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WORDS FOR MINISTERS.

ABSTRACT OF BISHOP WARREN'S CLOSING REMARKS TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

I congratulate you, brethren, that your numbers have ceased to diminish, and have already increased. In common with other denominations, you have suffered by the abandonment of the country by the native population, and the increase of foreigners in the cities. But, brethren, I recognize in this change no just cause for diminished numbers. We are accustomed to think that our form of Christianity is able to go to a Catholic, nay, a heathen, country and prevail. What if we shall discover that it may be rooted out where it has been planted a century, where it owns the soil, has all needed churches, appurtenances, preachers, classmeetings, and Sunday-schools! We must think we have not the right kind of Gospel. or that the power of God is not in our words The Protestantism of this day is on trial here. You, brethren, are thrust into the forefront of the battle. Behind you is not the ideal government of earth, as it was at Gettysburg, but the ideal church to fit men for heaven. Every man needs to say, like Sir Galahad,-

"My strength is as the strength of ten Because my heart is pure."

Or rather like that one older and better than Galahad, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Do not say the field is hard. Christianity never prospered in any but hard fields, and never failed in any hard field till it had lost its first love. Methodism has always won its successes by triumphing over depraved or devitalized religions. Its mission is to spiritualize dead forms, bring the breath of life to dry, very dry bones. Let England, Germany, Italy, and New England witness.

In regard to methods for like success, have no untried soul's armor to offer you; only the simple means that have overcome the wild beasts and Goliaths of sin in the past. Let me urge three things:

First, preach a plain Gospel, the sole end wonderfully honored our methods, of late. in the conversion of thousands of souls. He the people know that he is the Lord God, and has turned their heart back again.

Second, carry the Gospel to the people. That was the way we won our first success in New England; it is the way in which we must continue it. Find some one's kitchen, barn, grove, or school house, one, three, ten miles from your station, and tell preciousness of life. the story of the cross to dying men. God will give you one, three, ten, or may be twenty souls in a place, and the account of conversions will keep the next Conference in a continual doxology. Christ calls his preachers "workers, laborers, servants." If they get to be essayists, lecturers, and dreamers, they are none of his. Go out into the highways and compel them to come in, is the motto for preachers to sparse populations. I have lately stood among ministers, who have been knocked down, kicked in the face and hung by the neck for preaching Christ. But I tell you such men report conversions from fields that compare with New Hampshire as the desert to well-watered Eden. "The angel of martyrdom is always brother to the angel of victory." I read you a letter yesterday from the "stoniest field of Methodism," and how the brother held the plough that God drove through that soil till the furrows were full of golden grain. Do not be afraid of cultivating a small patch. In those places God raises his tallest saints.

Third, take care of the children. After the sermon yesterday I turned to the choir to see what made it sing so sweetly, and found it full of happy children. Remember the theory of our Church, that children are redeemed by the blood of Christ; that God has entered into covenant relations with man, wherein he has included children as partakers of its gracious benefits; that being such as is the kingdom of heaven, they are baptized and received on probation into the Church. Take care that full manhood, how, in the midst of the world, mons to adults. they are brought into maturity of Christian experience and into full membership in the Church for these are the sheep of Christ which he bought with his death, and for whom he shed his blood. The Church which you must serve is his spouse and his body. Gethsemane and Calvary, when he seemed A third is the idea that "doctrines" must And if it shall happen the same Church or to be left unsupported by himself, that he give place to "practical" truths and duties any member thereof do take any hurt or was yet not alone, because the Father was hindrance by reason of your negligence, ye know the greatness of the fault and also the fearful punishment that will ensue.

"But beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, even the things that accompany galvation," of yourselves and all the

care now for the scars of the beating of rods? Nay, what did he care then? He said, "I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake; for when I am weak then am I strong." There can be no price too great for a Christian minister to pay for Christ's strength .- Zion's Herald.

THE WORTH OF LIFE.

To die is gain. Who is there that has not from time to time felt that this, as he looks at the sufferings of this mortal life, as he thinks of the wearing nights and days of sickness, of the restlessness, the sinking, the pain, the despair, the distress of the watchers, the prolonged agony of the bystanders; as he looks at the miseries of this sinful world,-the disappointments of brilliant hopes, the sore temptations to evil, the mutiplied chances of failure? Who as he thus thinks of himself or of others, has not been moved to say, from time to time, 'Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest!"

For ourselves and for those we love, and for those whose lives are fraught with so many chances of fatal shipwreck, we may well long for that day when we and they shall have shuffled off this mortal coil; when we shall have done with the anxious trials and the paltry quarrels, the baffled hopes, the grinding toil of the great Babylon of this harrassing world; when we shall have escaped from the burden and heat of the day, from the roar and tumult of the swollen torrent of life, to be with those beloved departed,

"Who in the mountain grots of Eden lie, And hear the fourfold river as it murmurs by."

In this sense death is and must be a gain to all. And it is by reflecting on this clear gain that the mind bows itself to the Supreme Will, and the heart nerves itself to the terrible thought of the last dread summons from all that we see and love in this earthly scene. It is for this that we commit the soul, with such assured confidence, into the hands of its faithful Creator and most merciful Saviour.

But the Apostle tells us that after all there is something yet greater than the gain and rest of death, and that is the struggle of life eternal; but life—this mortal life—is north of Africa. On the other hand, Italy the only true gate of a happy and peaceful and Austria, and Germany, and other powers death. It is in life-in the wear and tear of are jealous of England and France, unwilhas answered some Elijah's prayers and let life-that those graces must be wrought and ling to let Egypt pass into either of their fashioned which perfect the soul, immortal hands; and Turkey is opposed to them all, over death. "Reckon yourselves," says the unwilling to let any of these powers take Apostle, "to be dead to sin." But there is military occupation of Egypt and estab. something much more than this: "Reckon vourselves to be alive to God through Christ." He preaches with all his heart and soul, not the worthlessness but the infinite

> The Christian, the believer in God and Christ, has, or ought to have, the abiding consciousness that in life there is the very work, the very presence of Christ. As mankind advances in Christianity, the human soul becomes more precious, more sacred. By leaving our work here before the time, we should leave his work undone. By turning our backs in self-will or impatience on this mortal scene, we should be turning our and struggles most assuredly to be found.

Every kindness done to others in our daily walk, every attempt to make others happy, every prejudice overcome, every truth more clearly perceived, every difficulty subdued, every sin left behind, every temptation trampled under foot, every step forward in the cause of good, is a step nearer to the life of Christ, through which only death can be a gain to us. Death may be great, but life is greater still. Death may be a state to be desired for ourselves, rejoiced in for others, but life is the state in which Christ makes himself known to us, and through which we must make ourselves known to him. He sanctified and glorified every stage of it. He was a little child, and showed us how good it was to be obedient to our parents, how never forget her, but even on the cross thought of what would soothe and comfort her. He grew up to boyhood, he showed us an average heart in his bosom and brain in questions; how early he could be busied in among the incidental benefits, would be a doing his Father's work. He showed us in more crisp and effective style in one's serand of constant pressing duties, many coming and going, in feasting and in company, no less than in serious moments, he was still may become a life of Christ.

Therefore, when we apply these words and

There may be tears in the sowing, but there to be done in the thirty, twenty, yes, even in preaching, be kept subordinate to the unfoldwill be joy in the reaping. What does Paul | the ten years, or perhaps in the one year, perhaps even in the one day, that yet may remain to us. Despise it not; neglect it not; cherish, enlarge, improve this vast, this inestimable gift, whilst it is granted to us with its inestimable opportunities, with its boundless capacities, with its glorious hopes, with its indispensable calls, with its immense results, with its rare chances of repentance, of improvement, even for the humblest and weakest amongst us.-From Westminster Sermons, by the late Dean Stanley.

CONDITION OF EGYPT.

Old Egypt is in a deplorable condition. Turkey has borne the name and the character of the sick man for about two centuries and a half (it is about as long ago since the British Ambassador at Constantinople gave that title to the Sublime Porte), and with all the doctors she has had she has become no better. Egypt might, with equal propriety, be called the dead man, having in itself little or none of the elements of political life. As a dependency of Turkey, it was like a lifeless limb; and since it has had a quasi independence, it has had little more vitality.

Its present condition politically, and its relation to the rest of the world, are most extraordinary. The Khedive sets himself up for a monarch; but he has for some time past been a sort of prisoner, at the mercy of his subjects, without power to enforce his commands. The army has been the power, bearing the Khedive in his palace, and dictating to him whom he shall appoint as his ministers. The army, too, represents the more fanatical Mohammedan population; the lower stratum of the people being equally oppressed by the Khedive and the army. Just now there seems to be springing up throughout the Mohammedan world a fanstical spirit ready, to strike at Christianity wherever it has power. The spirit was exhibited in the late riot at Alexandria, if it flueing before it.

Then the foreign powers of Europe are just as much divided among themselves Egypt themselves. England and France, though now nominally united in seeking to avert fresh calamities, are jealous each of lish order under a firm Government, and unwilling or unable to send troops to do it her-

All these complications seem likely to prevent anything being done until a more dreadful outbreak shall compel civilized nations to step in and put a stop to anarchy, if not to massacre. In this state of things it is impossible to form any idea of the future, or In such a complication we can only look to the Supreme Ruler of the world, the God of providence and the God of nations, so to control human hearts and order events, that the interests of mankind may, be protected, backs on him who is in these very sufferings and the good of the world advanced in the building up of his kingdom. Egypt, dead as it has long been, is an important factor in the calculations of the future. It is one of the greal highways of the nations, and should be under the control of civilizing and civilized influences .- N. Y. Observer.

PREACHING TO CHILDREN.

A farmer who should leave his young peach trees to take care of themselves, and spend his time in scraping the bark, and digging the grubs from the roots of his old, half-dead stocks, would get more gibes from his neighbors than peaches from his orchard. But he would be wise, compared with many a pastor, who spends his strength on old, casehardened sinners, and turns over the susceptible hearts of the children to raw hands dear to a mother a child should be; how he in the Sunday-school. "I have no gift for interesting children; it requires a peculiar talent," is an apology to which no man with how to learn, both by hearing and asking his head should be willing to stoop. And,

There are mistakes to be shunned in the children's service. One is a babyish style of speech that boys and girls despise. Another the same divine Master and Friend. He is the notion that a sermon to children conshowed us in the desolation and solitude of sists of only a subject and a hash of stories. as we turn from the fathers and mothers to with him. This is the way in which this their children. An Eastern pastor preached poor human life may become a divine life, a whole course of divinity to the children of cellent attention to the close. Anecdote things as these worthy to be called the bride thoughts to ourselves, what is it but to dwell and illustration must abound, but with their of Christ? It threatens children with hell-

ing of a subject.

A blackboard is almost indispensable. The nounce them instead of the preacher. Various illustrations, also, can far better be addressed to the eye than the ear. At each service the audience should be expected to report the chief points of the previous sermon. It is answer, too, a conversational style of address.

Whoever preaches to children should, with all confidence, expect to win them to Christ. It is but the first step of progress to hold the attention, even enthusiastically, of one's little auditors. They may be led directlynot to a long, painful experience of conviction and the new birth-but to Christ as their Shepherd and Redeemer. And whoever looks for impressions and follows them up, will gather lambs by the score into the fold .--The Advance.

THE SPIRIT OF ROMANISM.

IN ITS HOME AND BEST ESTATE.

In the city of Naples, Italy, a number of schools are supported by Protestant friends in American, English, French, Scotch, and Waldensian Churches. They are doing great good, and no better evidence of this can be to any broad fraternity of authors. They had than the bitter opposition of the Romish priesthood. A recent report sent to

"About three months ago one of our former pupils died. The priest and his assistants, instead of comforting the sorrowing parents, began to say that this affliction was a wellmerited punishment from God for having their children brought up by Protestants. Finding, however, that these threats were disregarded, they tried frightening the children by constantly repeating to them that they would go to hell and burn with the devil, mother came quite breathless and distressed, not remove them from school.'

very great opposition from the priests, who | your favorite preacher, your favorite instrucand victory, of life. Death was gain to him, the other, England wishing to maintain the have constantly threatened those parents who tor, the head of your sect, the originator of but life was something more. "To live is control of her great route to the East, and have not been induced by promises to your school of philosophy, the leading ex-Christ." Death in the one sense is the gate France to strengthen her interests in the take their children from us. I might quote many cases, but I shall only mention

> " One day the priest of the church of the Sette Dolori, which is opposite our Magno. cavallo schools, invited two, then ten, of our gratefully whatever they give you which young girls to enter the church; which they did. He asked them their names and addresses, and afterwards examined their satchels, and finding a Bible he began tear. ing it leaf by leaf, until led to desist by leaves others to starve.—" Men and Books." the screams of the young girl to whom the hook belonged.

"He afterwards visited the parents, and threatened to resort to all kinds of persecution to oblige them to take away their children from our schools. In one case he got even to predict what a day may bring forth. the vice syndic of the district to interfere, as the father was a dependent of his, and compliance was inovitable; but even here, as ally made to appear as the equivalent of ab-SOOR as the priest's attention was diverted, the mother brought back her two girls. This same priest, when visiting the step-mother of one of our best scholars, reproached her poor human nature, have shrunk from " perbitterly, saying, 'How can you, a Christian fect love "as an unattainable height. Hence, woman, send your son to this accursed, diafluence the woman and, through her, her professors, that many who truly desire this husband, that the child was removed. All the master's efforts to prevent this were the boy was not happy, and he gradually few days before Christmas he returned to held by our Church. He who thus loves school, happy and triumphant.

"This same priest refused the comforts of girl afterwards returned to us whilst still in mourning for her mother.

" At the Banchi Nuovi a priest went to entreated the parents to remove them, then he used menaces; but not succeeding either way, he went out on the staircase and began to call out in loud tones: 'Away with the accursed Protestants!' In a moment a crowd of curious spectators gathered at all the windows of the palace. The parents vainly entreated the priest not to ruin them; he said: "Give me your Bibles, or you shall die of hunger!' The Bibles were given to him, and were burnt."

We might continue these extracts at great length, multiplying examples to show what is the real spirit of this Romish priesthood, where it has the best chance to develop and his flock, including the Trinity, and had ex- exhibit itself. Is a sect that does such not on the misuse, but upon the use of our exuberance twined around a living and stout fire if they go to school where they learn to it would prove fatal." When the frosts of four-

our missionaries in South America if they spirit of Christ, are they his ?-N.Y.Observer.

A ONE-SIDED DEVELOPMENT.

Some minds never do live, through their self-subjection to a one-sided authorship. In well to introduce, midway, a hymn sung by the weaker class of minds the effects of all standing. There should be question and such a period of enslavement sink deep, and become a second nature. They become as inevitable and involuntary as the distinction between the right and left hands-a distinction which physiologists now declare to be entirely unnecessary, if the physical mechanism could only be started into voluntary use without it. It is said that our right habit of body has the effect, upon a man lost in a forest, of insensibly twisting him around to the left, to the extent of eventually moving in a circle, through the mere instinct of the right side to take the lead of the left, and that the circle, other things being equal, will always be described in one way-from right to left.

Such a monotonous circle does the life's culture of some men become, who are never emancipated from a one sided twist received in their early discipline. They never learn to enjoy any wide range of scholarship. They never learn to do even-handed justice nover become, therefore, men of generous culture in their own development. They are always lost in the forest, and always tramping in a spiral. Ruskin says that a false taste may be known by its fastidiousness, "It tests all thing," he says, "by the way they fit it." But a true taste, he contends, "is reverent and unselfish," forever learning, forever growing, and "testing itself by the way it fits things." This is as true in literature as in art.

Let us, then, be jealous of the schools in anything. Be watchful of the power of and that they would die like their brother if favorite authors over you. Prof. Reid says was not its origin, and Christians have been they went to these schools. One morning the he has known a man "late in life to lose the power of sound literary judgment and enjoyeading her two sons by the hand, and said ment" through "bigotry in the choice of to the teacher, 'For pity's sake, come to our | books." It seems, at the first sight, an unin regard to Egypt as are the people of help. Do not give up my children. I will generous caution to a young writer, but it is a very necessary one. Beware of your "This year our schools have met with favorites in anything-your favorite author, pounder of your type of theo sentative man in your beau ideal of culture. Stand off, and measure them all. Wait awhile; let your judgment of them take years in the forming. Receive trustfully and satisfies the varied cravings of your nature, and helps your culture to an even balance, but hold in suspense for a time any influence from them which surfeits some tastes, and

LOVING GOD WITH ALL THE HEART.

Perhaps few things have hindered multi tudes of humble Christians from seeking the blessedness of a perfect love for Christ more than the presentation of it by some of its over-zealous confessors. When unintentionsolute sinfulness, modest Christians, con. scious of their own weakness, and aware of the faultiness of the best representatives of as if rebuking such injudicious confessors, bolical school?' He managed so well to in Carvosso says: "I find, by conversing with inestimable privilege, are prevented from lay. ing hold of it by setting it too high. It is unavailing, and in a few days the child had nothing more nor less than simply loving its youth. Minds distracted with the drudggone through his religious instruction, had God with all the heart. Blessed be God, I ery of economic finance and national politics confessed and taken the communion. But do enjoy this great salvation!" Loving God of a commonplace order are momentarily rewith all the heart! That is, indeed, the so managed to work on his parents that a kernel of the doctrine of "perfect love" as God may, indeed, fall short of the strict requirements of the law made for human religion to a dying mother unless she took nature in the perfection of its powers, but away her daughter from our schools. The he cannot wilfully and consciously offend his poor woman gave in to the priost, but the | beloved Lord; and, therefore, through the merit of the all-cleausing blood, his deficiencies and infirmities are not imputed to him as sins. Nevertheless, his love for Christ the family of three of our pupils, and first | impels him to mourn over them, and struggle with all the might of faith and manhood to overcome them.

> It may encourage some to persevere who have become discouraged because their experience has fallen below their conceptions, if we make the dark side of this holy man's inner life a subject of observation and study. After more than fifty years' experience of "perfect love," our venerable patriarch writes: "In all my life I never felt a greater need of praying to my heavenly Father that he would cleanse the thoughts of my heart. I see I must take great care, or vain thoughts will lodge within me. If not repelled in a moment, they are of such a pernicious nature that a sting is left behind; and were it not speaketh better things than the blood of Abel.

Bible from the hands of the people, and 'h wrote: "I have lately had some sharp burns it with fire before their eyes! Ask | conflicts with myself, and with the adversary o' my peace. Oh, what a necessity do I find text and the "head" may be given, in large | find the spirit of Christ among the Roman | for using self-denial! More and more I see letters, on it, and the children invited to an- priesthood there? And if they have not the self must be mortified. But I have again proved by experience that it is faith, and faith alone, which brings certain victory over self and sin." The nearer he lived to God the keener became his perceptions of the "exceeding breadth of the Divine commandments," and his consequent ever increasing convictions of personal defect when tried by them. He says, "I would not undervalue the grace which I have received, because nothing is more likely to hinder the soul's progress in holiness; but, oh, how clearly do I see I could not stand acquitted before God one moment without the atonement! After fifty-six years spent in the service of God, I' find I have nothing to keep my soul in motion but faith in the blood of Christ. Without this I should be at once as a ship becalmed, Glory be to God for precious blood and precious faith!" What profound humility what positive repudiation of the idea of inate. absolute sinlessness, in these golden sentences !- From "a Saintly Worker," by the Rev. Dr. Wise.

THE AUTHOR OF " RAB AND HIS FRIENDS."

An altogether peculiar and delightful personality, a nature in which the elements were most kindly mixed, a spirit finely touched, and to fine issues,-all this his familiar circle had long known, but the world did not know it, till Dr. Brown had reached his eight-and-fortieth year. Then the appearance of "Rab and his Friends" revealed it. Men and women everywhere were thrilled as they had never been before -few could read it dry eyed, even when alone—hard-nerved must they be who would venture to read it aloud. Brief as the story is, and simple in its outlines, it was felt that Scotland had produced nothing like it, nothing so full of pure, pathetic genius, since the pen dropped from the hand of Scott. So long nearly fifty years—he had kept silence, ob serving, reading, thinking, feeling, but speak ing no word in print. Like a still mountain loch La calm autumn day, that receives into ts bosom the surrounding hills, pearly clouds, and blue sky, and renders all back more beautiful than they are, his mind habeen taking in all the influence of nature, all impressions of men and manners that he saw, and of the finest poetry and literature that he read, and now the time was come that he must. reproduce something of these, mellowed and. refined by his own beautifying personality. His writings have been said to be egotistic. There is not a word of egotism in them; butthey are pervaded by the writer's personality, as all the finest literature is. Indeed, this is that which distinguishes literature from mere information and science, and lends to it its chief charm. Egotism fills a man with thoughts about himself. The personality which is present in Dr. Brown's works is full of thought and sympathy for others, it has a magic touch which makes him free to hearts and affections most unlike his own. Ho had, beyond all men, that true insight which sympathy gives. Keenly discriminative of character, he read the men he met to their inmost core, but with such forbearance, such large charity, that, though he saw clearly their foibles and faults, he took hold of these on the kindly side, saw the humorousness of them, passed them by, if possible, with a joke, and was not stirred to hatred, or satire. -Spectator.

GARIBALDI.

A practical, almost humdrum, Italy cannot view without emotion the departure of almost the last representative of its heroic age. In his death it momentarily renews. freshed by the splendid promise of an earlier age—an age that was not called upon to falfil its own predictions. Sovereign, Parlialiament, and people vie with one another in honoring his memory. King Humbert sends a personal representative to witness the incineration of his remains; political leaders give tokens of bygone eloquence; the Roman syndic asks for his sword, to be preserved in the capitol forever; municipalities vote generous grants for national monuments; the Pope exclaims, "Oh, God, be merciful to him!" and the Vatican organ admits that he was one of the frank stadversaries of Catholicism, and, at least, 10hypocrite; in Austrian Trieste there is a re-vival of agitation, and throughout Italy the people are strangely moved. Yet nowhere is the death of Garibaldi accounted a catastrophe. Popular thought is not swayed by gloomy apprehension in regard to the future, nor by a vague feeling of unrest in the present. A powerful link with the beroic past has been broken. Here was a man of action, who dered to do snything in an electric period when the people lost patience in waiting for the slow development of Cayour's enlightened diplomacy or Ruttazzi's. double faced intrigues. Here was a man impatient of political restraint, unversed in parliamentary tactics, ignorant of economic science, who did what statesmen, parliamentarians, and economics could not do. H rewas a man inspired by what the world has deliberately recognized as a positive genius for a fresh application of the blood that for action. Towering in patriotic dignity above a generation of practical politicians, he was a majestic memorial of the creative people. Go forth, brethren, to your fields. existence? Think how much yot remains stem of thought. They must, as in any other love God and do right. It tears the Holy score winters had bleached his reverend head, Tribune.

Family Treasury

THE GARDEN OF THE KING.

BY REV. WM. ALFRED GAY. O, the blessedness of living In the garden of the King: When the air is full of fragrance, And the birds their carols sing: When the flowers bloom in beauty, And the fruit weighs down the vine; O, 'tis pleasure than to linger ... Where the grape and ivy twine.

But the wind sweeps o'er the garden, And the flowers fall like snow; While the air is mute with wonder, And the tender plants bent low; All around the bleeding branche Fall before the tempest's wrath Over every hidden path.

O, 'tis sad to see destruction ' Sweep the garden of the King, Crushing out the life and vigor From the trembling form of Spring And the trees in fragments strows In that fair and lovely Eden Which the Gard'ner calls his own

Would that we might see our mission In the garden of the King. Where the shadows of destructi Float above the grave of Spring Where the vines are bruised and broken. And the flowers smile no more; O, may we be now more faithful Then we ever were before. Binding up the bruised and bleeding,

Helping that which needs our care, "Till the fragrance of the flowers Floats again upon the air: Lifting vince upon the trellia, Forming bowers were birds may sing. Bringing back the bloom and beauty To the garden of the King.

Working where the wreck was greatest. Toiling through the heat of day, . Heeding not the langthening shadowa As they fall along the way : Waiting for the Master's advent; Knowing that the time dawns nigh When the King shall come in glory From his regal throne on high.

O, the blessedness of living, Where so much remains undone: O, the joy and peace in toiling For our Father's only Fon : Watching, working, waiting, hoping ; Yes, it is a blessed thing. Carrying burdens for our Brother In the garden of the King. -Our Church Work.

HALF-GROWN BOYS AND GIRLS.

Often misunderstood, by turns neglected and harshly judged, not knowing what to think of themselves, our half-grown boys and girls are in a singular and trying position Sunday-school discourses are addressed no notice is taken of those who are not children and not grown. Parents and teachers the little ones they were a few years ago, but when, through some returning childish impulse, they misbehave, then they are know better." Soboring and nerving them. selves under a sense of duty or high ambition, they try to act like grown folks, and are presently told they are " putting on airs." children there. Bursting with sudden impatience they are met with impatient and harsh answers, and, perhaps, with some punishment which they consider degrading. Strong passions swell within them which erable, persuaded that no poor creature ever to do right, or got so little credit for trying.

