, and during which he had been connected with the Sabbath School in Charlottetown.

The report as presented showed an increase in scholars, teachers, and attendance at class of 900, 100, and 108 respectively. It was well written, fraught with certain suggestions designed for the greater efficiency of our schools, and represented this branch of church-work in a very satisfactory condition.

Rev. S. R. Ackman was the first speaker called upon to address the meeting. He was somewhat disappointed in not seeing a large gathering of little children pre-He did not object to having the "big" children there, but he was not prepared to speak to them. He referred to | ing; that he always tries to practice what the sometimes disputed point of the origin he inculcates.
of Sabbath Schools, and affirmed that they As he tells t originated in Protestant England, through the instrumentality of an humble shoemaker. The sceptic might ask if Sabbath stay to reply.

He referred to the presence, on one occasion, of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Sydenham, when there were present 5,000 Sabbath School children, whose singing so impressed the Queen that she was

The grandest scene of the kind the speaker had ever witnessed was an assemdy of 20,000 Sabbath School scholars whom he heard sing-" God Save the Prince of Wales," etc.

He would encourage the teachers in Sabbath Schools to go to their work earnestly, prayerfully and hopefully.

It was a work of moral and spiritual culture. Here the speaker drew a clear distinction between secular and religious

It was a work of benevolence. The Saviour, to illustrate his good will towards the children, took them up in his arms and blessed them; and He also declared that: "It is not the will of my Father in heaven that one of these little ones should

It was a work which aids the Christian Church. We must look to the Sabbath School of to-day for the membership and support of the thuich of the future.

This work is sometimes very ardnous. This is not strange, when it is remember preacher and his congregation, in the ed that all work designed to secure moral culture is ardaeus. The children help in for imploring mercy and help, for raised last year the sum of \$45,000 for the hearing God's word, and for the vari- spread of the Gospel. Sometimes they are made the instruments of bringing others to Christ-perhaps their teachers. Here a very touching anecdote was related to illustrate how the children help in this ardu-

This work must be persevered in. The homes of his flock. His earnest and mind, as the soil, will produce evil if not

In this work there are untavourable things to contend with. The material heart to do good, in seasons of perplexity, of the child is opposed to religious instruc-

> We must persevere, however, in this work; and this, too, irrespective of sac-

Rev. W. W. Lodge was next called upon to speak. He felt that in consenting to speak he had taken an injudicious step. Only once before had he made such a mis-However, as he had committed

he could. During the last decade there had been a great improvement in the provision for the religious instruction of the children. The family institution is recognized

himself to the work he must do it as best

through all history. Christianity enjoins upon parents the Christian training of their children. The spirit of the family goes into the man and abides through life.

The family life determines the church Another institution for the religious culture of the young is pastoral visitation. The importance of this was too often under-estimated.

Another is the Sabbath School. This. however, cannot perform the work of the

Because thousands receive their first religious impressions there. Many never hear their parents pray.

2. Because it is a department of church work. Teaching is a part of the design of Christianity.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland was next an-not uncommon for good-natured people to get into trouble. In the making of plans for this meeting he had yielded to the request to take his present position, in order to relieve a brother who felt somewhat indisposed, and thus he had got himselfinto trouble. The Sabbath School was a kind of link between the church and the house. It was not designed to do the work of either, but to more intimately connect the

This is one of the directions in which we are carrying out Christ's commission. It is an essential part of our church organization.

There prevails an under current of thought to the effect that the children should be the children of the devil for some years before they become Christians; but Methodism, and Scripture, and facts teach that they never ought to belong to the devil at all.

(a) The tendency to secularism renders it necessary to have Sabbath Schools. This

idea was forcibly illustrated. (b) To supplant impure literature, Sabbath Schools and their literature are ne-

(c) In order to teach the neglected, this institution is required. The children of the poor, the debased, the neglected will of the Methodist Church, I consented with fear come to be dangerous classes in society. These are not little weeds, to be flung out and trampled under feet, but redeemed souls to be cared for, converted, and

(d) In view of the work it seeks to accomplish-to save the children-the Sabbath School is a necessity. "Tisterrible to see the children drown."

Here the Doctor referred in spirited words to the ravages of intemperance and other vices in which the young are liable to drown, and said that under these circumstances it was no time to prophecy smooth things.

If we go to this great work of saving the children with any hope of success, we must believe all to be redeemed.

That person who is instrumental in saving a child does a grander thing than the man who founds an empire, or who conquers one by his victorious battalions. Let us seek to rightly estimate the importance of this work.

Rev. Dr. Stewart being called upon said that he had had a little to do with teach-

As he tells the young men under his care to always be prepared to do any service for Christ, so he would not refuse to speak a few words on this occasion. He Schools were successful, but he would not was glad to be present and to hear the speeches. He was glad to note that such

prominence had been given to the idea of

the possibility of saving the children. His theory is that the church ought to take this work under its care, in order that

it never should have to go begging. He feared that with all the helps in connection with Sabbath Schools many were tempted to expect the conversion of the children as matter-of-fact, or in a kind of methodical way,—he feared that the Scriptures should be neglected.

There were some things of the former times we might do well to imitate to-day. In his youth he was required to plod through book after book of the Scriptures, and commit its contents to memory. Too little of this is done to-day.

We want Christian work in this agenot, however, neglecting Christian experi-

The church wants well-skilled workmen. The great testing thing of Christianity to day is the consecration of money to God. In dealing with this point the Doctor quoted with certain impressive comments the passage: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c.; and also those words of Christ recorded only by Paul: "Remembering the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive."

There is a church, or rather a corporation, who labor and wait to reach its object. That object is to secure allegiance to the supreme earthly head who is reckoned

Our object is to make the children hap py-to make them holy-to secure their allegiance to Christ-tomake them Christ-

ORDINATION SERVICE.

On Monday evening the spacious church was filled to witness the impressive or dination ceremonies by which eight young men were set apart to the full work of the ministry. The names of those men are George Steele, M. R. Knight, A. B., William Wass, John Goldsmith, W. J. Kirby. W. R. Pepper, S. E. Colwell, and Thomas The influence of trashy literature which is found in too many Christian homes, has ducted by Rev. J. Shaw, the President of the Toronto Conference, who gave out hymn 711, and offered prayer. The Secretary then introduced the candidates by name; and in a brief and appropriate address, traced the course and indicated the steps by which they had come to their present position.

The President then called upon

BRO. KIRBY, WHO SAID: My heart to night is full of sincerest gratitude for the love and tenderness of God towards me. Above everything else am I truly thankful for His mercy in calling me out of Jarkness into light, and from the power of sin and Satan unto God. Ever since four years of age I have been the subject of serious impressions. One night specially, when not more than four years of age, do I remember being so impressed and convinced of my ost condition, that I covered my face with bedel thes and longed for sleep, that I might un-consciously wake up in Hell. But not until my I6th year was I brought to feel my need of a Sav-jour, and led to take one look of faith to Jesus, when all my sins rolled away, and I entered into the full belief of the children of God. Soon after this I took up an English "Methodist Recorder," and read a letter which fired my soul and led me to earnestly long to preach Christ in America. I remember the impressions made at that time, and the reply of my mother when I mentioned the fact. "Never," said she, "while I live." Very soon after, in the death of one of the most loving of mothers, the only hindrance was removed, and all the way made plain to preach Jesus in this ountry. Since that time God has used me in the sight to see the falling tears and hear the cry for mercy. Still would I labor for Christ; for precious souls, for the Methodist Church. work. I love souls; and earnestly will I labour for Christ, and to Him will I give all the praise forevermore. Amen.

BRO. GOLDSMITH SAID. Mr. President. Fathers and Brethren in

istry, and Christian Friends :-It is with deep gratitude to my Heavenly Father that I stand here this evening to relate some of the circumstances which led to my conversion to God and the persuasion of a divine call to the work of

I have to praise God for the blessed influences brought to bear upon my early life, both in the house and the church; influences through which was enabled at a very tender age to realize myself a sinner in need of salvation.

When twelve years old this sense of guilt in-

creased, until at a public service I was led to the determination to "seek the Lord with the whole As we were kneeling at that communion rail,

while the congregation was singing that beautiful and appropriate hymn,-" Arise, my soul, arise, Shake off thy guilty fear, The bleeping sacrifice

In my behalf appears; Before the throne my surety stands My name is written on his hands.' When the last verse was given out, I was able to

join heartily in singing -" My God is reconciled.

His pardoning voice I hear," realizing the fact that God was not only reconciled to me but that I was reconciled to Him Drafted at once into various organizations, I began humbly to labour for the Saviour as prayereader and Sabbath School teacher, and very soon after as local preacher, until from the simultaneous opening of the Providential path and the call and trembling to enter upon the duties of the ministry. Since doing so I would, with profound and humble gratitude to God, acknowledge that He has not permitted me to labour on any station without seeing soals coming to a knowledge of the truth and being saved.

REV. W. R. PEPPER SAID.

Mr. President, Venerable Futhers and and Christian Friends :-As I am called upon to relate my conversion and

call to the ministry. I do so with feelings of prefound thankfulness to Almighty God. At a watchnight service held in England, just as the old year was passing out and the new coming in, I knelt at the penitent bench and resolved to give myself to the Lord. For several weeks afterwards I was in deep distress of mind. I knew what was meant by the pangs of deep penitence. But one Sunday morning, while listening to the preaching of the Gospel, I was enabled to trust on the Lord Jesus " Soon as my all I ventured

On the atoning blood, The Holy Spirit entered And I was born of God.'

