PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

VOLUME L. No. 5.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

WHOLE No. 2569.

Titerary and Religious.

THE GOLD OF HOPE.

Bright shines the sun, but brighter after rain; The clouds that darken make the sky more clear; So rest is sweeter when it follows pain, And the sad parting makes our friends more dear.

Tis well it should be thus: our Father knows The things that work together for our good; We draw a sweetness from our bitter woes— We would not have all sunshine if we could

The days with all their beauty and their light Come from the dark and unto dark return; Day speaks of earth, but heaven shines through

Where in the blue a thousand star fires burn So runs the law, the law of recompense,

That binds our life on earth and heaven in one; Faith cannot live when all is sight and sense. But faith can live and sing when these are gone

We grieve and murmur, for we can but see The single thread that flies in silence by; When if we only saw the things to be, Our lips would breathe a song and not a sigh.

Wait then, my soul, and edge the darkening cloud With the bright gold that hope can always lend; And if to-day thou art with sorrow bowed. Wait till to-morrow and thy grief shall end!

And when we reach the limit of our days. Beyond the reach of shadows and of night. Then shall our every look and voice be praise To him who shines, our everlasting light.

-Henry Burton, in Sunday Magazine THE PRINCESS ALICE AT HOME.

A French officer, who was a prisoner of war in Germany, in 1870, and who resided on the same floor with me for many years, related to me some interesting conversation he had with Her Royal Highness. He was recommended to ber by his mother in law, a Dresden lady of rank, the descendants of French Huguenots, who had emigrated to Saxony. The Princess sent her Chamberlain to inform him that she would be happy to receive him on a certain day and hour at the Altes Schloss of Darmstadt. This grand Ducal residence is an ancient castle, built in the time of Luther, and lies in the old part of the town, where the ground is low-It was surrounded with moats and ditches, which, since the late Grand Duke abandoned this residence to his nephew Dadwig, have been drained into ponds, with an outlet to a river flowing through the Odenwald. No more gloomy-looking schloss is there in all Germany. But the gardens are exquisitely laid out. Children were playing in them, and the interior of the edifiee was adapted with charming taste to the needs of modern life. My friend was ushered with some state to the eighteenth century wing, in which the reception rooms are situated. The Princess Alice was in a drawing-room at the extreme end of the suites of apartments, through which he was ctuducted by a gentleman usher in court dress. A chamberlain who was awaiting him introduced him. He found the Princess standing and at each side a little girl. She was attired in the plainest manner in brown stuff, very plainly made and devoid of trimming. The children were in similar costumes. A large black cross stood out from a deep white linen collar, which completely encircled the neek of the Princess, who looked with her fair Madonna braids of wavy hair, and her purely oval face and sweet, pensive cast of physiognomy, like an angel of peace amid the angry passions and miseries of war. Prince Ludwig, her husband, was in France at the head of a military division, and in the neighborhood of Tours, from which my friend came. The Princess, who knew be belonged to a monarchical family, spoke among other things of the friendship which existed between a Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt and Marie Antoinette. There was a collection of that Queen's letters in the Grand Ducal Library, and among them one of peculiar interest. It was written immediately after the death of the Princess Sophie of France, third child of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and contained some expressions betraying a presentiment of the ills which were to overtake the royal family. In this way the conversation was led by Princess Alice to grave topics, on which she descanted "with penetrating sweetness and in a voice which fell like music on the ear." The royal lady told the French officer that she took no pride in laurels culled in war, unless in defence of homes and liberties; and she did not believe that any political or other edifice cemented in blood could endure, for that the meek were to inherit the earth. In conclusion she asked my friend if she could be of service to his family in Touraine or to himself in Germany. The private library of the Schloss was at his service. Foresters of the Grand Duke would receive orders to conduct him through the hills and dales of the Odenwald, in which he would find sites of entrancing beauty. During his stay in Grand Ducal Hesse the French officer was invited to literary conferences which were held in the Altes Schloss, Each time the Princess Alice sent for him at the end of the lecture, and in the presence of her children entered into conversation with him. Sne was proud to think her greatgrandmother, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg,

befriended Voltaire and discerned the excel-

him. It was at the request of the Princess in the zeal with which he held and dissemin-Alice that Strauss delivered his lecture on ated the doctrines, to which he had given his "Voltaire, his life, writings, and time," in faith and his courage. And in the late conthe Theatre of Darmstadt.

The deceased English Princess, to whom an old English name was given at the baptismal font, was the Lady Bountiful of her | solute abandonment of trust, in the principles little state. She founded orphanages and a training school for domestic servants, which she frequently inspected herself. The lark, ber, it is the strong, vigorous frame that sufwhich she made her emblem, lived, she was fers the most in fever. It is when the river prone to reflect, on the ground and obscurely. It taught that in the discharge of homely duties we find the strength, the knowledge of fanaticism.—S. H. Tyng, Jr. and the inspiration to fill the air with joyous and soul-stirring music. How the Princess Alice was the solace of her father, the Prince Consort, in his dying hours are known to the world. She by her sisterly care preserved the life of the Prince of Wales when he was stricken with typhoid fever six years ago. It was in watching by the bedsides of her husband and five children when suffering from diphtheria that she caught the malady which proved fatal to her, and lost the strength which might have enabled her to resist it. . . . She accepted as her rule of life Plato's "It is better to suffer than to do an injury," and the Sermon on the Mount .- From the New York Tribune's Paris

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Since the days of Tacitus, the subject De Moribus Germanorum has never been worthily treated. It has been the custom to epitomize the character of a nation in a proverb. Voltaire, whose wit, like a Malay kreese, carried poison on its blade, turned his satire on his own countrymen, whom he epigrammatically described as Moitie singe, moitie tigre. A Ger man proverb says, "A German will do as much work as three Russians, an Englishman as much as three Germans, and an American as much as three Englishmen." The Italians say, "It takes three Jews to make a Genoese, and three Genoese to make a Greek." The Turks are as little complimentary to their own nation as Voltaire to his, for they say, " The Turks hunt hares in carriages drawn by oxen;" and of the Persians, whom they regard as heretical Mohammedans, they say that in the other world they will be transformed into asses, to carry Jews into a locality not to be named to ears polite. Of a great liar they say, "Send him to Persia to learn the Persians to lie;" and gloves." The great fault of a German is that he cannot understand a joke unless it be a very practical one; and herein he resembles the matter-of-fact lowland Scot and the English peasant. The Frenchman, who has a dash of German blood in his veins, is active in mind and body, has neither time ner pertinacity to be inquisitive; he has general views, but changes them every moment; is quick to anger, ambitious and egotistical, but none so readily takes or makes a joke. Count Bulow cleverly describes the three nations-French, English and German. "Many years ago," says the count, "a prize was offered for the best drawing of a camel. A French artist, as soon as he heard of it, rushed to the Jardin des Plantes, and in a week had finished a beautiful imaginative picture. The Englishman took a week to consider, and then went to Arabia, whence he returned in six months with an accurate and bold sketch of the subject. The German shut himself up in his atelier, and endeavored to elaborate a camel from the depths of his moral consciousness, and he is still at work."—The late W. H. Harrison, in University Magazine.

ENTHUSIASM. Fanaticism expresses itself in excessive enthusiasm. It is most natural to hold with tenacity the principles that one espouses. Men of certain temperaments would die sooner than yield a truth that they thoroughly ed, they must stand for the defence as well as for the confirmation of the Gospel. A and not infrequently develops onesidedly the the work of the church, conserve truths, stand as heroes, work reforms. Wesley stood church gone to the very extreme of formalism. necessity of holiness. The church emphasizporaries have passed out of memory, whilst that of this beloved disciple is known wherever the English language is spoken. Whitefield was such a man, constrained to his frequent journeys across the Atlantic to preach the Gospel in this new land; from Gsorgia to

and the passion for justice which animated | significant points; but true heroism appeared troversy in this country regarding slavery, the men who stood for the rights of man were those who had an abiding faith, an abthey espoused and preached, even in the midst of contumely and contempt. Rememis full that it overflows its banks. Genius is nearest to madness. Enthusiasm is in danger

RELIGION NOT A RESTRAINT.

People talk about religion being a restraint upon men. And so it is in one sense; but it is a very small sense indeced. There are in man certain destructive tendencies-passions which make him their sport, appetites which coerce his better judgment; and religion puts a curb upon these, and reins them in. But religion has other and larger uses than this. Fetters and cords and gags do not represent it. It diverts more than it dams up; it germinates more than it stamps out. God purifies the soul very much as we air our rooms. We throw in chemicals, trusting that they will master and renew the vitiated element; we open all the doors and windows and ventilators, and let God's pure air flow in from without, a strong crisp current, through every door and window,—and thus purify our chambers. So it is with God. . The purifying influences come from without, not from within. He throws open all the windows of the soul, the window of feeling, of impulse, of imagination, of purpose-and sends a strong current of vitalizing grace sweeping through them. until every element of our nature is recxygenized and made healthy and bracing. Negatives do not express religious duty; the "shall nots" are less frequent than the "shalls." We love to think that religious life is the growth of all the faculties, and not a slow strangulation of them. As we look at it, religion no more clamps a man than wings do a bird, or fins do a fish. It supplies him with propelling power. A Christian man should be an active man, -active in every fibre, vibrating with energy. Great injury has been done religion by allowing people to regard it as a mild form of slavery, a kind of bondage to goodness. in which people consented to be tied up that they might not hurt themselves or others. But there is no such religion as this; at least in the New Testament. The Gospel Christ taught and Paul preached is a Gospel of liberty, and not of slavery. The more that faith in Christ works out its legitimate effect in man, the more he is emancipated, the freer he be-

"Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

STOOPING TO LIFT UP AN-OTHER.

The following beautiful illustration of the Christly spirit that stoops to lift up others is taken from one of Bishop Simpson's recent lectures on preaching: I shall never forget a cortain exhibition l

once attended. Shortly after schools for the

imbecile were commenced in Europe, a young man, moved with benevolence, crossed the ocean to examine their mode of operation and success. Assured of their utility, he returned to this country and commenced a similar institution. He advertised for the most idiotic and helpless children that could be found. Among those brought him was a little boy, five years of age, who had never made an intentional act, had never spoken a word, and had never given a look of recognition to a friend. He lay on the floor, a mass of ficsh, without even ability to turn himself over. Such was the student brought believed to be of God. Men are naturally to this school. The teacher made effort after combative, even the best of them; and when effort to get the slightest recognition from the truth which they have espoused is attack- his eye, or to produce the slightest voluntary movement, but in vain. Unwilling, however, to yield, he had the boy brought to his sanguine temperament leads to this emphasis. | room, and he lay down beside him every day for half an hour, hoping that some favorable character and the mind of the man. Whilst indication might occur. To improve the we deplore this fact, we must not be blind to time he read aloud from some author. One the value of this sort of eccentricity. The day, at the end of six months of unavailing men, who have this excessive enthusiasm, do effort, he was unusually weary, and did not read. He soon discovered that the child was uneasy, and was trying to move itself a little. out before his generation in the midst of a The thought flushed across his mind, " It misses the sound of my voice." He brought He presented the spirituality of worship, the his mouth near the child's hands, and, after repeated efforts, the little one succeeded in was fanatical, history must decide. This we to say: "Make that sound again." The know, that the names of most of his contem. | teacher felt that from that moment his success was assured, and, by careful manipulation of his muscles, he soon taught the child to walk; and when I saw him, at the end of five years, he stood on the platform, recited the names of the Presidents of the

strong should be the love of that little boy for his teacher! Was there ever an instance of one stooping so low and waiting so long?' Then I said, "Yes; there was one instance: the Son of Man came down from heaven; care; infused into me his own life; and waited for nearly twenty years before I reached my finger to his lips, and said, 'Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth.'" What condescension! What love to fallen man! Christ stooping so low authorizes us to stoop and wait on and wait ever. Some of these wretched ones around us have been pool waiting for us to come and help them into the troubled waters.

A CANADIAN LITERARY WAR.