Two things are comforting as to this critical period of life: The first is, that every grown person has passed through these same trials. Nothing is more common than for people to fancy their own an uncommonly hard lot; and many will utterly reject the suggestion that any trials could ever have equalled their own. But all grown folks were once half grown, and went along the path these unhappy lads and lasses are now treading. - The other consolation is closely akin. viz., that the progress of years will bear them on to another stage; they will soon be no longer half-grown, but grown. This sufficiently obvious fact is precisely what the suffering and fretting youth for the moment forgets.

But there are also two perils: First, they are in danger of giving great pain to those they love by their ill-behavior during these years, and of laying up for themselves great store of bitter recollections for a later period of life. If people do not go into grievous adult vices, then the most painful recollections of their latter years will be the wrong words and deeds of the days when they were half-grown. And so a great many of the people in the world can never recall those days without a sigh. Early childhood they love to think of, and, perhaps, early manhood and early womanhood; but, ah! those half-grown years. Second, there is a peril greater still; that of permanent damage to character. Those who do not earnestly struggle to break in their vonthful passions often foster those passions by indulgence till they grow up incapable of self-control. If a horse is spoiled in the breaking he is spoiled for life. And this time of early youth is the o time for acquiring self-mastery. A few years of indulgence and the character may be permay through life have to contend with the habits of self-indulgence formed in those early years; and while a thousand times he prays with the Psalmist, "Remember not the sins of my youth," he can never himself forget them, nor ever get wholly rid of their evil consequences.

But what of all this?

1 It is a gaeat blessing if little children can become Christians, that they may be fortified in advance for the critical years of tran-

It is extremely important to bring our

ever on the Holy Spirit's blessing, they may be borne through the struggles and perils that now sorely beset them.

It is a high and solemn duty that parents teachers, and all who care for the young, should earnestly strive to understand halfgrown human nature.—Rev. Dr. Broadus.

MANNERS AND THE BIBLE.

There is no "model_letter-writer" com parable to the New Testament. Let a young man study the letters of St Paul, and it will have an infinitely better effect on his style than the letters of Lord Chesterfield, and this quite apart from the effect of their moral and spiritual influence. The mere intellectual atmosphere of them will be elevating and refining to an astonishing degree. The tent that the control and

And here we may remark on the influence of the Bible on mere manners. It invariably makes its readers more courteous and polite, and just, too, in proportion to the deand teaching. Let a rough boor become converted, and let him begin to read the Bible, and be grows upward toward the gentleman from that hour. "The entrance of thy word giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple." It cannot be otherwise, because the Bible brings his mind perpetually into "good society." He may be wholly cut off from this in the actual world-though a religious poor man has here an advantage over his irreligious compeer, for, at any rate. on Sundays he comes into contact with superior society in at least the pulpit of his Bible he is brought into the society of the bighest and most refined minds that ever existed. And how can it but be that all this should, perhaps insensibly, but at the same time very certainly, elevate, polish, and refine? "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise;" or, as the Persian proverb beautifully expressed it, "Even the pebble will become fragrant if it lie beside the rose;" and he that thus enjoys the society of gentlemen can hardly fail to become one,

Experience has shown this: other things being equal, as acquaintance of men with woven threads; in a symphony by Beethoven, their Bible, so their mind and manners in regard to the standard of mere gentility. Does a parent wish to introduce his child into "good society?" Let him introduce him into a love of his Bible. Are young men either to little children or grown people, and and young women ambitious of self-culture even in regard to manners? And would they like to enter a good school of deportand pastors seem to think of them as still ment? Let them enter into the society of the characters of the Bible.

But does some sharp reader say, how is it, then, that instances of discourtesy occur severely censured as those who "ought to among professing Christians? My reply is, first, that it is one thing to be a professing Christian, and another thing to be a real and worthy one; secondly, that it is quite possible to be a truly converted one, and yet Going off for a visit they are treated with to be very far from being a model or a wingreat politeness, as young ladies and young some one; thirdly, that even in the case of gentlemen; and returning home they are an uncourteous Christian, depend upon it humiliated by finding themselves nothing but the man's native bearishness would have a Christian. In such a case, it is not the Christianity of the man that is to blame. but rather his defect of it. He is a defective Christian because he has neglected the they have not learned to control. Often and special duty "to put off concorning the foroften does the girl of thirteen to sixteen, the mer conversation the old man "-in his case, ad of fourteen to eighteen, feel utterly mis. [that very ugly old man-and to put on by self-discipline, culture, and prayer, gentleness was so badly treated, ever found it so hard and courtesy, and all the other graces of the

new man. Christianity recognizes the fact that Christians have faults. But it does not allow them, and it urges us to correct them. 'I speak this to your shame," said St. Paul to Christians. And there is much now that may be spoken to our shame; and we fear that want of courtesy and true graciousness is very conspicuous under this category. But when the spirit of God says to us by St. Peter. "Adorn the doctrine of God your Saviour in all things," sure we are that he would have us specially remember that exhortation which he gives by the same apostle -" Be courteous."--Rev. Richard Glover, in Winsome Christianity.

LIVE WITH GOD.

Begin the day with God: Kneel down to him in prayer Lift up thy heart to his abode. And seek his love to share.

Open the book of God, And read a portion there, That is may hallow all thy thoughts. And sweeten all thy care.

Go through the day with God, Whate'er thy work may be Where'er thou art—at home, abroad, He still is near to thee.

Converse in mind with God: Thy spirit beav'nward raise; Acknowledge every good bestowed And offer grateful praise.

Conclude the day with God, Trust in the Lord's atoning blood. And plead his righteousness.

Lie down at night with God Who gives his servant sleep : And when thou tread'st the vale of death, , He will thee gnard and keep.

THE SERMON THAT ACCOMPLISHES

A sermon that is to accomplish an end to manently spoiled. Or, if one keeps up the be worth listening to, must embody real conflict, ever laboring for self-mastery, he thoughts, thoughts that have some connection with the interests and issues of life and must be instinct with the living convictions of the preacher. To be such a sermon, it must come from the preacher's mind; and warm heart, with the very life-blood of his soul at the moment of his delivery. But how a preacher can stand up before an audience, and proceed to read as a message to living men a sermon which he wrote thirty, twenty. or even ten years ago, I cannot understand. When written, the sermon, doubtless, was a real transcript of the writer's thoughts, convictions, and emotions. But during the rush track is a screen of white muslin and a foot- lambs and larks settle the rule for us sever-

renewed and devoted to him, and leaning has been a soul within him, have passed and horizontal lines, and the foot-board bear over his spirit? To write that sermon now | numbers indicating separate intervals of one tries to put himself into it, and in that guise presents himself to an audience of thinking and grown brothers and sisters, pastors and people. An old coat that he were twenty years ago might be aired, and the dust whipped out of it, and he present himself in it with much more propriety than in that old sermon. No treatment of the sermon can relieve it of its smell of age. Like an old bonquet of flowers, its once delicate fragrance has sunk into a sickening odor .-President Robinson.

MUSIC AS A MENTAL DISCIPLINE. The nature of music is threefold, like that of man to whom it appeals. ... Therefore, it it delights the ear; as a psychologic art, in series showing a horse tretting at speed the that it records the emotions, and requires mental operations on the part of the hearer lines quite to the felloe of the wheel, indicatfor its due appreciation; and, as it involves ing an extremely short exposure. In a fast agreements, differences, symmetries, complexities, etc., and order in apparent disgree in which they are imbued with its spirit order, it may be regarded as a branch of science closely allied to mathematics.

The distances between the holes of a flute, the tension of a drum-head, the lengths of organ-pipes, the rapidity of vibrations, the intervals between recurring accents-in fact, all that may be surveyed and expressed in numbers in this art-give evidence of the mental power of the musician, irrespective of all considerations respecting the imagination or creative power in originating compositions.

The music of a people may be considered in direct relation to their supersenuous church or chapel-but when he reads his natures. From this point of view alone. strongly marked differences may be noted; for, by comparing modern Italian music with German, it is at once seen that the latter is developed more highly in an intellectual sense.

> Our modern music is styled a new art chiefly because it requires advanced mental powers of a special kind on the part of composers and auditors. Instead of being a succession of monotones, it is a complex web of many tones, that the hearer must analyze to understand and enjoy. In the ordinary church-quartet there are four such intermany more. An elaborate tonal plexus demands from the listener considerable mental effort, unless he has acquired by study a 'polyphonic ear," or the power of perceiving the relationships of all the parts heard simultaneously, as clearly as one, looking down upon a ball-room; scene, may perceive the symmetrical form of a mazy dance .-Dr. S. Austen Pearce, in Popular Science Monthly.

MARGARET, THE MOTHER OF CRIMINALS.

E. V. Smalley describes "A Great Charity Reform" in the July Century, which has been due in the conception and mainly in the execution to the charitable work of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, of New York City, the Aid Association." The influence of heredity in crime is forcibly illustrated as follows :-

At one of the meetings of the Association Harris related the terrible story of "Marbeen published in the newspapers, but can profitably be read again to illustrate the great importance of one branch of the Association's work. Margaret was a pauper child left adrift in one of the villages on the upper Hudson, about ninety years ago. There was no alms house in the place, and she was made a subject of out door relief, receiving occasionally food and clothing from the town officials, but was never educated nor sheltered in a proper house. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and pappers, which has cursed the country ever since. The county records show two hundred of her descendants who have been criminals. In one generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children, of whom seventeen lived to maturity. Nine served terms aggregating fifty years in the State Prison for high crimes, and all the others were frequent inmates of jails and almshouses. It is said, that of the six hundred and twenty-three descendants of this outcast girl, two hundred committed crimes which brought them upon the court records, and most of the others were idiots, drunkards, lunatics, paupers, or prostitutes. The cost to the county of this race of criminals and paupers is estimated as at least one hundred thousand dollars, taking no account of the damage they inflicted upon property, and the suffering and degradation they caused in others. Who can say that all this loss and wretchedness might not have been spared the community if the poor pauper girl Margaret had been provided with a good moral home-life while she was growing up to womanhood?

THE HORSE IN MOTION.

George E. Waring, jr., contributes to the July Century an illustrated review of Dr. Stillman's remarkable book on the photographic studies of animals in motion, which were made under the patronage of Governor Leland Stanford, of California. Colonel Waring does not look for radical charges in art methods as a result of these discoveries. for he says of the horse in motion, "We must see him on the canvas as we see him in life. not as he is shown when his movements are divided by the five-thousandth part of a second." Of the illustrative pictures he

. "The method by which these photographs have been taken-the result of years of experiment-is substantially as follows: At one side of the track is a long building arranged for photographic work, containing a battery of twenty four cameras, all alike, and standhalf-grown youth to Christ, that with hearts of intervening years, what changes, if there board. The screen is marked with vertical ally, -S. S. Times.

would be simply impossible. And yet he foot each. The instantaneous shutters of the cameras are operated by electricity, and their movement is governed by such powerful springs that the exposure is estimated to be about one five-thousandth of a second. The contact by which the shutters are sprung is made by the breaking of a thread drawn across the track at about the height of the horse's breast, there being one thread for each camera. In his flight through the air, therefore, he brings each of the twenty-four cameras to bear upon him at the moment when he passes in front of it, and that camera represents his position at that instant. The series of representations indicates the consecutive positions at each of the twentymay be regarded as a sensuous art, in that four feet covered by the instruments. In a spokes of the sulky are shown as distinct run, the tuft of the horse's tail, as it waves with his stride, are clearly marked.

FAULT FINDING.

Spurgeon says: "Any goose can cackle, any fly can find a sore place, any empty barrel can give forth sound, any briar can tear a man's flesh." So it is the easiest thing in the world for one and especially the fault-finder, to find fault. Men have been known to freeze to death spiritually by indulging in this spirit. They got to where it was cold, and stayed there long enough for the work to be done. They stayed out on the edge of a meeting and found fault with the preaching, the exhorting, the singing, and the praying. Year after year they have kept away from the altar-fires that they never thawed out. Come up to the fire. brother; praise God more, and blame your

We all have our faults, and the Church is not without them. I am glad to know that God can get along with us in spite of our many faults. This thought helps me to get along with others and their faults. God considers all his children blameless, though not necessarily guiltless. To be blameless is one thing, and to be faultless is quite another thing. We may possess the one without possessing the other. Let me illustrate :-A mother gives her child its first piece of needle-work. The little hands are unskilful; still her little fingers stitch, and at last she brings it to her mother; she has done her best, and does not for a moment think her work a failure. The child has done its best for the time being. She is blameless, but her work is not faultless with its long and short and crooked stitches.

I am satisfied that if men were to try to be Christians, and see how difficult it is, they would have more charity for those who are trying .- Central Christian Advocate.

HOW TO PUT ON STRENGTH.

How, then, shall we put on strength? We answer, on our knees! No man ever puts on leading member of "The State Charities spiritual strength except on his knees. It was there that Jacob found it when he had "power with God and prevailed;" it was here that the apostles found it. When when the subject of preventing pauperism by Peter stood forth and preached to the multigiving a proper training of the children of tude, that day of Pentecost was the day of paupers was under consideration, Dr. Elisha | power; it was the Spirit's power; but how did the apostles put it on? Upon their garet, the Mother of Criminals." It has knees; in those days of prayer; in the upper chamber in Jerusalem. Oh. brethren! it is upon our knees that the Church must now put on its strength! "Awake! awake!" It is God's call. When we ourselves have risen to the consciousness of our need, we may then take hold upon God and cry "Awake, awake, O arm of the Lord!" Let us put on the strength of the Word, as the apostle did when he shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God. Let us put on the strength of the ministry, as Paul did when he went forth in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of peace. Let us put on the strength of the Spirit, as the early Church did when it was endued with power from on high. Then shall our work be "mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds." Then shall we return from the conflict as Israel did from the pursuit of the Midianites, exclaiming, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" Then shall the Church be "a praise in all the earth," and men shall say, "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners?"-Dr. W. M. Pax-

EARLY RISING.

Early rising is sometimes a good thing, and then again it isn't. It depends very much on what your business is, and what is your temperament. If you are a newspaper carrier or a milkman, or if you are a factory hand or a farmer, you will have to get up early; so you will if you live in the country and must take an early train into town; there is no doubt about your duty in such a case. And if you are a cold-blooded man, with no nerves, you can as well get up as lie abed in the morning. But if you are a person of nervous organization, of hot blood; if you are inclined to keep at work as long as you are awake, and can find rest only when you are asleep; especially if your work is brain work, and you can choose your hours for it,it may be that early rising would be gross impredence on your part. Many a child who needs sleep in the morning is persistently started out of bed by its parents, to its permanent detriment of body and mind. And again many a parent who needs sleep in the morning is persistently started out of bed by its early-rising child, to the parent's discomfort, and the detriment of both parent and child., To "rise with the lark and lie down with the lamb" is unquestionably a good rule for the lower order of creation; but some of us are very different from both larks and lambs, and need different hours of getting up up and lying down. The best thing for each ing one foot apart. On the other side of the of us to do, is to do the best thing for each of us-whatever that may be; and not to let

Good Mords for the Ponna.

BETWEEN THE LEAVES

JOSEPHINE POLLARD I took a volume, old and worn, From off the library shelf one day; The covers were defaced and torn, And many a leaf had gone astray. I turned the pages slowly ber In search of some forgotten truth As were the school-books of my youth

The mildewed leaves, the faded print, Seemed quite manimate and cold. As if they ne'er had been the mint. From which I garnered precious gold, Something that would restore to age The freshness of the youthful mind.

As well, indeed, might I essay" Hope's early visions to renew. Or give unto a dead bougget Its former fragrance and its dew. closed the volume with a sigh, As if it were joy's entrance door-A bit of color caught my eye Just as it fluttered to the floor

"Twas but a maple leaf, all blotched With gold and crimson, green and brown, The edges delicately notched, And perfect still from stem to crown; And when I took it in my hand, 🥫 This little leaf from marletree, As if it were a magic wand. Brought back a vanished youth to me.

I lived again those joyful days, The old, familiar conge I sung And walked again, with sweet delays, The paths I loved when I was young E'en as the hues upon the leaf, Each scene appeared so freshly bright That all remembrances of grief Were lost and faded out of sight. 👌 👉

-Harper's Weekly. STORIES ABOUT VICTORIA.

Some interesting stories are told of the early days, when the Queen was obliged to sign death-warrants, before she was relieved from that odious duty, and a sign-manuel substituted by act of Parliament. On several occasions the Queen may be said to have begged off the life of offenders. And on one occasion, with a hand trembling from eagerness and emotion, she wrote "pardoned" across the fatal scroll. A great deal of reticence is very properly imposed on all connected with the court. Her Majesty, on principle, has always steadily discouraged anything in the way of gossip or trivial conversation respecting the affairs of the household. So many persons are brought into passing, and somewhat intimate, connection with royalty, that it is obvious, that the sanctity of the vie intime of the court could not be obtained unless such a rule were carefully observed. We remember knowing lady who was credited with being a private correspondent of Her Majesty's for years, from her youth; but the most distant allusion to this interesting circumstance never escaped her. Others, though not quite so reticent, are always guarded and

A draft of a treaty of amity and commerce was sent out from England to Madagascar, and on the margin these words were written: "Queen Victoria asks as a personal favor to herself, that the Queen of Madagascar will owed their skill and knowledge to the Moors. allow no persecution of the Christians. A who brought from Damascus the art of month afterward the treaty was signed in Madegascar with the insertion of the following words: "In accordance with the wish of Queen Victoria, the Queen of Madagascar engages there shall be no persecution of the Christians in Madagascar,"-London

THOSE TWO BOYS. The other morning, on coming in from our

country home, we found standing in our office

two lads fourteen to sixteen years old, whose

downcast looks and swollen eves indicated

troubled hearts. They desired a private talk

To be brief, they were in a strange city, hundreds of miles from home-penniless and not knowing a single familiar face in this wilderness of people. They belonged to good families, and as their fathers were subscribers to the American Agriculturist, and they had read it, they had an idea that the editor might possibly befriend them. Their sense of shame was so great that, as they confessed. they had passed the office several times before daring to enter, and twice walked toward the dock, half resolved to end their troubles by jumping into the water, but the beyond the grave " held them back. Telegrams to and from their anxious parents certified to their identity. How came they here? For years they have been perusing boys' story papers and books in which they had read tales of the sea, of life on the ocean, of visits to foreign lands, of the grand times on shipboard, of boys rising from "before the mast" to be captains of great ships, etc., etc., all so highly colored, that their imaginations had been captivated. Their quiet home-life and studies had become prinfully irksome, and so after months of hoarding of pennies and dimes, they each got together enough to pay their fare to New York, and a dollar or two more. Retiring to bed they stealthily left their rooms, met on a night train, and after twenty hours ride arrived here. For days they wandered along the docks, going on to scores of ships, seeking the positions they supposed open to them. They soon found that their dreams were not realities -very far from it. Rough sailors often drove then ashore. The enchanting ships were grim, often repulsive with the real odor of tar and worse. The forecastles were any thing but the fine quarters they had fancied. Repulsed at every point, their last dimes gone for food; cold, wet, hungry, questioned by the police, and often in danger of being locked up as vegrants, they finally enquired their way to our office. Funds in this case were telegraphed to us for their fare home, and they are now there, wiser boys to say the These are not the only similar cases that

we have personally known of. Indeed there are hundreds of like ones every year-and unhappily, few of them end as well. The police records of this and other seaboard cities abound in them, though seldom published. Multitudes of such youth are en. Cuyler.

trapped into vice and crime. Occasionally one gets on shipbord, but in ninety-nine such cases in every hundred, they would fare better ⁱn a country jail.

Boys, let the above true record be a lesson to each of you. These story papers are all the work of imagination, not pictures of real life. Often the most popular story writers are those who can tell the biggest lies in a way to make them seem true!

You, boys, have troubles and anxieties and aspirations. All boys have, and grown people too, but do not let these writers, who make up their stories because paid for doingit, lead you to imagine there is, somewhere, on land or sea, an occupation free from trouble. Among your friends, where there is some one to care for and love you, is the best place after all, despite the annoyances. Do the best you can; use every opportunity to improve and enlarge your minds by study and good reading. Above all, avoid such "story papers," as they will always give you false ideas of the world .- American Agricul-

FINELY-TEMPERED SWORDS.

The art shown in sword-making was not by any means confined to beautiful forms and elaborate ornamentation. The greatest skill was exercised in the manufacture and tempering of the blade, which, in the days when swords were not only worn but used, was more important than any other part of this weapon. In Europe, the sword manufacturers of Spain first began to have a reputation for producing work of superior quality, and the armorers of Toledo stood foremost among their countrymen. A "Toledo blade" was considered to be a weapon of great value, and, even now, when we wish to speak of something remarkably fine-tempered and sharp we compare it to one of these swords. . The peculiarity of the Toledo blade was not only its extreme hardness, which enabled it to receive and retain the sharpest and most delicate edge, but its elasticity, which allowed it to be bent without being broken. Some of the most famous of these swords could be bent so that the points touched the hilts, and yet they would spring back to a perfectly traight line. It is said that, in Toledo, sword blades have been seen in the cutlers' shops coiled in boxes like watch-springs, and although they might remain in this position for some time, they would become perfectly straight when taken out. Other places in Europe were also famous for producing good swords. Many excellent weapons were made in Italy, and Andrea Ferrara, the Italian sword-maker, who has been mentioned before, was better known throughout Europe than any other of his craft. To possess a genuine Ferrara blade was considered a great thing by the nobles of France and England.

But it is to the east that the world owes the production of the most finely tempered swords it has ever seen; and the steel of Damascus has been celebrated for many hundred years as superior to any other metal that has ever been made into swordblades. Even the cutlers of Toledo doubtless making blades that were as hard as diamonds, as sharp as razors, and as clastic as whale bone.

Wonderful stories are related of these

Damascus swords. We have been told that with one of them a full-grown sheep could be cut in half at a single blow, a heavy iron chain could be severed without turning the delicate edge of the sword, and a gauze veil floating in the air could be cut through by one gentle sweep of the glittering blade. These wonderful scimitars are not manufactured now, but their fame has exceeded that of any other weapon of their kind, and it is quite certain that their extraordinary excellence has not been exaggerated. It is probable that the workers in steel of the presen day might be able to discover the peculia methods by which the Damascus steel was made, but as there would be little use or demand for the blades after they had been produced, it is not likely that their manufac. ture will be attempted. We should consider. that although the present age is pro-eminent as an inventive and manufacturing period, there are some things which have been produced by the ancients and the artificers of the Middle Ages which we of the present day have not been able to equal. It is possible. therefore, that our steel workers might never be able to make a Damascus blade, even if they wanted to.

Some of the swords of Japan are said to possess wonderful qualities of hardness and harpness, and were held in such high estcem that they were worshipped, and temples were built in their honor; but they were only hard and sharp; they had no elasticity, they could not bend and they might break, and in this respect they were far inferior to the splendid scimitars of the Moors and Saracens .- From Swords, by John Lewess, in St. Nicholas.

ONE STEP AT A TIME.

I once stood at the foot of a Swiss mountain which towered up for the Vispbach valley a height of ten thousand feet. It looked like to a tremendous pull to the top; but I said to myself, "Oh, it will only require one step at a time." ' Before noonday I stood on the summit enjoying the magnificent view of the peaks around me; and right opposite to me flashed the icy crown of the Weisshorn, which Prof. Tindall was the first man to scale by taking one brave step

Every boy who would master a difficult study, every youth who hopes to get on in the world, must keep this motto in mind. When the famous Arago was a schoolboy, he got discouraged over his mathematics. But one day he found on the wasce-leaf of the cover of his text book a short letter from D'Alembert to a youth discouraged like himself. The advice which D'Alembert gave was" Go on, sir, go on." "That little sentence," said Arago, "was my best teacher in mathematics." He did push on, until he became the greatest mathematician of his day, by mastering one step at a time .-- Rev. Theo. L.

Our Sunday School Mork.

STUDIES IN THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MARK.

Sunday, July 9, 1882. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSON .-

Lesson 2.

(THIRD QUARTER.) THE RICH YOUNG MAN .-Mark x. 17-31.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"One thing thou lackest."-Mark x. 21.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

Eternal life by giving up all to Christ.

Home Readings. Monday.--Mark x. 17-31. Tuesday.-Matthew ziz, 16-30. Wednesday .- Luke zviii. 18.30. Thursday -- Luke z. 25-37.

Friday.-Luke xvi. 1-17.

Saturday.—Matthew vi. 19-34. Sunday.—1 Timothy vi. 3-19.