In reference to my call to preach, I had no idea of becoming a preacher for a long time after my conversion. But one day the hand of the Lord was placed upon me, and I heard his voice which seemed to say; "Thou art to preach." I was greatly troubled about it—prayed earnestly to God, went to my minister, and received instruc-tion in the matter which shaped my future course. After beginning to preach, the Lord saved souls through my instrumentality. My desire is to be faithful in this great work, and

" Tell to others all around What a dear Saviour I have found." M. R. KNIGHT SAID

that as he reflected on his unwerthiness it became him to magnify the mercy of God. Especially he thanked him for giving him Christian parents who, from his earliest childhood, had trained him in the knowledge and fear of God. He never could remember the time when he had not faith in God, although at times his faith was stronger than at others. In January 1869, while special services were being held in the Brunswick Street Methodist Church at Halifax, he joined the Methodist Church. A few years later he went to the Institution at Sackville, with the intention of studying for the work of the ministry. He had for years had the impression that in this direction lay his line of duty. While at Sackville other ambitions and purposes crowded out this which had always before been his crowning ambition, and he made up his mind to work in other spheres. When he had finished his course he came to reside in this town; and while special services were being held in January 1876, by Rev. D. D. Currie, he felt his old feelings revive in his mind stronger than ever. He was unwilling to yield to this conviction of duty; but was wretched in mind and heart so long as he was unwilling, and came to the conclusion that it was useless to fight against what was the will of God; so he determined to say "Amen" to it, and give himself to the work of the ministry. He was granted an opportunity for preaching in the neighborhood, and soon had evidence that God had blessed his work. He now trusted entirely in him, and desired nothing more than to spend the remainder of his life in His ser-

The other candidates were excused from speaking owing to the lateness of the

The President then said that if any one knew any reason why those young men should not be fully set apart to the office and work of the ministry he should now speak.

from 7th to 13th verse, and John x, from with the great facts of Christ's experience, 1st to 16th verse. Then followed a series of questions concerning their faith and purpose. After a few moments silent praver, the President began the beautiful "Veni Creator Spiritus," other ministers repeating the alternate verses. The President, with several of the fathers, then laid their hands upon the head of each candidate with the benediction:-"The Lord pour upon thee the Holy Spirit for the office and work of the ministry in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the with God. Take the doctrine of entire mposition of hands. And be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God, and of His Holy Sacraments, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy are projound experimental realities. There-Ghost." A copy of the Bible was then fore we attach supreme importance to handed to each candidate with the words: " Take thou authority to preach the Word of God, and to administer the Holy Sacraments in the congregation."

The congregation then sang the 74th Hymn, beginning:

" Jesus, thy servants bless,

Who sent by thee proclaim.'

Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General Missionary Secretary of Toronto, then delivered the ordination charge. He spoke for upwards of an hour, and his address was delivered with energy and earnestness, many passages being -particularly elo-

ORDINATION CHARGE.

Dr. Sutherland delivered the charge to the eight young men-Messrs. W. J. Kirby, J. Goldsmith, W. Wass, T. Hicks, M. R. Knight, A. B., S. E. Colvill, W. R. cannot be too often repeated, and too often Pepper, and G. Steel—ordained at the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Confer-and Him crucified is the only power that

the past and the future of our church. We called cultured men. Yet Paul—one of recall the heroic deeds of the past, there were giants in those days. The early tion in philosophical Athens, in cultured Methodist preachers formed a band of Corinth, in pharisaical Jerusalem and in whom we need not be ashamed. Some- imperial Rome. In the intellectual atmotimes the question is asked, Will the days sphere in which you are moving, there to come be equal to the days of the past? Yes; for instead of the fathers we have The great thing is to present Christ; but the children.

The young men were reminded—1st. That they were entering into the ministry of a church where they would have the best possible incentives to mental culture. When I affirm this I am not forgetting what has been said to the contrary. Education has no truer friend than the Methodist Church Our itinerant system affords all possible incentives to the highest possible exertion. Our method from bled before the solitary monk. He said the beginning has been to train men in the ministry rather than FOR the ministry. Study to make yourselves approved workmen. Attempt to reach the standard of your fathers. Wesleys, Clarke, Wata son and Bunting were men who are not passed by many even in our times. A little heavenly Father-" Here am I, and the smattering of every thing is not culture. Whatever else you do, dig deep into the

Remember that this church was not established in antagonism to any other any other church. Episcopacy was established in opposition to Popery. Presbyterianism in opposition to Popery and Pre-lacy. But Methodism was established in opposition to nothing but sin. This affords an immense advantage in all evangelistic effort. We witness for truth rather than in opposition to error. This brings into its play the force of attraction. In witnessing against error we have the force of repulsion. Attraction is stronger than repulsion. We, therefore, have the stronger force on our side. We have no quarrel with any other church as such. We are in opposition to no other church.

You are called to preach a theology that is clearly and distinctly defined. Other churches have been slow to acknowledge this. They have denied that we have a theology.

The growth in our theology has been by development from within, rather than as the result of development without. Our church walks in an armor that has been proved. What can be said of searcely any the right thing at the right time. There other church can be said of our church; she holds every foot of ground that she has ever conguered. Very strongly were the young men urged to hold the doctrines of their church. If they ever changed their views, they were exhorted orably and resign their positions in a church whose creed they could no longer

You are called to preach a theology the definitions of which are interchangable with Scripture terms. Take one or two doctrines as illustrations. The doctrine of sin. We can never get a clear idea of gave a number of telling illustrations that the atonement until we know what sin is. Sin is not simply a debt; and the atone- the Church.

ment the payment of the debt. If sin is simply a debt, and the atonement the payment of it, then forgiveness is some thing that is impossible. There is no room for forgiveness. But sin is a crime, and not a debt. God deals with us as with criminals, and not simply as debtors, Take the doctrine of the atonemeat. It is sometimes said that our penalty has been borne fully and exactly by Christ. This brings us back to the same position as the former. The true definition of Christ's death is that it makes it eternally right for God to forgive sin and to remit the penalty. Take the doctrine of repentance. This is commonly ignored in the present day. One view represents it simply as a change of mind; another as a change of manners. Compare these with our view: that repentance is a godly sorrow wrought in the heart by the Holy Spirit. Let us ever hold fast to this landmark. Take the doctrine of the witness of the Spirit. The witness of the Spirit is a direct impression upon the soul, whereby the Spirit of God witnesses to my spirit that I am a child of God. Other theologies speak of hope and the assurance of hope. How well it is to have an exact phraseology! Take the doctrine of sanctification-the crown of our doctrinal edifice and rejoicing. There can be nothing brighter than this but hea-

The relative order of the doctrines composing a system is important. Some sys. tem begins with conversation first and faith afterwards. We begin with repentance, then conversation then faith. Our The Secretary then read Ephesians xi. orde: harmonizes with Scripture, and

> Every doctrine is a direct spiritual force in the awakening and conversion and upbuilding of souls. Take the doctrine of free-will. It throws the entire responsibility on the sinner. Take the doctrine of an unlimited atonement. What an immense advantage we have! We can offer salvation to all, knowing that it has been provided for every one in our audience. The doctrine of the witness of the Spirit teaches me to expect constant communion sanctification, encouraging the believer to whole-souled effort after holiness. These doctrines are not matters of opinion. They them. While sin and salvation are tremendous realities, and while humanity is smitten to the very core by this deep leprosy, oh, is it not worse than folly to entertain men with the words of a dry, dead creed? We are called to preach a system of doctrine in which there is perject unity. There is no clashing. There is harmony, not only with the word of God, but also with each other. They are like a wellconstructed piece of Mosaic. On the central jewel is written, "Holiness to the

There is no discrepancy to day in Methodism between creed and belief. This cannot be affirmed of all other churches, We believe our creed.

You are called in a word to preach Christ and Him crucified. This statement has ever awakened and converted men. This is an appropriate time for work of Of the apostles, only one or two can be these-preached Jesus and the resurred will be a temptation to leave these truths. truly a great many things are necessary to be told about Jesus. See to it that you do not substitute philosophy or metaphysics, or science, for Jesus Christ and Him crucified.

Take heed to yourself-to your own soul. If you are always giving out and not receiving, your own soul will be barren and dry. Luther had enough to crush a hundred men. Pope and people tremhe could not get along unless he had three hours a day with God. " Take heed to thyself," is an apostolic injunction. You that cultivate the garden of others, cultivate your own garden. Be faithful, that at last you may be able to say to your children which thou hast given me."

The above is but an outline of what all concede to be a masterly defence of the doctrines and polity of Methodism. church. This can scarcely be affirmed of Throughout the people listened with profound attention to the Doctor.

The Conference Educational Anniversary was held on Tuesday evening. This being the evening of a public holiday the audience was very small. After the devotional exercises the President announced that Rev. Dr. Pickard would take the chair and direct the exercises of the meeting. The Chairman made a few appropriate remarks, and then called upon the Secretary, Rev. Wm. Dobson, to read the Report, which showed the net receipts of this auxiliary to be \$561.11 for the past year, being an increase over the amount raised the previous year of \$46.44. After the reading of the Report, ex-President Hart addressed the meeting. He felt like a man who wanted a word and wished some one to give it to him; but, neither at the beginning nor during the course of his excellent address did he seem to be at any loss for "a word."