A curious war has just been raging in Canada, apropos of one of our own distinguished writers. On a late visit to Quebec, Mr. Francis Parkman received a complimentary address from the Historical Society, and it soon after became known that Laval University was about to give him a diploma. Now, Laval University, though directed by some do not keep the doors and windows shut and of the most eminent of the French Catholic clergy, belongs to the more liberal side of the Church, and, therefore, is not regarded with favor by the Extremists. The announcement of the intended diploma instantly raised a storm. The Ultramontane papers, and notably the Canadien and the Courrier du Canada, broke out into violent denunciation of the historian, and the Liberal Catholic papers replied; while the Witness and other Protestant journals watched the fray with satisfaction and applauded the University. According to the Ultramontanes Mr. Park-

man is "an infidel," "a Darwinist," "an enemy of the Canadian race," "a man who has insulted our country and our religion. The other party, though equally Catholic and Canadian, maintains that while he is unhappily a Protestant, and, therefore, writes from a wrong point of view, he always writes honestly, and has done French-American history great service. In short, a prettier quarrel has rarely been seen. The Ultramontanes make the most noise, and are much applauded by zeslous priests in the rural parishes. The Canadien gives a letter from one of them, who writes to the editor of that paper: "I congratulate you with all my heart for having unmasked the Yankee historian and his admirers: in which you have acted in obedience to Pius IX. of illustrious and holy memory-that grand enemy of socalled Catholicism."

Nevertheless, Mr. Parkman will survive. Few works are so firmly established on the basis of truth as the series of his histories of French discovery and colonization in North America. Every one knows that the history of the United States will be rewritten, perhaps many times. Bancroft is not final. Presentt's "Mexico" and "Peru" are fasci, nating books; but as they are based on the extravagant fiction of old Spanish chroniclers they are little better than romances. Motley comes into the field rather as a partisan than as a judge, and some of his conclusions will certainly need revision. But, in spite of the country priests of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Parkman's histories will stand They are more entertaining than any American histories we remember, and no competent critic has ever made any points of importance against their authority. — N. Y.

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

The following ringing words are from a long article on this subject by Bishop Merrill in the Northwestern:

What made Paul the hero that he was? What gave him the courage to dare the perils of land and sea; to face the hate and malice of men and devils; to suffer hunger and nakedness, imprisonment and death? What was the inspiration of his noble life? "I live, class in equal degrees, the general statement, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who leved me and gave himself for me." "I know whom I have believed." Such words unlock the mystery of his consecration and reveal the secret of his power with God and men. What inspired Luther, and lifted him out of the dull formalities of his cloister-life, and sent him out to grapple with the intrenched forces of superstition, backed as they were by the power of the powers of the world? It was nothing other than the discovery of the long-neglected truth, that the sinner is justified by God only through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, by faith, ed ceremonialism. Which of these spirits placing his fingers on the teacher, s lips, as if and not for his own works and deservings. This was the key-note of the Reformation. In his presence the Romish hierarchy trembled and quaked. John Calvin, too, with all his dark speculations on fate, foreknowledge and stern decrees, saw clearly this one precious truth, and this gave him power to stand up for Christ and the rights of conscience. United States, and answered a number of John Wesley studied much and labored long Massachusetts, and even up into the woods | questions correctly. I looked on with aston- to find rest before he was able to lay hold on of Maine, his voice sounded. He spoke in shment, and said to myself: "Was there Carist by simple faith; but this point gained,

the path of duty, no less toilsome than before, was all radiant with the light of heaven. Others have essayed to effect reformations, and failed. Hyacinthe has seen as clearly as any one the errors of Romanism in its ecclesilaid himself down beside me, his great heart astical rule, and he has felt its power and possesses to shake the pillars of the Papacy? Alas! he has never learned that faith in Christ justifies the soul. His lurking reliance on sacramental grace is his weakness. Until he breaks this bond he must remain a prisoner. weak and helpless as other men. Dollinger, too, has demonstrated the fallibility of the suffering for more than eight and thirty pope, and has shown learning and power years—have been lying at the edge of the enough to confound every Jesuitical opponent that dared encounter the mightiness of his logic and facts; but this champion of "Old Catholicism," venerable, learned and earnest as he is, must remain helpless as a child before the superstitions he detests, until he learns that Jesus Christ is the only priest of the Christian dispensation, and that faith in his blood, without the deeds of the law, or the sacraments of the Church, justifies the ungodly, and brings unto the soul the regenerating influence of the Holy Ghost.

PROFIT OF KEEPING THE SABBATH.

Sabbath-keeping benefits both the body and mind, and thus must tend to increase the worldly estate; for who does not know that a sound mind in a sound body is all important to the success of his business ! For what say facts here? They say that those who work six days in a week will do more work, and do it in a better manner, than those who labor seven. Cases in proof of this, to almost any extent, might be mentioned, if space were allowed. Two or three must suffice. At a Sabbath Convention in Baltimore, which was attended by one thousand seven hundred delegates from all parts of the United States, a great drover from Ohio stated that he had made more money by resting on the Sabbath with his droves, than he would if he had kept on seven days. His cattle and sheep always brought him a better price than others which were constantly kept travelling. In one case, where the neighbors could not preme place a woman, who has represented find a market, in consequence of the cattle having been over-driven, he cleared five hundred dollars, and this he attributed to resting on the Lord's day. A salt boiler tried the experiment of resting on the Sabbath, which it was thought that business would not admit of: but he found at the end of the season that he had made more salt than any of his neighbors, with the same dimensions of kettles, while his whole expense for breakage and repairs was only six cents. Some years ago, after a long wet spell in harvest, came a clear Sabbath, when many farmers hurried in their grain, which, from being housed before it was fully dry, was greatly damaged; while others, who feared God and kept his commandments, were enabled to gather in theirs in good condition. No doubt money is sometimes made for a time by Sabbath labor, as in the case of those who, in violation of the laws both of God and man, sell liquor on that day; and find, perhaps, more customers than on any other day; but the sad history of such men, and their families. too, shows often that they only "earn wages to put it in a bag with holes," and that the curse of God is upon their ill-gotten wealth. A friend in an adjoining county once remarked that he had for a long time made careful observation on this subject, and had never known any permanent advantages to arise from projects planned or carried out on this day, but often serious losses to have followed them .- British Workman.

THE MINISTRY.

The ministry of the evangelical denomina tions of the present time is, as compared with any former period, both able and devoted to its work. Granting, if needful, that this is not true of every one, nor of all the better as first made, remains true. And there is also great unanimity in accepting the great fundsmental doctrines of the Gospel. With the almost unbounded freedom of speculative thinking now in vogue it would be strange were there not occasional instances of eccentricities of thought and of crude and presumptuous opinionatedness; and yet probably at no former time has there been a more general be able to assert that there is any faulty link and intelligent assent to all the great truths in this reductio ad absurdum.—Christian Treasof religion among both the ministers and laymen of the churches.

Though often sadly and sometimes culpably remiss in its treatment of prevalent and tolerated sins; yet, as a whole, the voice of the Church is, and ever has been, plainly and effectively on the side of the right. It was the spirit and the voice of the Church, informally rather than officially uttered, that made the perpetuation of slavery impossible; and that same spirit and voice is still the hope of the oppressed and defrauded freedmen. It has spoke in tones at once not uncertain and loudly emphatic against the diabolical iniquity and the desolating scourge of lence of his heart, under a cynical exterior, opposition to Wesley on one or two in ever such patience and such devotion? How and his "heart strangely warmed," and then drinking and the business of manufacturing erica, 85,348; Mexico, about 80,000.

and selling intoxicating liquor has fallen quite under the ban of the Church. Against abuses and crimes in high places as well as in low. it is accustomed to speak out earnestly and with the authority of those who are entitled to speak in the name of the Lord, and the by my heart; watched me with perpetual dared to brave its wrath; but why has he people hear and regard what is so declared not risen in the might of the greatness he to them. But while it is claimed that the Church and the pulpit should be an effective power for the right side in all public questions, evidently great care must be used to avoid all forms of complication with political affairs. The moral power of the Church depends on its independence, and the obvious unsolfishness of its purposes and actions. It is not by its formal legislation nor its specifical disciplinary action that the power of the Church is chiefly made effective in favor of the right, but in its distinctly and solemnly uttered testimony; and that testimony appealing everywhere to both the public and the individual conscience is steadily exercising the most wholesome and conservative influences in society .- National Repository for February.

ROYALTY AND LOYALTY IN CANADA.

Writing of this subject in Scribner, Dr. Holland says:

We have no wish for a change in the Amercan form of government. The risks would be too many, even were a change in any way desirable; but one does not need to be very acute of vision to see that the pecuniar form of lovalty which gathers around the Queen and royal family of England is the grand bulwark of the national stability. Indeed, the Queen and her family hardly exist to-day for anything more or better than to sit or serve as the objects of the nation's loyalty. The sovereign of England is a person who, in these days, exercises very little authority, for the English nation is about as truly and thoroughly self-governed as our own. Indeed, Eng. land is one of the freest countries of the world; and, in some respects, her governing powers are more directly and immediately. responsible to the people than our own. She certainly has this one advantage, to which in this article we call special attention, viz, that for long years she has had in the suthe nation and been the recipient of its affectionate lovalty, and not have a dozen men who, for limited periods of time, have represented a party. Through all administrations and above all administrations, there has stood unchanged the person of the British Queen, as the incarnation of the national in-

statutions, laws, authority and life. So we are delighted with the expressions of loyalty which have attended the reception of the new Canadian governor and his wife. Canada is a friendly neighbor, with whom it is for the interest of the United States to cultivate the most cordial relations. She wants nothing of us politically, and we want nothing of her; and it is gratifying to learnwhat this reception seems to have proved -that Canada is content with the very mild foreign rule under which she lives: nav. that she has a sense of pride in being brought closer to the heart of the empire by the presence within her borders of royal blood. This reception promises well for order and peace and unity, on which our neighbor is to be heartily congratulated. She is to be congratulated on the acquisition of a capable and worthy gentleman to stand at the head of her affairs, and a woman for her social leading and political inspiration who represents in her blood the person around whom cluster the loyal affections of a great and remarkable people.

"LAW" VERSUS "PRAYER."

Our modern philosophers tell us that God cannot, and therefore does not answer prayer, because the laws of nature are fixed and inexorable; but they cannot deny that man can and does answer prayer every day, for at the request of his fellow-men he utilizes or overcomes nature's laws, and this by the exercise of his will, intelligence, and strength. When a man is asked to shake an apple from tree, and complies, he utilizes the law of gravitation. Thus man can and does answer the prayers of his fellow-man by the control he has over nature. The "reign of law," which we are told is too strong for the Creator, is not too strong for the creature. Therefore, the creature is superior to the Creator. I believe none but avowed atheists will

During the past year the American and British and Foreign Bible Societies have issued 3,850,376 copies of the Scriptures, an increase of nearly 300,000 over the previous year. The two societies also sent out the Bible, in whole or in part, in 64 new translations. In Russia 740,023 volumes, in 60 different languages, were distributed, and in Turkey 64,508 volumes, in nine languages. Following are the figures of the distribution carried on by the two societies in Roman Catholic countries and heathen lands: India, 843,616 volumes: China, 159,103; Japan, 61,-308; Italy, 52,828; France, 133,160; Servia and Roumania, 128,170; Spain, 68,393; Ausintemperance, till at length the practice of tria, 274,362; Germany 468,108; South Am-

The Fam y Treasury.

BY LADY TEIGNMONTH. Oh, ask not thou, how shall I bear The burden of to-morrow? Sufficient for to-day is care, Its evil and its sorrow. God imparteth by the way. Strongth sufficient for the day.

Endeavor, with unruffled brow And with a mind serene, To meet the duties of the Now, The Present and the Seen. He who doth a Saviour own, Is nothert to strive alone.

If prosperity doth bubble Brickly in thy golden cup, Raise it to pale lips, that trouble Sorrowfully parcheth up ; May be found again in heaven.

Clench thy difficulties fast, With a determined hand, They crumble into sand. He who overcomes at last Will not mourn about the past.

But if, in thy narrow border, Many bitter herbs are set, Duly framed and kept in order They may recompense thee yet. Use the bitter and the sweet As thy med'cine and thy meat.

They who, in appointed duty, Live most secretly with God, Shall come forth in fullest beauty. Blossoming like Auron's rod. Plants can flourish in the dark If within the Golden Ark.

Aim High.

Aim high, young mant you will strike where you aim. No man ever struck higher than he aimed. The rifleman levels his rifle and endeavors to hit the bull's eye before him. The ball may strike above it, below it. or on either side. He assayed to hit the bull's-eye, but the true aim of the gun was to another point. Aim high! Choose an object worthy of your effort. Do not waste powder and ammunition upon that which is of no value, or service, when secured. Let your object be pure, noble, lofty. Let it be the inspiration of your soul. Let it be so noble and grand that you will feel it thrilling your whole being with the consciousness of its heavenly birth, and that the smile of your heavenly Father rests upon your endeavors. Let not your attention rest on self alone, but live for others and for God. Contract not the vision of your mind and heart through the lens of selfishness; its littleness of range will bring dimness, loss of sight, But expand them through the lens of generous, high-born principle and Christian love. Live for the good that you can do. Seize the opportunities that may be put in your way to cheer some despondent one, to alleviate some suffering, to encourage some faltering one, to point and lead some heart from the slough of iniquity and shame to the beautiful hills of virtue and honor, and to God.