TIME.-March, A.D. 30. Soon after the last lessou.

PLACE. -On Christ's last journey to Jerusalem from Ephraim, along the borders of Galilee and Samaria, and down the Jordan valley to Jericho. He had not yet reached

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. xix. 16 30 xx. 16; Luke xviii. 18-30.

Introduction.—After the events of the last lesson, our lord continues on his way toward Jerusalem. As he was, starting one day on his journey, this young ruler meets him.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES .-- (Verse 17) "When he had gone forth"-From the house where he was staying. "There came one"-A ruler, probably of the synagogue (Matthew). (Verse 18) "Why callest thou me good ? "-Not a rebuke for calling him good, but an enquiry whether he looked upon him as a common teacher, usually called "good master," or as a divine teacher, good in the sense that God is good. (Verse 21) "One thing thou lackest"-But it was the main thing-love, giving up all to Godwhich is the soul of all good works. "Sell whatsoever thou hast "-Use your property for God; give it all to him. What does this mean for us. In principle, the same as to him. He does not ask us to give all to the poor, as he did this man; for he let John retain his home. But whatever he does ask us to do with it we are to do. (Verse 23) " How hardly "-With with what difficulty. "They that have riches"-(I) Because they are apt to trust in them. (2) To be self-sufficient. (3) To be joined in business with irreligious men. (4) Often they must change their business, or do it in a different way, or return ill-gotten gains. (Verse 80) "Shall receive an hundredfold "-Not an hundred houses and mothers, but an hundred times as much blessing from them. And also the Gospel multiplies an hundred fold the earthly blessings of the community. Compare heathen and Christian lands.

Where does this lesson teach-1. What we should most seek after? 2. How we should seek after it?

3. What keeps us from seeking? 4. What is the reward of seeking?

REVIEW EXERCISE. Who next came to Jesus? Ans. A man

seeking eternal life. What did Jesus tell him to do? Ans. To

keep the commandments. What did he yet lack? Ans. Faith and

love to sell all he had, and take up his cross, and follow Jesus. What did the man do? Ans. He went

away grieved, for he had great possessions. What did Jesus promise his disciples? Ans. An hundred fold in this present time, and life everlasting.

EXAMPLE.

Life force may go into words, or it may go into deeds. The power of steam may expend itself through the cylinder or through the whistle. Steady living, under the sweet pressure of genuine love for God. is vastly more eloquent than the most rhetorically sweet sounding declarations by the human voice. There may be a religion without words, there can be none without deeds. The old proverb puts it well: "None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing."

A SOUTH SEA ISLANDER'S PRAYER.

A South Sea Islander is said to have offered the following prayer, which might be appropriate on the lips of many who pride themselves on a high civilization :-

"Oh, God, we are about to go to our respective homes. Let not the words we have heard be like the fine clothes we wear, soon to be taken off and folded away in a box till another Sabbath comes round. Rather let thy truth be like the tattoo on our bodies, ineffacable till death.

GATHERED TREASURES.

"Jesus died, literally," says Geike, "of a broken heart." Heaven will be the sweet surprise of a per-

fect explanation. High in the The habit of religious dawdling is one of

the worst forms of besetting sin. It stands in the way of every virtue. Reflect upon your present blessings, of

which every man has many, not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some. You may gather a rich harvest of knew

ledge by reading, but thought is the winnowing machine.

The law of the harvest is to resp more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow, a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny,

Books at the Methodist Book Room.

AMERICAN BOOKS.

We are now receiving cases of Books, published in the United States, for our Spring trade. These comprise the Newest Books from leading Houses, Reprints of English Books, New Editions of Old Books, and a lot of Books purchased personally at the Trade Sale held in New York in the latter part of

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By Rev. E. F. Burr, D.D., author of "Ecce Colum,"
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CURISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

THE DEATH ROLL OF 1882:

On the field of battle, when the fight is ended and the victory won, a most solemn moment is the mustering of the regiments and the calling of the roll. It is then that the price of victory becomes fully apparent in the numbers who fail to answer to their names, and the survivors fully understand the awful peril of life from which they have escaped. In Mr. Wesley's organization of what has, perhaps, proved to be the most effective ministry of modern times, this peculiarity of military life found a counterpart. In the year 1778, we find, in the Minutes of the Annual Conference, for the first time the question, "What preachers have died this year?" In answer, we have he following as the first obituary notices; "Thomas Hosking, a young man just enterng the work; zealous, active, and of unblamable behavior. And Richard Burke, a man of faith and patience, made perfect through sufferings; one who joined the wisdom and calmness of age with the simplicity of childhood." Thirty-nine of his preachers preceded Mr. Wesley to the better land, including John Fletcher and Charles Wesley. Fletcher's obituary is a single line: "A pattern of all holiness, scarce to be paralleled in a century." To his brother Charles, Mr. Wesninety three, full of years and labors. ey afforded seven lines. Robert Swindells, who labored forty years, obtained the longest record of ten lines. The death roll of Methodist preachers has now been called for one hundred and five years. What a mighty army have left us in the course of that cenmry 1 Mighty not in numbers alone, but still more in moral and intellectual power. The roll of the present year is a noted one in Canada. Almost the last link uniting us to 1824, the year of the organization of the Canadian Conference, is severed. While English Methodism has lost a Gervaso Smith. and Southern Methodism a Dr. Summers, we have parted with Egerron Ryerson. Received on trial in 1825, a previous year under the chairman carried him back in his ministry to 1824, and extended his ministerial life over nearly fifty-eight years. After a pastorate of six years, it soon became evident to his brethren that Providence had fitted him for other and special work for the Church and the country. As Editor of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, With various interruptions from 1830 to 1841, he wielded a powerful influence over the future of our country, and few men have contributed more largely to the fourdations of our present civil and religious liberty. We have before us a pamphlet on - Church and Church Establishments in Answer to Certain Letters of the Rev. Eger-Ryerson," which gives a very vivid idea of the state of religious liberty, and even political liberty, just before the triumph of the cause for which Mr. Ryerson contended during the first ten years of the existence of the Christian GUARDIAN. This champion of the old family

strongest approbation, the remark of Plato: · The commonalty is an unconstant, ungrateul, cruel, suspicious animal, incapable of submitting to the government of reason." In another letter the writer argues that, while voluntaryism is "proper as the support of Dissenters, it a grett evil when applied to the Church." Another letter treats of "the folly of trusting to history as to the propriety of connecting Church and State." Such positions as these, after the lapse of nearly half a century, seem like the vagaries of an unsound mind. But it must be remembered that they then represented the ablest defences of the then existing constitution of the country, and that the men in power really believed that an irresponsible council, with absolute veto power over the expressed will of the people through their beast "-the popular vote. The Rev. Wm. Young very sagely remarked of Dr. Ryerson, that it was not his labors on behalf of public schools which entitled bim to the highest gratitude of his countrymen. Our country became worth educating only when it became truly a free country, and Ryerson and the GUARDIAN contributed not a little to that result.

compact writes his first letter on "The evil

of being governed by mere popular majori-

Only three years the junior of Dr. Ryerson in the ministry was FATHER TOMPKINS, of the Montreal Conference. The first five years of the desired results, we must follow God's his work were spent in the mission-field in Newfoundland, after which he spent thirtysix years in the pastorate in the Province of Quebec, and over twelve years in superannuation among the people he had served so long his mental powers to acquire this knowledge. He was a pattern of unassuming fidelity, consistency, and piety, commanding, in a more than ordinary degree, the confidence of his brethren, not only in his integrity, but also recognize and follow the Divine order. We in his excellent judgment. James Seymour was another of the typical old Methodist preachers. For twenty-five years he served the English New Connexion body in its most should not expect God, by a display of toilsome missionary work in the west of Ire miraculous power, to make up for our neglect land, and after seven years of Canadian work and failure, merely because we ask him and he was placed upon the superannuated list. believe that he will. This a presumptuous He never ceased to be a Methodist preacher, faith, on no good foundation. We must not - serving the Church with all his power to the attempt to substitute prayer for the efforts end of his nearly fifty two years ministry. we have failed to put forth. If we fail to . Lachlin Taylor was too well known to need a lengthy rehearsal here of his life-work, we put forth no effort to lead men to the Like Dr. Ryerson, God seems to have called | Saviour, if we neglect the opportunities of

cieties. If Dr. Ryerson was the apostle to earnestly for a revival of God's work, do not, Canada of civil and religious liberty and in- from week to week, improve the opportunbellectual culture, Lachlin Taylor was the spostle of grand, Christian liberty and enterprise. In his Bible Society work he brought into conscious activity the undeveloped financial strength of all the churches, and they have not been slow to use the power thus awakened in all forms of grand Church work. Throughout Methodism, especially, he called out to the full its confidence and power for missionary work. He had a soul full of noble tokens of his favor, just as some parents enthusiasm for all grand work, and of sympathy for all who were struggling; and with a magnetic power he communicated that enthusiasm and sympathy to the vast multitude, and led them forward to do and dare for God and humanity. The year has been marked by the fall of many younger men. Of those who entered in the fifties and had not yet filled out their thirty years of service, we miss a MacMullen, a Ward, a Potter, a Bawtenheimer, and James Shaw. Henry Reid exceeded those reaching thirty-five years of ministry in the forefront of heavy work. Wm. Taylor, McCann, Madden, D. Williams, and Edward Morrow were still in their second decade, and Bro. Lyons had not yet completed his first ten years. One who stood upon our Minutes but twelve years occupied a peculiar position. P. J. Roblin was the patriarch of the Canadian Methodist ministry. He was born in the bay country, in the year which may be regarded as the date of the founding of Methodism in Canada, lived through the entire period of the original Methodist Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, was one of that people to whom Methodism in all America owes its original planting and was an ordained local preacher of the ancient regime, and a missionary to the backwood's settlers till well nigh ninety years of age, and died at

FAITH AND HUMAN AGENCY.

We suppose there are now not many of our readers puzzled with the question whether a .nan is saved by faith or works. All intelligent Christians know that the question is misleading; for it implies that there is an antagonism between faith and works which does not really exist. Faith is the essential condition of justification, or initial salvation. But wherever this faith exists it is manifested by right deeds. A theories which make an act of faith the only essential thing to secure eternal salvation are unscriptural and Antinomian. A true faith and works of righteousness have each their appropriate place in every scriptural scheme of soteriology. But in respect to the relation of faith and

works, as a means of bringing about results under the government of God, there is a good deal of confusion in the ideas entertained by some. When people, in talking about " faith cures" and answers to prayer, speak as if the machinery of means and causes was suspended, and the whole economy of things was carried on by a system of miracles, taking place under the control of human wishes and desires, we feel that this borders on fanatimaterial world were sufficient to account los all that exists in the kingdoms of matter and mind. This is atheistic materialism. The true mean between these two extremes is that the agencies of the material world are created and sustained by God, for the accomplishment of his purposes. The qualities and powers they possess are given ties." In this letter he quotes, with the by him; and may be suspended or withheld

at his pleasure. We do not limit the Divine power when we assume that God's mode of operation in the past should limit our expectations of what he will do in the future. We know that God can do all things; but as his almighty power is directed by his infinite wisdom, we have no ground to believe that he will do all things that erring mortals may ask or expect, whether in accordance with what is wisest and best or not. The point to be settled is not what God can do, but supporters of the Bill. Their Lordships at what, from the teachings of his word, and his dealings with his people—the way in which he carries on his government of the worldwe have reason to believe he will do. The declaration of our Lord, " whatsoever things ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them," must elected representatives, was necessary to pro- be limited by the teaching of the word of Laren, who argued the case before the Privy tect them from "that cruel and suspicious God respecting the nature of prayer, and the Council, so convincingly as to secure this purposes of God in making prayer the medium of communion with himself. To give this promise a literal and unlimited meaning, and regard prayer simply as a means of getting everything we desire, whether we use the divinely appointed means or not, is fanaticism.

In both the natural and spiritual worlds the Creator has established an order of means have their wealth. But in all parts of the and conditions, without which certain ends cannot be accomplished. In order to attain order, and fulfill the conditions which he has appointed. If the farmer desires a crop. he must plough and sow in season. If the student desires knowledge, he must apply to free the country from the evils of the If a man desires success in any department of effort, "yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully." In all things we must should pray for and expect God's blessing on the means used. But if we neglect to fulfill the conditions essential to success. we send the Gospel message to the heathen, if thim for a special work. Of his forty-two working and witnessing for Christ in the 15. Quobec—Conservatives, 49; Liberals,

All Letters containing payment for the he served the Church at large as the repre-Christian Guardian, Methodist Maga-sentative of the Bible and Missionary So. how often 30 we can that recolority sentative of the Bible and Missionary So- how often do we see that reople who pray ities given them to lead those around them with whom they come in contact, to the saving knowledge of the truth. We must work as well as prav.

The same law of cause and result holds good in relation to temporal blessings. They are not bestowed in a lawless, unaccountable, arbitrary way. Neither is it true that God bestows wealth and earthly blessings as reward their little ones with sugar plums. Many of the loftiest saints of God, in all ages, have had little of this world's goods. Many of the wicked and ungodly have been possessors of great wealth. If we accept the doctrine that the possession of wealth is the sign of the Divine approval of the character of those who have it, then we may measure the piety of people by the assessment roll But it is not true. The facts of human history are against the theory that temporal blessings are the evidence of Divine favor. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." This is the Divine rule, given in the Old Testament, in which such great prominerco is given to temporal blessings. All the great hero souls of the Church have been distinguished by strong faith and fervent prayer, which are essential to Christian success. We would not in any degree disparage the importance of faith and prayer. We have far too little of both, rather than too much. But we make these remarks because we have noticed in some instances a disposition to ignore the conditions of success which God has appointed, and to speak of prayer and faith, not so much as means of spiritual good, but as if these were the common means of getting all temporal blessings desired.

We should not pray less, or trust less; but we should see to it that our faith is not a presumptuous confidence, and that our prayers are not substitutes for neglected duties. We may feel assured that wherever there is failure in the Church, it is because we have not worked upon the line of the Divine order, and fulfilled the conditions of success If we listen for Divine direction, it may be that we would hear God saying as of old: Wherefore criest thou to me? Speak

THE SCOTT ACT.

It will be gratifying to the friends of temperance throughout the Dominion to know that the Privy Council of England has given its decision in favor of the validity and legality of the Temperance Act of 1878. As long as there was uncertainty as to whether the Act was ultra vires or not, the people could not be expected to take held of it and bring it into force generally. The circumstances under which the appeal was made to the Imperial Privy Council are as iollows :— .

A Fredericton saloon-keeper, named Russell, was convicted of selling liquor against the law, the Scott Act being in force in the country at the time. Upon being convicted he appealed upon the ground that the cism. Another extreme is when God is ignored Dominion Parliament had not the right to Brunswick also seemed to have been seized with the same belief, and, although they decided against the appeal, they made it plain that they did so only because the Supreme Court of the Dominion had so held in a previous case tried before them. They gave it as their opinion, nevertheless, that the act was ultra vires. The result of this decision was, that the applicant obtained special leave to carry the case to the Privy Council. Accordingly, on the 3rd and 4th of May last, the case was argued before their Lordships. J. P. Benjamin, Q.C., of London, for the appellant, attacked the Act as an interference with the powers of Local Parliaments in four points. 1st, municipal institutions; 2nd, property and civil rights; 3rd, the right to get revenue from licences and 4th, as being private and local. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., of Montreal, appeared for the once decided against the first three points. and asked Mr. McLaren to answer to the last. Having heard the argument they reserved their decision until last week; they decided in favor of the Act upon all the points, dismissing the appeal. This decision is highly creditable to our friend, Mr. Mc

result. This leaves the coast clear for vigorous action on the part of the friends of prohibition. The constitutionality of the Act has been confirmed by the highest court in the Empire. Our friends will find out that the liquor-sellers and their customers will prepare for a fierce fight, as by this craft they world the sale and use of intoxictating liquors are producing evils that are attracting the attention of legislators and public men. Now that the question of the legality of the Act is established, there should be a strong and vigorous effort to use the Scott Act

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

The elections on Tuesday last resulted in favor of the Government by a large majority. The returns, as given by the Mail, are as follows: Ontario-Conservatives, 54; Liberals, 37; majority, 17. Quebec-Conservative, 53; Liberals, 12; majority, 41. Nova Scotia - Conservatives, 16; Liberals, 5; majority, 11. New Brunswick-Conservatives, 8; Liberals, 8. Prince Edward Island Conscryatives, 3; Liberals, 3. Total: Conservatives, 134; Liberals, 65; Conservative majority, 69. Algoma, Manitoba, and British Columbia are yet to be heard from.

The Globe makes the returns; Ontario-Conservatives, 53; Liberals, 38; majority, years ministry but eleven were spent in the | world, it is vain to expect that we can make | 18; majority, 36; Independents, 2; Chicoupastorate; while for nearly twenty-five years up for this neglect by the strength of our timi to hear from. New Brunswick-Con-

(Professor G. E. Foster), 1; Liberal majority, I. Nova Scotia-Conservatives, 13: Liberals, 8; majority, 5. The Globe claims that Messrs. Rac, for Annapolis, N. S., and Keefler, for Lunenburg, N.S., are elected. Prince Edward Island-Conservatives, 2; Liberals, 4; Liberal majority, 2. Total Conservatives, 124; Liberals, 71; Independents, 8; Conservative majority (including Independents), 56. Algoma, Manitoba and British Columbia to hear from.

In our report last week of the proceedings of the Toronto Conference, we inadvertently omitted to mention the admirable sermon by Dr. Jeffers, at the Metropolitan Church, on Wednesday evening, June 14, followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. Dr. Jeffers took for his text the eighth verse of the seventeenth chapter of Matthew: "And when they [the disciples, after the Transfiguration] had lifted up their eyes, they saw ro man save Jesus only." The sermon was one eminently adapted both to the occasion and to the audience, which was very largely composed of ministers. It set forth Christ as the great central figure of the Divine economy of redemption, and as the great and glorious attraction which more and more, as the ages roll, shall draw all men unto him. The discourse, which was delivered with all Dr. Jeffers old fire and eloquence, was one that will long be rememreceived next day the hearty thanks of the Conference. The communion, which fol- -The Princeton Review, for July, presents the lowed, was a deeply solemn service, rendered following table of contents :- "Wages, Prices, more so by the thought that the hundreds of members who partook of it, it was almost D.D., LL.D.; The Personality of God certain, would never partake of it together and of Man," by George P. Fisher, D.D.,

exceedingly interesting and successful. The following was the general programme: 1st, organ recital, by Mr. Edward Fisher, musical director, assisted by Miss Dick. 2nd. Bacca- BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED. laurate Sermon, by Rev. J. J. Hare, Governor and Principal. 3rd. Alumnæ Lecture, by Dr. Buchan, Principal of Upper Canada College, followed by an alumnæ supper. A new feature in connection with the supper unto the children of Israel that they go was the introduction of toasts and speeches. 4. Review of riding and calisthenics, under Major Dearnally. 5. Commencement exercises proper, consisting of essays, music, conferring of diplomas, awarding of medals, followed by addresses. The gold medal, presented by Mr. James Paterson, Esq., of Toronto, was won by Miss F. H. Mercer; the Governor-General's silver medal, by Miss Mande Miller; the College gold medal, by Miss H. Coleman; the College silver medal, by Miss Hamlin. At the close of the entertainment, the usual reception was given to a large number of invited guests. 6th, the concert. The instrumental quartettes and double quartettes, the choruses, the piano and vocal solos were admirably rendered. The whole series of entertainments were very creditable to the College. The past year has been one of the best in the history of the institution. Every department is thoroughly equipped and managed, and we and men speak as if the forces of the pass the Act. The Supreme Court of New have every reason to believe that next year will be marked by a still larger patronage.

Egyptian affairs continue very disturbed. The following summary is taken from a morning contemporary: The British Government have apparently determined that the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs | Harmony and Thorough-Bass, and a Dictionary in Egypt cannot be allowed to continue any longer. It is rumoured that large orders for preparations of arms and accourrements have been given, and that the army reserve are to be called out before many hours. It is a significant fact that enquiries in the Commons have failed to elicit any reply as to the Government's intentions in regard to an expedition to Egypt. Meanwhile the Conference continues in session at Constantinople, the proceedings so far having been harmonious. It is now deemed probable that on the enlargement of the subjects under consideration the Porte will consent to participate in the discussions of the Conference. A meeting has been called in London to urge upon the Government to take measures to protect the lives and property of British subjects in Egypt.

The formation of a Theological Union, with an annual lecture and sermon in connection with Victoria University, was followed by a similar Union by our brethren of the Eastern provinces. We have no doubt the organization of these theological institutes will awaken greater interest in living theological subjects among the ministers of our Church, and that the angual lectures will be valuable contributions to the elucidation of important questions that are occupying the attention of thinking people. We learn from the Halifax Wesleyan that the annual lecture before the Eastern Theological Union was given this year by Rev. H. Sprague, D.D., on Monday evening, June 5th, on the subject of "St. Paul's Doctrine of the Atonement." A fuller account of the lecture will appear next

Rev. F. W. Bourne, of the English B. C. Conference, lectures in the Agnes Street By H. F. Bland. Toronto: William Briggs. Church, in this city, next Friday evening at | 10 cents. 8 o'clock. Subject: "Billy Bray." We advise our friends to go and hear him.

An account of the Missionary Meeting of the Nova Scotia Conference has been received, but is unavoidably laid over till next

We direct attention to the Pickering College advertisement in another column. This institution is doing good work. The advertisement speaks for itself.

An advertisement concerning the Expositor of Holiness, will be found in another

Dr. A. M. Ship snooeeds the late Dr. Summers as Dean of the Theological Faculty of Vanderbilt University.

LITERARY NOTICES.

. The Contemporary Review, for June, has been received from Strachan & Co., London, England, It cpens with two articles on Irelan?: Self govern ment for Ireland, by J. B. Finch; and Ireland under the Legislative Union, by W. J. O'Neill Daunt. These are followed by The Boundaries of Astronomy, by Prof. R. S. Ball-Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition, by Harry Quilter-The Philosophy of Religion, by Dr. A. M. Fairbairn-Henry Heine, by Nina H. Kennard-Newton and Darwin, by R. A. Proctor-The Revival of Italian Industry, by Prof. Leone Levi-Judicial Rents, by W. S. Seton-Karr-Science and Revelation, by Francis Peek-Three Sonnets, by Alfred Austin-Alter Orbis, by Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L. All the articles are able and timely.

The Christian Philosophy Quarterly is the organ of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. The number for July closes the first volume, and it is an admirable number. Tts 1 papers are (1) The Gains and Losses of Faith from Science, by President Bascom of the University of Wisconsin; (2) Recent Physical Theories, in their bearing on Theistic Argument, by Prof. B. N. Martin, of the University of New York; (3) The Bible as a Final Authority for Religious Truth, by Rev. S. S. Martyn; (4) The Final Philosophy, by Rev. W. L. Ledwith; etc., etc. In the four numbers issued this Quarterly has taken its place in the front rank of our most valuable periodicals. It publishes all the lectures delivered before the Summer School of Christian Philosophy, and the Papers read durbered by those who heard it, and for it he ing the year before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. Price \$2 a year.

and Profits," by the Hon. D. Carroll Wright, LL.D.; "Polygamy in New England," by Leonard Woolsey Bacon; "Rationality, Ac-The commencement exercises in connection | tivity, and Faith," by Professor William James, with Ontario Ladies' College were, this year, Harvard College; "The New Irish Land Law." by Professor King, Lafayete College; "Proposed Reforms in Collegiate Education," by Lyman H. Atwater, Princeton College.

> We must apologize to publishers and authors for delaying to notice a number of books that have been sent for review. The pressure on our columns has prevented us doing so. We give herewith a list of Books Received, and will give a fuller notice of the more important works as s our space will permit. Any of these books an be obtained through the Book-Room :

Words of Truth and Wisdom, by Rev. F. W. Farrar, D. D., Canon of Westminster. New York : E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

Christianity Demonstrated by Experience, by James Porter, D. D. New York : Phillips &

Hunt. Autobiography of Rev. Luther Lee, D.D., New

York : Phillips and Hunt. \$1.50. Onesimus. Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul By the author of "Philochristus." Boston Roberts Bros. \$1.50 /

The World's Foundations, or Geology for Beginners; by Agnes Giberne. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. \$1.50.

Suns. Moon, and Stars, by Agnes Giberne. New York: Robert Carter and Bros. \$1.50.

John Inglesant, a Romance. By J. H. Short iouse. New York: MacMillan and Co. \$1.00. Eastern Proverbs and Emblems, illustrating old truths. By Rev. J. Long. New York: Funk

Bits from Blinkbonny, or Bell o' the Manse. By John Strathesk, Robert Carter & Bros. \$1.50 The National School for the Planoforte, by W.P.