He was loyal to this department of our Church's interest, but felt it difficult to say was very much to be said. There was no need to enter upon the history of this society. It had not yet received the sympathy and help its importance demands.

It is the duty of the church to undertake this work-this question God had deterto make it known, and come forward hon- mined, while history proves the duty of the Church in this respect. In Germany. in England, and on this side of the Atlantic the leading educational institutions are under the care of the churches. Ail denominations are engaged in this work. Not least among these is the M. E. Church of the United States. Here the speaker this work ought to be under the care of

The facts our institut promise of was inviting The speak importance tion, and sh debted to the The thought

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Lawyer spene preparation 1 with the pro but not so wi indeed incur for his work, the most faith wan'd not ; This being th to educate its so the sad res upon us.

The Doctor reckoned by t able addres A collection imer dismiss benediction.

To the Committee Growing DE AM BRUTH It has been setting tim hi

School Wark considering t will come before The general have doubtless General Cont we find that Methodist sch 15.734 officer 122,859. Of t class. 5,081

the year then There are : ries. 14,012 c Advocate were the S. S. Baum for school pur S. S. Fund, 87 1,090 schools sons. 208 hav of lesson, and

during the enti

scholars were

ment the payment of the debt. If sin is simply a debt, and the atenement the payment of it, then forgiveness is something that is impossible. There is no room for forgiveness. But sin is a crime, and not a debt. God deals with us as with criminals, and not simply as debtors.

Take the doctrine of the atonemeat. It is sometimes said that our penalty has been borne fully and exactly by Christ. This brings us back to the same position as the former. The true definition of Christ's death is that it makes it eternally right for God to forgive sin and to remit the penal. ty. Take the doctrine of repentance. This is commonly ignored in the present day. One view represents it simply as a change of mind; another as a change of manners.

Compare these with our view: that repentance is a godly sorrow wrought in the heart by the Holy Spirit. Let us ever hold fast to this landmark. Take the doctrine of the witness of the Spirit. The witness of the Spirit is a direct impression upon the soul, whereby the Spirit of God witthe soul, whereby the Spirit of God witnesses to my spirit that I am a child of God. Other theologies speak of hope and the assurance of hope. How well it is to have an exact phraseology! Take the doctring of sanctification—the crown of our doctrinal editice and rejoicing. There can be nothing brighter than this but hea-

sing a system is important. Some sysm begins with conversation first and taith afterwards. We begin with repentmee, then conversation then taith. Our harmonizes with Scripture, and with the great facts of Christ's experience. Livery doctrine is a direct spiritual force

The will. It throws the entire responsibito on the sinner. Take the doctrine of an unlimited atonement. What an imthe advantage we have! We can offer salvation to all, knowing that it has been proceeded for every one in our audience. Incodectrine of the witness of the Spirit teaches in to expect constant communion with God. Take the doctrine of entire sanctification, encouraging the believer to whole-souled effort after holiness. These doctrines are not matters of opinion. They loly are profitable specimental realities. There-hen fore we attach supreme importance to ds: them. While sin and salvation are tre-

Vord mendous realities, and while humanity is smitten to the very core by this deep leprosy, oh, is it not worse than folly to en-74th tertain men with the words of a dry, dead creed? We are called to preach a system of doctrine in which there is perfect unity. There is no clashing. There is harmony, not only with the word of God, but also with each other. They are like a well-constructed piece of Mosaic. On the central jewel is written, "Holiness to the

There is no discrepancy to day in Methodism between creed and belief. This cannot be affirmed of all other churches. We believe our ereed.

You are called in a word to preach Christ and Him crucified. This statement cannot be too often repeated, and foo often emphasized. The preaching of Christ and Him crucified is the only power that has ever awakened and converted men. Of the apostles, only one or two can be We called cultured men. Yet Paul-one of ere these-preached Jesus and the resurrecophical Athens, in cultured Corinth, in pharisaical Jerusalem and in imperial Rome. In the intellectual atmosphere in which you are moving, there will be a temptation to leave these truths. The great thing is to present Christ; but truly a great many things are necessary to be told about Jesus. See to it that you do not substitute philosophy or metaphysics, or science, for Jesus Christ and Him cru-

Take heed to yourself-to your own tting soul. If you are always giving out and etho- not receiving, your own soul will be barren and dry. Luther had enough to crush a hundred men. Pope and people trembled before the solitary monk. He said he could not get along unless he had three hours a day with God. " Take heed to thyself," is an apostolic injunction. You that cultivate the garden of others, cultivate your own garden. Be faithful, that at last you may be able to say to your heavenly Father-" Here am I. and the children which thou hast given me."

The above is but an outline of what all concede to be a masterly defence of the doctrines and polity of Methodism. tof Throughout the people listened with protab- found attention to the Doctor.

The Conference Educational Anniversary was held on Tuesday evening. This being the evening of a public holiday the audience was very small. After the devotional exercises the President announced that Rev. Dr. Pickard would take the chair and direct the exercises of the meeting. The Chairman made a few appropriate remarks, and then called upon the Secretary, Rev. Wm. Dobson, to read the Report, which showed the net receipts of this auxiliary to be \$561.11 for the past year, being an increase over the amount raised the previous year of \$16.44. After the reading of the Report, ex-President Hart addressed the meeting. He felt like a man who wanted a word and wished some one to give it to him; but, neither at the beginning nor during the course of his excellent address did he seem to be at any loss for "a word."

He was loval to this department of our Church's interest, but felt it difficult to say the right thing at the right time. There was very much to be said. There was no need to enter upon the history of this sociqty. It had not yet received the sympathy and help its importance demands.

It is the duty of the church to undertake this work-this question God had determined, while history proves the duty of the Church in this respect. In Germany. ger in England, and on this side of the Atlantic the leading educational institutions are he under the care of the churches. Ail denominations are engaged in this work. Not least among these is the M. E. Church ne of the United States. Here the speaker of gave a number of telling illustrations that is. this work ought to be under the care of ne- the Church.

The facts connected with the success of our institutions at Sackville give the promise of what is to be. The outlook

The speaker then dwelt upon the great importance of the higher christian education, and showed how largely we are indebted to the education of ancient times. The thought and life of to-day are influenced by the educated men of a past age. This age wants an educated class of

men no less than did any previous age. He then showed by reference to the educated opposition to the truth the necessity of the Protestant Church being educated in order to meet such opposition.

Dr. Inch. President of Mount Allison College, was next introduced, and addressed the meeting. He said that the original plans for this meeting did not contemplate his presence, but the committee had pressed him to remain and he had consented. That the general diffusion of education is indispensable need scarcely be discussed. The points dividing public opinion were with reference to how those interests of an educational nature ought to be carried on.

The current of public opinion had set

strongly in the direction of secularizing them. Those who entertain this opinion are guilty of unnaturally dissecting the

demands of the human soul.

There is another class who would limit all their care and help to common schools, all their care and help to common schools, and heave the care and support of colleges to the rich. This Educational Society, the speaker claimed, ought to be sustained by the Christian Church, and that she could not guiltiessly neglect her responsibility in this matter. The all important question before us was: Shall religion be excluded from our educational institutions? It was shown conclusively that the could not be properly answered but in the negative.

in the negative.

The Dr. then showed that no system now in operation had a finer field for doing good than has this Educational Society of the Methodist Chu ch of Canada. and that its machinery is unsurpassed in' its adaptation to its work.

As citizens there are duties which we owe to this society. The idea or theory that thought lies at the foundation of all material progress was beautifully presented by an illustration drawn from the wonders of the Centennial Exhibition at Phila-

There is no danger that educated men will increase too fast, or their number grow too large.

The speaker then referred to the political faterests of our land, and showed that less corruption and evil would be connected with them it our political leaders were college educated men. We want men for legislation who are deeply read in political science. The Doctor closed an able and forcibly delivered address with an appeal in behalf of the youthful and struggling college at Sackville.

Rev. Dr. Stewart was next called upon. He expressed himself as thankful that on Mr. Editor,the evening of a public holiday there were so many present to hear the addresses: and he only wished that those addresses to which we had just listened, could be published and circulated among our peo-

The Doctor then proceeded to show that the demands of the present age were for an educated ministry; and that he believed the church to be sound at heart with reference to her responsibility in this

He then presented in a forcible manner, what many overlook, that education and sanctification are not opposed to each

Some who do not favor the higher education for the ministry, urge that Christ chose humble unlettered men to preach the Gospel. This was true; but then those men were under Christ's immediate train-

The speaker then showed that those who had built up the church and guarded her interests under most formidable difficulties were educated men, and that the demand for such men would ever exist. If those who fill the Professions need to be educated, then most of all does the minister of the Gospel need to be educated.

Who is to do this? The Doctor or the Lawyer spends large amounts of money in preparation for the work of his profession with the prospect of repaying himself, but not so with the minister. He might indeed incur debt in extended preparation for his work, but in the majority of cases the most faithful performance of that work would not yield more than a livelihood. This being the case, it becomes the church to educate its ministry. If we do not do so the sad results will one day come back

upon us. The Doctor then closed, what must be reckoned by all who heard it, an admir-

able address A collection was taken up, and the meeting dismissed with the dixology and benediction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the members of the Subbath School Committee of the New Branewick Con-Ference

DE AE BEETHREN.