Having taken high aim to the attainment of some pure ideal, to the accomplishment of some noble purpose, pull the bow to the shoulder. If you hit below the mark, the aim you took was not high enough, or steady, or you did not give force enough. Bring all your energies, all your capabilities and powers in concentration upon your object; bring them to a rest and hold them there, not tremblingly or waveringly, but steadily, firmly, with the directness of a ray of light. Be definite. distinct, characteristic, and let your whole strength be focused in your effort, and put forth in one compact strain to win the goal which you have placed before you. Aim high. Strike hard.

JAMES H. BERTHOLDE.

Anecdote of Prince Albert.

At a meeting of the York Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Thursday, October 19th, Mr. T. J. Bourne, one of the agents to the Parent Society, related the following incident, as illustrating the truthfulness of the proposition advanced by a preceding speaker, that the present proud position of Great Britain is to be attributed to the fact of the British throne having for its foundation the Word of God:

"Some time ago, Miss Hillyard, the governess in the royal family, seeing the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said, 'Your' Royal Highness is not minding your business; will you be pleased to look at your book and learn your lesson'? His Royal Highness replied that he should not. 4 Then, said the governess, 'I shall put you in the corner.' His Royal Highness again replied that he should not learn his lesson, neither should be go into any corner, for he was the Prince of Wales, and, as if to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass.

" Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said, 'Sir you must learn your lesson, and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner.' However, the threat was of no avail, the defiance was rerepeated, and that, too, in the same determined manner as before, his Royal Highness breaking another pane of glass. Miss Hillyard, seeing her authority thus set at naught, rang the bell, and requested that his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, might be sent for. Shortly, the Prince arrived, and having learned the reason why his presence was required, addressing the Prince of Wales, and pointing to a foot-stool or ottoman, said, 'You will sit there, sir'! His Royal Highness then went to his own room, and, returning with a Bible in his hand, he said to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, 'Now I want you to listen to what £t. Paul says about people who are under tutors and governors', and having read the passage to him, he added, 'It is undoubtodly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and, if you conduct yourself properly, you may, some day, he a great man-you may be king, in the room of your mother; but now you are only a little boy-though you are

and must have those placed under them to cance. It was to the same and that well-Royal Highness, 'I must tell you what Solo mon says'; and he read to him the declaralove for his child, he chastised him and put tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed I'"

Rules and their Reasons.

Please do not pass the following instructions to newspaper correspondents just because they have been published many times before. They are sensible and reasonable requirements, and an observance of them by all who write for the press would obviate a vast amount of annoyance to editors and printers, besides redounding to the good of readers and the satisfaction of writers when they come to see their articles in print;---

I. Write upon one side of the leaf only. Why? Because it is often necessary to cut the pages into "takes" for compositors, and this cannot be done when both sides are written upon. 1933 to Salata

II. Write clearly and distinctly, being particularly careful in the matter of proper names and words from foreign languages. Why? Because you have no right to ask either editor or compositor to waste time puzzling out the results of your selfishness. III. Don't write a microscopic hand. Why? Because the compositor has to read it across his case, at a distance of nearly two feet. Also, because the editor often wants to make additions and other changes.

IV. Don't begin at the very top of the first page. Why? Because if you have written a head for your article, the editor will probably want to change it, and if you have notwhich is the better way—he must write one. Besides, he wants room in which to write his instructions to the printer as to the type to be used, where and when the proof is to be sent, etc.

V. Never roll your manuscript. Why? Because it maddens and exasperates every one who touches it-editor, compositor, and proof-reader.

VI. Be brief. Why? Because people don't read long stories. The number of readers which any two articles have is inversely proportioned to the square of their respective lengths. That is, a half column article is first. But there it is." read by four times as many people as one of double that length.

VII. Always write your full name and address at the end of your letter. Why? Because it will often happen that the editor will want to communicate with you, and because he needs to know the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith. If you use a pseudonym or initials, write your own name and address below it. It will not be divulged.

VIII. "These precepts in the memory keep," and for fear you might forget them, cut them out and put them where you can readily run through them when tempted to spill innocent ink.

A Woman's Device.

A few years ago, says an English paper, when highway robberies were more frequent than at present, the passengers of a stage coach, on its way to town, began to talk about robbers. One gentleman expressing much anxiety lest be should lose ten guineas, was advised by a lady next to him, to take it out of his pocket and slip it in his boot, which he did immediately. It was not long before the coach, was stopped by a highwayman, who riding up on the lady's side, demanded her money; she declared that she had none, but if he would examine the gentleman's boot he would there find 'ten guineas.' The gentleman submitted patiently, but when the robbers departed, he loaded his female travelling companion with abuse, declaring her to be in confederacy with the highwayman. She confessed that appearances were against her, but said if the company in the stage would sup with her the following evening in town, she would explain a conduct which appeared so mysterious. After some debate they all, accepted her invitation; and the next evening, in calling upon her, were ushered into a magnificent room, where a very elegant supper was prepared. When this was over, she produced a pocket-book, and addressing the gentleman who had been robbed, said, "In this book, sir, are bank notes to the amount of a thousand pounds. I thought it better for you to lose ten guiness than me this valuable property, which I had with me last night. As you have been the means of saving it, I entreat the acceptance of thi bank bill of one hundred pounds."

How the St. Sulpicians became

Guardians of the Indians. The Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris estaolished a branch at Montreal in 1657. The same year the inhabitants of Montreal resolved to hand over to them the temporal management of the city and island for the slight protection from the Indians they were enabled to afford. This was officially effected in 1663. At this time the Iroquois had almost depopulated the whole country, and it was only by the noble battle fought by Dollard and recorded in the July number of the Dominion by two poems, that the country was saved. The mission to the Algonquin and Huron Indians established by the Sulpicians at the fort in Montreal was soon afterwards transferred to Sault-au-Recollet, some nine miles farther north. This mission held an important position in the minds of the Sulpicians. The Indians were the defenders of the outposts, generally receiving the first blow on the city delivered by its enemies. It was to bring these Indians to a knowledge of the Christianity of the Jesuits that the followers of Loyola suffered as has been recorded, and gave instruc-Prince of Wales, you are only a child under | tions to their inexperienced associates not to tutors and governors, who must be obeyed, annoy them by wearing their hats in the to her house.

do as they are bid'. 'Moreover', said his born, delicately nurtured and highly educated ladies came from France to the wilderness of America to suffer. Both used the same tion, that he who loveth his son, chasteneth means to accomplish their work. Miracles him betimes, and then, in order to show his were performed every day, and the wondering Indian was led to follow the performers of him in a corner, saying, 'Now, sir, you will miracles. But there was another element in stand there until you have learned your les- | the case. The French King was the nominal son, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave possessor of the whole country, and from him to come out, and remember you are under all titles were obtained. Thus, when the mission referred to was removed to Sault-au-Recollet, the Seminary required a title to the land, which was given to them. This was forms and conventionalities of human taste, rendered the more necessary as the religious community soon assumed the qualifications of traders as well as that of the savers of souls. In addition to this, the Jesuits at this time were jealous of the Sulpicians, and used every effort to prevent them from establishing themselves in Canada. They were also all powerful at the French court. Thus there are four interests to be considered with the establishment of the Indian mission and the titles to the lands on it .- New Dominion Monthly.

Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.

Here is a story of Mr. Lincoln, which we believe has never been in print, and which illustrates his keen sympathy and attention to personal details, even when most oppressed by matters of national importance.

It was about a year before the fall of Richmond, when both North and South seemed tottering to ruin, that a young lady who had known Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln for vears, visited Washington. She was an exceptionally sensible, warm-hearted, refined woman, gifted with a marvellous voice and a graceful figure, but she was very homely.

She called at the White House, and when she had gone with his wife into a private room. Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise to a friend that "some good man had not been lucky enough to marry her." Adding-

"L-herself would be much happier if she were a wife and a mother."

A few moments later Major C---- a volunteer officer thoroughly respected by the President and a bachelor, came into the study. Mr. Lincoln looked at him thoughtfully. "What are you going to do when the war

is over, ---?" he asked suddenly. "Seek my fortune, I suppose," startled reply.

"There it is in that room." A frank, girlish laugh was heard at the moment. "No, you can't go seek it now; business

That evening there was a reception at the White House. The President beckened to

Major C-"Listen!" he said.

A lady, whom they could not see because of the crowd, was singing in a voice of great beauty and sweetness, some gay song. The Major would have moved forward, but Mr. Lincoln detained him, his eyes twinkling with shrewd fun.

"Wait a bit," he said. "Don't look at her face yet." Presently she sung a ballad with such

pathos that the Major's eyes grew dim. "Now go. She's as good and true as her

The good word of Mr. Lincoln probably influenced both parties. In a few months they were married, and the union has proved a

most happy one.
"I did one wise thing in '64," Mr. I said, rubbing his chin, as was his wont when pleased, "I made that match."-Rochester

The Old Scotchman's Prayer.

· I was pleased the other day with a story which an aged Scotch minister told me about an old Scotchman, who, many years ago, was on his way to a meeting of the people of God, held in a tent, or some such temporary structure, by part and Italy and a work of the are

The old pilgrim was poor and ill clad, and partly deaf, but he trusted in the Lord whom he served, and rejoiced in his kind providence. On his way to the meeting he fell in with another Christian brother, a younger man bound on the same errand, and they travelled on together.

When they had nearly reached the place of neeting, it was proposed that they should turn aside behind the hedge and have a little praying before they entered the meeting. They did so, and the old man, who had learned in everything to let his requests be made known unto God, presented his case in language like the following:-

"Lord, ye ken weel enough that I'm deaf and I want a seat on the first bench if yo can let me have it, so that I can hear thy word. And ye see that my toes are sticking through my shoes, and I don't think its much to your credit to have your children's toes sticking through their shoes, and therefore I want ye to get me a pair of new ones. And ye ken I have use siller, and I want to stay there during the meeting, and therefore I want you to get me a place to stay."

When the old man had finished his quaint petition, and they had started on, his younger brother gently suggested to him that he thought his prayer was rather free in his forms of expresssion, and hardly as reverential as seemed proper to him in approaching the Supreme Being. But the old man did not accept the imputation of irreverence.

"He's my Father," said he, " and I'm well acquainted with Him, and He's well acquainted with me, and I take great liberties with Him." So they went on to the meeting together. The old man stood for awhile in the rear of the congregation, making an ear trumpet of his hand to catch words, until some one near the pulpit noticed him, and beckoning him forward gave him a good seat upon the front bench. During the prayer the old man knelt down, and after he rose a lady who had noticed his shoes, said to him, "Are those shoes the best you have?".

"Yes," said he, "but I expect my Father will get me a new pair very soon."

"Come with me after meeting," said the lady, "and I will get you a new pair."

The service closed, and he went with her

"Shall you stay during the meeting?" said

the good woman as they went along, "I would but I'm a stranger in the place, and have nee siller."

"Well," said she, "you will be perfectly welcome to make your home at our house during the meeting."

The old man thanked the Lord that He had given him all the three things he had asked: and, while his younger brother's reverence for the Lord was right and proper, it is possible that he might have learned that there is a reverence that reaches higher than the and which leads the believer to come boldly to the throne of grace to find all needed help in every trying hour .- Baptist Weekly.

The Necessity of Plenty of Sleep.

A writer in Seribner for February, considering "The Relation of Insanity to Modern Civilization," speaks of the loss of sleep as a prominent cause of insanity. He says:

During every moment of consciousness the brain is in activity. The peculiar process of cerebration, whatever that may consist of, is taking place; thought after thought comes forth, nor can we help it. It is only when the peculiar connection or chain of connection of one brain cell with another is broken and consciousness fades away into the dreamless land of perfect sleep, that the brain is at rest. In this state it recuperates its exhausted energy and power, and stores them up for future need. The period of wakefulness is one of constant wear. Every thought is generated at the expense of brain cells, which can be fully replaced only by periods of properly regulated repose. If, therefore, these are not secured by sleep, if the brain, through over stimulation, is not left to recuperate, its energy becomes exhausted; debility, disease, and finally disintegration supervene. Hence the story is almost always the same; for weeks and months before the indications of active insanity appear, the patient has been anxious, worried and wakeful, not sleeping more than four or five hours out of the twenty-four. The poor brain, unable to do its constant work, begins to waver, to show signs of weakness or aberration; hallucinations or delusions hover around like floating shadows in the air, until finally disease comes and

" plants his siege Against the mind, the which he pricks and wounds With many legions of strange fantasies. Which in their throng and press to that last hold Confound themselves."