S ds including complete instructions in of Musicians. \$3,75.

The Decay of Modern Preaching. An Essay. By J. P. Mahaffy. New York: MacMillan & Co. 90 cents. The Burial of the Dead, a paster's complete

hand-book for funeral services. By Revs. Geo. Duffield, D.D., and S. W. Duffield. Funk & Wagnalis.

What our Girls Ought to Know. By Mary J. Studley, M.D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. The Deems' Birthday-Book. Arranged by Sara

Keables Hunt. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Pneuma-Baptism. Published by Pneuma-

Baptist Publishing Co., Polaski, Tenn. (For sale by F. E. Grafton, Montreal.)

Red-Letter Days. A Memorial and Birthday-Book. By Frances Ridley Havergal. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Toronto: N. U :: & Co. 85 cents.

Wanderings in South Africa. By Charles Waterton. With 100 Illustrations. Edited by Rev. J. G. Wood. London: MacMillan & Co. (Paper.)

Nancy Hartshorn at Chautauqua. New York: S. Ogilvie & Co. 50 cents.

The Mormon Problem. A Letter to the Massa chusetis members of Congress on Plural Marriage. Its Morality and Lawfulness. By a Citizen of Massachusetts. Boston: James Campbell.

Certainties in Religion. By the Rev. J. A. Williams, D.D., F.T.L. The Soul's Anchor. By Rev. George McRitchie. Being the fifth annual lecture and sermon before the Theological Union of Victoria College, 1882. Toronto: William Briggs. 20 cents.

Universal Childhood Drawn to Christ. With an appendix containing remarks on Rev. Dr. Burwash's "Moral Condition of Childhood."

The White Sunlight of Potent Words. An oration by Rev. J. S. MacIntosh, D.D. Delivered before the National School of Orstory and

Elecution, Philadelphia, 1881. What is Bright's Disease ! Its curability. Dy Seth Pancoast, M. D., Philadelphia. \$1.00.

Pearly Portals : A Music Book for the Sabbathschool. By D. S. Hakes. Boston: G. D. Russell. 35 cents. Protection and Free Trade. By J. Beaufort

Hurlbert, M.A., LL D. Ottawa 50 cents. What Would the World be Without Religion? By C. H. Parkhurst, D. D. New York: Mac-Millan & Co. Toronto: N. Ure & Co. Price,

Popular Amusements; The Dusy of the Methodist Church in He died well.

An Essay, by Rev. H. The Rev. R. N. Burns read the obituary, which Popular Amusements; The Duty of the Officers Kenner, Toronto William Briggs. 10 cents. was adopted.

Methodist Church of Canada. (Continued from page 206.)

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

EIGHTH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st. The Conference met at the usual hour, the President in the chair.

After devotional exercises were conducted. the minutes were read and approved. Several miscellaneous matters of detail were disposed of without debate.

The Rev. P. D. Will read the report of the Committee on Church Property, which was adopted. Permission was given to dispose of Church property in certain circuits, the proceeds to be applied to the reduction of debts. or in assisting the erection of new edifices, viz., Parkdale Church, a church in Kleinburg Circuit, a los in Bleeker Street, Belleville, a church in Bridgewater, another in Flinton, a church and parsonage in Millbrook, also a church in South Monaghan.

On motion of the Rev. E. S. Rupert, a resolution of thanks was adopted to the proprietors of the Zoo for their kindness in allowing the mem. bers of the Conference to visit that establish. ment without the payment of the usual admittance fee.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dewart, a fraternal telegram was sent to the Nova Scotia Confer-

The Rev. T. S. Keough, on behalf of the scrutineers, reported that the Revs. E. R. Young, E. S. Rupert, D. McDowell, and 1. Weldon were elected alternates to the General

The Rev. W. R. Parker, of the London Conference, was introduced, and was very cordially received.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Withrow, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Young, a congratulatory resolution was adopted respecting the formation of Woman's Missionary branch societies. The Conference recommends their formation in all the circuits, for wherever they may be formed, and are vigorously maintained, they not only greatly aid the Missionary Society, but also contribute greatly to the assistance of other funds.

A memorial service was then held, in memory of those ministers who had died during the year. The service was exceedingly solemn and impressive. The death-roll was great, and the names of some who have fallen were among the most illustrious of those who have been members of the Toronto Conference.

A hymn, "Come, let us join our friends above," was sung, which affected many to tears. The first name called was that of the Rev.

Dr. Ryerson. The obituary was read by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock. It was an elaborate document, and, though somewhat lengthy, the writer was unable to express himself as fully as he desired on all the particulars relating to the career of the eminent man whose career was so much taken up with the affairs of the country and the affairs of the Church.

Supplementary remarks were added by the Revs. W. Young, Dr. Withrow, Dr. Dewart, D. B. Madden, R. Jones, Dr. Rose, Dr. Nelles, R. Dake, A. Browning, and E. R. Young, which were

appropriate and well timed. On motion of Rev. Dr. Nelles, seconded by Rev. D. B. Madden, it was resolved,-This Conference desires to record its sense of the deep loss sustained in the removal by death of the late Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., for nearly sixty years a minister of the Methodist Church of Canada, and taking a prominent part in all her movements and enterprises. To most of us from early childhood the name of Egerton Rverson has been a household word, and we learned to esteem and love him even before we were capable of estimating his character, or the greatness of the service which he was rendering to his own and coming generations, and the knowledge of him which we have been permitted to acquire in our riper years has only

tended to deepen the impressions of him which we received in early days. As the fearless and powerful champion of civil and religious liberty. and of the equal rights of all classes of his countrymen, he is associated in our memory with the patriotic and Christian struggles of a past generation, which have resulted in securing to our beloved land as large a measure of liberty as is enjoyed by any country under the sun. In respect to the incomparable system of public instruction, to the perfecting of which he devoted so many years of his active and laborious life, and with which his name must ever be associated, we feel that he has labored, and we have entered into his labors. We can hardly conceive how either our country or our Church could have been what they are to-day but for his fidelity and the work which he accomplished. Standing as we are to day with bowed heads and stricken hearts beside the grave which has just closed upon the mortal remains of our revered and departed brother, while we grate-fully recall the great work which he was in the fully recall the great work which he was in the order of Providence permitted to accomplish, we would especially recognize the grace of God in his life and character. We delight to cherish the memory of his penitent and childlike faith in Christ—the sinner's only Saviour and hope—and of those graces of the Holy Spirit which gave so much beauty and sweetness to his character and which were more and recognitions. character, and which were more and more conspicuous in his declining years. Though Dr. Ryerson was a man of positive views and de-votedly attached to his own Church, he was distinguished for his comprehensive charity and his genuine appreciation of great and good men from whom he differed widely in opinion. His goodness, no less than his greatness, will serve to keep his memory fresh among us, and the recollection of his virtue is to us a powerful incentive to a fuller consecration of the service

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The question, "Who have died during the was resumed. The Rev. S. J. Hunter read the obituary of the Rev. L. Taylor, D.D., who commenced his labors as an itinerant in 1839, and, after a few years, spent on circuits, became agent of the Upper Canada Bib a Society, which situation he held several years. During this time he travelled extensively in the Holy Land; then he became Missionary Secretary and Treasurer, and for ten years labored incessantly and did much valuable service for the Methodist Church. He next became a servant of the Government, and labored hard to promote emigration to the North west.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Dewart, and seconded by the Rev. C. Fish, the resolution

The Revs. R. Jones, Dr. Harper, J. B. Armstrong, J. S. Clarke, Dr. Dewart, and Dr. Rose, related various incidents relating to the departed as they had been associated with him. The Rev. Dr. Cochran read the obituary of Thomas McMullen. He was twenty two years an itinerant in hard circuits. In 1859 he became a supernumerary, and labored as much as his strength would allow. For the last few years he was much afflicted, and for some time he was confined to his room.

Philip J. Roblin.-Converted in 1817, an ordained local preacher, and for many years he labored as a hired local preacher. A few years since he was recognized as a supernumerary minister, and did noble work in times of trial.

preciatory address.

for their magnificent gift.

replied in suitable terms.

evening.

school), \$69.

dear people.

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Guelpe, Dublin Street Church .- On Thursday

evening, 22nd inst., the lecture-room of the

Dublin Street Methodist Church, was crowded.

on the occasion of the farewell social to Rev.

W. J. and Mrs. Maxwell. A pleasing feature in

tion was made to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hedson.

The Revs. W. Young, E. Barrass, M.A., and | J. Macfarlane spoke loving words in honor of

his memory.

The Rev. R. Potter died in his fifty second year. From 1857 until the time of his death he was a useful and faithful minister. He was taken ill when travelling to Conference in 1881, and after three weeks he closed his career.

The obituary was read by the Rev. C. Langford, and adopted by the Conference. Revs. C. Fish, J. F. German, M.A., and T. Crosby. James Seymour .- Born in 1798, in Ireland;

converted under the Methodist missionaries' labors, he soon became a useful member of the Church. In 1830, he entered the ministry in Ireland, where he suffered much. In 1858 he came to Canada; after a few years he was phliged to retire from the active work, but still labored much. He died in August, 1881. The obituary was adopted.
The Revs. W. Tindall and E. Barrass, M.A.,

Telated incidents respecting their acquaintance with the deceased, who was a Methodist cyclo-

The Rev. A P. Lyons was in the ministry in 1873, and, after laboring seven years, was compelled to superannuate. He labored with great real, and in all probability he shortened his days thereby. His death was sudden. He died during the sessions of Conference. He asked that no further obituary might be published respecting him except the date of his birth and death, and the following words, "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they may be saved."—Romans x. 1.

The Revs. J. F. German, J. Anderson, J. Macfarlane, W. Burns, and J. Gibson spoke loving words in honor of the memory of the de-

Rev. H. Bawtenheimer .- Born in 1828. His parents were pious. He entered the ministry in 1855. After a few years he was laid aside by After a few years he was employed as an Indian missionary. For several years he suffered much bodily sickness, which greatly depressed his spirits. He died in April, 1882.

The obituary was read by the Rev. A. Potter,
Rev. C. Fish, Rev. J. Webster, and Rev. Dr.

Carroll spoke briefly.

Rev. Edward Morrow.—His parents were natives of Ireland, and were true Methodists. Edward was the youngest child of the family. He graduated in Arts in Victoria College. In 1862 he entered the ministry, but in a few years his race was run. By sleeping in a damp room he caught a severe cold, which ended in a severe bronchial affection. He was recommended to try the dry atmosphere of Manitoba, and went thither a short time before his death, and was successful in acquiring much property, the greater part of which he bequeathed to the Church for educational purposes. He died in the 41st year of his age. The obituary was read you on Monday last. by Rev. J. W. Bell, M.A.

The Revs.Dr. Burwash and Dr. Withrow (who were accustomed to meet with him in band when honor of his memory.

Rev. David Williams.—He was born in Ire-

land, in 1837, and came with the family to Canada. He was converted in the 19th year of his age at a special service conducted by the Rev. G. Jacques. He became useful in his Father's house. In 1867 he was a candidate for the ministry, and was received by the Conference in 1868. He was apperaunuated in 1881, and after a few months died at Walkerton. The obitnary was read by the Rev. J. Smiley. The Revs. C. Langford, J. G. Laird, J. Green,

W. Tindall, and Dr. Carroll bore testimony to the excellency of the character of the departed. A few verses of a hymn were sung, " Who are these arrayed in white?" (hymn 625), and the Revs. Dr. Burwash and D. McDowell led in

On motion of Dr. Jeffers, seconded by Dr. Nelles, it was resolved,—That we, the members of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Uhurch of Canada, have been pleased to learn that steps have been taken to endow a chair of Moral Philosophy and Christian Evidences in Victoria University in honor of the late Dr. Egerton Ryerson, to be known as the Byerson Chair. We believe that while this will afford timely and needed aid to an institution which is doing a great and good work for the Church and the country, no more fitting tribute could be paid to our venerated departed friend and brother, who, during his e, took so deep an interest in all institutions of learning, particularly in Victoria University, nor could any monument that could be erected more appropriately perpetuate his memory. We rejoice, therefore, in the success which has already attended the movement, and while we cheerfully pledge ou selves to do what we can for its further ance, we heartily commend it to the generous consideration and liberal assistance of the thousands of our people who leved Dr. Ryerson so well, and many ways and on so many occasions, have evinced their interest in our noble university. Dr. Nelles gave details; Mr. J. Macdonala has

promised \$1,000 towards the scheme, and five persons have already promised \$1,000 each, seven \$500, and several \$500, \$200, and \$100 each. In all nearly one half of the required amount of \$35-000 has been promised to Dr. Nelles in about twelve days of actual canvass. Rev. R. Jones was re-appointed Treasurer of the

Educational Society.

The President stated that each minister is re-

sponsible for the appointments two Sabbaths after Conference. At 5.30 the Conference adjourned.

CONFERENCE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Annual Temperance Meeting was held in Eim Street Church, on Wednesday evening, and was most enthusiastic throughout. Rev. Thomas Cullen occupied the chair. After singing the 917th hymn, and prayer by Rev. W. Burns, the Chairman briefly introduced the first speaker, Rev. T. W. Campbell, Secretary for the Toronto Conference, who read the report prepared by the Committee on Temperance work. The report deprecated the attempts being made to break down prohibition in the North-west; recommended the presentation of a petition to the Minister of Education, favoring the introduction of a Temperance text-book for use in our public schools; disapproving of the proposal to transfer liceusing power from Provincial to Deminion Government; regretting the use of alcholic wine at sacrament, and recommending the use of unfermented wine; requesting the members of t e Conference to preach Temperance sermon on the second Sabbath in December; recommending the establishment of Temperarce Societies and Bands of Hope, and the holding of District Temperance meetings and conventions; recommending the appointment of the Conference Temperance Committee as a stand-ing Committee, with Secretary and District Secretaries; acknowledging a communication from the Woman's Temperance Union, and assuring the members of the Union their sympathy and earnest co-operation. In presenting the report, Bro. Campbell urged the necessity of earnest effort in carrying out the suggestions of the report, and especially of organized work among the

children.

/ Rev. J. C. Seymour said we should look at the anbiect in a patriotic point of view. The people of this Dominion have a magnificent heritage We are laying the foundations on which the inture of our country is to be built. This foundation should be broad enough, and deep enough, and streng enough. Mora ity, religion, and temperance must be the foundation stones. Intemperance must be the foundation stones. Intemper-ance ruined the empires of antiquity, and we must lay such a foundation as will stand in the years to come. Every year there is a terrible waste in this Dominion, that is draining our resources. We sometimes underrate the strength of the liquor traffic. It is a gigantic power, and needs a gigantic strength to overcome it. The Church of God must take hold of this evil. We belong to a Church that is constitutionally a prohibitory Church. He bumorously referred to the existing prohibi tory laws on ministers, in regard to the use of tobacco and liquor. He rejoiced at the stand taken by our Church. But after all, the influence needed to combat this evil must come from the home. The interest of the mother must be enlisted. Christian mothers must throw their influence into the scale, and especially by the power of example. The hope of the future lies with the young. We must interest the young. He referred to the "Temperance Battle-field," which he believed supplied a much fall. want. By training the young now, in ten or fifteen years we would have an army trained and equipped to combat the evil. He especially referred to the power of prayer. Like David of old, we must trust in the power of Jehovah, to edd us in conquering this eval,

Rev. James A.McClung took up the moral side of the question of intemperance. The traffic drives through the constitution of heaven. It violates every law in the Decalogue. The sameness of temperance arguments is sometimes urged against temperance speakers. But so long as this traffic exists, we will have the same terrible results to the end of the chapter. The liquor dealer makes money his God, and his covetousness becomes idolatry. He violates the first commandment; and so, going through the whole commandments, there is not one that is not violated by this traffic. How can we get rid of this accursed traffic? We must have a right aim-total prohibition must be our final aim. The best license system we ever have had in Canada, good as it is as a licensing system, is worse than the worst prohibitory law ever in force. Bad and mangled as the Dunkin Act was, in Castleton where he lived, while it was in force, a drunken man could not be seen. But on its repeal, there was ten times as much liquor sold, and drunkenness became more and nore prevalent. They say the Dunkin Act was a failure. The trouble was that the temperance men did not stand by it. It had too many weak supporters. And yet this was the worst attempt at prohibitory legislation we have had. We must keep the ground we have won. Other laws besides temperance enactments are vio lated, but they are not, therefore, struck off the statute book. The arm of British law is strong enough to enforce these laws, and we must stand by them. He urged the importance of putting good men in Parliament. He also urged the importance of earnest prayer. We must pray and work, and God will give us the

After an anthem by the choir, an interesting variation in the proceedings followed, being the presentation to the President of a framed photographic group of the ordination class. The Rev. M. B. Conron read to him the following address: "On behalf of the ordination class we deem it an honor and a privilege to present you with this photographic group. We cannot express the feeling of our gratitude to God that in his providence he has permitted you, the respected President of this Conference, the honored and foremost spirit in the great missionary enterprise of our Church, to ordain us to our life work. We have watched with much interest the marked ability with which you have worked, and the success which has crowned your labors in every position in which the Church has placed you. We will ever deem it an honor to be found emulating your zeal—striving for similar success, tracing the footprints you are leaving upon the sand of time, and following in the same righteous path. We will not forget the great kindness of yourself and Mrs. Suther-land during the pleasant evening we spent with

With pleasant memories of the event which we trust this group will help to recall, with our very best wishes, and our sincere prayers for they were fellow students) spoke loving words in your continued health and success, we beg your

acceptance of this group."
The picture containing the photos of the class, with that of Dr. Sutherland in the centre, was then handed to him by the Rev. E.D. Lewis. The President replied in a few appropriate words, briefly expressing his thanks. He would watch the career of the present ordination class with peculiar interest, and he earnestly hoped for the success and future usefulness of the members of the class. He prayed that in every station of life they might be found faithful, and prove a blessing to those to whom they

Rev. James Scott humorously referred to the opinions that he had found prevalent in the Southern States in regard to Canada. We live in a grand country; but while we have been helping to build up the country, the liquor-traffic is ruining it. He thanked God for the influence that existed among the young, but so long as the liquor-traffic is legalized, the young are in danger. He was thankful for the temperance influence which he had found prevalent in Manitoba. Public sentiment is advancing: though the Dunkin Act was defeated in Toronto; public sentiment was being educated, and the ultimate result was not doubtful. He referred to the grand Woman's Temperance Union. There were women that would and could stamp

out the whole accursed traffic.

The Chairman in introducing Rev. Thomas Crosby, briefly spoke of the argent needs of the present. "No surrender" must be our motto. Mr. Crosby expressed his pleasure at being present at such an enthusiastic meeting. Though he had spent years among the Indians, there was no heathenism, no degradation so debasing as the liquor traffic. It is the greatest obstacle to the conversion of the Indians. The "firefrontiersmen were far from being what they whites to show them by example what was their duty. He depicted some terrible scenes that had occurred among the Indians, when under the influence of liquor. They had prohibition in Port Simpson, away from civilization, all due to the power of public influence. In a rousing and forcible speech, he urged the necessity of earnest and united effort.

NINTH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 22nd. The Conference was opened at the usual hour by the Rev. R. Jones, as the Stationing Committee had not completed their work. minutes of the previous session were read and

Reports of Committees were called for. Rev. W. S. Blackstock read the report of the Committee on Methodist Union, which was adopted. The report stated that eleven districts had sent resolutions relating to Methodist

Union. The Committee feel assured:—

1. That there is a very general desire on the part, both of ministers and people of our Church, to see the several bodies of the Methodists of this country brought into more intimate and friendly relationship with one another; and that they would be glad if it could be effected without the sacrifice of anything essential to the integrity and efficiency of Methodism as a whole, that they should be brought into organic

Union.
2. That in view of the state of feeling in our own Church, your Committee has been tratified to learn that it is by no means confined to our the other Methodist Churches of this country Resolutions expressive of earnest yearnings for union have been passed by fourteen Quarterly Conferences and by the three Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by two District Meetings of the Primitive Methodists. Conventions have also been held at Iroquois and Brampton in the interests of

Methodist Union.
3. Your Committee infer from these facts, as well as from the tone of documents which have been referred to them, and also from the circumstances connected with the opening up of our great North west, that the time is especially favorable for the consideration of the

aubiect. 4. Your Committee, therefore, commend the matter of Methodist Union to the sympathies and prayerful attention of both ministers and people. We believe the frank and courteous discussion of it can scarcely fail to be attended with beneficial results, and though we do not close our eyes to the practical difficulties which lie in the way of the consummation of such a nnion as is desired—a union which will make the Methodism of Canada one in form as we believe it to be one in spirit, we do not doubt that, in answer to our united prayers, wisdom will be given us by which these difficulties will be overcome, and a consummation so devoutly

5. In conclusion, your Committee would respectfully suggest that this matter of Methodst Union should be recommended to the favorable consideration of the approaching General

Conference.

Rev. T. W. Campbell, B. D., read a request from the Theological Union for an evening of onference to be set spart for the annual sermon of the Union. The matter was referred to the Committee on Conference Arrangements.

Rev. W. W. Leach introduced a resolution recommending the General Conference to so alter the constitution of the Children's Fund that the income be raised by assessment on the circuits, proportional to the ministers' income, instead of a per capita upon the members, also that no minister receiving an income of \$1,200 and upwards shall be entitled to any claim from the Chi dren's Fund.

An amendment by Rev. Joseph E. Sanderson recommending a progressive tax, was lost; and the original motion carried.

Dr. Dewart introduced Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, who expressed the pleasure he felt in being present. He thanked the Conference for the kind manner in which they had treated the memory of his revered friend, Dr. Byerson, and referred tenderly to his long association with him. Dr. Hedgins was one of the first students who sat at the feet of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. Dr. Nelles intimated that "The Story of My Life," as written by Dr. Ryerson is about to be published by the Book Steward, and that Dr. Hodgins, as the chief literary executor, would be glad to receive any such letters as the brethren might possess, which might be of use in completing

the volume. Rev. J. Hunt read the balance of the report | the evening's programme was the presentation of the Committee on Memorials; on Lay Representatives; on the Stationing Committee, and Annual Conferences the Committee recommend that no changes be made, in respect to the transfer of Walkerton District to London Conference, that this Conference refer the matter to the General Conference.

At 12 o'clock the Conference adjourned, Dr. Rose pronouncing the benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Rev. P. D. Will was allowed to sustain a superannuated relation for one year.

The President, on behalf of the Conference, presented the Rev. J. H. Barkwell, Conference postmaster, with a purse containing twenty dollars, as a small acknowledgment for his ser-

The Revs. W. Hicks and George Jacques were granted superannuated relations for one

The Rev. T. W. Glover was given a super numerary relation, to be employed by the President and the Conference Special Committee.

Bracebridge, Algoma Mills, and Silver Islet

were made domestic missions.

The Conference gave the President per mission to ordain certain young men for special

The Ray. J. Bredin, Secretary of the Stationing Committee, read the stations, which were on motion confirmed. The Chairmen of Districts were then elected.

and the Financial Secretaries appointed.

The Revs. J. E. Howell, M.A., E. S. Rupert, M.A., and J. Bell, B.D., having for the first time been elected to the district chair, acknow-

ledged the honor conferred upon them.

The President nominated the Conference Special Committee, which was confirmed by the Conference, viz, President and Secretary of the Conference, Chairmen of Districts, Reva J. E. Betts, J. H. Starr, Dr. Dewart, R. Jones

and Dr. Rose.

The President read the report of the mis sionary income. The increase in the Toronto Conference is \$10,043; the increase in the three Western Conferences is \$17,500. If the Eastern Conferences have no decrease the total income

will be \$156,000.

The Rev. J. Bredin read the report of the Board of Examiners, which was adopted. The Rev. J. Shaw was re-appointed Treasurer

of the General Conference Fund. The Rev. J. Chapman, B.A., read the repor of the state of the work, which was adopted The Rev. Dr. Hunter read the report of the Contingent Fund Committee, which was adopted.

Dr. Hunter is re-appointed treasurer. The Committee on Memorials recommended the Conference to appoint a committee to confer with committees of other Churches respecting the Bible in Public Schools. A committee, consisting of the President, and Drs. Nelles and Dowart, was appointed.

It was resolved, "That the Editor of the

CHRISIAN GUARDIAN be desired to devote a little more space in that paper to the exposition of the Sunday-school lesson, as supplementary to

Thanks were tendered to the friends in Toron to, railway companies etc.

The public services have all been more

numerously attended than at any former Conference, and the collections have all been unusually large.