It has been thought that a few lines setting forth briefly our present Sabbath Mr. Brown, give us any information why School work might be helpful to you in considering the important matters which will come before you.

The general report of our schools von have doubtless seen in the Journals of the regular appointments, and that too previ-General Conference. From this report we find that there are returned 1.733 Methodist schools in the Dominion with 15.734 officers and teachers, scholars. 122,859. Of these, 15,041 are meeting in class. 5,084 conversions among the scholars were reported in June 1878 for the year then past.

There are 214,681 volumes in the libra-Advocate were taken and 4.785 copies of the S. S. Banner. \$39,509.62 were raised tain school or meeting-house?" When for school purposes and for the General S. S. Fund, \$713.76, during the year 1878. 1,090 schools use the International Lessons. 208 have weekly meetings for study | charge as having no foundation in fact. I of lesson, and 1,002 schools are kept open i did not, my brother, postpone the delivery during the entire year.

The entire amount raised during the four years since the Union for the General S. S. Fund is \$2,146.21, all of which was expended for the objects stated in the report except \$592.79. This amount has been all paid out since the General Conference, but the collections of the present year will shortly come in and thus we shall be able to carry on our work during the coming year. Our arrangements are carried on as cheaply as possible. One hundred dollars per year have been appropriated to cover the expenses of writing and mailing of books, &c., which the secretary is obliged to hire beyond what he is able to do himself. This is all that is paid out for expenses of managefewer than 600 letters and post cards have besides parcels of books, schedules, catalogues, &c. Our committee on grants to poor schools meets on the first Tuesday of each month in Toronto, when all cases of applications for aid are considered. Thus MIDDLETON, July 7th, 1879. far no single case has been rejected, although we have not been able to grant as large assistance in some instances as the committee desired. All requests for aid are to be addressed to the Secretary of the S. S. Board through the superintendent minister of the circuit. We have a large number of books which have been approven by the Library Committee ready for being advertised, a large portion of them being from the Conference Office in London. As soon as possible lists of bese will be circulated.

gestions from you, furnished to them through your corresponding member. All the collections except the amount necessary to cover your expenses should, as formerly, be promptly forwarded to the Treasurer, Warring Kennedy, Esq., meredge all receipts. Permit me to call your attention to the valuable publications of our Book Room at Toronto. The Sunday School Banner, which for the money, we honestly believe is the best-kelp any Canadian Sabbath School teacher can obtain. the S. S. Guardian issued instead. This little illustrated semi-monthly is becoming amazingly popular. I will request the editor to send a few sample copies of each and trust you may be able to aid in their circulation. I will also send you a few

I shall be thankful to hear from you as soon after Conference as convenient, and to receive one of the Conference schedules. having names of superintendents and their addresses, that we may be able to send them samples of our periodicals and win-

Your's very truly, ALFRED ANDREWS, Secretary, per G. T.

Our Superintendent is again with us. his return was haded with pleasure by his friends : during his absence, the Sabbath and week-night services was attended to by the lay brethren.

You will be pleased to learn, that by his perserving efforts, the cerling of our church that had been so much injured by different gales of wind, that it had become dangerous to hold service in the body of the church, is now replaced by a ceiling of spruce boards stained with shellac, which is universally admired by our own congregation as well as others. Our aisles are now covered with a nice matting, and you may imagine the pleasure it affords devout worshippers to be relieved from the heavy tramps of those that enter after service has begun, and all this has been done during this great depression that prevails. I think I speak the minds of nearly all the church members and congregation when I say, we are laid under lasting obligations to the Rev. W. C Brown for his deep interest and close attention to the whole of the work.

I had almost forgotten to say, in addition to/the improvements inside the church./there is a neat and substantial fence inclosing the premises. LIVER DOL, N. S. July 15, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF "WESLEYAN": My absence from home has in part prevented an earlier notice of a recent communication in the "Wesleyan" under the title of "Disturbed." It is not necessary for me to extensively review Mr. Brown's letter. I simply wish to correct some of his statements, and thereby remove any wrong impressions they may have made. Could we induce brother Brown to stand upon the broad platform he professes to have laid at the time of a delivery of a recent lecture on Baptismat Melvara Square, he might wipe the ink from his controversial pen, and bitter utterances might forever cease. I hope he had more authority for what he did say at that lecture, then he had for what he says he did not say. I will quote his own words. Let me now state a few things which I did not montion at the lecture referred to by Mr. G. That every third Sunday evening, when Mr. G. or his fellow-labourer holds service in Paradise, we give up our regular prayer-meeting, &c." Can you, you have departed from that arrangement?-why you conducted service in your church on two occasions recently, when Mr. Gee was at Paradise filling his ous to the publication of your letter in which you stated, that every third Sunday you did what you have not done? I am not questioning your right to hold service in your own church at the time of your preaching-simply protesting against yourstatement as it appears in your lette.

Will you also be kind enough to give me the name of the Baptist minister " in this ries. 14,612 copies of the Sunday School county," or any other county that I attempted to prevent preaching "in a cer- on Sunday, an address was presented tain school or meeting-house?" When on behalf of the Sabbath school to Rev. you do so, and also give me the name of your informant, I will promise you light. For the present I must deny the whole of my lecture at Paradise because I feared

your presence, but simply btcause I did not desire to take any advantage of your absence,-you being at the time on a visit to the United States. Nor did I plead for quarter, or in any way give your informant the remotest idea in anything I said at the close of Mr. Musgrave's lecture. that I feared your rough handling. Do you suppose brother Brown, that Pedobaptist "violates his conscience" any more by baptising a candidate by immersion, than a close-communion brother does by giving a candidate permission to commune with other denominations in order that he might add one more to the number. I can assure you my dear sir that the Pedobaptist home is not half so ment. Within the past six months no much "divided against itself" on the mode of baptism, as the Baptist house is been sent out on Sunday School matters, on the question of close-communion. Grateful for your progress and good

Dear Brother: I presume that you anticipate but little to enrich the pages of the WESLEYAN from your clerical correspondents, at this season of the year.

It is a precious time in Methodism in

these Maritime Provinces. Farewells and greetings abound. Many tender ties are being severed, while new ones are as speedily formed. It is a watching, if not specially a praying time. The board will be glad to have any sug-estions from you, furnished to them specting the flock, and the people measuring the preachers.

Very few, even among the sleepy ones. give way to dozing while listening to the first sermon of the new preacher. If they do sleep the first Sabbath, they will more chant, Toronto, who will at once acknowl- the next, and so on. What an interesting, varied and curious column the WES-LEYAN would have next week, if you could have under your editorial supervision the expressed opinions of the hearers respecting their ministers. Doubtless most of the new comers would feel very forcibly The Advocate has been discontinued, and the truth of Paul's words-" By evil report and good report." I am glad such communications are not sent to editors. and quite sure if they were, they would find a resting place in the waste basket.

I congratulate you, dear brother, on your occupancy of the editorial chair. Ancopies of the Canadian Normal Class ticipate success in the discharge of its Odessa waiting for purchasers. The

> will rally round you, in prayers, good wishes, and earnest efforts, in order to make this important agency of our church as effective as possible.

tention to the Press, and doubtless will continue to do so to the end.

I have just arrived at Burlington. Had on the afternoon of the same day on which Bro. Day vacated the house. A number of friends, male and female, with a well-spread table, are very pleasing elements with which to form a tie between pastor and people. Some talk about sev-

easily and so rapidly!

It is a luxury, to which you Editors are strangers, to have a Recording Steward say, as the door sill is reached, "I heartily welcome you to this circuit." The itinerancy is one of the noblest features of we are not a week without a charge, nor the stations a week without a pastor.

My present field has long been cultivated by the agents of Methodism. Seventy-five years ago, the powerful voice of the Rev. John Mann was heard in this region, proclaiming the everlasting Gospel. The succession has continued to this day. We anticipate a good year, you may expect to hear occasionally from

July 10, 1879.

FAREWELLS, Etc.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening last in the Methodist Church Truro. He took as his text the 27th verse of the 1st chapter of Fhilippians, from which he preached a most earnest and eloquent sermon. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the large congregation listened with wrapt attention. During the three years of his ministry in this town, Mr. Rogers has won the respect and esteem of its inhabitants, as an earnest, faithful and eloquent Christian Minister and a friendly social gentleman, and now that he is about to leave us, we feel assured that we express the sentiments of this community when we wish him health and prosperity wherever his future lot may be cast. - Sun.

Rev. Jessie B Giles was recently presented with a purse containing 850 by the Methodists of River Herbert.

A et awberry festival was held in the Portland Methodist Church, on Thursday, and Rev. Mr. Teed, was presented with a handsome walking cane, while Mrs. Teed was made the recipient of a purse of

PRESENTATION TO REV. MR. CURRIE. -Rev D. D. Currie, who retires from the pastoral charge of the Methodist church at Moneton, to become editor of the Wesleyan, was presented with an address and purse of money and Mrs. Currie was presented with some pieces of plate on the eve of their departure from Moncton.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. MR. KIRBY .-At the close of the session of the Sabbath school of Carmarthen St. Methodist church Mr. Kirby by the secretary of the school. To the address Mr. Kirby made a situable reply. The address was very nicely written, the penman, Mr. David Willet. being deserving of great praise for the manner which he performed his duties.