Children's Laughter.

How it ripples across the fields and echoes along the hill-side, as musical as distant church-bells pealing over the grassy meadows, where the brown village darlings are gathering buttercups. There are no sounds so sweet to a mother's ear, except, perhaps, the first lisping of an infant's prayer. Children's laughter! How dull the home is wherein its music has once joyously echoed, but now is heard no more. How still is the house when the little ones are all fast asleep, and their pattering feet are silent. How easily the fun of a child bubbles forth. Take even those poor, prematurely-aged little ones, bred in the gutter, cramped in unhealthy homes, and ill-used, it may be, by drunken parents, and you will find the child-nature is not all crushed out of them. They are children still, albeit they look so haggard and van. The to excite their mirthfulness, and ere long a laugh rings out, as wild and free as if there were no such thing as sorrow in the world. Let the little ones laugh, then; too soon, alas! they will find cause enough to weep. Do not try to silence them, but let their gleefulness ring out a gladsome peal, reminding us of the days when we, too, could laugh without a sigh.

When the Sultan Dies.

Scarcely has the Sultan drawn his last breath, when his wives, his favorites—in short, all the women whose power is now at an end—are desired to be "off" within four and twenty hours. This change of scene is a veritable rout. It may rather be compared to a shipwreck, when each passenger tries to lay hold of some means of safety, by which she may float on the surface, and may be prevented from sinking into the deep, where all are forgotten-that is to say, the depth of the old Scraglio. Thither are transferred these of the kadines and favorites whom their sterility had already condemned. Those who are mothers alone allotted the protection of the Imperial Palace, for reasons of State make it unadvisable that they should be removed from the superintendence of the heir of the Empire. As to the other ladies, they must disappear with their slaves and female attendants, although, perhaps, there may be some among the latter who, thanks to fresh patronage, find the means of lodging themselves in the little female courts which are formed upon the old ones. The old Seraglio, situated at the extreme end of the palace, is a sad and lugubrious building, a very tomb, where human beings are buried alivo .- Les Femmes en Turquis.

Shaftesbury's Nurse.

It is said that when John Wesley was told that his congregation consisted largely of servant-girls, he replied he was glad of it, as they had the care of the children, and if the servant-girls were converted they would train the children in the fear of the

A notable illustration of this truth is found in the case of the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of England's most honored noblemen, whose ather was by no means a religious man. A half a century or more ago, his mother had a servant-maid and housekeeper, named Mary Millas. She had the care of this child, and trained him up until he was seven years of age, when she died. But the seed which she had sown was not lost. She had set an indelible mark upon the tender mind of the young nobleman, and her example, precepts, and prayers, remembered by him, fixed and formed his character for good at that early age. To day that little child is money. known and honored throughout England by every class, from the beggar to the prince, and his name is graven upon the hearts of the poor throughout the length and breadth of the land.—Christian Herald.

Good Mords for the Young.

By Cousin Herbert.

Dolly's Christening. BY ELEANOR KIRE

"I'll be the goodest little girl That ever you did see, If you'll lot me take my dolly To church with you and me. It's too drefful bad to leave her, When we's all gone away; O. Cosette will be so Ionesome To stay at home all day."

Twas such a pleading pair of eyes, And winsome little face, That mamma couldn't well refuse, Though church was not the place For dolls or playthings, she well knew. "Still mamma's little maid Was always so obedient, She didn't feel afraid

No mouse was ever half so still As this sweet little lass, Until the sermon was quite through-Then this did come to pass: A dozen babies (more or less). Dressed in long robes of white Were brought before the alter rail-A flash of heaven's own light.

Then Mabel stood upon the seat, With dolly held out straight, And this is what the darling said "O, minister, pease to wait. And wash my dolly up like that-Her name it is Cosette." The minister smiled and bowed his head: But mamma blushes yet.

little Nicholas; and How he Be came a Great Musician.

The violin is a wonderful instrument in the hands of a master. In its power of expres sion, its purity and fineness of tone, it ranks next to the cultivated human voice. There have been many famous performers on this instrument, but Paganini stands alone the most wonderful violinist the world has ever heard. And he had won this fame before he was sixteen vears old.

Nicholas Paganini was born at Genoa, Italy, February 18, 1784. When he was only four vears old his father put a violin into his tiny hands, and made him practise upon it from morning till night. Sitting at his parent's feet on a little stool, Paganini obediently scraped away, learning his scales and intervals. He entered into the work cheerfully, and took great interest in his studies, but this did not lessen his father's rigor. The slightest fault was punished severely. Sometimes, food was denied the little fellow, in punishment for a mistake which any learner might have made. The delicate, sensitive constitution of the child was injured beyond repair by such treatment.

His mother, also ambitious for her son worked upon his imagination and excited him to ever-renewed exertions by telling him that an angel had appeared to her in a vision, and had assured her that he should outstrip all competition as a performer on the violin.

Even at this early age the bent of Pagan ini's mind was toward the marvellous and extraordinary,—that is, he did not merely imitate those who before his time had played the violin, but struck out new ways for himself, making his instrument a greater puzzle to the unlearned than ever it had been be fore; and he astonished his parents, and received their hearty plaudits when, in departing from the common methods, he produced entirely new effects. His musical instinct seemed to have been only sharpened and strengthened by the close application imposed upon him.

Soon, the musical knowledge of the elder Paganini became insufficient for the growing abilities of his son, and other teachers were procured.

At eight years of age the little Nicholas performed in the churches, and at private musical parties, "upon a violin that looked nearly as large as himself." He also composed, at this time, his first "Violin Sonata." A year afterward he made what was considered his first public appearance, or debut, in the great theatre of Genoa, at the request of two noted singers, -Marchesi and Albertinotti. in a fi to dom a hagalanta a

Paganini's father took him, about this time, to see the celebrated composer, Rolla, who lived at Parma, hoping to obtain for the boy the benefit of Rolla's instruction for a little while. But the composer was sick, and could not see his visitors. The room in which they were seated was next to the sick man's bed-chamber, and it so happened that he had left his violin there, together with the copy of a new work he had just finished. Little Nicholas, at his father's request, took up the violin to see what the music was like. He began at the beginning and executed the entire work at sight without a single mistake, and so well that the sick composer arose from his bed that he might see what masterhand had given him so agreeable a surprise. Rolla, on hearing the object of their visit, assured the father that he could add nothing to the young artist's acquirements, and 'recommended other noted teachers.

Nicholas and his father then went about the country through the principal cities of Lombardy, after which they returned to Genos, where the youthful performer was again subjected to those daily toils which had been forced upon him before with such heartless rigor; but this bondage was not to they all objected for fear they would hurt be prolonged.

At fourteen he was allowed to go on a short tour with an elder brother, and at fifteen he ran away and began to travel on his own living. But after a while his affection for his a sum of money equal to about fifteen hun- it all the time." Gred dollars, he now offered a portion of it to his parents. But his exacting father demandgave up the greater part of the hard-earned After Work.

The young man now began another tour, visiting many parts of Italy, and everywhere meeting with unbounded success. But I am very sorry to say that he allowed his great | dividing of our grief.

popularity to turn his head, so that he became very arregant, head-strong, and in various ways, led an unworthy life. Intemperance soon was added to his infirmities, and he was even imprisoned for a time on account of troubles caused by his wild excesses.

Paganini possessed a generous and sympathetic nature, as the following anecdoteplainly proves: One day, while walking in the streets of Vienna, Paganini saw a poor boy playing upon a violin, and, on entering into conversation with him, learned that he maintained his mother and a number of little brothers and sisters by what he picked up as a travelling musician. Paganini at once gave him all the money he had about him; and then, taking the violin, began to play, and, when a great crowd had gathered and become spell-bound by his wonderful playing, he pulled off his hat and made a collection, which he gave to the poor boy amid the acclamations of the multitude.

There are four strings on a violin, as every one knows, and ordinary players find it necessary to use them all; but Paganini astonished the world by his performances on only one string,-the fourth, or largest. Upon this he could produce three perfect octaves, including all the harmonic sounds, and from it he brought forth the sweetest melodies.

After travelling through many countries, creating the greatest wonder and admiration wherever he went, he returned to his native land. He suffered all his life from ill-health, and although he had become a very wealthy man, his last days were sad enough; for he was greatly troubled with law-suits and ill-

As one of his biographers says: the precious flame of life was too dearly expended on a perfection that allowed nothing else to be perfected. In becoming the absolute master of his instrument, he became its slave But the success of his life's purpose was complete. He accomplished his one object, and history declares him to have been the greatest of all violinists, past or present. He died at Nice on the 27th of May, 1840, leaving a fortune equal to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars .- James H. Flint, St. Nicholas for February.

Words to Boys.

I would keep "better hours" if I were a boy again; that is, I would go to bed earlier than most boys do. Nothing gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher, and if we neglect to take it regularly in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed carly, we ripen; if we sit up late, we decay; and sooner or later we contract a disease called msomnia, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we begin to decay, even in youth. Late hours are shadows from the grave.

If I were a boy again I would practise perseverance oftener, and never give up a thing because it was hard or inconvenient to do it. If we want light we must conquer darkness, When I think of mathematics I blush at the recollection of how often I "gave in" years ago. There is no trait more valuable than a determination to persevere when the right thing is to be accomplished. We are inclined to give up too easily in trying our unpleasant situations, and the point I would establish with myself, if the choice was again within my grasp, would be never to relinquish my hold on a possible success if mortal strength or brains in my case were adequate to the occasion. That was a capital lesson which a learned professor taught one of his students in the lecture-room after some chemical experiment. The lights had been put out in the hall, and by accident some small article dropped on the floor from the professor's hand. The professor lingered behind endeavoring to pick it up. "Never mind," said the student, "it is of no consequence to-night, sir, whether we find it orno." "That is true," said the professor, "but it is of grave consequence to me, as a principle, that I am not foiled in my determination to find it." Perseverance can sometimes equal genius in its results. "There are only two creatures," says the Eastern proverb, "who can surmount the pyramids,-the eagle and the snail."—James T. Fields.

Lending a Pair of Legs.

Sometimes we ask people to "lend a hand," and sometimes we hear them say "lend me vour eyes." Here is a story about a boy who lent a pair of legs just to accommodate.

Some boys were playing at base ball in a protty shady street. Among their number was a lame little fellow, seemingly about twelve years old-a pale sickly-looking child, supported on two crutches, and who evidently found much difficulty in walking, even with such assistance. The lame boy wished: to join the game; for he did not seem to seehow much his infirmity would be in his own way, and how much it would hinder the progress of such an active sport as base ball. His companions, good naturedly enough, tried to persuade him to stand on one side and let another take his place; none of them hinted that he would be in the way; but himself.

"Why Jimmy," said one at last, "you an't run, you know."

"O, hush!" said another—the tallest boy account. Relieved from the control of his in the party-"Never mind, I'll run for him, too-exacting father, his mind reacted from its and you count it for him," and he took his long slavery, and he fell into bad ways of place by Jimmy's side prepared to act. "If you were like him," he said, aside to the father led him to return home. Having saved other boys, "you wouldn't like to be told of

How many times loving hearts will find a way to lend their powers and members to ed the whole, and Paganini, to keep peace, the aged, the poor, the sick, and the weak.-

Fear always springs from ignorance.

Friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy and the

Our Sunday School Mork.

Sabbath, February 9th, 1879. (FIRST QUARTER.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSON .-No. 6. THE KEEPING OF THE SABBATH; or,

The Holy Day.-Neh. xiii. 15-22.

GOLDEN TEXT:-"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."-Ex. xx. 8.

HOME READINGS.

M .- Neh. xiii, 15-23. Honoring God's day. T.—Gen. i. 26 to ii. 3. The Sabbath instituted. W.-Er. xvi. 22-30. The Sabbath observed. -Jer. zvii. 19-27. The Sabbath-keeper blessed. F.—Mark ii, 21-28. The Sabbath made for man. B .- Matt. xii. 1-13. The Sabbath for doing good. S.-John xx. 19-29. The Lord's Day.