The hymn, "Now the sowing and the reap ing," was sung.
The Rev. Dr. Rose led in prayer, the Presi-

dent pronounced the benediction, and the Conference then closed.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

The Nova Scotia Conference opened its se in Windsor, on Wednesday, June 21st, at 9 on the circuit. The company broke up feeling o'clock a.m. Rev. J. Lathern, President, took the chair, and announced the 753rd hymn, and Revs. Dr. McMurray and J. S. Addy led in prayer. The retiring President then addressed the members of the Conference, expressing his appreciation of the high honor conferred upon him, the highest to which he had ever ventured to aspire. and made acknowledgment of the divine mercies which had been vouchstafed to him during the year. He also spoke of his indebtedness to his brethren in the ministry, for their kindly forbearance and practical sympathy; he never before knew the heart of a Methodist Conference. Extended and eloquent reference was made to the fact of this being the centennial year of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces, and to the remarkable coincidence of the present Conference being held in the town where the Methodist banner was first unfurled, and the first society class organized. The brethren were also reminded that during the present year the religious census of the Dominion was taken, showing that during the last decade of its history, Methodism had made unparalleled progress, standing, not only in point of numbers. in the van of Protestantism, but attaining a rate of increase in excess of every denomination of

Christians. The address was well received and requested for publication. The Conference proceeded to the election of officers for the current year. Whereupon, on the first ballot, the following were elected by large majorities: Rev. W. C. Brown, President; J. A. Rogers, Secretary; C.

Jost, A.M., Journal Secretary. The President elect, in taking the chair, thanked the brethren for the honor which by their vote they had conferred upon him, and re-marked the pleasing coincidence, to his own mind of his coming to the chair, while the Conference was holding its sessions in his native town, and near the spot where he experienced the converting grace of God. He then called upon Father Beut to lead the Conference in special

supplications for divine guidance and help. The following appointments were also made:
E. E. England, D. W. Johnson, J. B. Giles,
Assistant Secretaries; J. Cassidy, S. B. Dunn,
Letter Writers; D. W. Johnson, Reporter to the Wesleyan, and A. D. Morton reporter to the

GUARDIAN. A ballot being taken for a Committee on Nominations, resulted as follows: W.H. Heartz, R. A. Temple, Dr. McMurray, J. S. Coffin, J. Cassidy, J. Taylor, and S. F. Huestis.

The hour having arrived, the Conference Prayer meeting was held for one hour, after which the report of the Nominating Committee was received and adopted, and the first draught of the station sheet haid upon the table. In connection with this matter, a request was pre-ferred, that in order that some of the young brothren have the privilege of going to Sackville, the Conference authorize action to be taken with a view to obtain the services of four additional men.

The afternoon session was devoted to a consideration of the question of character, and was

held with closed doors. The question of character being disposed of the attention of the Conference was called to the presence of Rays. Dr. Pickard and Mr. Currie, of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, who were invited to the platform, and addressed the Conference.

BRIEF CHURCH ITEMS. FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

Increase from regular sources in the

Dalston Circuit.-On the 24th inst., the The results, in regard to income, are beyond friends of Rev. T. Haddon, at the Dalston apour hopes. We are now able to announce the pointment, presented him with a purse containfollowing figures :ing \$32. Accompanying the purse was an ap-

three Western Conferences. \$17,500 in miscellaneous receipts, including \$1,000 from Nova Scotia 4,000

Total increase thus far...... \$21,500 Should the Eastern Conference returns be equal to those of last year, the total income will reach one HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND

WORK FOR LOCAL PREACHERS.

to Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell of a handsome silver As a large number of places appear on the ice-pitcher and other articles of silver-ware. list of stations for the present year with the accompanied by an appreciative address. Mr. words "one wanted," the President of the To-Maxwell made a felicitous reply, referring to ronto Conference will be open to receive applithe cordial relations that had existed between plications from accredited local preachers, himself and the congregation during his pashave the ministry in view, for employment as torate of three years, and thanking the donors hired local preachers during the year. Send tull particulars as to age, health, education, etc., etc. ecompanied by testimonials from Superinten London, Pall Mall .- At the close of the dent or Chairman of District, without delay. A. SUTHERLAND, President. Thursday evening service last week, a presenta-

Toronto, June 27th, 1882.

CASH RECEIPTS-ORDINARY FUND. An address was also read, to which Mr. Hodson Owen Sound District, per Chairman \$250 90
Hahliaz North, per Conierence Treasurer \$10 00
Burlington, per \$15 00
Perth District, per Chairman \$35 00
Montreal 5th, per J. Dyer, Esq \$15 13
Ayr, per Rev J. Robbins \$55 14
Brantford, Wellington Street, per Conf. Treas 61 03
Oakland \$150 42

Oakland \$150 42

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150 42 London South.-A musical and literary entertainment was held in the school-room of the Methodist Church, London South, on Thursday evening, June 22nd, at which a large audience Oakland was present. The paster, the Rev. Thomas Colling, B.A., who is about to leave the circuit, was presented during the evening with a kindlyworded address, accompanied by a well-filled, purse, as a tangible proof of the warmth of friendship existing between pastor and people. Mr. Colling made an appropriate reply. An excellent programme was rendered during the KIRKTON.—The Rev. W. Henderson says :-Another very successful Sunday-school anniversary has been held on this circuit, at Salem, on the 18th and 19th of June. The Rev. J. dorven & Gosport.... Turner, of Ailsa Craig, preached on the Sab-Buth, ... Selby, ... bath to large congregations. Political excite-ment did not detract from Monday's meeting, After dinner, the writer directed the platform meeting, when lovers of music were gratified by renderings of the local choir. The people were more than pleased to hear addresses from former pastors, viz, Revs. W. H. Hincks, of Stratford South, George Jackson, of Lucan, R. J. Treleavan, London, Proceeds (for the LUCRNOW.—Rev. John F. Smith writes:—
The friends here gave us a very pleasant surprise on our return from Conference. An address was read, expressive of a thorough wellow back for a third year, and presentations were made to myself of a complete set of were made to myself of a complete set of Stratford
Believille Centre, per M. Sawyer, Esq....
Collingwood District, per Chairman
Whitby District, per Chairman
Selkirs, per Rev. W. Halstead...
Owen Sound District, per Chairman
Montreal let, per J. Ferrilor, jr., Esq....
Seaton, per Rev. J. Barkwell
Bingston 1st, per Chairman
Toronto, Spadina Avenue, per Rev. J. H. Locke
Torento, Berkeley Street, per E. Galley, Esq...
Whitby District, per Chairman "Whedon's Commentary," and to Mrs. Smith of a handsome china tea-service. Such tokens, with many other evidences of good will as have been given, encourage us in our labor among this

HAGARSVILLE.-On Monday evening, June 19, sixty persons from the Springvale and Hagarsville appointments, surprised the pastor by Barrie
London Conference, per Conference Treasurer12,379
Toronto, Queen Street, per Rev. W. J. Hunter... 4
Brampton, per Rev. J. Hunt... 4
25
Daffin's Creek, per Rev. J. F. Ockley 113
Cobourg District, per Chairman 600
299 taking possession of the parsonage, and, having brought baskets with them, filled with good things, tables were set, and the pastor and his family feasted with his friends, all enjoying a Owen Sound District,
Conforence Missionary Meeting, Collection, per
Key. S. J. Hunter
Thurlow, per Rey. J. Kilgour
Lindsay District, per Chairman. good time together. After tea, a well-filled purse was presented to their minister, the Rev. T. S. Howard, accompanied by an address, ex. pressing regret that the time for separtaion had Barrie ... Bracebridge... ome, as the three years' pastorate required a change. The pastor replied in a few well-timed words of thankfulness to God and the people A Friend Whitby District, per Chairman for three years of peace, and the blessing of God "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren

Kev. A. M. Philips, B.D

strockville, per kev. W. Galbraith

Kev. Henry McDowell

R. N. Burns

P. Addison

kev. T. Watson Smith

W. P. Brown, per Rev. J. Anderson

G. H. Kenny.

W. B. Buchanan, per E. R. Young

V. B. Howard

Alderville, Cressy, per J. F. German

Kalph L. Whyte, Esq.... Mrs. Clarke.....

Miss Henry
George Webb, Jun
Mrs. Perks
Mr. Piace
hirs Carrie

PORT SIMPSON MISSION BOAT.

SPECIAL FOR MRS. CROSBY.

LADIES' MISSION TO JAPAN.

FRENCH METHODIST INSTITUTE.

PORT SIMPSON MISSION BOAT,
A Friend, Metropolitan, per Dr. Wilmott
Lekiels Eabbath school, per Rev. Dr. Withrow,
Rev. John S. Evans.
Richard Phelps.
Woodstock Sunday-school Collection
Mrs. E. Barnd, Montreal, per Rev. E. A. Stafford,
Rev. George Brown, per Rev. E. R. Young.
Lev. Charles Fish
Mrs. Rev. J. C. Willmott,
Anonymous, per E. B. Steinhauer
Rev. W. J. Hewitt

▲ Friend, Metropolitan, per Dr. Willmott

CROSBY GIRLS' HOME,

to dwell together in unity."-Cox. RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. AYLMER.- Rev. George Richardson, the pop-Bev. Allen Patterson
F. C. Reynolds, per Chairman
Mrs. Rev. Wm. Craig
Hev. T. W. Campbell, B.D. ular rastor of the Aylmer Methodist Church, was very agreeably surprised on Friday even-ing, 16th inst., by a large number of the Aylmer friends, who invaded the parsonage, and, after providing an excellent repast, presented Mr. Richardson with a fangible expression of their esteem, in the shape of several costly and beau-Rev. R. Duncan J. J. A. Lever John Hart tiful presents. The presentation was accompanied by an address, expressing warm ap-John Craig
Samuel Jackson
J J. Leach
D. D. Kolston preciation of his labors during the past three years, and of the many qualities that have en-Geo. Edwards, per Rev. J. G. Laird...... deared him to the people. Mr. Richardson's reply was deeply affecting and characteristic. MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

FRELIGHSBURGE.-The Rev. J. E. Richardson,

pastor. The church at Abbott's Corners has recently undergone considerable improvements. -Cowansville Observer.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Many friends of temperance will be glad to see that Prof. George E. Foster, Secretary of the On a io Branch of the Dominion Alliance has been returned to the Dominion Parliament for King's county, N. B.

CROSBY GIRLS' HOME.

A Friend, Metropolitan, per Dr. Willmott.

Mrs. W. S. Finch,
Aurora Sabbath-echool, per Rev. W. Briggs.....
Cobourg, per H. Hough.
A Friend, Cannington, per Rev. J. Weldon

Mrs. (Rev.) B. J. Husband

Her two boys.

Waterloo, (Que.) S. School, per Kev. H. Whiting
A little girl, a triend of Missions, per Rev. E.
Glement
Salford, per Rev. Dr. Sanderson.
Dundas Street East, per Rev. Dr. Sanderson.

Mrs. E. Baird, Montreal, per Rev. E. A. Stafford
Woman's Missionary Society, Methodist Church
of Canada, per Mrs. Maria Watkins, Treas
The Students and Teachers, Demili Ladnes' College, Osbawa, per Rev. A. B. Demili.

Per Rev. J. Wakeneld, Hamilton:

Rev. George Brown

Rev. John Wakeneld Rev. Dr. Young has accompanied Dr. Douglas in his trip to the Maritime Provinces, to attend the Eastern Conferences. We see by the Wesleyan that Dr. Douglas is to preach in the Conference Church before the New Brunswick Conference next Sunday evening.

We regret to learn from our London exchanges of the death of the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, which occurred at his son's residence. in London East, on Thursday evening. Bro. Atkinson was nearly 80 years of age, and had been slowly sinking for some time past.

At the recent convocation of Mount Allison College, the degree of D. D. was conferred on Revs. H. Sprague, M.A., and John McMurray, and the degree of LL.D. on Rev. G. S. Milligan M. A. We congratulate our esteemed brethren on this mark of recognition of their character and attainments.

Rev. A. M. Phillips, pastor of Grace Church, St. Thomas, was married last week to Miss Maggie Coyne, at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Phillips and bride left on a trip to the Maritime Provinces, expecting to be absent about six weeks. His pulpit will be supplied in the meantime by Rev. E. H. Koyle, of Victoria

Mr. Moses Parker, manager of Mr. Clendinneng's foundry and city works. Montreal, was presented on Friday evening (after paying the hands) with a very handsome mantel clock and vases to match, given as a token of esteem by his employees on the occasion of his return from the welding tour. The presentation was made by Mr. Clendinneng, ir., store manager. Mr. Parker replied, giving Edward Wisson Walsoe, the men some very good advice, as well as thanking them for their beautiful present.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

INCOME.

-Russia Las decided to increase her armaments by the addition of thirty gunboats.

-The Kansas harvest this year will, it is estimated, be the most bounteous since 1878.

-Guiteau is to be hung on Friday. He has renounced all hope. -The Fraser River is still high and the crops

are utterly ruined.

-The British and French consuls at Alexandria refuse still to have anything to do with the new Egyptian Ministry. - A license fee imposed on Montreal business

men for the purpose of raising municipal revenue has been declared illegal. -A despatch from Macclesfield says the silk

trade there is more depressed than it has been for a quarter of a century. Hundreds of weav. ers are emigrating. A Dublin despatch says: Disguised assassins

fatally shot Thomas Magaghrey, a constabulary pensioner, while he was sitting in the lodge. house of a wealthy farmer at Kilkeean. -The movement for the severance of Norway

from Sweden, and the establishment of a Republic, is assuming increasing proportions. Unpleasant complications are expected. Wm. MacArthur, M.P., ex-Lord Mayor of London, has promised to bring the case of the

Muncey tribe of Canadian Indians before the Aborigines Protection Society. -Great damage was done at Cleveland last week by a huge tidal wave which swept down on

the port. A scow loaded with sand was landed high on the shore. -The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada closed its sitting at St. John,

N.B., last week. The Assembly will meet next June, in London, Ont. -A party of fifty men have been discovered

by the Irish police drilling in county Roscom. mon. Eight of the number were arrested, and three of them turned out to be released suspects.

-It is reported that the matters pending between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Boards have been satisfactorily arranged, and the agreement on the terms of fusion was adopted by both Boards of Directors yesterday. -In the Imperial House of Commons, last week, Mr. John Bright declared that the increase of crime in Ireland was attributable to the subscriptions raised in America, and to individuals coming to Ireland from the United States for the purpose of participating in conspiracies. -An important discovery of Nihilists' lodging. has been made of Vasili Island, St. Petersburg. Forty-nine persons were arrested, including military men and others of position. A large quantity of dynamite was seized, also, correspondence and plans of Kremlin Palace at Moscow. -The Prussian student, through whose kelp the

Russian Government obtained the maps of the coast and defences of Germany has committed suicide. It is reported that Meilling, arrested on a charge of supplying Russia with copies. of the plans for German coast defence, has confessed

-The English Government has refused to recognize the new Egyptian Ministry. Arabi has been given complete control of the army, and all the Government officials have been ordered to return to Cairo. The situation, however, has not improved to any extent.

-A horrible tragedy was committed at Hamilton, on Friday last, by Alex. Forbes, a married man, who shot and killed his wife, from whom he had been separated for some years, and her this double murder Forbes shot himself fatally. -A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The

number of Chinese arrivals this year is 6,676. The city is full of Mongolians. Two American vessels with twelve hundred Chinese arrived this morning. Much alarm is felt at the presence of these strangers.

-A company comprising Irish noblemen and large land owners has been formed as a purely commercial speculation for the purpose of defeating the influence of the Land League and supplementing the work of the Property Defence Association. The company will take possession of evicted lands and work them to the greatest public advantage.

-Mr. Gladstone has granted an important concession on the Repression Bill, by limiting the powers of the police to search by night to cases where there is reasonable suspicion that a secret society is actually meeting. Another extensive seizure of arms has been made in Dublin. Walsh, arrested in connection with recent seizure in Ireland, will probably be tried for high treason.

-Sierra Leone, Africa, advices dated May 21et, say that the natives of Martio plundered a boat belonging to Bunthe Island, where the British Government offices are stationed, and fired on the police who went to arrest them. The Governor of Sierra Leone proceeded to Martio with a force of blue jackets and killed 200 of the inhabitants. -Interest in Irish affairs continues unabated.

Ejectment decrees have been obtained for 250 tenants in Connemara, the enforcement of 500 00 which will render 2,000 people homeless and probably cause much trouble to the authorities. The police are still on the alert for the Phoenix Park assassins, and have arrested the supposed driver of the car at Damaday, Cork county.

-Alarming news of the state of affairs in Russia has been received. Nihilism, which it was hoped by the Czar and nobles was dying out, has suddenly burst forth again with redoubled fury and vehemence, and the safety of the Czar! person is a constant source of anxiety to the Imperial authorities. In consequence of these troubles the coronation has again been post 100 poned

—An Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that he is informed on the best authority that if France and England interfere actively in Egyptian affairs. Arabi will blow up the Suez canal, cut the railway to Cairo, and oppose the landing of European troops in Alexandria. If beaten, he will retire to the desert, where he is promised the support of 39,000 Bedonins, partisans of Prince Halim. The Experien Ministry are preparad to sanction the above on patriotic grounds.

-The steamer Hope has sailed to assist in the search for the Leigh Smith Arctic expedition. The Hope first goes to Hammerfest, and takes five officers and thirty two men. She takes two years' provisions, and also a year's provisions for the crew of the Eirs. The commander has been instructed to avoid entering the ice, in order not to imperil the lives of his yacht Kasa, searching for the Leigh Smith expedition, has reached Tromsoe, Norway. John Macdonald, Esc., Yorkville (Yonge Street), 50 00

Christ never asks of us such busy labor As leaves no time for resting at his feet; The waiting attitude of expectation He of thines counts a service most complete.

He sometimes wants our ear; our supt attention, That He some sweetest secret may impart; Tis always in the time of deepest silenc That heart finds deepest fellowship with heart.

We sometimes wonder why our Lord doth place us Within a sphere so narrow, so obscure, That nothing we call work can find an entrance, There's only room to suffer—to endure.

Well, God loves patience! Souls that dwell in stillnes Doing the little things, or resting quite. May just as perfectly fulfill their mission, Be just as useful in the Father's sight.

As they who grapple with some giant evil, Clearing a path that every one may see! Our Saviour cares for cheerful sequiescence, Rather than for busy ministry.

And yet He does love service, where 'tis given By grateful love that clothes itself in deed; But work that's done beneath the sconrge of duty. Be sure to such He gives the lesser heed.

Then seek to please Him, whatsoe'er He bids thee Whather to do-to suffer-to lie still ! Twill matter little by what path he led us

If in it all we sought to do His will. -Christian at Work

Methodist Church of Canada. TORONTO CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION OF CANDIDATES.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 16th. Elm Street Church was crowded on the occasion of the reception of candidates for ordination. The President occupied the chair. The opening hymn having been sung, the Secretary of the Conference read II. Timothy, first chapter, and the Rev. John Shaw, one of the

The Presidents, led in prayer.

The President explained the nature of the solemn service now being held. The seven young men about to be received into full counex ion with the Conference had already given good proof of their suitability for the work of the ministry. They had also been well recommended in the first place by the quarterly meetings of the circuits where they are best known. young man can become a candidate for the ninstry of the Methodist Church without the laity, who have the best opportunity of judging of the ability of those who feel themselves called of God to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. Gifts, graces, and fruit are essentials of all candidates. The safeguards of the Church a of such a nature that there is a good guarartee that every means is adopted to prevent unworthy persons entering the sacred ministry. That the congregation may have an opportunity of judging the character of the young men now before them, he would call upon some of them to relate their Christian experience and call to the ministry.

The Secretary called the names of the candi dates, who rose as their names were mentioned :— E. D. Lewis, W. J. Barkwell, B.A., Wm. Marshali, T. B. Steel, J. E. Starr, M. D. Conron, J. Liddy, D. N. McCamus, G. K. Adams, H. S.

Thomas B. Steel stated that he trembled at this hour, but he knew that he was converted, and felt that Jesus loved him. The Holy Spirit had always striven with him. He was much indebted to the influence of a Christian home, and in early life he was accustomed to pray, though he always desired that doing so should be un-known to anybody. He felt he was called of God to preach, and was received on trial four years ago at a Conference when the question was discussed as to whether any candidates should be received. Had that Conference decided that none should be received he would have returned to his former calling. He was happy in the work, and intended to live and die in it.

W. J. Barkwell, B.A.—He would relate his Christian experience, and was glad to say that he knew in whom he had believed. There might be many things about which he entertained doubts, but so far as he could understand he felt sure that he was converted. He was indebted to a pious mother to whose memory he always rejoiced to bear testimony. For years he had hesitated about whether he should become a minister or engage in some profession The ministers with whom he had been associ ated rendered him good service; he was especi ally indebted to Revs. W. J. Hewitt and W. riggs. He acknowledged his obligations to the faculty of Victoria University, the members of which had been valuable friends to him. They had helped him over many hard places.

David N. McCamus was next called to the

platform. Like others, he was the child of pious parents. Rev. W. L. Scott received him on trial as a member of the Church. He felt a consciousness of pardon, and had consecrated himself fully to God. He sought to be guided from on high, and was desirous to live only to be useful. His experience taught him the necessity of always following Jesus wherever he may

John E. Starr was next called upon, and related the conviction he felt when the late Mrs. Palmer took him by the hand and asked if he was a sinner. He felt pungent sorrow for sin before he entered into the liberty of God's children. A period of darkness ensued in which he labored hard to become an infidel, during which he experienced the greatest sorrow which he thought it was possible that a human being could bear. Happily at a revival meeting, held at Brampton, conducted by the Rev. J. G. Scott, he yielded himself to God, and then came the call to preach. He would have been glad to recall, and did all that he could to become a politician. It was useless to resist longer, and since he yielded himself to the call of the Church he had feit unspeakably happy. meant to preach the old, old story, which his

mother sent her dying command to make known, the story of Jesus and his love.

A hymn was sung, after which the Rev. Dr. Cochran moved a resolution for the reception of the young men into full connexion with the Conference, in doing which he said that it was a plessing duty to him to do so. He referred to the Conference held in this church eighteen years ago, which was presided over by the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., when that sainted man addressed the Friday meeting. He would never forget that scene, when all present were thrilled by the magnetic words which were spoken by him. The memories of those now departed were crowding their memories. Could they forget the late Dr. L. Taylor, or Dr. E. Ryerson, the Nestor of Canadian Methodism? No words of his could depict the career of the departed, who was a child in malice, but bold as a lion in danger. His name was a treasure which they would ever retain. The Romans were proud of their ancestors, and he thought they, too, had a grand heritage in the memory of their fathers. He was glad for the testimonies which they had heard that night. They believed in conversion, and hoped that the time would never come when this requisite would not be required. They heard mrch at this day about the decay of the pulpit, but he believed the Methodist pulpit was still as powerful as ever. Christ and him crucified would still be presched. All God's people are priests, Jesus is their high priest. Methodist ministers are neither a priesthood nor a hierarchy, but ambassadors of God, preachers of the Gospel, which is the greatest honor that can be conferred upon man. They are pastors of the flock, rulers, not tyrants, but faithful adminis-trators of discipline which Christ has taught

Rev. J. S. Clarke, in seconding the resolution, said he felt some degree of timidity in address-ing himself to the work now before him. He was reminded of what took place twenty-four years ago, when he was like the brethren now before them. At that time he had a grand idea of a successful ministry. He indicated briefly some of the necessary elements for a successful ministry. The first requisite was activity and industry, the demands for which would be found to be constant. Their activity must be that of the Master, "who went about doing good," and their industry must show itself in the smaller

CUMBERED ABOUT MUCH SERVING. | Methodists were illiterate, as he had heard it said, but even if it were so, it was necessary in the present day that the doctrines of the Christian religion should be presented in the most in telligent way, for educated people must be led by educated ministers... But the spirit as, well as the truths of Christianity, must be presented, and this could only be done through the godly lives of ministers and people... Another requisite was enthusiasm. There would always be much to discourage the young minister; therefore the importance of an enthusiastic entrance; upon their work was most desirable. The Lord Jesus, in answer to the request of his disciples that he would eat, said, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of," referring to the joy of ministering to the needs of the Samaritan woman. He trusted this would be their meat, and that the future of their lives would be devoted to the ser-

vice of God.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote of The President informed the young men that he gladly welcomed them into the minstry. (1). Dr. Harper addressed a few words of counsel to the young men. He quoted H. Timothy, iv., 2, as the basis of his remarks. Several duties are here assigned, vigilance. They are to watch in all things: (1) Watch over yourselves; (2) Watch over the flock, all the flock, especially the young, the sick, and all those who need your (3) Watch over the interests of Christ; (4) Watch after futurity. Afflictions are mentioned. These are common to God's servants, and are almost endless in variety. Seducers need to be watched against. They were to do the work of an evangelist. He wanted the

brethren always to be preachers. The Gospel must be their theme. The great truths of the Gospel must always be set forth. They must make full proof of their ministry.