FAREWELE ADDRESSES were delivered. last Sabbath evening, to their respective congregations, by the Rev. Howard Sprague, pastor of the Centenary Church; by the Rev. S. T. Teed, pastor of the Portland Methodist Church, and Rev. W. J. Kirby, pastor of Carmarthen Street Church. The clergymen go on their new circuits within a few days.

On Wednesday evening last a farewell concert was given the Rev. J. W. Phinney. of Fairville Methodist Church, by the Sunday School in connexion with the Church. The consert was well attended. and was a success as a musical performence, the singing of the Messrs. Stout being exceptionally good.

The members of the Methodist Church at Amherst, presented ex-President Temple with a purse of \$109 on his removal from Amherst to Truro.

The Methodist brick church, on Prince Street, was literally crowded last evening, on the occasion of the marriage of the Rev. M. R. Knight to Miss Louisa W. Beer, of this city. The bridal party was a very pretty and tasteful one. Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, assisted by the Revids. F. Smallwood and T. J. Deinstadt, performed the ceremony by which the happy pair were made one for life. Most heartily do we join in the congratulations of their formats and such them a useful and happy career. The oridegroun—who was but recently ordain d—is, we understand, stationed at Gibson, N. B., and that he will repair with his bride,—Charlettetorn. Examiner, 10th inst.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The following is a contained ablegrant to the Toronto Glob :—Lonlon, July 1. Messrs. Baring and Glynn invite tenders for the new Canadian Fan of \$3,000,000 sterling, bonds bearing flow per cent. insterling, bonds bearing four per cent. Interest; minimum price, 95. The mency is to be used for repayment of the sky per cent. Ioan, falling due this year, for the purpose of purchasing the River Du Lampline and to pay for the work done on the Welland Canal. A sinking fund of not less than one half per cent, is attached. The loan is redeemable in 22 years.

An enormous quantity of grain is at

The French navy has adopted an apsteam passes two cones, where it is acrated in all their dealings with us, Methodism has always given much at- by being condensed in an air current. It is then purified by circulation through animal charcoal, and pure water is the result. The French Academy of Sciences a very cordial reception at the parsonage, awarded a prize of \$6,000 to the inventor.

The Boston Bicycle Club went out on Sunday for a ride on their two wheeled vehicles. Ten of them were arrested on a charge of violating the Sunday law, and a Justice fined them \$10 each, on the ground ering so frequently the pastoral tie in Me. thodism. I wonder if any other denomination, after severing it, gets it spliced so considered and the legal question will be brought before a higher court.

The S.S. Polynesian, which arrived at Quebec last week, brought out 514 emigrants-303 of whom were Mennonites. They are a fine race of people, tall, handsome, and of a fine physique. They inprovidential Methodism. As preachers tend to settle in the Mennonite settlement in Manitoba, and for this purpose have brought with them about \$70,000 in money. Seven cars were occupied with baggage of every description, brought all the way from Russia, consisting of household furniture and agricultural implements. Several more colonies are expected to arrive during the months of July and

The Liverpool Courier says :- "It is anticipated that the export of horned stock from the Dominion will show a falling off during the next few months, in consequence mainly of the large influx of Irish and continental grass-fed cattle into the English markets which is usually at this time. During the autumn, however, the Butterick's Patterns. number of Canadian sheep to be shipped to the British Isles and the Continent is July 19-1v expected to be at least double that of previous years."

The Boston Traveller last week contains the following paragraph:-Six hundred crates of strawberries will be shipped on the Warren steamer Victoria, which sails to-morrow. The will be packed on ice in a patent refrigerator. This is the first lot of perishable fruit that has been shipped to England from this port, and, if they BUILDING SOCIETY. prove a success, probably more will fol-

It is understood that the second courtmartial relative to the iron clad Grasser Kurfurst disasters, condemned several of the officers to two years imprisonment in 181 the fortress, and to be dismissed; one officer, however, whom authorities consider culpable, has escaped conviction, and it therefore possible that the Emperor will order a third trial. It is learned that the late Mrs. Sarah A.

Dorsey of Mississippi, leaves a will bequeathing her whole estate to Jefferson Davis. In making this bequest Mrs. Dorsey refers to the great services and sacrifices of Mr. Davis on behalf of the South, and reproves his countrymen for their failure in gratitued and appreciation for such services, and regrets the small contribution which she is able to make for his relief. The estates with fravable on thirty days notice. embraced in this legacy includes two 2-PAID-UP INVESTING MHARES of \$50 each State and an elegant villa at Beauvoir, on the be withdrawn in cash with compound interest the sea coast where Mr. Davis is now so- (\$15.83), making the accraed value of each share journing. The climate and situation of \$65.83. the villa have proved especially favorable to his health and his present occupation of study and labor in the preparation of his book defensive of his administration | payable half-yearly of the office of President of the Confed-



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important duties. Hope you will excel the former Editor in making the paper useful and popular, but if you do, it will be a marvel, for he succeeded admirably in the difficult work.

The brethren of the three Conferences will rally round you, in prayers, good

years.

Thankful for the very liberal patromage accorded The French navy has adopted an apparatus for distilling salt water at sea. The paratus for distilling salt water at sea. The

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F. S. SHARPE, Secretary.

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC

JULY, 1879.

Full Moon, 3 day, 5h, 24m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 11 day, 4h, 40m, Morning. New Moon, 19 day, 4h, 52m, Afternoon. First Quarter 26 day, 6h, 21m, Morning

	Day of Week.	SUN				Ī	MOON.					13	2.5	
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26	Saturday	4	14		29	1	29	6	6	10	43	me	'n	
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28 1	donday	4 4	16	7 9	7	3	56	8	4	me	o'n	1	31	
29 7	uesday	4 4	17		6	4	59	9	5	0	12	2	39	
30 V	Vednesday	4 4	18	7 2	4	5	55	10	7	1	11	4	1	
	hursday	4 4	9	7 2	3	6	35	11	4	2	19	5	28	

THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z nrs and Il minutes Later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes Later, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes Earlier than at Halifax. At Charottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes Later. At Westport, hours 54 minutes Later. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to he time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising,

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT .- Substract th me of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to te emainder add the time of rising next morning.

INTELLECT IN BRUTES

From Nature.

Mr. A. Petrie writes: "In my own family we had a tabby cat who, when turned out, would let herself in at another door by climbing up some list nailed around it, then pushing up the click-latch, pushing the door, with herself hanging on it, away from the post, so as to prevent the latch falling back into its place, and then dropping down and walking back to the fire. I knew a Skye terrier who, being told to carry a fishing-rod, carefully experimented along its length to find its center of gravity, then carried it on till his master came to a narrow path through a wood. Here Skye considered, dropped the rod, took it by the end, and dragged it under him lengthwise till the open road was gained, when he took the rod by the center of gravity again and went on. This could not be a copy of human actions, but the result of original reasoning." Mr. Henry Cecil gives the following on the authority of the late Mr. Dawes, the astronomer:— "Being busy in his garden, and having a large bunch of keys in his hand, he gave it to a retriever to hold for him till he was at liberty. Going into the house soon after he forgot to reclaim the keys. The remembrance of what he had done with them only returned to him when he required to use them in the evening. He then recalled that he had given them to the dog, and forgotten to take them again. Calling, and looking impressively in his face, he said. 'My keys! fetch me my keys.' The dog looked wistful and puzzled for a moment, and then bounded off to the garden, his master following. He went straight to the root of an apple tree, scratched up the keys, and brought them. May we not fairly put into words the dog's train of reasoning thus: 'My master has given me these keys to hold; he has forgotten them; I cannot carry them all day; but I must put them in safety where I can find them again?' Mr. R. Howson sends us the story of a terrier-like dog of no particular breed, named Uglymug, who had a poodle for companion. Whenever Uglymug saw signs of a family meal being laid out, he inveigled the poodle into a labyrinth shrubbery under pretence of looking for rats, and when the latter was fairly intent on its game, Uglymug sneaked back to enjoy all by himself what he could get from the family table.

JOHN NEWTON.

(From Westminster Review.)

A chance perusal of "Shaftsbury's Characteristics" easily led him to adopt skeptical opinions. Human affection then came into play, and for the love of Mary Catlett, then in her fourteenth year, he abandoned his ship, was pressed into the Royal Navy, became a lieutenant, deserted, was recaptured, and degraded to the rank of common seaman. He then exchanged into a merchant ship, on her way to the coast of he became "exceedingly vile." He became the overseer of a slave depot on the "Gold Coast," and sank into a is: "All things whatsoever ye would tion, he suffers much from the harassbondage a little, if any, better than that that men should do to you, do even so ing interference of policemen stationed of the slaves themselves. He next be to them," (Matt. vii. 12.) Placing this at different points to regulate the trafcame a partner in a slave depot, and side by side with the "measuring fic. But in the suburbs he is more his "began to be wretch enough to think square" of Confucius, we at once note own master. The roads are tolerably himself happy; in the language of the a vital difference. The "law of reci- clear of other vehicles, and hence the country, the white man was becoming procity" of Confucius is negative, re- unwary foot-passenger becomes infamily-not without unwillingness on of Jesus is positive, propelling, active. make him an easy victim to a really afraid of sending me a refusal, for I country. Where is your faith, Aleck?" his part-from this degraded and de. The gospel rule was not known to Con-spirited driver.

its. While absent from home he mixed much with religious society in the There he met Whitefield, whose " ministry was exceelingly useful to him." Compelled by ill-health to give up a sea-faring life, he became landing-waiter in the custom-house at Liverpool. His leisure hours were devoted to study, He became able to read the Scriptures in the original Greek and Latin, made himself acquainted "with the best mation-in Latin, French and English." The result of these studies and of Whitefield's ministrations was a fixed resolve to "find a public opportunity to testify the riches of divine grace, thinking that he was, above most living, a fit person to proclaim that faithful saying, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save the chief of sinners.