INTRODUCTION.

Nehemiah left the court of Persia in 445 B.C. He reached Jerusalem early in the summer, and had the wall done by the 25th of Elul, the sixth month, corresponding with the first part of our September. A few days after the completion of the wall, the Jews assembled to hear the law, as we learned in the last lesson. The Feast of the Tabernacles was then celebrated with unusual demonstrations of joy. After the feast, the people entered into a solemn covenant with each other to keep the law of the Lord. Measures were taken to secure a good number of inhabitants at the city of Jerusalem. Nehemiah continued in the governorship about twelve years, and then returned to the king. Perhaps that was the time which he had set at first.—Neh. ii. 6. He was thus absent from Jerusalem possibly as long as five years, but at any rate " certain days." During his absence, severa! abuses grew up at Jerusalem, one of which was the violation of the Sabbath. After his return, he took measures to correct this evil, as we learn to-day.

NOTES.

(15) In those days: After Nehemiah's return from going again to the king and obtaining a second leave of absence, during which time there had been a sad falling away (v. 6). In Judah: The Jews themselves were breaking the Sabbath. Testified against: Or, Reproved. (16) Men of Tyre: "The stranger that is within thy gates was not to be permitted to break the Sabbath. Unto the children of Judah, and in Jerusalem: Probably both outside and inside the city. Otherwise it means, "even in Jerusalem." (17) Nobles: The higher classes generally: not the "rulers" of v.11. (18) See Jeremiah xvii. 19-27 and 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21, for particulars. (19) Began to be dark before the Sabbath: In time to insure the keeping of the whole Sabbath. My servants: My young men, as in chap, iv. 16. No burden be brought in on the Sabbath day : Especially mentioned in Jer. xvii. 21, 22. (20) Merchants: Travelling vendors or traffickers. When they came and found the gates shut they would be forced to lodge, or spend the night, outside the wall. (21) Testified against s in v. 15. About the wall : Or, Before the .ull. I will lay hands on you : I will imprison er otherwise punish you. A law agains Sabbath breaking is no law, unless it has penalty attached. (22) Keep the gates t sanctify the Sabbath day : Necessary work or the Sabbath, therefore, is not only lawful, but holy, for which people must cleanse themselves. Remember, etc.; Active faith claims mercy. Greatness: Literally, Multitude .-Scholars' Quarterly.

THE SABBATH PROPANED.

In those days: when Nehemiah was correcting sundry abuses after his second coming from Babylen. In Judah: Probably the country round about Jerusalem. The farmers thought they must work upon the Sabbath in the season of harvest. Treading winepresses: The work of expressing the juice from the grape was very laborious and tedious, and doubtless there was necessity for haste during the season of vintage.

ON THE SABBATH.

The day of holy rest. The two ideas united in the Sabbath day are rest from worldly labor and a sacred use of the time. I testified against them: He held before them the requirements of the law, explained it, and showed how the people violated it. (16) There dwell men of Tyre: The Jews were now a comparatively small people among many foreigners, and it was not strange, therefore, that men of other nations should come in as hucksters and vendors of various wares. Tyre was a mercantile town on the sea-coast, a little less than a hundred miles north from

THE EVIL REBUKED.

(17) I contended with the nobles : He rebaked the rulers and leaders for permitting or favoring such practices. He strove with them in words. (18) Did not your fathers thus! See one example of this kind of disobedience right under the eyes of Moses .-Ex. xvi. 27, 28. For the violation of the Sabbath in Jeremiah's day see Jer. xvii 21-23. Sabbath breaking had been one of the sins of Israel. It is an evil always associated with wandering from God. Did not our God bring all this evil upm us! The evil of the captivity and of the subsequent weakness and poverty. Jerusalem had fallen from her proud position. Her people had suffered keenly, and though recently much blessed, had still great reason for regret. God had brought all that evil upon them in discipline and chastisement for their sins. But the events had come about in the natural manner according to the laws of historical movement. But what is done by natural and providential forces beyond man's natural and providential forces beyond man's control is rightly ascribed to God. Wrath:

The wrath of God on account of their persistent transgression. The word does not mean an uncontrolled rage, but a real and keen, though it may be a restrained, feeling of indignation against wrong. Israel: The lew though the man and the man and the man and the word does not mean an uncontrolled rage, but a real and keen, though it may be a restrained, feeling of indignation against wrong. Israel: The lew theusands of people now gathered about the would urge every Class Leader to possess himself of a copy."—Obvious Guardian, Toronto.

Jerusalem are called by this name, for they were all that remained of the collected nationality of the twelve tribes, and there were probably representatives of every tribe among

THE EVIL CORRECTED.

(19) Began to be dark before the Sabbath Sabbath began at sundown. This division may have been adopted from the language of the first chapter of Genesis, "the evening and the morning were the first day," etc. Or it may have sprung from the fact that sunset is the most obvious and universally observed event in the natural day, and in the absence of time-pieces, would reasonably become a fixed point of reckoning. And according to this custom, instead of leaving the gates open until late at night, they were closed as the evening came on. Some of my servants: In order to make sure he set some of his own personal attendants at the gate, in addition to the regular guard. (20) Lodged without Jerusalem: The dealers came as usual in the evening, probably to be on hand at the market early in the morning, and found the gates shut. They would then lodge outside. And doubtless, as ingress and egress could not be entirely prevented, they would sell some wares there to passers by. Thus transferring their violation of the Sabbath beyond the city limits, but not stopping it. (21) I will lay hands upon you : Either to arrest them, or to drive them away by force. The power of Nohomiah was beyond all resistance, since he held commission from the king, and was a person of high rank. From that time forth then came no more: This reform appears to have been permanently effectual, so far as formal obedience to the Sabbath law was concerned, for we read no more of its violation, and in the time of Christ the Jews were very punctilious with regard to it. (22) I rery punctilious with regard to it. (22) I Whose missionary labors have been so signally blessed commanded the Levites: He directed them as piaces: religious officials, to sanctify themselves as OUR SOUTH AMERICAN COUSINS. 12mo., plain for any sacred service, and keep watch at the gates in addition to the civil guard there. This would be to secure the actual observance of the law, and to answer any questions in regard to proper ingress and egress upon the Sabbath. Remember me, O my God, concerning this also, and spare me: Nehemiah did not claim that he had carned salvation, but he felt it right to ask God to take account of the good done .- Teachers' Quarterly.

Books at the Methodist Book Room.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

REMITTANCES,-Allremittances should be made y draft, postal money order, express or registered etter. In sending money, the amount, and what it is for, should be distinctly stated. All business letters and orders, either for Books or

Periodicals, should be addressed to

REV. SAMUEL ROSE. 80 King Street East, Toronto.

N.B.-Our publications may also be found at 208 James Street, Montreal, and at 205 Granville Street Halifax, N.S.

Authorized Publications of the Methodist Church of Canada.

3.	OTHER AT CONTOURS	
t,	Christian Guardian and Evan- gelical Witness, Spp. folio,	
ıe '	WeaklyB2 OO	!
	Methodist Magazine, 96 pp.	
:	8vo. monthly 2 00	Per Year.
10	S. S. Banner, 32 pp. 6vo., monthly, when less than	4 9 17 18 1
· ·	12 copies 0 75	L "
ַםּת	12 copies and upwards O 65	Free of
st	S. S. Guardian, S yp. Syo., Semi-monthly, when less	
8.	than 25 copies 0 31	
to	25 copies and upwards O 26 Berean Leaves, 100 copies	Postage.
	per month, or 1200 copies	The Art of
n	per year 5 50	Paris Salar
ıl,	By the new Postal Law, the Postage paid at the Office of mailing.	must be pre.
m	freeing and and others of presentate	

JOURNAL OF THE SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE for 1878, held in Montreal. Paper oover, 336 pages, 45c. net; cloth cover 60c. net. MINUTES OF CONFERENCES, 1878:-

MEMBERS ONE OF ANOTHER, & Ser-MEMBERS ONE OF ANOTHER, a Sermon by Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., and THE GENESIS, NATURE AND BESULTS OF SIN, a Lecture by the Rev. N. Burwash, S.T.D.—The above are the first Annual Sermon and Lecture, delivered before the Theological Union of Victoria College. Prices net:—Paper cover, 20c.; cloth 20c. Any profits satisfus from the sale of the above go towards siding the Theological Union.

"These discourses constitute a really valuable addition to theological literature. It is a long time since we have read so fine a piece of metaphysical divinity as we have in Dr. Burwash's lecture on "The Genesis, Nature and Results of Sin." "—Northern Christian Advocate.

THE KING'S MESSENGER: or. Lawrence Temple's Probation. A Story of Canadian Life. Paper, 129 pages, 15c.

JOURNAL OF THE FIRST GENERAL Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada. Delegates, both Lay and Clerical, should send for a copy at once, as only a limited number can be supplied. Paper

overs, 262 pages, 30c. LIVING EPISTLES; or, Christ's Witnesses in the World. Also an Essay on CHRISTIAN-ITY AND SKEPTICIEM. By E. M. Dewart.—This is truly "a book for the times." It discusses in a search-ing and practical manner the prevailing causes which weaken the influence and retard the progress of Ecli-gion in the world. Crown 8vo. \$1.

WORTHIES OF EARLY METHODISM. By Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A. 12mo. cloth; 165 pages 60 cents.

"By the study of these noble lives the young may catch the inspiration of their moral heroism and emulate their holy seal for the glory of God and welfare of man."—Extract from Preface.

HYMNAL-FOR ORDINARY AND SPECIAL SERVICES. Limp cloth, 68 pages; 20c each, \$15 per hundred.

"Feeling the need of a small book of hymns, adapte "Feeling the need of a small book of hymns, adapted particularly to our week-night and social services, the Methodist ministers composing the Toronto Freachers' Meeting have made this selection. It will be found to contain a sufficient number of our now incomparable hymns, with some tunes selected from our Hymn and Tune Book, to meet the object at which they aimed; together with a discriminative selection of those popular religious melodies which occupy no unimportant place in the service of Christian song." Freface.

The Trustees, in some of our churches, are purchasing and placing them in the Lecture-rooms on weeking his ervices for the use of strangers and others. At the close of each service they are taken up and placed in charge of the caretaker.

LIRBARY CARDS FOR SUNDAY.

LIBRARY CARDS FOR SUNDAY. SCHOOLS, with blank spaces for numbers, in packages of fifty cards. Price 30c. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ANSON

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ANSON GREEN, D.D., written by himself at the request of the Toronto Conference, with an introduction by the Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., President of Victoria College, 468 pages, with steel portrait of the Doctor. Cloth, S.I. Dr. Nelles says in his Introduction:—"These memoirs of the Life and Times of Dr. Green are a very interesting and valuable contribution to Canadian history. I have found them of great interest to myself, and I most heartily recommend them to others. The author speaks of matters that came under his own experience, some of them facts and incidents of moment to all Canadians and not likely to be presented, or at least so faithfully presented, elsewhere"

presented elsewhere"
"The book gives the present generation a vivid
picture of the hardships and privations of the pioneer
Methodist missionaries of this Province."—Methodist

THE CLASS-LEADER; His Work and

IMPORTED BOOKS ON SALE.

The number of NEW BOOKS IMPORTED being often limited, parties brould send in their orders carly, If we should be out of the books ordered, we will endeavour to obtain them as wen as possible.

AN ENQUIRY INTO THE SCRIFTURE DOCTRINE Concerning the Duration of the Future Panishmont. By Matthew Harberry B.D. Reprinted from edition of 1741. 12mo., eloth, 278 pages. 100.

SERMONS, ADDRESSES, AND CHARGES, 1877-78 By Rev. W. B. Pope. Delivered during his year of Office. 8vo., cloth, 407 pages. 2 50.

THE HOMILIST. Edited by David Thomas, D.D., and Urijah Rees Thomas. Editor's Enlarged Series. Vol. V. 2 23.

A LETTER TO THE YOUNGER MINISTERS OF the Methodist Connection. By W. B. Pope, D.D., Paper cover. 150.

LIFE AND DEATH; the Sanctions of the Law of Love

METHODIST ALMANAC, Edited by W.H.De Puy, D.D.

Illustrated. It contains complete statistical information concerning Methodism throughout the world. Price, 10c.

world. Price, 10c.

PELOUBET'S SELECT NOTES on the International S. S. Lessons for 1879. 8vo., cloth, 252 pages, with several maps, etc. 125.