Beveral announcements were made, a hymn was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Young, ex-president

pronounced the benediction.

FOURTH DAY-MORNING SESSION. SATURDAY, June 17th.

The Conference met at 9 o'clock Saturday norning, the President in the chair. After devotional exercises and the reading of the minutes of the previous session which were confirmed, the question, what candidates are recommended to be received on probation? was resumed:—David Franks, Robert Craig, C. F. Cocking, D. McGregor, J. C. Bell, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is received by taking upon himself our ordination vows, G. W. Wilson, G. H. Long, G. F. Salton, J. H. Carson, were so recommended.

Rev. W. Briggs, Book-Steward, made a report of the Book and Publishing Establishment,

which was most cordially received.

At the close of the address, the Rev. J. G. Laird moved, and the Rev. E. B. Harper, D.D., seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried: "That this Conference having heard the report of the Book Steward, desire to express great satisfaction with the present successful and prosperous condition of our Book Room Publishing House, and are greatly delighted that in every department thereof there is a healthy and evident advancement. We also tender our sincere thanks to the Book-Steward, under whose able and efficient management this highly satisfactory state of pros-perity has been attained."

The Rev. Dr. Dewart, Editor of the Ceristian GUARDIAN, addressed; the Conference on the laims of the connexional literature generally. He referred to the power of the press, and the ifficult work of an editor, as he was expected to please everybody, though however much he might attempt te do so, he would find it impossible. He claimed that he had acted loyally to the Church, and endeavored to do his utmost to meet the wishes of all. He said that however much the editors and Book Steward might labor, unless the ministers would bestir themselves in every possible way to increase the cir-culation of the Christian Guardian, their uccess would necessarily be retarded.

Rev. Dr. Withrow, Editor of the Magazine and Sunday-school periodicals, briefly addressed the Conference in reference to his department of Church work. He referred to the pleasing success of several publications under his charge, and asked the brethren to continue their valu ble assistance in disseminating our own Church publications among our people.

Rev. John Bredin moved, and Rev. J. S.

Clarke seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That this Conference, having learned from the reports of the ing circulation of the Christian Guardian, and of its great success among our people, hereby convey our cordial thanks to Dr. Dewart for his able and impartial management of our connex onal organ.

Dr. Nelles moved, and Dr. Young seconded the following resolution, which was adopted:
That this Conference, having listened to the
report and address of Rev. Dr. Withrow in relation to the Methodist Magazine and Sunday. school publications, desires to express its great satisfaction with the management and success of those publications, and very cordially recommends them to the patronage and support of the Methodist Church and the community at large."

FRATERNAL ADDRESSES.

Rev. F. W. Bourne, and E. Roberts, deputa-tion from the Bible Christian Church Conference, were introduced, and addressed the Conference in a kind and genial manner. Both gentlemen expressed their admiration for the Methodist Church, and congratulated the body on the position it now occupied, and prayed for its continued prosperity, and should no organic union take place between them, both bodies will be better for more frequent intercourse with each other. The visit of these gentlemen was greatly enjoyed by the Conference. They are he first delegation, we believe, that the Bible Christian denomination has ever sent to the Methodist Conference, but it is believed that it will not be the last.

Dr. Dewart moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Briggs, and most cordially adopted: "That this Conference has heard with much satisfaction the fraternal greeting of the Rev. F. W. Bourne, of England, and the Rev. E. Roberts. Book Steward. Toonto, the deputation from the Bible Christian Church, whom we cordially welcome, both on their own account and on account of the earnest and successful branch of Methodism which they represent. With regard to Mr. Bourne, we especially pray that he may be brought safely back to his home and family, richly blessed in the prosecution of the important work which his Church has assigned him as editor of the Bible Christian Church Maga-

Dr. Burwash presented the report of the Committee on Education, recommending the following young men to attend College: Percy Punshon, John W. Caldwell, William Elliott, indergraduates, who will remain at Victoria College; J. W. Marvin, James C. Speer, John Morgan, and William F. Wilson are assigned to the Theological College, in Montreal; Charles E. Blakely, Wilbur W. Andrews, Joseph R. Real, and James McAllister are assigned to Victoria University of Victoria College, Cobourg. The report was adopted. The financial returns Educational Fund are considerably in advance of last year.

The Conference adjourned at noon.

SUNDAY SERVICES. The Conference Love-feast and ordination service were held in the Elm Street Church, on Sunday morning, June 18th. The large edifice was filled at nine o'clock, when the love-feast was commenced. This service was conducted by the Rev. G. Brown. Many testimonies of Christian experience were given, and the service appeared to be a season of great spiritual enjoyment, not only to the ministers, but also to the members several of whom took part equally, proving that a spirit of brotherhood unites both

lergy and people.

At eleven o'clock, Rev. Dr. Douglas ascended the pulpit, and preached one of the most ele-quent sermons which he probably ever delivered. The church was crowded to its utmost

capacity.

Dr. Douglas took as his text, Philippians iii. part of the 13th and 14th verses :- " This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are as well as in the more important duties of their calling. It was a mistake to say that the early behind and reaching forth unto those things

theme, which was the example Paul afforded by his singleness of aim and persistency of purpose. He knew the congregation were sympathy with him, and were invoking help from above that divine anointing might be youchsafed. First of all he saw the youthful Saul of Tarsus taking up the words of the text, "This one thing I do, I press toward the mark of the prize of my high calling." What prize? A place with Sanhedrim? Better far, a name and a place for himself wherever the Roman power penetrated 1. It was this youthful Saulson of an exiled Jew, driven hither by apprehensions of the violence of Antiochus, that had redeemed the name of Tarsus from oblivion and surrounded it with imperishable memories. This city, nigh to the Mediterranean, was founded on the plains, across which the balmy winds breathed their fragrance, at the foot of snowy heads and threw their grateful tears of dewy fertility over the land. Caravans from the Orient and fleets from the Orient and Indiana. the Orient and fleets from the Occident poured out their wealth of commodity and treasure rivalled Athens itself; and among others came the gifted and impulsive youth, resolving that of the year. Having opened up new class and "one thing" would be do. What thing? diswing rooms, and materially enlarged and Master the marvellous Hellenic literature. But improved our accommodation as well as of what use to the Jewish youth? Behold he ers of the Arcopagus the Infinite Father of all. This one thing I will do," and now the deep im, But of what avail to an unknown boy? Behold, one day he shall confound the Roman stands before governors and kings, and by the splendor of his rhetoric and the tenderness of his appeals Felix trembles, and 'Agrippa is almost persuaded to be a 'Christian. Here was a lesson for the ministers of God—that they acquire all knowledge within their reach, that it might be transformed into arguments for God. Now he casts himself at the feet of Gamaliel, and his whole intellectual being is absorbed in teaching the resources of the Hebrew Scrip-tures and Rabbinical literature. With a pleni-tude of manhood and vigor, of high resolve, he now presses in the face of difficulties almost insurmountable, and highest aspiration is now within his grasp—a place in the Sanhedrum. But above all earthly considerations rises the sublime yearning of the heart for the infinite and divine. Now see the Greek artist; he: holds the chisel in his hands and seeks to im-press upon his marble the ideal. But though dvancing to it he never reaches it. It is far beyond, away in the infinite bosom of God. He might gaze on the masterpieces of Raphael and works crowned with the genius of Angelo, but they all bore the impression of despair in their search after the infinite. The glory of color and of form only are to be found in the ideals of He might listen to the masses of Mozart and the rhapsodies of Lizst, but the ideal notes and symphonies are turned only by the fingers of the divine. But this Gospel of his was a great Gospel; it filled every human aspiration,

and tells the soul that it builds better than he knew. "This one thing will I do," said Paul the converted. What thing? "I press toward the mark of my high calling." How marvellous was the demonstration of the Divine in the conversion of Paul. Here is a man greater than all his fellows—a reviler and a rejector of Jesus, a frenzied persecutor of the disciples-on whose ear the cry of anguish fell like music, and in whose eye the blood of the faithful was as ellect subservient to the Most High. "At midnight, O, King, I saw a light from heaven shining round about, and I heard a voice saying, 'Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.' And I said, 'Who art thou, Lord?' And he said, And he said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest." Tremb-ling and astonished the conquered captive lay willing and ready to do what the Lord would have him. "This one thing: I do." What the amount required to meet the claims of thing? I press to a knowledge of Christ in his the Fund for the next year will be 43 cents per relation to law. The voice of the Divine law is member. the harmony of worlds. Divine law—love her, Rev. Jo and she will hold thee in her arms gently as a mother's love—renounce her, and like a fury On mo

she shall destroy. Again he thought of Paul as saying, "I press to the knowledge of Christ in his personality;" but the ambition of Paul was his personality;" but the ambition of Paul was not here satisfied, for he presses to the mark of the prize of an indwelling Jesus. The idea of divine indwelling had been handed down from remotest ages. Matter they could weigh, from several circuits the returns were incommeasure, and analyze, but in spirit they were confronted with the mystery of being. Could God communicate with man? Can electricity send the quivering words and the inflections of the voice along the hard iron, and God not speak with man? We are assured that Christ can dwell in man and man in Christ. Lastly. says Paul the aged, " I his one thing I do, that I may finish my course with joy and the min-astry which I have received of the Lord Jesus Christ." After eloquently sketching the closing of the great Apostle's life, Dr. Douglas concluded

with a fervent appeal to the young ministers to imitate his life and ministry.

The impressive ordination service was then conducted by the President of the Conference Dr. Sutherland, and the ex-President and several of the seniour ministers took part. The young men knelt at the communion rails, and were thus set apart to the full work of the ministry

by the imposition of hands. FIFTH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

Monday, June 19th. The Conterence met at nine o'clock, the The usual devotional President in the chair. exercises were observed, after which the minutes were read and confirmed.

On motion the following members of Conferof the Work:—Drs. Jeffers, Young, and J. B. Armstrong, William J. Hewitt, Wm. F. Rutledge, Wm. R. Barker, John C. Wilson, Chas. V. Lake, Wm. Scales, Joseph Kilgour, John A. Dowler, George T. Richardson, and David B. Madden.

The following members of Conference, disabled by age or infirmity, constitute the list of super-annuated men: --George Beynon, Robt. Brocking, John Carroll, George Carr, John W. Cath-cart, Andrew Clarke, Thomas Culbert, William B. Daward, John Douse, Samuel Down, John English, Thomas A. Ferguson, Alexander Green, James Greener, Isaac Gold, Isaac Howard, Vincent Howard, James Hughes, David Jennings, Joshua Johnson, M. A., Richard Jones, William Jalley, George Kennedy, David Madden, William McFadden, James Norris, Samuel C. Philip, A. L. Patterson, Wm. Pollard, Wm. Price, Samuel Rose, James Scott, Charles Silvester, John Shuttleworth, Edward Sallows, Win. Steer, Charles Turner, Charles laggart, Wm. Young, Enoch Wood, D.D., Wm.

The following are the supernumeraries: James Crawford, James Degeer, John Doel, A. B. Demill, John Elliott, Ashton Fletcher, Henry Hall, Thomas Halliwell, J. Holmes, Robert N. Hill, Thomas Morden, B.A., John Manley, Nial Peters, Jacob Poole, Jas. Stonehouse, J. Elliott, and Reuben Toye.

Rev. John Douse read the report of the Superannuation Fund, which was adopted. There are 100 superannuated ministers and 70 widows. The total income is \$35,552, being an advance of \$1,436. Notwithstanding this increase, there is no probability that the fund will be able to pay more than two-thirds of the claims of the annuitants in consequence of the additional claimants that are superannuated this year.

On motion of Dr. Withrow, seconded by Dr. Harper, the thanks of the Conference were presented to Dr. Douglas for the admirable sernon preached in the Conference Church at the ordination service of Sunday, and prays that his valuable life may long be spared to perform many such acts of service. The resolution was adopted most cordially, and Dr. Douglas acknowledged the same in a few eloquent sentences which were listened to with breathless atten-

On motion of Rev. W. Burns, seconded by W. Pattyson, thanks of the Conference were tendered to the Rev. J. S. Clarke for his services as Journal Secretary for the last four years. The Rev. Wm. Hatch was, on motion, released

from the active work of the ministry, and should they be taught? The children should be by permission of the Conference allowed to take taught to be Methodist. They should be taught

Communications relating to the Bible as a text-book in the Public Schools were received from the Presbytorian and Episcopal Syrods,

Memorials.
On motion, the resignation of Rev. John W. Cathcart was accepted, and the President was directed to furnish him with credentials of min-

which were referred to the Committee on

isterial standing. The Secretary read the following report of the Directors of the Ladies' College, at Whitby, which was adopted :—The Directors beg leave to submit to the Toronto Conference their eighth annual report. During the year now closing the number of boarders in regular attendance has been seventy two, and of day pupils nine. The income has been about \$14,000. our judgment the college was never so thoroughly equipped and managed in every department age next year. Considering the large number of ladies' colleges in the country, and the increashore. Here was taught Greek philosophy that ing competition, we have reason to congratulate rivalled Athens itself; and among others came ourselves on the educational and financial result strengthened our staff, we ask the hearty conshall yet declare to the Greek poets and teach- currence and co-operation of every member of this Conference in aiding us to bring before the people of Canada the special advantages that our philosophers of Rome uncover their secrets to College affords for obtaining a substantial and an ornamental education, that every room in our building may be occupied. We believe that we officer by his claim to citizenship; anon he are in a position to meet the highest expectaneed description. The rooms are unusually large and cheerful; the situation is healthful and delightful; the capacious grounds invite to pleasant, invigorating exercise. Nothing is omitted in the domestic arrangements that will conduce to the health and happiness of pupils. Believing that the Governorship of the College is thoroughly efficient under the well-directed efforts of the Principal, the Rev. J. J. Hare, M.A., we ask the Conference to confirm his re-appoint ment as governor for the ensuing year. W with sorrow to the death during the year of our late President, Mr. James Holden who always took a lively interest in the success of th College, and whose influence did much to aid the College at its inauguration.

Brief addresses, commending the College to

the patronage of the members of the Conference and the Methodist community, were made by Revs. Drs. Dewart, Jeffers, and Withrow, Rev. John Shaw, and Messra. John N. Lake, and W. D. Matthews.

In accordance with the request of the Board, Rev. J. J. Hare was re-appointed Governor. Dr. Hunter read the report of the visitors, which was adopted. On motion, Dr. Jeffers Dr. Hunter, and Isaac Tovell were appointed visitors of the College for the ensuing year.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Revs. M. L. Pearson, of the Montreal Conference, R. W. Williams, W. Hayhurst, J. Philp, W. Bryers, and J. Goodwin, of the London Conference, were introduced to the Confer

The Rev. E. Barrass, M.A., read the report of the Sabbath-school Committee, which, on motion, Orient light. Ministers of God, tell me what was adopted. The following are among the power can melt that heart and make that in principal items in the report:—Sabbath-schools, 593; scholars, 41,769; conversions during the year, 1,321; meeting in class, 5,823; books in libraries, 72,033; money raised by the scholars during the year for the working of the schools, \$16,493; and for general Sunday-school Fund, \$305; total \$16,798.

The Rev. J. H. Starr submitted the report of the Children's Fund, which was adopted.

Rev. John Hunt was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.
On motion of the Rev. Dr. Hunter, a most

cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the Rev. J. H. Starr for the faithful manner in which he

plete. The increase in the number of com-municants was 410, notwithstanding the removals to Manitoba and the North-west of several hundred members of the Church. A motion by Rev. Joseph E. Sanderson, M.A.

requesting the General Conference to make pro-vision for the payment in full of the disciplinary laims to superannuated men, was unanimously Ballot papers for the election of ministerial

delegates to the ensuing General Conference were distributed, and, after the vote, the acruineers retired to count the ballots. The followigg are the lay delegates appointed y the respective District Meetings to attend

he General Conference :-John Macdonald, W. Kennedy, J. T. Moore, W. Watson, T. Holtby (alternate), S. Washington, J. Higginbotham, J. S. Larke, G. W. Webb, S. Lelann, W. A. Morrow, R. Richardson, J. Tuttle, W. G. Stafford, W. J. Porte, Alexander Ferguson, Judge Deane, W. Ayres, J. J. Pearson, W. Hill, J. Edwards, A. Hunt, W. W. Beaty, LL.D., T. H. Wilmot, A. Frost, G. S.

Bowles, W. Glover, H. H. Perdue, Hon. J. W. Sifton, A. C. Wells. On motion, it was resolved that the next Conerence shall be held at Peterboro', on the second Wednesday in June, 1883.

The following superannuated ministers were reported to the active work:—J. Matheson, W. M. Pattyson, and G. T. Richardson. The Rev. William Hooton, a young minister, gave notice of his withdrawal from the ministry

of the Church.

The Ray. W. W. Leech gave notice of motion that the General Conference shall reaffirm its former resolution that there shall be only one Missionary Secretary.

The Rev. E. Barrass, M.A., was appointed corresponding member of the Sunday-school The Rev. Dr. Hunter was elected to the Cenral Board of Missions. Conference adjourned at 5.20.

CONFERENCE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING. The Sanday echool meeting was held on Monday evening. Rev. Dr. Burwash occupied the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hunter. Dr. Burwash, in his opening remarks referred to the number of conversions reported from the Sabbath-schools, and expressed the opinion that two-thirds of all converted during the year were Sabbath-school scholars. These converts are, he considers, the most promising of all gathered into the Church.

Rev. E. Barrass, M.A., read the report of the Sabbath-school Committee as adopted by the Conference. There are 593 schools within the bounds of the Conference, in which 41,769 scholars are in attendance. To sustain those schools \$16,393 are raised, and for missionary purposes the scholars collect \$4,760. An annual olection taken in the schools produces the sum of \$305 for the General Sunday-school Board. Mr. Barrass referred to the good use that could be made of the old library books in the larger chools if they would give them to Dr. Withrow

for the poorer schools.

Rev. J. W. Totten spoke upon "The Importance of Sabbath-school Work." We see this We see this when we consider that God is in it, and that immortal souls are affected by it. Parents and friends lose sight of the fact that the soul is the important part of the child and give it little at-tention. See the importance of the work when we consider that sin is in the world. 'Millions are drifting to everlasting ruin, and Sabbath-school teachers are seeking to save them. Again, the work is important because childhood is plastic. The impressions of youth remain permanent. Some of these children will live, and will need Jesus in life. Some will die, and they will need Jesus in death. This work is of vast importance, may God nelp us to do it.

Rev. A. Browning spoke of the two thoughts, what should our children be taught, and how should they be taught? The children should be

The speaker said he would omit all introduct the moral governorship of the Marchmont Home, what Methodists believe. He would like to have CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL MEETING, ory remarks, and at once advance to the in Belleville. of Methodist history. Again, the children should be taught to be Canadians. Again, they should be taught to be Christians. Would not have them preached at, but give them the great prin-ciples of Christianity. How are they to be taught? There must be enthusiaem in the teachers. Fire, holy fire, is the chief element of success. The teacher must have the enthusiasm of the missionary. The teachers should be educated. The hautauqua Normal Course is a useful course for teachers, of which teachers should take advantage. Preachers and teachers should themselves each and teach according as they are taught of, the Spirit. There must be faith in God. For he has promised his blessing, and we should trust

> Rey. Thos. Crosby then delivered one of his soul-stirring addresses. He related some thrilling incidents respecting Sunday-school work on the Pacific coast. The poor Indians are desirous to The poor Indians are desirous to obtain some learning, and as soon as they become enlightened they long to hear more of the Bible and during the winter season they sometimes have seven hundred persons in the church at Port Simpson, consisting not merely of children, but grown-up people, fathers and mothers, and aged persons showing the eagerness of the Indians to know Jesus and the book which treats of him. Mr. Crosby related some graph'c incidents re-specting the work of God among the Chinamen, not a few of whom have been brought to a saving acquaintance with the truth. He appealed for an increase of men full of faith and the Holy Chost, who will preach and teach the people, and indu-ence them with the principles of Christianity. Mr. Crosby detailed some affecting incidents illustrative of the condition of both Indians and Chinamen, and appealed for teachers. A gentleman had engaged to support a native teacher, and Mr. Crosby would be glad if other gentlemen would imitate his noble example.

A collection was then taken, the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

SIXTH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

Tuesday, June 20th The Conference met at nine o'clock, the President in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises were observed, the minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Calls were made for reports from committees. On motion, leave was granted to the Superintendent of the Manitowaning Mission to solicit subscriptions throughout the bounds of the Conerence in aid of the trustee funds of an embarassed church edifice.

A communication was received from the directors of the Upper Canada Bible Society respecting the importance of enlarged circulation of the Holy Scriptures throughout the Dominion, and asked the continued co-operation of the Conference in this work. The Conference highly approved of the recommendation.

Rev. John Hunt read the report from the Committee on Memorials. The report recom-mended (1) the extension of a minister's stay on his circuit to five years-where the official board is-nearly unanimous instead of three years as at pre ent. Roy. R. Duke objected to any departure from

the time-honored usage to which our fathers were so attached, and to which Methodism owed so large a measure of its past success.

Rev. R. Jones referred to the time when the

term had been extended, and to its comparative failure. He advised his brethren to "let well enough alone."
Rev. J. E. Sanderson, M. A., was strongly

opposed to any departure from present usages. Rev. Thomas Campbell urged the desirability and necessity of lengthening the period beyond three years. Many of our ministers were just reaching their period of usefulness on the completion of their three years' term, and its extenon would enable them to consolidate and complete the several church enterprises which they ad inaugurated.

Rev. K. Creighton thought we ought to engthen the term beyond three years. Rev. Dr. Hunter, in an eloquent address in lavor of the extension of the term, said in subtance :-- He would not exchange the itinerant system for any other, but the central idea of that system is a sent ministry rather than a ministry called by the people. We have only a partial tinerancy in this age, for many churches select are invited by influential quarterly meetings. Mr. Wesley said that one year was a sufficient term of service for the preachers in his day. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States until recently, allowed its ministers to remain but two years in the same charge, now they may remain three. The Methodist Epis-copal Church of Canada, the Primitive Methodst Church, and the Bible Christian Church all allow the return of ministers for a period of five years. Special cases will occasionally arise when a minister can, by remaining a fourth or fifth year, inaugurate and complete some important connexional interest He cited the case of the erection of the Dominion Church, Ottawa, erected during his own pastorate. A great cry was raised throughout the Church, because he and been allowed to remain in Ottawa four vears, in order to complete that church, which is an honor to the connexion. It would stimulate ministers to more earnest study if sent back for a fourth and lifth year. Some of our most important Churches had asked for this change until they had grown tired, and had given up hope. Let us pass the resolution, and let the quarterly meetings indicate their approval or disapproval at the August Meetings

The amendments were successively put and lost, when the original recommendation of the committee was carried by a large majority.
The committee recommended (2,) That the

General Conference be memorialized to appoint a committee to enquire into the working of the Children's Fund. The recommendation was adopted. ..

A motion was submitted relating to the officers of the General Conference, asking that they be constituted members ex-officio of the General Conference, instead of having to be elected by the Annual Conferences. The Chair announced that the Conference had

52 clerical members to elect as representatives to the General Conference. After the scrutineers had counted the ballots, the following were reported as elected on the first ballot, the order indicating the vote received :-- Dr. Satherland, Dr. Jeffers, William Briggs, John G. Laird, John S. Clarke, Dr. Dewart, John Shaw, Dr. Nelles, Samuel Hunter, Dr. Burwash, John Bredin, Dr. Cochran, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Harper, N. R. Willoughby, John Learoyd, Thos. Jeffery, John German, Wm. H. Laird, H. Starr, E. Clement, Dr. Rice, Peter Addison, being only 23 out of the 32 required.

The second ballot reported the election of Dr. Young, and J. W. McCallum. The third ballot returned [James Woodsworth, Chas. Fish, Wm. Tindall, and Dr. Withrow. A fourth ballot reported the election of Henry S. Matthews, and John Hunt. A fifth and final ballot elected Kennedy Creighton, completing the number allocated to the Conference. A communication from Ald. Taylor asking the

attention of Conference to the importance of the establishment of free libraries, was referred to the Memorial Committee.

It was ordered to hold a service in memoriam of the ministers who have died during the year,

to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Rev. John B. Clarkson, M. A., read the pastoral address to the several churches within the bounds of the Conference. The address urged the members of the Church to continued and faithful attendance on the ordinances and means of grace; to enlarged liberality in the sustainment of our several Church enterprises, and to the wider diffusion of our Church litera-ture. The address, which is to be published, was cordially adopted.

mental wine, the universal conviction of Conference being in favor of a pure distillation from the grape itself.

Rev. Alexander Burns, D.D., Principal of the Ladies' College in Hamilton, was introduced, and briefly addressed the Conference. The Conference adjourned at half-past five, plainers, whose time is occupied in c with the benediction by the Rev. Richard Jones. suspicion on the earnest toilers in the Ci

The Educational Meeting held in Elm Street Church, on Tuesday, was an interesting occa-sion, a large audience being present.