RULE" OF CONFU CIUS.

J. N. FRADENBURS, PH. D.

Honor to the men whom God has blessed, by revealing to them His law! All through the ages great souls have been enlightened from heaven. We rejoice to find gems of truth thickly studded (like stars in the dark sky) the writings of ancient philosophers. Ancient religions were the educators of the nations. Let us not begrudge them their excellencies.

We inquire concerning one point in the teachings of Confucius, his enunciation of the "golden rule."

Confucius taught that man had the rule of duty in himself. Tsze-kung said, "Suppose the case of a man extensively conferring benefits on the people, and able to assist all, what would you say of him? Might he be called perfectly virtuous?" The Master said, Why speak only of virtue in connection with him? Must be not have the qualities of a sage? Now the man of perfect virtue, wishing to be established himself, seeks also to establish others. To be able to judge of others by what is nigh in ourselves ;-this may be called the art of virtue," asked, "Is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for one's life?" yourself, do not do to others," (Analects XV. xxviii.) Mencius says, "If from the one to the other, we may conon the principle of reciprocity, he is not

the Mean, xiii. 1-3.) fucius elsewhere calls "the principle of defies all rivalry in this particular acthe measuring square:"-What a man | complishment. The cabman comes next dislikes in his superior, let him not display in the treatment of his inferiors; driver of the light cart that has done what he dislikes in inferiors, let him the real execution, and his most sucnot display in the service of his supe- cessful hunting grounds have been the riors; what he hates in those who are outlying suburbs of London. The numbefore him, let him not therewith pre- ber of fatal accidents amounts up to ever wooed. When Whitefield was in cede those who are behind him; what he the respectable number of 166. hates in those who are behind, let him | these the city claims only nine, while | Orphan House in Savannah, "it was not therewith follow those who are be-! Stepney leads the list with twenty-one, fore him; what he hates to receive on; and Camberwell, Hampstead, Paddingthe right, let him not bestow on the ton and Highgate follows in honorable left; what he hates to receive on the competition. There is no doubt that in left, let him not bestow on the right; - the city the driver of the light cart labthis is what is called 'The principle, ors under considerable disadvantages. with which, as with a measuring square, The thoroughfares are so crowded that Africa. Here, to use his own words, to regulate one's conduct." (The Great he has not the means of getting up the

Learning X, 2).

grading position, he became a master fucius. Confucius, however, in his ap- OLD-FASHIONED DEMAGOGISM. mariner, and made four slave-trading plication of his rule, approximates somevoyages. With a placidity equal to that what closer to the gospel rule. "In of Whitefield, and which even the hor- the way of the superior man there are rors of the middle passage could not four things, to not one of which have I disturb, he tells us that he experienced as yet attained. To serve my father as in his last voyage to Guinea, "sweeter I would require my son to serve me: and more frequent hours of divine com- to this I have not attained; to serve my munion than he had ever elsewhere prince as I would require my minister known;" he at another time said, "No to serve me: to this I have not attainemployment afforded greater advan- ed; to serve my elder brother as I would tages to an awakened mind than the require my younger brother to serve command of a slave-ship." During the me: to this I have not attained; to set time occupied by these four voyages the example in behaving to a friend as the religious impressions of his early I would require him to behave to me: life revived. His marriage with the to this I have not attained," (The Doc-object of his early attachment also tend-trine of the Mean, xiii. 4.) It may be ed to reclaim him from his vicious hab- noted, however, that in this the application of the rule is confined to the relations between prince and minister, he called them, and, consequently, West Indies and in North America. father and son, elder and younger brother, and friend and friend. These, indeed, are the only relations recognized distinctly by Confucius. He enjoins kindness in the treatment of the barbarous tribes and ambassadors, but recogcognizes these only as subjects from which tribute is due.

Confucius says distinctly that he has not kept his rule of reciprocity; nor does writers in divinity-at least in his esti- he think his disciples have attained unto it, (Ana. V, xi.) If I mistake not these considerations place the rule of Confucius far below that of Christ. That Confucius did not know the Christian law of kindness, we may learn from another pastage: "Some one said, What do you say concerning the principle that injury should be recompensed with kindness?"" (perhaps having in mind the teaching of Laon-tsze, the contemporary of the Master.) "The Master said, 'With what then will you recompense kindness? Recompense injury with justice, and recompense kindness with kindness," (Ana. XIV, xxxvi. 1-3. The "Golden Rule" of Jesus is superior to the "measuring square" of Confucius in being positive and active, while the latter is negative and passive; in being of universal applicability, while the latter is confined to the four recognized relations of the sage's moral system: and in being attainable by the assistance of the Spirit of God, while Confucius looks for no such, and acknowledges that he has not attained unto the perfect virtue of keeping his rule of conduct.

The teachings of Jesus never suffer by comparison with the purest teachings of the world's sages. Indeed we can only adequately appreciate the words of Christ, when we find how much better they are than the best things ever spoken by philosopher or

LONDON STREET ACCIDENTS.

From Saturday Review The enterprising butcher boy, accord-The law of reciprocity is what Con- ing to the Parliamentary paper, still in the order of merit; but it is the speed necessary for successful adven-The "Golden Rule" of Jesus ture; and, apart from this considera-

From Penn Monthly. Having a letter from Dr. Muhlenberg to a clergyman in Hanover, I passed on through a well-cultivated country, chiefly inhabited by Germans, to that place, where a certain Judge Hustetter took upon himself to say that such a book as mine ought not to be encouraged as it was not within the reach of the community, and therefore, inconsistent with our Republican institutions. By the same mode of reasoning, which I did not dispute, I undertook to prove him a greater culprit than three-story brick house, so much begrossly contrary to our Republican institutions. I harangued this Solomon of the bench more seriously afterward, pointing out to him the great influence of science on a young, rising nation like ours, and particularly the science of natural history, till he began to show such symptoms of intellect as to seem ashamed of what he had said.

THE PHILOSPHY OF DYING.

BY REV. T. A. GOODWIN.

Is it because some of us "are nearing the holy ranks of friends and kindred dear," that our notions are changing as to the philosophy of dying? Dr. Eddy, when about to die, simply called it a fact which would take care of itself; and Bishop Ames most beautifully expressed the Bible idea when he said it was merely passing from one apartment of our Father's house to another. We live now in this tabernacle; we shall live to-morrow in the better house, not made with hands. Is it not a great triumph of the truth that our school-books no longer contain rough cuts of a huge bony skeleton, armed with a scythe, labelled, "Time cuts down all, great and small?" What is there in the Bible, or in the fact of dying, which authorizes us to call death a "grim monster?" It should not be so preached from the pulpit nor so talked to our children. Death is as natural a thing as sleeping, and should be so regarded.

AFRICA.

Victor Hugo spent five minutes in Africa at a recent banquet in Paris given in commemoration of the abolition of slavery. "In the nineteenth century," exclaimed the poet, "the white man has made the negro a man; and in the twentieth Europe will make In the warring of temptation, Africa a world." That he treated the subject from a poetical rather than from a political point of view can The news of a military engagement readily be understood. The day had in which 4,000 of our troops had been come for the vast continent which alone Analects- VI. xxviii., 1-3). Perfect | wounded would produce a feeling of among the five parts of the world had virtue, says Confucius, "Not to do to the deepest molancholy, but the intelli- no history, to be re-formed by Europeothers as you would not wish done to gence that, during the last year, no less ans. The Mediterranean was a lake of yourself," (Analects XII, ii.) This he than 3,961 persons have been injured civilization, and it was the duty of calls the law of reciprocity. Tsze-kung | by accidents in the London streets, will | Greece and Italy, of France and Spain, be quietly accepted as a piece of curi the four countries that occupied its ous statistical information. To be run northern shores, to recollect that a vast The Master said, "Is not reciprocity over by a cab, or to be knocked down territory lay unredeemed on the opposuch a word?" He then interprets the by a butcher's cart affords no title to site coast. England was also worthy word, "What do you not want done to the sympathy of your fellow men. Such to take part in the great work. She. casualities have become so completly a like France, was one of the great free part of our daily life, that they have nations of the globe, and, like France, one act with a vigorous effort at the law lost any picturesque element they she had begun the colonization and of reciprocity, when he seeks for perfect | might at one time have possessed. | civilization of Africa. The latter held virtue, nothing can be closer than his When bicycles were first introduced, the North and East, the former the approximation to it." (Men. B. VII, the novelty of the danger did indeed South and the West. America had P. I, iv. 3.) "The path is not far from serve for a while to give a certain in- joined in the task, and Italy was ready man. When men try to pursue a terest to steeet accidents. The world to do so. This showed the unity of course, which is far from the common | was wearied of being injured by ordin | spirit which pervaded the peoples of indications of consciousness, this course ary venicles; but to be wounded by a the world. Hugo then described the cannot be considered the path. In the biveycle was a new experience, of which magnificent scenery, the fertility, and Book of Poetry, it is said, 'In hewing numbers of persons hastened to take the navigable rivers of Central Africa, an ax-handle, the pattern is not far advantage. Considering the spirit with and concluded by exhorting the Eurooff.' We grasp an ax handle to hew which these ingenious machines were at pean nations to cocupy this land the other, and yet, if we look askance first employed, it is almost disappoint- offered to them by God, to build towns, ing to find how small a bag these bicy- to make roads, to cultivate the earth, sider them as apart. When one cle-riders have made during the past to introduce trade and commerce, to cultivates to the uttermost the princi- twelve months. They have only injur- preach peace and concord, so that the ples of his nature, and exercises them | ed nine persons, all told; quite a beg- | new continent should not be the scene garly account compared to what can be of strife, but, free from princes and far from the path." (The Doctrine of shown by the drivers of light carts. priests, should enjoy the blessings of

WHITEFIELD IN COURTSHIP.