These Notes have been selected from the wisest and best thoughts and researches of more than two hundred writers; and the fruits of a wide range of reading from sources beyond the research of most teachers, have been brought within the reach of all. The Lessons for 1879 have been selected from twenty-4ve different books of the Bible, so that no ordinary commentaries will supply the needed information.

BEREAN CHESTION BOOK 1879 now ready equality

will supply the needed information.

BEREAN QUESTION BOOK, 1879, now ready, equal if not su, erior to former issues. Price 20 cents net.

WHITTIER'S COMPLETE POETICAL WOEKS.

Household edition, 12mo, cloth, 413 pages. 2 00.

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES. Unnecisco, with Preludes on Current Events. By Joseph Cook.

12mo, cloth. 1 50.

12mo., cloth. 150.

For searching philosophical analysis, for keen and mercless legic, for dogmatic assertion of oternal truth in the august name of science such as thrills the soulto its foundations, for widely diversified and most apt illustrations drawn from a wide field of reating and observation, for true poetic feeling, for a pathos without any mixture of sentimentality for candor, for moral elevation, and for noble loyalty to those creet Christian verities which the author affirms and vindentes, these wonderful Lectures stand for thalone amidst the contemporary hierature of the class to which they belong.—London Quarterly Review. London Quarterly Review.

THE MONDAY CLUB SERMONS ON THE INTER-national Sunday-School Lessons for 1879. By Con-gregational Ministers. 12mo., cloth. 1 50. Works by Rev. Wm. Taylor.

FOUR YEARS' CAMPAIGN IN INDIA. 12mo., cloth, gib, gilt edges. 1 50.
CURISTIAN ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA. 12mo., cloth, SJI pages, gilt edges. 2 00,
"It is a very entertaining volume, full of adventure,
grave and gay, in the streets of a new city and among
a peculiar people."—New York Observer.

THE ELECTION OF GRACE. 12mo., cloth, extragilt RECONCILIATION; or, how to be saved. 12mo, clother gitt gitt edges, 208 pages. 750.

INFANCY AND MANHOOD OF CHRISTIAN LIFE. 12mo., cloth, extra gilt, gilt edges. 75c.

"The volume is pervaled throughout with an earnest purpose, and the writer in many a powerful passage, speaks straight to the conscience and to the heart.—

Methodist Recorder.

Methodist Recorder.

THE MODEL PREACHER, comprised in a series of letters illustrating the Bost Mode of Preaching the Gospel. 12mc., cloth, git edges. 1 25,

It is a book calculated to stir the soul to manly and bold achievements in the service of Christ in the great work of preaching His Gospel."—Methodist Recorder.

work of preaching his trosper.—Actionals accorded.

SEVEN YEARS'STREET PREACHING IN SAN FRAN CISCO, CALIFORNIA; embracing incidents, triumphant death scenes, do., 1 mo., cloth; extra gilt, gilt edges. 1 25.

"It is replete with such pictures as the British eye may a coal to is better worth hundreds of thousands of

never sees. It is better worth hundreds of thousands of editions than the most brilliant novel that has yet seen the light."—British Standard.

THROUGH BIBLE LANDS; Notes of Travel in Egypt,
The Desert, and Palestine. By Philip Schaff,
D.D., LL.D. 12mo., cloth, 413 pages, with illustrations and maps. 2 25.

LIFE AND ADVENTURE IN JAPAN, illustrated from
original photographs. By E. Warren Clark. 18mo.,
cloth, 247 pages. 1 25.

MISSIONS AND MARTYRS IN MADAGASCAR, 12mo., cloth, 221 pages. 60c.

PULPITS. Reduced in price. Imperial quarto, Morocco, gilt edge, \$17 net. Imperial quarto, Mo-rocco, marble edge, \$14 net. The above is the most useful Bible over published for Pulpits. Every proper name is accented so that it can be pronounced at sight.

can be pronounced at sight.

SERMONS BY THE REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS.—

"One of the most effective of modern preachers."

20 SERMONS. 1 vol., 12mo, \$1.75.

"Unlike Robertson, Phillips Brooks continually reminds us of him. He has the same analytical jower; the same broad human sympathy; the same keen knowledge of human nature, toned and sempered and made the more true by his sympathies; the same mysterious and indefinable element of divine hite, so that his message comes with a quasi authority, wholly unecclesiastical; purely personal; and the same undertone of sadness, the same touch of pathos, speaking low as a man who is saddened by his own seeming success—a success which is to his thought, and in comparison with his ideals—a failure."

THE VICTOR'S SEVEN-FOLD REWARD, being Discourses on the Promises of our Lord to the Seven Churches. By William Landels, D.D. 12mo., cloth, 75c.

ROYAL COMMANDMENTS; or, Morning Thoughts for the King's Servants. By F. R. Havergal. Cloth, 30c, THE TREASURY OF DAVID; containing an Original Exposition of the Book of Psalms. By C. H. Spurgeon. Vol. V. Psalms CIV to CXVIII. Svo. cloth, 260.

MILE-STONE PAPERS Dectrinal, Ethical, and Experimental, on Christian Progress. Py Daniel Steele, D.D. Cloth, 12mo., 1,00. THE NEW TESTAMENT IDEA OF HELL, By S. M. Merrill, D.D., Bishop of the M. E. Church. 12mo., cloth, 1.00.

12mo., cloth, 100.
CHRIST; His Nature and Work. A Series of Discourses by Howard Crosby, Henry W. Fellows, Cyrus D. Foss, Thos, Armitage, W. F. Morgan, Thomas D. Anderson, and others. 12mo., cloth, 407 pages.

THE COMPLETE PREACHER. Sermons presched by some of the most prominent Clergmen of various denominations. Vols. 1, 2 and 3, each 1.50. THE METROPOLITAN PULPIT containing carefully prepared condensations of Leading Sermons preached each mouth in New York and Brocklyn, Outlines of Sermons preached eisewhere, also other Homiletic Instructions. Acided by I. K. Funk. Bound in cloth. Vol. I, 150; Vol. II, 275. THE HOUSE BY THE WORKS. By Edward Garrett, author of "Crooked Places," &c. 12mo., cloth,

MESSIANIC PROPHECY: its Origin, Historical Character and Relations to New Testament Fulfilment, by Dr. Edward Riehm. 12mo., cloth. 150.

THE SINLEGENESS OF JEBUS: an evidence for Christianity; by Carl Ullmann, D.D. 12mo., cloth, 180.

WAYMARKS; placed by Royal Authority on the King's Highway, by Roy. Benjamin Smith. 12mo., cloth: illustrated. 1 00. illustrated. 1 00. CHRISTIAN WORLD PULPIT. Vol. XIII. 4to., cloth.

1 35.
STEVENS: HISTORY OF METHODISM. New illustrated English Edition. Vol. L to the death of Whitefield. 12mc, cloth. 150.
THE HOMILIST. Edited by Dr. Thomas. Editor's Enlarged Series. Vel. V.; cloth: 2 25.
FOR EVELUAN Essay on Eternal Punishment, by Rev. M. Randos. Revised and enlarged. 12mo, cloth; 451 pp. 150. 431 pp. 1 50. SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, by Dr.

Trench: 8vo., cloth 3 80. 7 300 3 1 1000 ON THE STUDY OF WORDS, by Trench; cloth, 1 50. BUILTS DEFENCE OF THE NICENE CREED. 8vo., ROB RAT: a story of Barge Life, by Mark Guy Pearse: CLASS MEETINGS AND THEIR INTROVEMENT, by the Rev. Luke H. Wieman. Paper; 80 pp. 10c.
THE CREEDS OF CHRISTENDOM, by Schaff, in 3
vols. 8vo.,cloth. Vol. I. History of Creeds; Vol.
II., Greek and Lotin Creeds; Vol. III., Evangelical

Creeds, Price 15 00. CHRISTIAN WORLD PULPIT: vol. 12. Cloth. 1 85. BERMONS. By Charles Wadeworth, Minister of Cal-vray Church, San Francisco. Cloth, 367 pages, 90c COOK'S MONDAY LECTURES, delivered in Boston OOK'S MONDAY LECTURES, delivers; in Rosion, English Edition. First series, containing twenty-one lectures. 256 pages, cloth. 1 35.

Sec.nd series, containing twenty-one lectures. 258 pages, cloth. 1 35.

Part Nine, in paper cover, containing six lectures. This is the latest issue. 96 pages, 450.

OBTHODOXY, WITH PRELUDES ON CURRENT Events. By Joseph Cook, of Boston. 12 mo., cloth.

ORTHODOXY, WITH PRELIDIES ON CURRENT Events. By Joseph Gook, of Boston... 12 mo., cloth. 1.50.

TRANSCENDENTALISM; with projudes on Current Events. By Joseph Cook, of Boston. Cloth. 21 50.

LECTURES ON BIOLOGY—with prejudes on current events. By Joseph Cook. 12 mo. Cloth. 131 50.

LECTURES ON BIOLOGY—with prejudes on current events. By Joseph Cook. 12 mo. Cloth. 131 50.

"These lectures discuss a number of the most nigent questions of the day relating to the Bible and the Gospel, and I am greatly mistaken if they will not be found to relieve some serious difficulties and to furnish arms both of defence and of warfare, such as Christ's faithful servants are only likely to need during the next ten or twenty years."—JOHN DURY GENEN.

Rev. C. H. Sungeon says.—These are very wonderful lectures. We bless God for raising up such a champion for his truth as Joseph Cook. Few could hunt down Theodore Parker, and all that race of misbelievers, as Mr. Gook has done. He has strong convictions, the ceurage of his convictions, and force to support his consequence of in convictions, and force to support his consequence of his convictions, and force to support his consequence of in reasoning, the infidel party have here met their match. We know of no other man one-half so well qualified for the peculiar service of exploding the pretensions of modern cience as this great preacher in whom Boston is rejoicing. Some men shrink from this spiritual wild-bear hunting; but Mr. Gook is as happy in it as ha is expert.

Zooks at the Methodist Book Room. Books at the Methodist Book Room.

THE POPE, THE KINGS, AND THE PEOPLE; A
History of the Movement to make the Pope Governor of the World by a Universal Reconstruction of Society, from the issue of the Syllabus to
the close of the Vatican Council. By the Rev.
Wig. Arthur, M.A. 8vo. cloth 2 vols. 7 50.

DIDSBURY SERMONS. Fifteen Discourses preached in the Wesleyan College Chapel, Didsbury, near Manchester, by John Dury Geden, Tutor in He-brew and Classics. Svo. cloth, 276 pages. 2 (0. THE DOCTRINE OF THE HUMAN SOUL, PHILO-sophy of a Trimity in Man and the Phenomena of Death, philosophically considered, showing that death will produce no additional pang in the hour of dissolution. By C. Vandusen. Cloth, 30c.

THE DOMESTIC SANCTUARY; or, The Importance of Family Religion. By J. Lacceley. With introduction by Rev. B. D. Rice, D.D. Cioth, Coc. ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Win. E. H. Lecky. 8vo., bound in cloth; 2 vols.

\$5.00. THE PEOPLE'S COMMENTARY. By Amos Binney. The idea in this work is excellent,—to furnish in one small book an explanation of the passages in the New Testament which are most likely to puzzle the unlearned reader.—Methodist.

WEER DAY EVENING ADDRESSES, delivered in Manchester. By Alex Maciaren D.D. 18mo cloth 75c.

75c.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY, with a view of the state of the Roman world at the birth of Christ. By G. P. Fisher, D.D. Svo. cloth, 3.00. THE SPARE HALF-HOUR. By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. THE SEVEN WONDERS OF GRACE. By Rev. C. H.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF GRACE. By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Cloth, 8vo. 30c.

A POPULAR EXPOSITION OF THE EPISILES TO the Seven Churches in Asia. By the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, D.D. Cloth, 1.50.

"It contains a wonderfully fresh and telling exposition of these Letters, which many commentators have taken in hand. Dr. Plumptre, however, has excelled them all. His monograph is likely long to remain the best and most complete study of these brief but weighty scriptures."—Expositor.

YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, AND FOREVER, A Poem in twelve books. By Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M.A. New edition with steel engraving of the author, 125. ON'S COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL OF MORIS ST. MARK, Svo. cloth; pp. 506, 3 60.

SHORT SERMONS ON CONSECRATION, and Kindred Themes, For the Closet, the Fireside, and the Lecture Room. By Rev. A. C. George, D.D. 12mo. cloth; 306 pages. 1 25.