The Rev. Richd. Jones occupied the chair. The Chairman gave out the 924th hymn, and Rev. H.S. Matthews led in prayer. The Chairman gave a brief; but very practical address, pointing out the necessity that exists for a thorough training for our ministry, and urging continued support for the Society in the future. Rev. J. H. Chapman then read the report of

the Educational Society, which showed June, 1881, the total income from all six Conferences was \$6,523.83, of which the three western Conferences (Toronto, London, and Montreal) gave \$5,069.17. For the present year, the income from the three western Conferences was as follows: London, \$2,684.72; Toronto, \$1,930.9; Montreal, \$1,488.38; a total of \$6,103.19. This was an increase for the year, in these three Conferences of \$1,034.2.

Rev. George Washington, M.A., then addressed the meeting, and eloquently pointed out the great importance of a College training, showing that a sanctified education gave increased power for good.
Rev. Wm. Burus followed with a brief ad-

dress. Though he was an example of what might be accomplished without a University education, he had a high appreciation of the value of our educational work. He had every confidence in our educational system, indeed it was impossible to feel otherwise when we had such men as Dr. Nelles, Dr. Burns, and J. J. Hare, at the head of our connexional institutions. The public had a strong confidence in these institutions, and the recent endowment of a chair in Victoria College, by Dennis Moore, of Hamilton, was a practical evidence of this. He urged the importance of making the religious lement the basis of our educational work. Rev. Dr. Nelles spoke tenderly of the fathers, many of whom have gone from the Church

militant to the Church triumphant, and who were instrumental in laying the foundations of church. He pointed out the importance of thorough training to meet the various phases of thought, and in eloquent terms urged fidelity to our educational institutions.

Rev. Dr. Burns, of a milton, made a few earnest and practical remarks. After singing the 926th hymn, the meeting closed with prayer and the benediction.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON CONFERENCE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.

Monday Evening, June 12th. Rev. Alfred Andrews in the chair. Rev. G. N.

F. T. Dickson led in prayer, The chairman said there were nearly 2,000 Sabbath schools in connection with the Meth-cdist Church of Canada. At this meeting we are met together to aid each other with inspiration for coming years. Some practical needs of our Sunday schools are, 1st, The use of the catechism. A catechism is a clear and concise expression of Methodist doctrine. It is worthy of a place in our schools, and, though neglected in the past, is beginning to attract attention. The catechism should be divided into lessons for each Sabbath in the year, these lessons to be taught immediately before the ordinary Bible lesson. Concert exercises may be employed in giving answers to the questions. 2nd. The control of unruly boys. It is well to

send a polite note to the parents of the incor-

rigibles, and ask their presence in the school

tor a Sunday or two.
The Rev. David Chalmers was introduced.

His subject was, "How to secure the conversion of the children in our Sunday-schools."

-a most important and 'comprehensive one.

There is increasing interest in Sunday schools. Years ago, to talk of the conversion of children was to provoke a smile or a sneer. We are now

beginning to value the heritage God has committed to us in the children of our schools. By conversion we mean the conscious acceptance of Christ as a Saviour. It is not necessary to serve Satan for a long period before this. John Wesley was converted in youth. His early conversion was owing to the teachings and prayers of his mother. He never forgot the itinerancy in this age, for many churches select to covenant he made with God in his early years. their own pastors. Our Stationing Committee There are 130,000 Sunday school scholars in the ought to be called the Stationing and Registra. Methodist Church in the Dominion. The contion Committee. They station some of the versions during the last year have been 6,824, ministers and register the names of others who or one in nineteen. The London Conference has 46,000 scholars, and there have been last year 1,700 conversions, or one in twenty-one. The number of conversions is comparatively small, but large enough to excite hope for the future. The first means to secure the conversion of children, is to have them attend divine service. The sanctuary services should be made more simple and attractive to children. Dr. Crafts preaches five minute ser mons to children just before the ordinary ser vice, with good results. A batter plan is t adopt the ordinary service itself to the need of children. Jesus would have the children come to him, play-things and all. Second. Se cure the services of converted teachers. Di Daniel Wise says :—" It is all nonsense to war for the services of converted teachers in th Sunday-school. It is very unwise to rejec where needed, the services of unconverted pe-sons. Let them come and teach the Gospi until they are converted." But suppose the do not get converted, what becomes of the children in their classes? Third. More directly and personal dealing with children concerning their souls. What becomes of our Sunda. school children? They drift away from th Church because no one speaks directly to the about their conversion. Lastly, follow all you exhortations with earnest prayer for God blessing, and the results will surely be both go

and permanent.
The Rev. T. W. Jackson spoke on the them How best to care for converted children." A missionary, temperance, and educational wo is based on Sunday-school teaching. In viof their future usefulness, the conversion children is the most important event of the life, but the care of converted children is almo as important. The forest must be cleared, h the soil will bear only weeds unless it carefully tilled and good seed sown in it. see that the conversion is a genuine one. Jud by the fruits manifested. There are far many base imitations of Christianity. T proves nothing against Christianity. Count feits are never made on a worthless ba Children should be taught an experimen knowledge of the forgiveness of sins. Sin is awful thing, because it not only shuts us out heaven, but it renders life miserable, and bri on us God's displeasure. There is such a th as falling from grace, but when once freed fr sin it is not easy for the tyrant to regain nower over us. Give the children a place in Church; write their names on the regis Don't make the Church a stopping place for boys and girls, but a home from which t shall never be removed; places of sin are tractive and homelike. Give the children w to do. The human and divine must both employed in Church work, and if Sabb schools are to become powerful, the human ment in them must be brought into exerc Get the children interested in the conversion their friends. The London Conference 80.000 Sabbath school children; of these 13 are in primary classes, of the remainder 6,000 are converted, leaving 11,000 unconve children, among whom there should be tinual effort towards evengelization. A be example should be set before these by t seniors. Children read books, but they human example more.

Rev. Wm. Kettlewell dwelt on the topic,

we in danger of losing the spritual elemes our Sabbath schools, and from what caus This question he could not answer affirmati Never was more attention and effort give spiritual culture. Not many years ago it quite common to teach Sabbath school chil report of the Committee on Temperance. Brief Sabbath school work is towards spiritus mental wine, the universal conviction of the committee on Sabbath school work is towards spiritus provement. Still there may be a supported by the conviction of epiritual life. 1st. There may be too muc pendence on the lesson helps. There much complaint against these helps. are three churches; the Church triumphan Church militant, and the Church terms in the last named are included all the

LONDON CONFRENCE EDUCA-TIONAL MEETING.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 13th. There was a very large audience present at the Educational Meeting, on Tuesday evening, and the exercises were of very great interest. In addition to the speakers on the programme, Rev. N. Wolverton, M. A., Principal of the Woodstock College, and Rev. Dr. Burns,

occupied seats on the platform. Rev. L. Gaetz very agreeably performed the duties of chairman.

The first speaker introduced was Rev. S. Seliery, B.D., who delivered a very beautiful and finished address. He referred to the fact that the present time was signalized by many efforts, to elevate the intellectual condition of enors, to elevate the interaction condition of the people. Our common schools were more efficient than ever before, and the course of study more comprehensive. It is now possible for men of the poorest classes to receive a fair education; while very many have the opportuni-ties of a liberal education! The time is passed when 'people think that farmers and mechanics have no need of a liberal education, and there is now an effort being made to give the youth of our land a thorough education, altogether independent of the position they are to occupy. The interests of our nation as well as the interests of the individual demand this. It is only possible for us to answer the end of our creation by making the most of our powers, therefore, intellectual development is absolutely necessary. If the mental part of our constitution is neglected we cannot become what we were intended to be, and we may safely say that a man is under no greater obligations to cultivate his moral nature than his intellectual. The speaker then referred to the influence of liberal education upon nations. That nation which pays most attention to the education of her sons and daughters will be the most prosperous and influential, and the spirit of any nation depends very largely upon its intelligence. There is an intimate connection between freedom and education, also between wealth and education, as evidenced by comparing Protestant and Catholic countries. The crowning glory of our educational institutions is that they are Christian institutions. The future of our country very largely rests upon the young men and women in our schools. What if they should become skeptical? What if their faith should be shaken in the verities of the Bible? result would be disastrous to our land; the his-tory of France might be repeated. But there is little danger of this while our Colleges are under Christian influences. Reference was made to the healthy moral atmosphere of Victoria College. The speaker believed that no young man could take a course in this institution without having his faith in the verities of the Bible greatly strengthened.

Rev. John Scott, M. A., in an interesting and practical speech, referred to some of the objec-tions which are met in endeavoring to promote our educational work. We are frequently told that this educational work costs too much and that the people are tired of this perpetual dunning. It is true that our schools are expensive, the Church does not aim at providing a cheap education. We want to give the poorest youth the opportunity of an education and, of course, this will cost somebody something. Who can estimate in dollars and cents the value of the work done by our institutions. He referred in complimentary terms to the magnificent work done by the late Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Nelles, Dr. Burwash, and others. He also spoke of the liberal donations made to Victoria College by Edward Jackson and Dennis Moore, Hamilton.

familton.

Rev. James Graham was introduced by the chairman as "Extinguisher of Agnostics." He thought he had earned the title very easely, as he had never given more than an hour's attenss of persons referred t clared himself a natural Theist. The leaf of the tree, the blade of grass, the beautiful flower, the smallest insect, spoke to him of intelligence He was not prepared to accept the agnostic interpretation of nature, and he did not believe there was an atheistic star or an atheistic tree in the universe. Geologists have, after long research, brought forth ancient remains that they think entirely overthrow Moses, but there is as much trace of intelligence in these as in any modern phenomena. You cannot find out a truth outside of Christ, and if any one says he has found one he will not be an agnostic, for he will have found out something. The speaker claimed for Christianity every thought that man ever knew. Every thought is to be brought into subjection to the obedience of Christ. The whole thought of the universe, outside of Chris-tianity, is destined to be a failure

The address of Mr. Graham was eloquent and witty, and was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. Dr. Burns made a short and stirring speech, referring to his personal experience and the diffi-

cuities he had to encounter in obtaining an edu-It was the general opinion that this was one

of the best educational meetings held for many Before the benediction was pronounced

Messrs. J. H. Hazelwood, W. J. Brandon, and J. H. Joslyn, on behalf of the ordination class, presented to the President a beautiful picture of the class, with a large photograph of the Presi-dent in the centre. Mr. Williams made a few appropriate remarks in acknowledgment.

Correspondence.

EXPLANATION.

DEAR BROTHER DEWART,-Your report of the fourth day's morning session of the London Conference does not fairly represent my position in reference to the second point of the charge against Dr. Burns which simply states: "Revs. James Graham and W. W. Ross followed in favor of Dr. Burns, and Dr. Fowler in favor of the amendment."

To the disciplinary question, "does he believe and preach all our doctrines?" so far as the first clause is concerned, I was compelled from Dr. Burns' own utterances before the Conference, so far as I understood their meaning, to state that it was out of my power to vote in the affirmative, nevertheless, on account of reasons then and there presented, I should not give a vote which tended to fix the charge of heresy with all the resultant consequences. As the Conference decided that the examination should be with open doors, of which privileges a large number of the citizens of Woodstock availed themselves, and, therefore, the seal of secrecy on all that was said and done is thereby removed, and as a consequence garbled accounts are likely to get abroad; and, as some leading ministers openly declared their concurrence in the following conclusion, we are of opinion that the better way would be to furnish a faithful and minute report of all that was said and done on this occasion. The leading elements of this case have been published far and wide, and it would only do justice to a question, which you justly remark "the denomination as well as the man

which we never heard surpassed, inside or out-side the Conference, for clearness, and in our nations." opinion unanswerable demonstration of the

We should not find fault with the use of machi- least, we think would do immense good to the off realm without a cloud, where shines that nery. God uses machinery. Still every teacher rising ministry, the Church, and the general never-setting sun throughout one long eternal rising ministry, the Church, and the general ROBT. FOWLES. community....

THE LEGAL TERM OF A MINISTER'S STAY ON A CIRCUIT.

If the venerable Dr. Carroll will take down that edition of the Discipline published in 1836, and turn to page 18, he will find in the section pertaining to the appointment of Presidents and their duty, the following words: "Provided atways that he shall not allow any preacher to remain more than two years successively, except the Chairmen Contracts the Editor." the Chairmen of Districts, the Editor and Gon eral Book-Steward, the supernumerary, super-annuated, and worn-out preachers, missionaries among the Indians, and the presidents, principals, or teachers of seminaries of learning which are, or may be, under our superintend-

In the "Plan of a Deed of Settlement," contained in the same edition, no reference is made to the matter.

In an edition of the Discipline, published in 1959, the same restriction is found under the same heading, only the term is limited to three years instead of two.

In the "Model Deed," printed in the edition

of 1859, no provision is made as to the term of a preacher's stay on a circuit, unless under general terms relating to the Discipline and usages of the connexion.

The editions of 1817, and 1829, I never had,

and, therefore, do not know whether they con-tained anything on the subject or not. I suppose usage was the only thing which determined the stay of a probationer, if there was any law on the subject, I do not know where it is to be found. I remember that in 1855 a request was made by the Quarterly Board of the St. Andrew's Circuit, for the appointment of Wm. Scales for a second year. The request was, however, refused by the Conference, and some unpleasantness grew out of the affair, which is still painfully remembered. The law or usage was departed from in the case of Benjamin Cole, who was appointed to Melbourne, in 1855, 1856, and 1857, three successive years.

E. S. Oss.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE,

The Stanstead Wesleyan College has just closed its most successful year. The attendance has been larger than ever before, showing an increase of 60 per cent over that of last year. The total number of students enrolled is 195, and the average attendance has been 130. Three young ladies have graduated in the Collegiate Department, and nine young men have com-pleted the Commercial Course. Ten students have obtained diplomas as teachers in the Province of Quebec, and one in the State of Vermont. Thirteen young ladies who have been in at-tendance this year are now teaching in the Eastern Townships.

The Annual Sermon, delivered before the students on June 11th, by the Rev. Wm. Jackon, was a masterly and eloquent discussion of the appropriate theme, "Character-building. The impression upon the minds on the auditors can hardly fail to be deep and lasting. The final examinations were of a satisfactory char-

acter.
The public examinations and convocation were full of interest. Literary and musical exercises occupied most of the morning and evening sessions on Thursday, and were creditable alike to the students and to their instruction.

tors. The essays by Misses Bryant, Colby, and Hall, deserve especial mention. Diplomas were presented by Mr. McCormick, to the young men who had completed the Com-

nercial Course, viz.:—
F. R. Lenigan, Three Rivers; A. C. Walker, Ways Mills; H. A. Eness, Georgetown, B. G.; G. W. Williams, Dunham; Wilbur Greenlay, Brampton; R. L. Y. Jones, Quebec; T. W. Gordon, Clitton; Amos Frigeau, Lawrenceville;

The diplomas awarded to the graduates in

16th inst., brought back many old students, and was one of the most enjoyable and successful of the college re-unions, and a fitting consummation of the year's work. Com.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

On behalf of our parsonage trustees and myself, pardon, and having ebtained mercy of God, like I acknowledge with thanks the following sums, the apostle, she conferred not with flesh and contributed toward repairing damages caused by blood, but with earnest purpose followed after,

Square, Ont., per Mrs. M. Fierheller.....

Daughter of Thomas H. and Mary Jane Legett, was born in the township of Brant, on November 12th, 1866. When about nine years old she was troubled with heart disease, and though her parents made every effort for the restoration of her health, all was vain. For better than six years Emma was a patient, but a very great sufferer, frequently so weak that she had to be carried to and from her room. During the latter part of her illness she found peace by believing in Jesus. Just before departing, she called her parents and requested them to meet her in heaven. After conversing with her sisters and several friends about the love of Jesus in making her so fearless of death, she helped to sing

JANE ELIZABETH BUCKBEE.

subdue the surrounding wilderness. In May, 1850, she was united in marriage to James H. Buckbee. One of those completely sympathetic unions where the current of two

on and on through all the ages.

While her filtieth year was scarcely yet completed, "she was not, for God took her." Though not till after she had wept beside the graves of all her family save one. Four of them, bright buds of promise, drooped and died at different way marks on the journey, and who with rapturous spirits awaited her arrival at the

but was wholly occupied in religious conversation and prayer; not only the subject and place but The last twenty-two years of her life were the very atmosphere seemed to breathe of holiness and heaven; the presence of God was there. given to him whom she has gone to serve through all the cycles yet to be. In that service on It was easily seen her soul was ripening for the society and purity of heaven. Her aged companion had gone to glory some time before, and which her heart was evidently set, she manifested great pleasure, meet, type of that deeper enjoyment, the enduring heritage of all who are welcomed into the presence of the king who sits her soul seemed reaching forward to seize the prize and crown. Her heart was full of Christ, which found vent at times in declaring some new upon his throne. The memory of those services, like the aroma of June meadows, will ever be fragrant in the memories of her brethren in the views she had received of Scripture teaching the love of God to mankind; the work of the

Doubtless, in common with all living, she had It would be a pity to lose what Dr. Burns said in defence of his positions, and a pity to lose the speech of the Revisions, Exans, which we never heard surpassed, inside or out leaves of which are for the healing of the retires.

On the 7th February, 1881, just before the ris essential and pure truthfulness of the Wesleyan ing sun had lit the sleeping earth, the angels position in regard to the atonement. This, at gently winged her ransomed spirit to that far-

As we follow her with the eye of faith into that world of deep abiding calm, shall not our hearts swell up with gratitude to him, the author of these deathless hopes; with everdeepening devotion shall we not serve him who hath "loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father. To him be glory and dominion for ever and ever."

MRS. JANET NORVAL KILGOUR. In the year 1840, a highly respectable family of the above name, of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, emigrated from Scotland and settled above the city of Ottaws, in the township of Clarendon. Selecting that place as their destination might seem strange, as they had there neither relative nor acquaintance; but this only marked more clearly the good providence of God directing their steps, as the great object of life, both as regards temporal and spiritual good, was thereby blessedly secured. Mr. and Mrs. Kilgour were respected members of the Presbyterian Church, but there was no such institution, nor for some years after, within the limits of the county in which they resided. So, excepting an occasional attendance at either the Episcopalian or Methodist Church, the parentszealously applied themselves to the religious training of their children, when the greater part of the Sunday would be employed in instructing them in the Scriptures and the "Shorter Catech ism," causing one of the family to exclaim, year, after, "That the system of training by which they hoped to be saved, before they experienced religion, was to them a bondage." But they were shortly to find a more direct way to Christ, and the children under instruction were to be employed in bringing their mother, the subject of this notice, to a knowledge of salvation. Mean-time, a marvellous revival of religion broke out, under the devoted labors of the Rev. Wm. Morton, Methodist minister, which, for the number of converts, the depth and power of the in-fluence poured upon the community, by the divine Spirit, the writer never witnessed since divine Spirit, the writer never witnessed since, nor has he read a record of revival power in this country that might be accepted as a parallel. A person who had just been brought into the light of divine mercy himself, seeing the two eldest daughters of the family one evening in the meeting had it powerfully laid upon his heart, that should they continue to attend the services, they must be convinced of their need of salvation and led to Christ, but fearing that their mother might not permit them called on their mother might not permit them called on her the following day. Mr. Kilgour being from home at the time, and having expressed to her his pleasure at seeing her daughters at the meeting, said, if she would allow them to attend, he had no doubt they would obtain religion. The reply was: "Do you mean to insinuate my daughters are not religious?" stating how well they were acquainted with their Bible and catechism; obedient and attentive to their duties. The visitor found he was treading on tender greund, but remarked: "Should they experience religion as some has lately done, however good they are you will see a marked change in

good they are you will see a marked change in them." They were permitted to attend, and both experienced religion the same night. Time, during such services, passed rapidly with people under the baptism of the Holy Spirit, and as the meetings were lengthy it would be a late hour when the people reached their homes. Mrs. Kilgour as usual, opened the door this night for her daughters, one of whom immediately embraced her. exclaiming: "Mother, mother, we've been

ness and strength. Her type of mind was that o great tenseity and firmness when once her judg-ment was convinced. Not for one moment, therefore, did she hesitate as to her duty when she really discovered herself a sinner in need of

that she might secure the great end of life. The religion of the glorious Redeemer was now to

religion of the glorious redeemer was now to her a satisfying portion beyond what she had previously hoped for. Possessing a sound under-standing, and a retentive memory, well stored with the much-prized truths of God's word, now sanctified by the light and inspiration of the

Holy Spirit, her company was refreshing and editying. In social society the conversation not baptised with the spirit of Chr. st was not coun-

tenanced; whilst an interview with members of

the Church, which did not close with reading

the Scriptures and prayer, was to her largely be-reft of its crown and blessing: Soon after the

family embraced religion, a class was established

in their house. In this she took a lively interest

witnessing with delight for Christ, and with

such frankness and power as rendered her ex-

perience a source of encouragement to others

The leader was always sure of a cordial welcom-

and a word of encouragement, nor could she

feel easy if supposing any member was un-

necessarily absent, such was the manner of her devoted life, and the joy it gave her if the blessed Redeemer was glorified in his members,

and she saw the cause of religion was flourishing

in the class. In her own family she was a

tower of strength, readily instructing how to overcome the evil one, and prevent the encrosch-

ments of the spirit of the world. Her government was that of a loving, grateful heart; there her goely spirit and example, her happy disposition, and wise course had full scope land shone like jewels in the domestic circle. Before

her eldest children, converted with herself, she

considered it her duty to lead in the way, whilst

to secure the salvation of the younger children,

as they approached the age of personal respon-sibility, her care and labors were unremitting

In this God gave her the desire of her heart, her seven children were all converted young, and are

now following their sainted parents to glory. The surrendering of her eldest son, now the Rev. Joseph Kilgour, of Canifton, to become a Meth-

odist minister, was not viewed merely as a call to a profession of distinction and honor, but was

regarded as an event of marked importance and

interest, on account of its relationship to the

kingdom of Christ and the salvation of souls,

How her heart was stirred with emotion and her

faith would ascend to God, while she pleade that he might declare, with effect, a free and full salvation to his fellow-men. And it was

only with the close of mortal life that her voice thus pleading was no longer heard. The writer's last interview with our now sainted

friend was in October, 1881, not a moment could be given to any secular or worldly subject,

spirit of God upon the heart securing that holy state necessary to admission into the paradise of

God. We wept and rejoiced together. I thought

of the intense longing and earnestness of her soul, becoming one, on the event the coronation.

During the last few days of her illness, although the tabernacle was being rapidly taken down, the senses failing, and mortal life ebbing out, no

murmur was heard, no frown seen, but utter-ances were heard as, "Oh, my father, it is a fine thing to be over there!" Thus, in peaceful triumph, one of the most consistent and serene

spirits, passed from the Church on earth to the Church triumphant in heaven, on the 21st of April, 1882, and in the 90th year of her age.

D. C. McDowell.

her, exclaiming: "Mother, mother, we've been all in the dark. J—and I never had religion until to-night!" "This," said Mrs. Kilgour, "is what I was told; here is the change," and before she retired, might have been seen on her knees, a true penitent, and her daughters praying with her. Shortly after she attended the meeting and use seen proving the converted here. and was soon powerfully converted herself, declaring, "God had, indeed, led her by a way she had not known." The writer well remembers how, with tears of joy, she would declare if God had not taken the way he did to bring the subject before her mind, she could not have Benjamin Dunn, Stanstead. the diplomas awarded to the graduates in the Ladies' Collegiate Course, were presented by the Rev. James Awde, B.A. Miss Mary F. Colby, of Stanstead, received the M.L.A. diploma; and Miss Georgie D. Bryant, of Sherbrooke, and Miss Nellie M. Hall, of Waterloo, each received the M.E.L. diploma.

'The Annual Reunion, on Friday evening, the little intermediate the property and students. believed that she and her family were not religious." Filled with rapture at the change she had experienced, she now addressed herself with zeal to the service of God, which proved to her a constant source of happi-

fire at Brandon, Manitoba, to parsonage, furni-

The Righteons Dead.

ELIZABETH EMMA LEGETT. part of that beautiful hymn,—

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain," and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

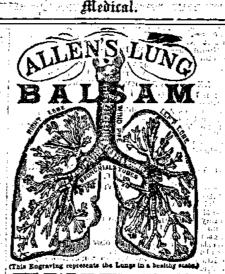
Born of pious parentage in the township of Caistor, March 24th, 1831, spent her sunny childhood and youth in assisting her parents to

lives lose, as it were, their individuality by blending into one, and thenceforth flowing evenly

farther shore, to sing her a glad welcome to their eternal home?