The celebrated George Whitefield began his courtship in a singular fashion. His biographer pronounces him one of the oddest of wooers that Of America, and had under his charge the much impressed on his heart that he ought to marry in order to have a helpmeet in his arduous work." He had also fixed in his mind on the young father had brought her, "I can't bear to lady whom he intended to ask to be. come his wife. So he addressed a letter to her parents, and incessed another to herself. In his letter to the parents he stated that he wanted a wife to help, penny I had in the world that I got him in the management of his increas- your bun with, so we maun as well give ing family, and then said: "This letter up and die." comes like Abraham's servant to Rebekah's relations, to know whether as she came up and laid one hand on your daughter, Miss E., is a proper his shoulder; "why trouble the lassic person to engage in such an undertak- when she is so miserable, and why give ing; and if so, whether you will be up any sooner than Job did when the pleased to give me leave to propose Lord was chastening him? Surely he Rescued by a friend of his straining, passive; the "Golden Rule" spired with just sufficient confidence to marriage to her. You need not be is as near us now as he was in the auld bless God, if I know anything of my "Sure enough, wife, you are right;

own heart, I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls love." He wrote in a similar strain to the young lady, asking her, among many other questions, if she could leave her home and trust in Him for support who feeds the young ravens; and bear the inclemencies of air, both as to heat and cold in a foreign climate; whether having a husband she could be as if she had none. He also told her that he thought the passionate expressions which ordinary courtiers use ought to be avoided by those who would marry in the Lord; and that if she thought marriage would in any way be prejudimyself, in erecting a large, elegant | cial to her better part, she was to be so kind as to send him a denial; that she yond the reach of the commonality, as need not be afraid to speak her mind. as he loved her only for God.

The letters were not so successful as Abraham's servant. The parents were not very anxious to send their daughter on such an adventure, and Whitefield continued for a long space in his bachelor condition.—Chamber's Journal.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

"NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

In the quite nursery chambers, Snowy pillows still unpressed, See the forms of little children, Kneeling, white-robed for their rest; All in quite nursery chambers, While the dusky shadows creep, Hear the voices of the children—
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

On the meadow and the mountain Calmly shine the Winter stars; But across the glistening lowlands Slant the moonlight's silvery bars. In the silence and the darkness-Darkness growing still more deep. sisten to the little children, Praying God their souls to keep

If we die,"-so pray the children, And the mother's head droops low One from out her fold is sleeping Deep beneath the Winter's snow) Take our souls!" and past the casement Flits a gleam of crystal light, Like the trailing of his garments Walking evermore in white.

Little souls, that stand expectant Listening at the gates of life, Hearing far away the murmur Of the tumult and the strife; We who fight beneath those banners, Meeting ranks of foemen there, Find a deeper, broader meaning In your simple vesper prayer.

When your hands shall grasp this standard, Which to day you watch from far, When your deeds shall shape the conflict In this universal war, Whose strong eye can never sleep, Firm and true your souls to keep.

When the conflict ends, and lowly Clears the smoke from out the skies When far down the purple distance All the noise of battle dics. When the last night's solemn shadows Settle down on you and me, May the love that never faileth Take your souls eternally.

Several years ago an effort was made o collect all the chimney-sweepers in the city of Dublin for the purpose of education. Among the others came a little fellow who was asked if he knew his letters.

THE LITTLE SWEEP.

"Oh, yes sir," was the reply.

"Do you spell?" "Oh, yes, sir," was again the an-

"Do you read?" " ()h, yes, sir."

"And what book did you learn from?" "Oh, I never had a book in my life,

"And who was your schoolmaster?" "Oh, I never was at school."

Here was a singular case; a boy could read and spell without a book or master. But what was the fact? Why, another little sweep, a little older than himself had taught him to read by showing him the letters over the shop doors which they passed as they went through the city. His teacher, then, was another little sweep like himself, and his book the sign-boards on the houses What may not be done by trying ?-Child's World.

HOW THE MURRAYS WERE HELPED.

"Father," said poor Jennie Murray, as she sat up in bed to eat the bun her eat this, for I know that you and mother are just as hungry as I, and what are you to buy bread with?"

"I dun'no lassie, for it was the last

"Whist! mon," said Jennie's mother,

was pale and two or three bed most of t ents, she had her, and if enough to ru among the ba country, she green pasture new strength to walk the back to her there wonder to obtain any cobbler, but that he could rent, and ge family. In the mid

we will trust shall live by

Jennie's sa

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shall live by faith." Jennie's sad face lighted up with a by the string. faint smile of satisfaction at this happy So with dancing and singing, and bed most of the time; but, like her par- to meet her. ents, she had a faith that never failed Mrs. Brown stood in the dooryard enough to run about as she had done the bag of turnip-seed. among the banks and braes of her own country, she could look forward to the she said, hurriedly, and then started off there wondering what he could do next anxious to try it. to obtain any kind of work. He was a Mrs. Brown looked, at the bag. family.

In the midst of his reflections there came a loud knock at the door, which he opened quickly in hopes of a custo- where the seeds might leak out, and mer, and in walked a stout-looking man like a prudent woman, mended it. with two pairs of boots in his hand.

"Mend boots yet?" he inquired. "Yes." answered Mr. Murray, "and times are getting pretty bad."

bright shining dollar on Mr. Murray's life. bench, "and one when finished."

those 'ill take."

"If you don't take my term," said The soil was not rich enough to make the stout man, "I'll take 'em' where much of a crop of tarnips, but the road they do. Call for 'em to-morrow, was green-spoted with them all Sun-Good day," and heldisappeared as suddealy as he came. The next day he nip-bed."-Youth's Companion. called for his boots, and brought two pairs of children's shoes, fixing the price at one deliar as he ned them down. Mone than or them thousand per-Day after day he appeared, always with sone live by raw picking in Paris and two pairs of boots or shoes, and always it suburbs. arranging the terms bimself.

Every pair of Boots or shoes the lowest from his hand, was the roughly repair and violent Sich it alread for upwards and it come dustill his name must of low years. They constit i many of have spread very suddenly, for so many

wife. "I told thee, mon, that we maun

The shoemaker was puzzled for a . Compared to a make at week exlong time to know who his strange benefactor was; but finally exceed that his
mame was Murray, and that he we atways on the lookout to help every famiuse time analy a recovery. ly of that name. - Child's World.

The Briningiam. Gastle of a recent date is responsible for the story of a restinci, as shown by an elephant attached it a to a mchagerie which was exhibiting in components Tenbury one day last month. According to the Gazette this elephant, caned Lizzie, had, on the occasion of a visit to Tenoury five years previous, been taken Violently sick as a result of a too copious . draft of cold water. The animal's life . was despanced of whom a skinful chemist of the town was cahed on for medical treatment. The chemist's efforts were crowned with success, and Luzze was restored to hearth. As the elephant was moving in the procession through the streets of Lembury the other day her eye caught sight of the chamist who, five years ago, mad refleved her suffering. Strangutway leaving the procession the elepaant approached the chemist and, so says the Garatle, placed the end of her trunk in the gaemist's hand. Latter in the day, during the exhibition and while Lizzie was performing her routine tricks, she again espica the same chemist in the auatence. Fleurisy, and was about despetching a Again she approached him, and this time encircled his body affectionately with her trunk much to the terror of the chemist's friends. It is said that it was with much difficulty that Lizzie could be prevailed upon to release what she appeared to esteem as her benefactor. The act, it true, certainly reflects created both on the man and the

MARY'S LONG TURNIP-BED.

"Here, Mary !" caned her father, " I want you to do an errand for me.'

Mary came running as last as her two little bare feet could bring her. Her You may publish this if you wish to do father had just come from the store, and so. was pouring something from a paper parcel into a small cloth bag.

"There," he said, tying up the bag, "I borrowed some turnip-seed at Mr. Brown's last week, and now I want to return it. This is their bag; I've filled it as full as I had it, and I want you to carry it over there.'

"Yes, sir," replied Mary, her eyes sparkling with delight, for she dearly loved to go over to Mr. Brown's and see Jenny and the guinea-pigs.