MEMOIR OF NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D. By his brother, Rev. Donald Macleod, B.A. Complete in one octave volume, with photograph of the Doctor, strongly boun. in cloth: \$165 CHRISTIAN LIFE AND PRACTICE IN THE EARLY

CHRISTIAN LIFE AND PRACTICE IN THE EARLY Church. By F. De Pressense, D.D. Translated by Annie Harwood-Holmden. Svo. cloth, 360.

"His style as a writer is admirably clear, correct, and compact, and persuasive by the force of its sincerity. His principal contribution to ecclesiastical literature has been his exhaustive "History of the First Three Centuries of the Christian Church." In the original French this work comprises six volumes, which have been rendered accessible to English readers through an excellent condensed version in four volumes; the present is the closing volume of the series, and by no means the least interesting. It well deserves the homors of the Index at the Vatican, for its irrefragible refutations of the supernuman claims and pretensions of sucerdotalisms and its incontrovertible testimony to the primitive simplicity of the Christian faith and worship."—Datity News.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON SCRIPTURE TEXTS. By the Rev

of the Christian faith and worship. —Daily News.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON SCRIPTURE TEXTS. By the Rev
Francis Jacox, B. A., Cartab. 8vo. cloth, 225.

"All who enjoyed Mr. Jacox's earlier books will be
pleased with this. Topics of various linds, in the present
instance suggested by texts from the Biblo, are adorned
by vary copious and generally very pertinent quotations
from authors of different countries and times, "Academy.

"Would that every minister's library had a dozen such
works in it! They would make the dry boncs of many a
skeleton live. For the over driven pastor no more helpful book could be written, and there is a fascination about
it amflicient to rivet the attention of the most occasional
reader."—Fountain.

NINE LECTIBES ON PREACHING Delivered at

it amfleient to rivet the attention of the most occasional reader,"—Fountain.

NINE LECTURES ON PREACHING. Delivered at Yale, New Haven, Conn. By Rev. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham. Author of "The Atonement", &c. 8yo. cloth, 1.00.

Mr. Dale's volume, conceived in the light of modern requirements and bathed in the atmosphere of modern feeling, characterized moreover by a catholicity that fits them equally for every church in which Christ is preached, will be as useful and auggestive to a young preacher as any manual that has come under our notice. It is a volume of rare richness, manliness, and elequence."—British Quarterly Review.

EERMONS: Experimental and practical, an offering to Home Missionaries. By Joel Hawes, D.D. Cloth. 90c.

Home missionaries. By John Hawes, D.D. Clock.

90c.

JOHN WESLEY: His Life and His Work. By the Rev.
Matthew Lelievre. Translated from the French
by the Rev. A. J. French, B.A. Cloth, 90c.
LECTURES ON PREACHING. By the Rev. Henry
Wand Beecher. Third Series. Cloth, 90c.

SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY. Vol. 5, Isaiah, Jeremiah,
and Lamentations. Cloth, 450.

SERMONS and Sketches of Sermons. By the Rev. John
Summeräeld, A.M. With an Introduction by the
18ev. Thos. E. Bond, M.A. 8ve. cloth; 437 pages. THEISTIC CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD. An

THEISTIC CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD. An

Essay in Opposition to certain tendencies of
Modern Thought. By B. F. Cocker, D.D., Li.D.
Cloth, 9.50.

SACRED STREAMS. The accient and modern history
of the rivers of the Bible. By Philip Henry Gosse,
F.R.S. With forty-four illustrations, and a map.
A new edition revised by the author five does 9.95.

"Here is a great treat for the Unitsuan rescier. Those who know how Mr. Gose blends the naturalist and the earnest believer will form a shrewdides of how he treats his subject and makes the Rivers of the Bible stream with instruction. He writes charmingly and devoutly."

—Rev. C. H. Sourgeon in Sword and Trouse!

CHRISTIANITY AND MORALITY; or the Correspondence of the Gospel with the Moral Nature of Man. The Boyle Lectures for 1874 and 1876. By Henry Waco, M.A. Third Edition. 8vo., cloth. NESTLETON MAGNA; A Story of Yorkshire Method

copy and read it.

PETER PENGELLY; or, "True as the Clock." By
Rev. J. Jackson Wray. Cloth. 60c.
CHRONICLES OF CAPSTAN CABIN; or, The Chidren's Hour. By Rev. J. Jackson Wray. Cloth,
\$1.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF ATHEISM. By John Stuart Blackie, 8vo., eloth; pp. 253, \$1 50.
TESTIMONY OF THE BIBLE CONCERNING EVER-LASTING PUNISHMENT; Comments on Canon Farrar's "Eternal Hope," and How to Obtain Farrar's "Eternal Hope," and How to Obtain Everlasting Happiness. By John G. Marshall

MODERN ATHEISM, ITS POSITION AND PRO-MISE, being the Beventh Lecture on the Founda-tion of John Fernley, Esq. By E. E. Jenkins, M.A.

MEMOIRS OF PHILIP P. BLISS. Edited by D. W. Whittle. Contributions by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Ira D. Sankey, and G. F. Boot, introduction by D. L. Moody. 379 nages, cloth. \$2 50 net. SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY, ANCIENT AND MODER. By Jas. Anthony Froude, the English historian. Paper, 25c.

em. By Jas. Anthony Froude, the English historian. Paper, 25c.

THE BLACK BOARD IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL; a practical guide for superintendeats and teachers. By Frank Beard. Cloth, 15c net.

UHRISTIAN SUNSETS; or, the last nours of believers. By the Rev. James Fleming. D.D., author of "Remarkable Conversions." Svo. cloth 1.50.

"A very weicome volume. Dr. Fleming tells the facts he has to record in simple, earnest, impressive words. The result is—a most instructive little volume, showing how Christians die." Frieman.

SUBSTITUTION: A treatise on the atonement. By Maishall Randles, author of "For Ever." &c. 6vo., cloth. Price 31 50.

Maishail Randles, author of "For Ever." &c. 8vo., cloth. Price \$1.50.

"Many young preachers will be benefitted by your toil, and many an elder will give you thanks, and give 6od thanks, for such a contribution to our Connexional, and to Evangelical, orthodoxy."—Dr. Genvass Smith. "For clearness of satement, keenness of analysis, and rigor of logio—the qualities most desired in a controversial work—Mr. Randles is not behind his great Birmingham contemporary, Mr. Dale."—The Mathematical Collection of the contemporary of t

DDIST.

"In originality of thought, scute distinction, reasoned basesseds, it deserves to rank with the best of its fellows.

"An admirable blending of philosophy and theology."

—LONDON OVARTERLY REVIEW. JAMES TURNER; or. How to reach the Meases. By E. McHardie. 12mo. cloth. 261 pages. 90c. PREACHING WITHOUT NOTES. By R. S. Storre, DD, LILD. Cheap edition. Cloth. 45c.

D.D., LI.D. Cheap edition. Cloth. 55c.

GOD'S WORD THROUGH PREACHING. By Hall; and Preaching Without Notes, by Storrs, bound together. Cloth. 75c.

THE NEW BIRTH: or, the Work of the Holy Spirit. By Austin Phelps. Cloth. 60c.

NORTHERN LIGHTS: Pen and Pencil Sketches of Modern Scottish Worthies. By Rev. Jabez Marrat. 12mo. cloth. \$1.25.

OUT OF DARENESS INTO LIGHT; or The Hidden Life made manifest through facts of observation and experience: Facts elucidated by the Word of God. By Rev. Ass Mahau, D.D. Cloth. \$1.00.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT OF THE DAY: 42 sermons By American Divides in three series. Per vol. \$1.

mons. By American Divines. In vol. \$1. FULLNESS OF GRACE: The Believer's Heritage. By W. E. ROLLINESS OF GRAUE: The benever's herizage. By
Re. J. E. Page, with an introduction by W. E.
Buardman. Cloth. 45c.
SIX LECTURES delivered at Cheutanqua, by the Rev.
Joseph Cook (of Boston, Masa.). Price 35c. Conscience—Certainties in Religion—God in Natural
Law-New England Skeptcien—Does Death End
All?—Decline of Rationalism in the German Uni-

ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES, &c.—Each package contains a sheet for each person who takes part and one for the prompter.

Package No. 1, contains 30 pieces 452 pages, net 50c.

2 23 434 30c.

3 6 938 44 30c.

4 92 974 40c.

ANNIVERSARI GEMS, consisting of Addressee, Recitations, Dialogues, &c. Net, 50e,
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION BOOK, containing Dialogues, &c. Net, 50e,
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SPEAKER; or, Exercises for THE SUNDAY-RUMONUL EPEAKER; or, Exercises for Anniversaries, Net. Sic.
THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER—First Series; or, Young Folks on the Sunday-school platform.
Not. Sic.
THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER—Second Series, Net.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL RECITES. By W. Nichol-THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SPEAKER, or Reciter. Cloth

Books at the Methodist Book Resm.

SCENES FROM THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES (84 of six eartoons.)

At the Cate Beautiful. The First Christian Martyrdom. The Corrersion of Saul of Tarsus. Elymas the Sorcerer struck Blind. Paul before King Agrippa. Paul Shaking off the Viper. On sheets, 30 in. by 22 in. Printed in timts. 25c. each.

ILLUSTRATED READINGS IN HOLY SCRIPTURE. The same subjects and ordines as the (Nos. 1 to 5) Cartoons, with kealings, printed in clear, large type; on cloth, 35 by 22. One Shiling each. Mounted, 50c. he Set of Five on one koller, 2 25.

on closs, so by 22. Our smining each. Mounter, occ. he set of Five on ore Roller, 2 25.

GODET'S BIBLICAL STUDIES ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. Edited by the Hon. and Rev. W. R. Lyttleton. Cloth, \$1 75.

THE DOCTRINES OF ANNIHILATION AND UNIVERSALISM, viewed in the Light of Reason, Analogy and Revelation. By the Rev. Thomas Wood. Cloth, 60c.

HISTORY OF OPINIONS ON THE SCRIPTURAL Doctrine of Retribution, By Edward Beacher, D.D. 8vo. cloth, \$125.

THE PRAYERS OF ST. PAUL; being an Analysis and Exposition of the Devotional Portion of the Apostle's Writings. By Rev. W. B. Pope. Cloth, \$216.

LOST FOREVER, By L. T. Townsend, D. D., author of Credo," God Man," "Outlines of Theology," &c. Cloth, 150.

SHORT STORIES, and other papers. By Mark Guy
Pearse, author of Daniel Quorm, &c. Svo., cloth.

GOOD WILL; a collection of Christmas stories. By Mark Guy Pearse, author of Daniel Quorin, &c. 8vo., cloth. 75c.

BANNER TEXTS. Gold Letters, worked with Flock (Blue Green, Scarlet, Crimson, or Violet), on pre-pared cloth, 34 in. by 22 in., with border to har-monize. monize.

"Alleluia." "Alleluia, Alleluia, Alleluia." "Christ is risen indeed." "God is love." "By Grace ye are Saved." "Thou shalt call His name Jesus." "The Lord giveth Wisdom." "God sent forth His Son." "Hely, Hely, Holy, "I am the True Vine." "I am the Bread of Life." "Looking unto Jesus." "Watch and Fray." "Rejoice in the Lord." "The Lord will provide." "Feed My Lamba." "God with us." "Emmanuel—God with us." "Glory to God in the highest." "On Earth, Peace." "Good-will towards men." Mounted on Gift Roller and Ends, 150; six for 750

WALL TEXTS. Printed in bold type and bright colours, en tened paper 30 in. by 20 in. Price 5c. each; any thirteen Texts, 60c.; the set of 53 for 2 25.

Class Teaching or Sunday-school Add or the Walls of School-rooms etc.

for the Walls of School-rooms etc.

SHIELD TEXTS. 20 in. by 25 in. White Letters, en a back-ground of Flock (Blue, Green, Scarlet, Crimson, or Violet), on prepared cloth, with border in Gold and Color.

"Alleluia, Alleluia, Alleluia." "By Grace ye are Saved." "Christ is risen indeed." "Immeansel-God with us." "Glory to God in the Highest." "God is love." "God sent forth His Son." "I am the True Vine." "I am the Bread of Life," "Looking unto Jesus." "The Lord giveth Wiedom." "Thou shalt call His name Jesus." "Watch and Pray." "Feed My Lambs." Frice 125; Six for 600.

SCROLL TEXTS. 36 in. by 12 in., in Gold and Colors, on prepared Cloth, with a Scarlet Flock' background.