Church. May their peaceful translation say to all, "Go thou and do likewise."

her weaknesses, but so wondrously were they kept in abeyance through the softening, mellowing influences of grace, that from the public eye they were, and now shall be, hidden evermore.



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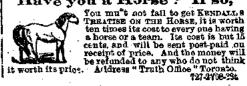
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superannusted.
Castleton—John C. Wilson.
Brighton—John C. Wilson.
Brighton—John Bredin; Charles Taggart, superannusted, who shall take charge of Presque Islo Foint.
Smithfield—Joseph Kilgour.
Campbelltori—Joseph Kilgour.
Campbelltori—Joseph A. Chapman, M.A.
Hastings—Edward D. Lewis.
Peroy—William Buchazan (Warkworth).
Fencila and Aldewille—Joseph C. Bell. (Hedley V. Mounteer). W. W. Andrews at college.
John Bredin, Chairman.
John C. Wilson, Fin. Sec.

Belleville Centre (Bridge street)-Wellington Jeffers, eville North (Bleeker street)-Robert N. Burns, Bellaville North (Bleeger away)
B.A.
Bellaville West (Holloway street)—Sydney J. Shorey,
Charles W. Watch, (Marchmont Home), by permission of Cenferace.
Bydney—Robert C. Wilkinson (Canifton),
Thurlow—Samuel McAuley (Canifton), Henry F. Ost-

rom.
Marmora-Andrew Wilson.
Stirling-Robert Walker, Robert H. Leitch.
Frankford-William H. Peake.
Trenton-Edwin Clement; William Young, superanmatted.

Trenton—Bawli Cieniens; Whitsin Avenie, Bapton.

nasted.
Wooler—John H. Ruttan,
Shaunouville—John C. Ash.
Thomasbury—William J. Young.
Tweed—John W. Savage
Bridgewater—One to be sent; Henry Thomes; William
E. Smith, superannasted.
Pinton—One wanted.
Madoc—Foster McAmmond, B.A.
Madoc—Foster McAmmond, B.A.
Madoc—Foster McAmmond, B.A.
Madoc—William H. Tucker.
Beneroit—William H. Tucker.
Beneroit—William G. Wilson
Comberner—One to be sont.
E. CLEMENT, Fin. See'y.

VI. PICTON DISTRICT,

VI. PICTON DISTRICT.

Picton-John F. German, M.A.
Consocon-John A. Jewell, B.A.
Weilington-Alexander E. Campbell,
Melti'c-One to be sent.
Amelican-Amellasqur - William Tembi

Redderville-Edward Cragg; A. L. Peterson, superan Redderville—Edward Chage, and Charles Brown.

Bloomfeld—Alfred Brown.
Cherry Valley—James McFarlane.
Milford—William C. Wasbington, M.A.
Cressy—William Tucker (Picten).
Demorestrille—Richard Duke.
Northport—Garratt J. Dingman.
JOHN F. GERMAN, M.A., Chairman.
JAMES MCFARLANS, Fiz. Secy.

VII. PETERBORO' DISTRICT.

VII. PETERBORO' DISTRICT.

Peterboro'—Jolm Shaw, Thomas Manning, B.A., Geo.
C. Workman, M.A., is left without an appointment at his own request, Ashton Fletcher, supernumerary.

Millbrock—Henry S. Matthews; Isaac B. Howard,
Samuel Sing, superannuated.
Cavan—Albort C. Wilson.
South Monaghan—Francis Johnston, (Fraserville).
Keene—John Tozeland.
Norwood—Joseph E. Sanderson, M.A.
Lakefield—William Johnston.
Hall's Bridge and Chandos—Matthew E. Wilson, under Superintendent of Lakefield.
Mud Lake—To be supplied from Hall's Bridge.
Hiawatha—Thomas Woolsey.
Bethany David N. McCamus; one to be sent.
Ballydoff—John B. Wass, M.A.
Warsaw—Thomas Foz.
Blairton—One wanted.

John Shaw, Chairman.
H. Matthews, Fin. Seey.

John Shaw, Chairman. H. Matthews, Fin. Secy.

VIII. LINDSAY DISTRICT. Lindsay-John S. Clarke; James Greener, W. W. Leech, Lindsey-John S. Clarke; James distance, which superannusted.
Dunsferd and Lindsay East—John Power.
Omemee-Edward Enrass' M.A.; One to be sent;
James Norris, superannusted.
Oakwood-Archelaus Doisee, Bobert John Fallis. One Oakwood—Archelaus Doxsee, Robert John Fallis. On
to be sent.
Cannington—William Burns, David Balfour.
Fencion Falls—Thomas J. Edmison, B.D.
Minden—William H., Madden.
Haliburton—Edward Eves.
Coboconk—William M. Pattyson.
Bobcaygeon—Wm. H. Emsley, John W. Reid.
Woodville—Henry S. Jenkinson.
Beaverton—Sidney F. Depew.
Atherley—Thomas P. Steel, one wanted.
Victoris Road—Walter W. Liloyd.
Seabright—Kichard G. James.
JOHN S. CLABKH, Chairman.
WM. BURNS, Fin. Secy.
IX. BRADFORD DISTRICT.

IX. BRADFORD DISTRICT.

IX. BRADFORD DISTRICT.

Bradford—Thomas Campbell, Wm. F. Wilson.
Newmarket—Arthur Browning.
Sharon and Queensville—Frank C. Keam.
Aurora—Jacob E. Howell, M.A., William Bacon.
Bondhead—Newton Hill (Thomas W. Leggatt)
Lloydtown—Bobert McCulloch.
Schomberg—James W. Stewart.
Cookstown—John Mahan, John Locke (Thornton.)
Innisfil—William L. Bcott (Stroud), Daniel McGreegor,
John Douse, superannusted (Lefroy).
Alliston—Jeremish W. Annis, B.A.
West Essa—George Brown.
Mount Albert—Edward Hill.
Resemont—Andrew Armstrong, (Thomas Snowdon).
Adjala—One wanted.
Sutton—Isaac Baker.
Georgina Island—To be supplied.
J. E. Howell, M.A., Chairman.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, Fin. Sec.

X. BARRIE DISTRICT.

I BARRIE DISTRICT.

E BARRIE DISTRICE.

Barrie-Ephraim B. Harper, D.D.

Allandale-Cecil Harper, B.A.

Angus-George Walker.

Dalston-George W. Hewitt, B.A.. Thomas Haddon, left
without an appointment at his own request.

Hillsdale-William H. Cook.

Penetanguishene and Midland-Charles E. Perry,

Charles T. Cocking (Midlan).

Bushy-Samuel Down. Rugby-Samuel Down. Orilla-Samuel P. Rose; Thomas Williams, John B.

Armstrong, superannusted.
Coldwater-Kicherd Strachan.
Rama-Kennedy Creighton (**a**n).
EFRRAM B HARPER, D.D., Chairman.
SAMUEL P. ROSE, Fin. Sec. XI. BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT.

Bracebridge—Charles Fish.
Gravenhurst—Thomas Dunlop.
Severn Bridge—R. Finch.
Uttorson—Hiram Fusee, under Superintendent of
Bracebridge.
Uffington—James McMullen, under Superintendent of Bracebridge.
Uffington—James McMullen, under nuperinter.
Bracebridge.
Port Carling—William A. Strongman, B. A.
Iroquois Indians—To be supplied.
Huntsville—Stephen A. Arkels; R. N. Hill, supernum-

erary.
Perry and Armour—Hugh P. Brown, under Superintendent of Huntsville.
Rosseau—One to be sont under Superintendent of Port Carling. 2380 2380 McKellar - William Hall; Reuben Toye, J. Crawford,

Caring.

McKellar - William Han,
supernumeraries.

McKenzio-One wanted.

Miplesing and Story Lake One to be sent, under Superintendent of Maganetawan.

Geo. W. Marvin. at College.

CHARLES FISH, Chairman.
Thos. Dunlop. Fin. Secy.

Collingwood-John G. Laird; E. Sallows, superan nusted. Kirkville—Isaso W. Puffer, under Superintendent (

Kirkville—Isaac W. Puffer, under Superintendens of Collingwood.
Thornbury—Daniel F. Gee, (Collingwood) David Franks, B.A.
Menford—George Washington, M.A.

8t. Vincent—Richard Clarke, (Meaford). 13k
Maxwell—John A. Dowler.
Hornings Mills—Nathaniel Burwash.
Shelburne—James F. Metcalfe.
Avening—George Edwards, James Liddy, (Lavender Stayner—Henry Wilkinson.
Parry Sound—Wesley Casson. 2 192

XIII. OWEN SOUND DISTRICT. Owen Sound - John B. Clarkson, M. A.; James Scott, Wm. B. Danard, supersupuated. Brookholm—Robert Johnston. Voodford—Hamilton Leitn. Woodford—Hamilton Leitin.
Walter's Falls—David Perry.
Chatsworth—Charles V. Lake.
Williamsford Station—John Hart.
Mardale—Neil A. McDiarmid.
Flesherton—D. C. McDowell.
Eugenia Falls—Thomas Grandy.
Dundalk—Thomas J. Snowden.
Priceville—Solomon C. Edmunds, B.D.
Wiarton—William Torrance.
Lyon's Head—One wanted (Colpoy's Bay).
Hepworth—Thomas Legate.
Allenford—Robert Godfrey.
Cape Croker—Adam Glazsir; George Jacques, sup'd.
D. C. McDowell, Chairman.
N. McDianmid, Fin. Secy.
XIV. WALKERTON DISTRICT.

XIV. WALKERTON DISTRICT. Walkerton--William Smythe; William Tindall, sup'd for one year; David D. Rolston, superannuated Mildmay-Alexander Thibadeau.

Walkerton.-William Smyson to the Walkerton.-William Smyson to one year; David D. Rolston, superannuated. Midmay—Alexander Thibadeau.
Hanover.-Austin Potter, Minton Vanderwater; John H. Holmes, sury.
Durham.-J. Smiley, M.A.
Chesley.-Josias Greene, (George F. Salton).
Invernay.-Eimund S. Rupert, M. A.
Arkwright.-John Webster, John H. Carson A. Hall, supernumerary.
Paisley.-Joseph Edge.
Eden Grove.-John Pepper, B.H.
Tiverton.-Jabez Wass.
Fort Eigin.-Joseph Galloway.
Saugeen.-Thomas Culbert.
James C. Speer at College.
E. S. Rupert, M.A., Chairman.
J. Galloway, Fin. Seey.
XV. ALGOMA DISTRICT.

XV. ALGOMA DISTRICT.

XV. ALGOMA DISTRICT.

Sault Ste. Marie- James Anderson.
Korah-William W. McArthur.
Garden River-Thomas S. McKee.
Gore Hay- One wanted.
Little Current-Joseph R. Gibson.
Manitowaning-Wilham P. Brown; James Baskerville,
superannusted.
Sandfield-William Marshall.
Bruce Mines- One wanted; George H. Kenny, sup'd.
St. Joseph Is and-One wanted, under superintendent
of Bruce Mines.
Thessalon-One wanted.
Algoma Mills-One to be seut.
Michipicoton-One wanted.
Silver Islet-John Hodgson.
Prince Arthur's Landing-Osborn R. Lambly, M.A.
James Anderson, Chairmes.
John Hodgson, Fin. Secy.

XVI. WINNIPEG DISTRICT.

XVI. WINNIPEG DISTRICT. Winnipeg (Grace Church)—Samuel D. Rice, D.D., John E. Starr; Thomas L. Helliwell, supernurerary. Winnipeg (Zion Church)—William L. Rulledge; Thos. E. Morden, B.A., supernumerary. Emerson and West Lynn—John Semmens; one to be

Emerson and West Lynn—John Seminers, varsens.
Dominion City—One to be sent.
Morris—Isaac N. Robinson.
Stonewall—Thomas B. Beynon, B.A.
Rat Portage and Cross Lake—William Halstead.
Selkirk—Robert B. Laidley.
Plympton—William R. Morrison.
Fisher River—Andrew W. Ross.
Beren's River—One wanted.
Norway House—Orin German.
Oxford House—Enos Langford.
Kelson River—To be visited.
S. D. Bick, D.D., Chairt
Lour Srammens, Fin. 8

S. D. RICH D.D., Chairman. JOHN SEMMENS, Fin. Becy. XVII. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE DISTRICT.

XVII. POSTAGE. LA PRAIRIE DISTRICT.

Portage La Prairie—James Woodsworth,
surnside and Prospect—Aifred J. Saritrop.

Righ Bluff—David Cattanach.

Meadow Lea—Arthur B. Hames.
Gladstone—James E. Allen.

Neepawa—George K. Adams.

Big Plaim—Benjamin Franklin, B. A. (Wellwood.)

Minnedom—Thomas B. Wilson.

Birtle—On) to be sent; Robert Creig; John Mears,
Without a stainon on account of ill health.

J. Woodsworff, Chairman.

G. K. Adams, Fin. Secy.

XVIII. BRANDON DISTRICT.

XVIII. BRANDON DISTRICT. Evalia Brandon District.

Brandon—Thomes Lawson; one wanted.
Qu'Appelle—William J. Hewitt; one wanted.
Milford and Souris City—Thomas W. Hall
Eilloth, supernumerary.
Rapid City—William T. Dyer.
Oak River and Shoal Lake—William M. Baker.
Flat Creek and Plum Creek—James M. Harrison; one
to be sent.
Moose Mountain—One wanted.
Prince Albert—Arthur Whiteside.
Carrot River—One wanted.
WILLIAM HEWITT, Chairman.
JAMES M. HARRISON, Fin. Secy.
XIX. PEMBINA AND THEFULE MOUNTAIN

XIX. PEMBINA AND TURTLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT. Nelson and Mountain City-Henry Kenner, (George H. Long).
Boyde River—Charles Mearing
Crystal City—J. W. Bell, B.D., D. Scott Houck.

Beaconstield and Cypres River—One to be sent; (Wm. H. Buckler),
Cartwright—A. Stewart, B.D.
Turtle Mountain—Peter W. Davies; one wanted,
Antlers and Souris River—Albert D. Wheeler.
J. W. BBLL, B.D., Chairman
A. STEWART, B.D., Fin. Secy.

XX. SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT. Edmonton House-One to be sent.

Woodville-To be supplied.

Woodville-To be supplied.

Victoria-James A. McLachlen.

White Fish Leke-Henry E. Steinhauer.

Slave Lake-To be visited

Battle River-To be supplied.

Morley-John McDougali.

Fors McLeod - John McLeau.

J. McDougall, Chairman.

XXI. VIOTOBIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT. victoria—Coverdale Watson; William Pollard, super-

Victoria—Coverdale Watson; William Pollard, superatmusted.
Indian Mission—One wanted.
Chinese Mission—One wanted.
Chinese Mission—One wanted.
Maple Bay and Saanich—One to be sent.
Nanaimo—C. Bryant,
Wellington—Wm. V. Sezsmith.
New Westminster—Ebenezer Rebson.
Burrard Inlet—C. L. Thompson.
Maple Ridge and Langley—Wellington J. Dowler, B.A.
Sumas and Chilliwhack—Joseph Hall.
Flathead Indians—Alexander L. Adam.
Yale and Lytton—One wanted.
Nicola Valley and Kamloops—One wanted.
Cariboo—One to be sent; James Turner, left without an appointment at his own request.

C. Watson, Chairman.
E. Robson, Fin. Sec.
XXII. PORT SIMPSON DISTRICT.

XXIL PORT SIMPSON DISTRICT.

XXII. PORT SIMPSON DISTRICT.

Port Simpson—Thomas Croeby.

Port Essington. Native Assistant, under Superintendent of Port Simpson.

Kita-mat—To be supplied.

Nass—Alfred E. Green.

Kit-wan.silk—Native Assistant, under the Superintendent of Nass.

Kit-la-tanux—Native Assistant, under the Superintendent of Nass.

Bella Bella—Charles M. Tate.

Hy hies—Native Assistant, under the Superintendent of Bella Bella.

Wee kee-no—Native Assistant, under the Superintendent of Bella Bella.

Bella Coola—James A. Wood.

Queen Charlotte's Island—To be visited.

XXIII. JAPAN DISTRICT.

Tokio (Tsukiji)—Davidson McDonald, M.D., George M.

Tokio (Tsukiji)—Davidson McDonald, M.D., George M. Meacham, M.A., Tokio (Ushikome)—Charles S. Eby, M.A.
Tokio (Shitaya)—Assagawa Koko.
Tokio (Hongo and Kanda)—Kebyashi Mitsuyasu, (Hashimoto Bokushi),
Shidauoka—Yamanaka Yemu, Yuki Munizo.
Numadza—Sugiyamu Hikoroku.
Kofu—Hiraiwa Yoshiyasu, Kiyagawa Minori (Toyama Kohei).

Davidson McDonyun McConyun

DAVIDSON McDONALD, M.A., Cheirman.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF CIRCUITS AND MISSIONS IN THE LONDON You will please bear in mind that this is the year of

You will please bear in mind that this is the year of meeting of the General Conference, and that collections for the General Conference Fund are to be taken up in July, according to Discipline.

It will be absolutely necessary to be prompt in taking up and forwarding collections. Every circuit and mission should be reported to Treasurer not later than the first week in Angust, to give time for making up quadrennial report for General Conference. Please den't fail.

JAMBS GRAY, Treasurer. Port Stanley, June 26th, 1882.

SUPERANNUATION FUND. The Treasurer will have all the balances due claimants issued before the end of this month, but at a reduced rate of seven-twelfths for the past year to all the regular claims.

John Doubl. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Latest contributions for Mrs. Everiss: John Thompson, Mountain City, Man\$5 00 Mrs. C. Duffin George Andrews...... Rev. B. E. Maudsley.. JOHN CARBOLL Total ... MINISTER'S ADDRESS.

Special Potices.

Rev. J. H. Stinson, Dunnville.

Gray hairs prevented, dardraff removed, the scalp cleunsed, and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

RAVENNA, Morcer Co., Mo., May, 1879.
We have used Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites with gratifying results in our practice, and recommend it to Physicians as a reliable preparation in Ague and Intermittent Fever. It is the best thing we know of.

Signed,

J. E. CALLAWAY, M.D.

JOHN L. GRIPLEY, M.D.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse Mas. Winslow's Scothing Steup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoes, griping in the bowels, and wind-coile. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Birtlis. Marriages and Deaths.

Notices of Births and Marriages, to exsure Insertion, must be accompanied by 25 Cents each—sent to the Book-Steward.

On the 9th inst., in Victoria, British Columbia, the wife of Rev. Coverdale Watson, of a daughter. On Saturday, the 24th inst., at Rideauville, the wife of Ira W. Storr, Department of Secretary of State, of

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Annis, B.A., at the residence of the bride's mother, Edwin Annis, of Derlington, to Frances M., eldest daughter of the late James Holden, Esq., Whitby. On the 21st inst., by the Rev. D. G. Sutherland LL.B., assisted by the Rev. Wm, Kettlewell, brother-in-law of the bride, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D., Pastor of Grace Methodist Church, St. Thomas, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Wm. Covne. St. Thomas.

Church, St. Themas, to Maggie, younges daugher of Wm. Coyne, St. Thomas.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. W. P. Brown, at the family residence of the bride, Mr. Carmichael's, Pine-date, Rev. George R. B. Adams, Methodist Minister, to Mary Carmichael, of Pinodale.

DIED.

At Orango, N. J., John W. Corson, M.D., son of the late Rev. Robert Corson, in the 60th year of his age. On the morning of the 16th ult, at his father's residence, Prince Edward County, the Rev. Almon Perry Lyons exchanged earth for heaven. On the 3rd inst, at her residence, 26 James Street North, Ramilton, Matilda, beloved wife of William Magee, aged 55 years.

Miscellaneous.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 7 stops, 290. Planes 227, 50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Heatty, Washington, N. J.

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Education.

PICKERING COLLEGE.

SITUATION: In Pickering, Ont., on the G. T. R., twenty miles east of Toronto, and five west of Whitby, in full view of Lake Ontario.

COMMERCIAL FORM.

Many boys and young men are anxious to obtain a thorough business education without being fore d to tudy those subjects required only for entrance into the learned professions. To meet this want, there has been established in Pickering College a Commercial Form, in which no student is required to take other subjects than Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Business Composition and Commercial Geography. These subjects are taught so thoroughly that an industrious and attentive pupil, who has passed through the form, will be as competent to work in a counting-house or take charge of a set of books as it is possible to be without actual business experience. Commercial Certificates are awarded to Students who pass the required

In the past the Commercial Form has been one of the most satisfactory departments of the College. Students in it have made very creditable progress, and have attained results which quite justify the above

Any Student of the Commercial Form, who wishes to do so, may take up any other subject taught in the Phonography.-Two large classes were maintained in this eminently useful subject, up to the end

of the school year. Tuition free. The Entrance, Intermediate, and Toronto University Examinations are held in the College. Students preparing for matriculation into Victoria and Queen's. For the Announcement, address the Secretary, ELIAS BOGERS, Tolonto; or

S. P. DAVIS, M.A., PRINCIPAL.

Insurance.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

The paid-up capital of the three largest Banks in Canada is \$22.565,866. Over Twelve Million Dollars of this capital is kept employed, not in Canada, but at their U. S. branches, earning large dividends for their Canadian stockholders, THE ATNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY offers to the business men of Canada a more direct and more profitable investment for their funds, by means of its convenient and valuable ENDOWMENT BONDS

running for 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and in sums of \$5.00 to \$15.000, and yielding annual cash dividends. These Bonds are issued at various prices, according to the age of the purchaser, and the length of time the Bond is to run. They may be paid for in one sum, or in annual or semi-annual instalments to suit the purchasers' convenience. They are unusually secured, not only by accumulated assets of over \$2.5,000.0001, but by special deposits at Ottawa, and by a most valuable experience of \$2 years in selecting the safest and most profitable investments.

At age 44, a payment of \$7,272 will purchase, on a healthy man, an Etna Eudowment Bond or \$10,000, payable 10 years from date, or at earlier/leath, and an annual cash dividend besides. The increase of the \$7,272 to \$10,000, the annual dividends, and the value of the life insurance, have yielded to those living the 10 years through, a return of Egont To Nine Fers Cent. As an investment.

No. 63,734, an Endowment Bond for 82,000 was issued to E. M. Morrett, Esq., the well-own jewsiler, Yonge street, Toronto, in June, 1969, and paid in 1880. Mr. Morrett's opinion of the restment is shown by his taking three more ETNA BONDS. Ask him.

Ne. 64.944.an Endowment Bond of \$4.000, was issued in July, 1823, to C. Quinlan, Esq., ex-Mayor of Port Hope, and cashed in 1879. Allowing for the 10 years life insurance received, the balance yielded better than Eight (8) per cent. Compound Interest. When receiving his money, Mr. Quinlan expressed regret that he had not taken \$8,000 or \$10,000 in the first place, and thus saved thousands of dollars lost during the ten years in other investments which then promised better than this. He has re-invested with the ETNA on a liberal scale, and on the same 10-year Endowment Plan. No. 70,667, an Endowment Bond of \$1,090 was issued to John Ross, Esq., Merchant, Galt, in 1870 and paid with profits, in 1880. Mr. Ross' opinion is expressed in the form of two more, taken in 1860 and in 1892.

No. 74,684, an Endowment Bond of \$5,000, was issued to Thos. Thompson, Esq., "Mammoth House," Toronto, in June, 1670. He finished his ten payments in 1880, made a careful examination of the subject, and took another \$5,000 on the 10-year plan. He now receives two large cash dividends annually. No. 52,950, an Endowment Bond of \$4,000, was issued to John Hoog, Esq., Merchant, Guelph, in April, 1871, and settled in blarch, 1881. As an investment it resulted almost precisely the same as Mr. Quinlan's, and the company has now a still larger interest in Mr. H.'s good health, as well as in that of many of his business friends.

No. 37,957, for \$1,000 was issued to Daniel Rose, Publisher, of Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, in 1872, and eashed in 1882. His opinion is expressed in double the amount for another 15 years.

No. 89,952, for \$2,500 was issued in 1872 and paid in 1882, to A. T. H. Ball, Esq., Barrister, Galt, whose opinion is expressed in another of same amount, for another ten years. No. 9.3,7 85, for \$5,900 was issued in 1872, and paid in 1892 to James W. Galir, Esq., Wholesale Merchant, Toronto, found a profitable investment, and repeated for another ten years.

The late Samuer, Peters, Esq., C.B., of London, Ont., held one of these Endowment Bonds, Issued last December, for \$4,000 it to cet him only \$4.43 to leave \$4,000 to his estate.

An additional sum of \$1.00.000 has just been deposited with the Government at Ottawa, making the Erna's total deposit there \$335,000. Write to the universigned, Toronto, for further information respecting Endowment Insurance, or see an Agent of the Erna Liva. WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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