"Be sure and tell them I'm very much obliged," added her father, as she started off.

"Yes, sir," she replied again, and away down the road twinkled the brown, bare feet.

It was such a lovely June day, and Mary danced along, swinging her bag

termination of the conversation. She swinging the bag, the quarter of a mile was pale and thin, for she had been sick was soon passed over, and there was two or three years, and confined to her Mr. Brown's house, and Jenny running

her, and if she could never be well feeding the geese, and Mary gave her

green pastures of heaven, and to the on a run with Jenny to see the guineanew strength that would be given her pigs, for Jenny had just told her that if to walk therein. Her mother went you took one up by the tail, his eyes back to her work, and her father sat would drop out, and Mary was very

cobbler, but work had become so scarce "Seems to me there isn't near as much that he could hardly manage to pay the as he borrowed," she said to herself. "I rent, and get a little bread for his shouldn't wonder if Nathen had to buy

> As she carried the bag into the house she spied a tiny hole in the bottom

Warm rains came on soon after this. and in about a week little turnip plants I am glad to get them to mend, for the began to appear in the road between the two houses. It was a road so little "Well, here are two pairs. Mend'em traveled that there were ribbons of best you can; 't will suit me. Give you green turf in it almost all the way, so two dollars, one down," and he laid a the turnips had quite a chance for their

Mary's father began to notice them, "(th, that is the much," said Mr. and so did Mr. Brown. Finally it came Murray, "I don't ask more no twent- out that Mary had lost almost all the five cents a pair for such patching as turnip-seed out of the hole in the bar.

boots and shoes were brought to him that he was kept busy from morning until night.

"It is the Lord's doing," said his wife. "I told thee, mon, that we mann that we mann the post of the boots and the post of the boots.

"It is the Lord's doing," said his wife. "I told thee, mon, that we mann to the boots are some good than all 1 even true! before.

"Boots, Earten h

More than twenty years ago we had a chills and rever, and the receil with a fit is make a most also even from the thirdiscussements, and the receil with a fit is case ment at an arm presentive.



N. taux of auntoin, Autor Es Co.,

much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. I Strup she was entire'v cured of them. About six months afterward I was taken with the man for a doctor when it came to my mind to take your Syrup, which I did, and soon came round all right wishout taking any further medeine.

I have tormerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quinsy in its severest forms, and could not get any relief or cure from any quarter or any tradicine man until Lobtained your Acadias Liniment, which always cures are at once. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborheod, and for my own part would not think of being without it in the house. My wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success.

> With great respect, W. H. MILLAR.

7 WEAK BACK.

BENSOR'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. Overwholming ovidence of their superiority over all other pinsters. It is everywhere recom-mended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press. The manufadurers received a special award and the only makel piven for persus placers at the Cantan-nial Emposition, 1876, of the Paris Empashies, 1878. Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only plasters which relieve pain at ease

Every one effecting from Enougation, Lame Back, or Wook Back, Cold on the Chest, Conghe, or any local pain or noise should use Benseu's Capaine Perous Plaster and be relieved at once. Price Sees. Soldby all Druggists.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

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VEGETINE is made exclusively from the jnices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancers Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitie Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Bolis, Tettor, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegeting has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains In the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrheæa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetings and General Debility, Vegetings, Li invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts' upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitution of the Heart, Hendsche, Piles. Nervousness and General

tiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Head-ache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no Prostration of the Nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VECHTISE. It purifies the blood, cleans call of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

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fore the public. WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nearishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the fiervous system. It gives you good sweet sie p at hight. It is a great princes for our med lathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their herves and gives them strength, quiets their herves her gives them strength, quiets their herves her gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has her he proved by many an need person. It is the great Blood Purfle r. It is a southing remedy for our children. It has nleved and cared thousands. It is very pleas and cares all dis asses originaling from impure blood. Try the Viscotriss. Give it a fair trial tory air complaints; then you will say a evour friend, heighbor and acquaintance. "Try It it has cared me."

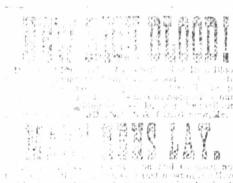
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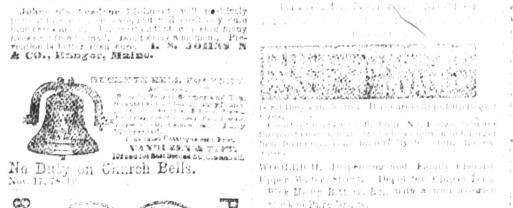
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If PERONOTE's Victorial the contraction in the dependent bendth to the imposition are a flar attemption victor the flarary language. Heat, as much not confinite.

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It puts Horses and Cattle in good firm flesh. It infuses new life and vigor, and prevents and It gives horses a fine soft skin and smooth coas.

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PIGS fatten in half the usual time, and the bacon is sweeter and better. CALVES and POULTRY are also greatly benefitted by its use. It effects a saving of TWENTY-FIVE PER-

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DEAR SIE,-My cow having been under the effect of lead poisoning, has been successfully treated by Mr. Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, and having become much emaciated from its effects, I was in-duced to try your "Nutritious Condiment." The results have been most satisfactory. After using the Condiment for a short time, she has not only regained her usual tone, but, instead of only a few quarts of milk daily, she is now yielding fourteen and the quality much richer, and we have plenty of cream for butter, and other purposes. I do believe the Condiment to be everything that is claimed for it; and can recommend it with confidence to

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CREACHERS' FLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, July 20, 1879.

7 p.m.

Rev. W. H. Evans

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. J. S. Coffin Rev. W. A. Black, A.B. 7 p. m 11 a.m. Rev. W. H. Evans Rev. S. B. Dunn. Kaye St. 11 p. m. Rev. C. M. Tyler. Rev. E. R. Brunyate 7 p. m Charles St. 11a.m. Rev. W. H. Eyans 11a.m. Rev. W. A. Black, A.B Rev. C M Tyler

MARRIED

BEECH STREET, 3.30

July 9th., at the residence of the bride's father. by the Rev. George Steel, Montague, J. Muttart, Esq., of Cape Traverse, to Miss Matilda C. Callbeck daughter of the Hon. H. J. Callbeck, of Charlotte-

On the 8th inst., at Liverpool, by the Rev. W. C. Brown, Rev. Robert Williams, of Chester, England, Minister of the Methodist Church, and Miss Leona Dakin, of Liverpool, N.S.

At Aylesford West, July 1st., by the Rev. C. Lockhart, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Hall, Edwin F. McNeill, to Florence T., eldest daughter of W. H. Pierce, all of Melyern Square.

At Moncton, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. D. D. Currie, Joshua Peters, to Martha Boyd, both of

At the residence of the bride's father, Pleasant Point, Halifax County, on July 9th, by Rev. J. Mayhew Fisher, Howard Stewart, of Truro, to Nettie, fourth daughter of Mr. John Nauffts, J.P.

At same place and date, by the same, Jacob Webber, of Lakeville, to Esther, fifth daughter of J. Nauffts, Esq. On 9th inst., at the Methodist Brick Church, Charlottetown, P.B.I., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, M.A., assisted by the Revs. F. Smallwood and T. J. Deinstadt, the Rev. M. R. Knight, B.A.,

of Halifax, N.S., to Louise Wright, daughter of J. Beer, Esq., of Charlottetown. At the Rev. Mr. Wilson's, Hopewell Corner, 9th in st., Mr. James McNarin, of Buctouche, Kent

County, to Miss Christiana McBeath, of Richibucto At the Parsonage, Jacksonville, on the 2nd inst by Rev. Robert S. Crisp, Henry Cowan, of Wakefield, to Annie May Corbett, of the same place.

DIED

At Halifax, on the 12th inst, Albert England, youngest son of W. J. Coleman, aged 21 years.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past fayors, asks a continuance of the same, and on entering upon a New Year

begs to acquaint his customers with his plans, Department of Railways and Canals, which are as follows, viz .:-

1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.

2nd .- Our instructions are to misrepresent

3rd .- We shall wait personally on our customers as far as we are able 4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to

5th .- To good customers to whom it is inconvenient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discount. 6th .- We do not wish (with very few exceptions)

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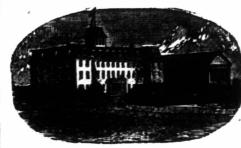
The First Term of the Collegiate year 1879-80 THURSDAY, AUGUST 21st.

The Matriculation examinations begin at 10 o'clock, a.m., on FRIDAY, August 22nd, The Brecken prize of Forty Dollars is open for compo-tition to all candidates for Matriculation. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation examina tion in the Mount Allison College are admitted without further tests to the First B. A. examina-

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Pacific Railway Tenders.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon of Friday, 1st August next. The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run north-westerly to connect with the main line n the neighborhood of the 4th base line, and thence

Westerly between Prairie la Portage and Lake Manitoba. Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and

Ottawa, 16th June, 1879.

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Bre. G. H. B most precarious cordance with t district, appoint merary. The Swann were app ceive aid in his that appeals st of the church. The following

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> all our circuits a claims of the Th people, and that that time for this be arranged for the superintende and missions, and Rev. J. S. Peach, by him to the G fund.

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one of great una that the brethre happy and profit ed from our gat. of father Shenst increased infirm associating with trust that God years. We were ly that he occupi