"Alleluia." "Cease to do evil." "Do good unto all." "Emmanuel." "Feed My Lambs," "God is Love." "God with us." "He is risen." "I am the Bread of Lite." "I am the True Vine." "King of Kings." "Lord of Lords." "Looking unto Josus." "Learn to do well." "Pray without ceasing." "Rejoice in the Lord." "Search the Scriptures." "The Prince of Feace." "Thou God seest me." "Thy will be done." Watch and Pray." Price, 45c. [Sx for 25.

SCEOLL TEXTS. On cloth (7 ft. by 12 in.) Distinct White Letters on a rich background of Flock (Blue, Green, Scarlet, Crimson, or Violet), with a border to

"Fight the good fight of faith." "Lay hold of eternal life." "Put on the whole armor of God." "Be ye therefore sober." "Watch unto prayer." "The Lord giveth wisdom." "Stand fast in the faith." "Quit you like men." "Watch ye......Be strong." "Be thou faithful unto death." "I will give thee a crown of life." "Remember the Sabbath Day." "My house is the house of prayer." "Bear ye one another's burden." "Speak not evil one of another." "Suffer little children to come unto Mo." "I am the Good Shepherd." "Jesus is the Son of God." "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." "They forsook all and followed Him.

RIBBON TEXTS. 34 in. by 24 in. In Distinct White Letters on a Flock-on-Cloth ground (Blue, Green, Scarlet, Crimson, or Violet, with gilt bordering.

"Behold the Lamb of God!" "Christ died for the ungodly." "God is love." "The Spirit and the Bride say, Come." "Come unto Ms.....I will give you Rest." "My yoke is easy, My burden is light." "I am the Bread of Life." "I am the Light of the World." "I am the True Vine." "I am meek and lowly in heart." "Bleesed are the pure in heart." "Ake My yoke upon you, and learn of Me.". "Watch and Pray." "Feed My Lambs." Plain, for Cutting out, 125; Six for 6 00.

THE HOUSE OF PRAYER: 22 in by 11 in. Suitable Texts and Exhortation; neally printed in two colors. Adapted for places of worship. Mounted on Card and Varnished, 40c. ILLUMINATED MAXIMS: 44 in. by 21 in., in colors on

tinted ground.

"Do right and fear not." "Empiate the Good and Great." "Give God the Glory." "Knowledge is Power." "Onward and Upward." "Wisdom Exalteth her Children." 60c each, or 3 50 the set in wrapper.

BIBLE CARTOONS.

LIFE OF JESUS' SERIES. On sheets, 27 in. by 23 in. printed on a Gold ground, in a Sepia tint. 30c, each. Well adapted for School and Class-rooms.

No. 1. A Saviour—Christ the Lord. No. 2. They present Him to the Lord. No. 3 Wise men come to worship Him. No. 4. Herod seeks to destroy Him. No. 5. They found Him in the Temple. No. 6. The Carpenter of Nazareth. No. 7. This is My beloved Son. No. 8. Angels ministered unto Him. No. 9. He purges His Father's House. No. 10. He heals the Sick. No. 11. He raises the Dead to Life. No. 12. He feeds the multitude. No. 13. He walks on the sea. No. 14. He blesses little Children. No. 15. Hosanna to the Son of David. "The best things of the kind we have ever seen."—Pall Mall Gazetts.

"As artistic productions, shew a very high order of "As artistic productions, show a very high order of merit."—Daily News. "They ought to be purchased by hundreds of thousands"—C. H. Spurgeon,

TEW BOOKS.

I Stand at the Door and Knock, &c. Cloth string.

He Will Come, By Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jun., D.D. 4th thousand. Extra cloth...

Lectures on Book of Daniel. By Leonard Strong. Lectures on Daniel. By Rev. E. B. Pneey, D.D...
Book of Daniel. By S. P. Tregelles, LL.D...

Daniel, Statesman and Prophet...

Defence of Authenticity of the Book of Daniel. By S. P. Tregelles, LL.D...

Boientific and Religious Discourses in the Great, Pyramid, recently made by Prof. Piazzi, Smyth and others. (Five Editions sold in a few months). 0 75

Willard Tract Depository, Toronto. BRLLEVILLE, BINGSTON. S. R. BRIGGS, Manager,

SHAFTESBURY HALL, TORONTO Now READY, the treather an agent a

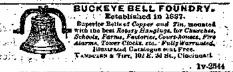
Companion to the Wave. WORDS ONLY. Price, per copy, 15c.; per hundred, \$10.

METHODISTBOOK ROOM, TORONTO.

editable Bells. 1 sam and

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bolls for CHURCHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars tent free HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



MENEELY & KIMBERLY Bell Founders, Troy, N.Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH EELLS.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free.



\$510 \$20 per day at home. Bamples worth \$6 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Mains \$618.17

25 FANCY CARDS, Snowfisks, Oriental, etc.,in 26 Styles, with name, 10c. J. B. HUESTED, Nassau

Musical Instruments. W. BELL & CO.'S

Imperial Parlor Organs I



Received SILVER MEDIA at Provincial Exhibition in

Received MEDAL and DIPLOMA at the International Enhancement Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, 187 Awarded Silver Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Toronto, 1878, for Best Parlor Organs. Our Organs always take the highest prize when competing with instruments of the same capacity, and frequently over those much larger.

Remarkable for Power, Brilliancy and Sweetness

of Tone and Elasticity of Touch. Every instrument warranted for five years. For Catalogues, &c., address

Teas, Fruits, &c.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN and MIXED TEAS

Victoria Tea Warehouse,

SOLD IN CANADA, CALL OR SEND YOUR ORDERS



93 KING STREET EAST, (SIGN OF THE QUEEN.) HIS ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Where you can select from the largest, best and chaspest stock of New Seasons (crop 1976) pure uncolor-ed unadulterated Teas ever offered in this city, compra-sing over 50 varietles, grades and mixtures, put up in 5, 8, 10, 15 and 20 b. cannisters and catties at the prices given in Lists; and also in the original packages of 20, 40 and 60 lbs. at the Lowest Wholesale Prices.

GREEN TEAS Nanking Young Hyson...... Fine Moyune Young Hyson..... Euperior 4 4 Extra Eine 4 4 " Curious.... Extra Fine Old Hyson... Extra Fine " Fizzast. Superior Gunpowder... Extra Fine Extra Curions " Superior "......Extra Moyune Imperial... Very Superior
Superior Natural Leaf Japan.
Fine Cultivated Japan. 20 Superior
21 Extra Fine
22 Finest Imported
23 Finest Sconted Capers for flavoring. 24 Fine Orange Pekce.... 25 Finest BLACE AND MIXED TEAS. 26 Fine Breakfast Congou..... Superior Extra Kalsow

Ex. Fine "
Finest Imported......
Fine Manderin Mixture..... uperior " 46 Finest Imported "

33 Superior "

SOLUBLE COFFEE. Made in one minute without boiling, put up in 2, 3, 10, and 201b, tins, at 50c and 55c, per lb. Guamnteed superior to all others.

All orders by mail or otherwise punctually attended to. Ear On 251bs of Tes and upwards shipped to one address to any Station in Ontario, carriage prepaid, when on one line of road. N. B.—A discount of 10 per cent. from the above List on tibs, and upwards.

E. LAWSON would also call special attention to his

The Pioneer Tea Merchant of To

EDWARD LAWSON,

Cattle Food, &c.

THE JERSEY

BUTTER

POWDER.

Removes the taste of

turnips, &c., &c., from BUTTER, makes it

a rich golden color, in-

creases the quantity,

maka; it keen sweet

⇒YORKSHIRE FEEDER

FATTENS CATTLE in one-fourth the usual time, is a splendid thing for giving horses health and life, and saves food. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1 per box. A dollar box contains 200 feeds.

when packed, and saves labor. Price 25c per pkg.

HUGH MILLER & CO., 9560-2561-1v TORONTO.

FARMERS! Read the following Testimonial from Mr. G.F. FRANK-LAND, Canadian Cattle Exporter :--LIVERPOOL, May 18th, 1878.

mr. John Lumbers. MR. JOHN LUMBERS.

DEAR SIR.—You will be pleased to bear of my arrival in England, and that my large cargo of Canadian cattle arrived at this port in splendid condition, thanks to your Great Devonshire Cattle Food, making in all shipped from Canada during the last four years about 17,000 head of cattle and sheep.

It at all times revived and gave them an appetite. Several of the young heifers ceased to thew their cads, but a prompt application of your food caused them to regain it, confirming my opinion before expressed of your excellent preparation SOME YEARS AGO, which is till retain. Yours, &c...

G. F. FRANKLAMD.

Decomplies Cattle Food Book now ready. Sent free.

Devonshire Cattle Food Book now ready. Sent free.
Address JOHN LUMBERS, 101 Adelaids Street Reat,
Toronto.

GUARDIAN PREMIUMS For 1879.

The following premiums are offered to gents who obtain new subscribers for the GUARDIAN for the year 1879, at \$2 each, cash

in advance:-For 2 subscribers: Dewart's Living Epistles,

price \$1. For 5: The Popular Biblical Cyclopædia. By John Kitto, D.D. Price \$4.50.

For 3: Dale's Lectures on the Atonement,

For 6: The Land of the Veda. By Dr. Butler, Price \$4. For 8: Three Volumes o, Joseph Cook's Lectures,

American Edition. Price \$4.50. For 9: The History of Christian Doctrine. By W. G. T. Shedd, D.D. 2 vols., 8vo., price

or 10: Dr. Miner Raymond's Theology, 2 vols.,

price \$6. For 12: Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament. 2 vols., sheep, unabridged, price \$8. For 15: Clarke's Commentary on the Bible. Condensed. By the Rev. Robert Newton Young. 3 vols, price \$9.75.

For 18: Whedon's Commentary as far as published. 6 vols., price \$12. For 24: Clarke's Commentary on the Old Tes-

tament. Unabridged. 4 vols., sheep, price \$16. For 36: Clarke's Commentary on the Bible.

Unabridged, 6 vols., price \$24. For 38: Chambers' Encyclopædia. Latest Edition. 10 vols., price \$25.

If the canvasser has already any of the books offered in this list, other books of the same cost value may be substituted.

Christian Guardiau

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1879.

IS AGGRESSIVE WAR MORALLY RIGHT?

We publish in another column the defence of Bishop Ellicott of his conduct, in voting in the House of Lords for the war policy of the Government, in order that our readers may see what so able a divine can say in palliation of a war of aggression by a Christian nation. Stripped of all euphuistic verbiage, it means that because he believes the extension of British influence will open the way for the spread of the gospel and the blessings of civilized life, therefore he approved of this war on Afghanistan, and voted in favor of it. Bishop Ellicott's letter has subjected him to severe criticism, by those who do not believe that gunpowder is a proper instrument for the conversion of the world. Men may shut their eyes on what is meant by war, as well as on the logical conclusion of their own reasoning; but cannot thus easily extinguish the facts, or change the terrible nature of war. War means wholesale murder, by the use of the deadliest weapons, and the most destructive agencies known to mankind. It means the destruction of the property and lives of persons who have done nothing to deserve this cruel treatment; for even in rights for any one, except a minister of the cases where there has been wrong done, unfortunately it is not those who do the wrong | sight of any part of the people of their parish. who suffer, but the innocent. If those who All such are regarded by this class of exclusults, there would not be many wars. It should not be forgotten, that to prove

that a war is justifiable on political or mili-

grounds. Might is not right. The end does not justify the means. Neither does the fact that a certain course of action may have been so overruled as to bring about good results prove that such action was morally number of them did attend, and listened to a right. Our question is not whether this war will give Britain a better military or political position in India—though that is strongly disputed by statesman who ought to know-but. even admitting this, is it right? Is it some though no Methodist minister took the smallthing that Christian men and Christian minis- est part in the service. There must be a ters can justify, as in harmony with the religion of Christ? Is it something that, if done by other nations, we would approve of? Are we, as Christians, right in using gunpowder and bayonet, fire and sword, when we think we can by these means make openings for the gospel? To this question, which is the real question in debate, we answer emphatically, No. We "have not so learned Christ." He said to the impulsive Peter:-"Put up again thy sword into his place; for his letters from the vicarage, West Buttewick, all they that take the sword shall perish a small village in the diocese of Lincoln. reby the sword." And again, to Pilate: "My kingdom is not of this world." It is a part of and a zeal in discountenancing any tendency the proper mission of the Church in the in his parishioners towards Dissent, which world to teach the evils of war, to spread the principles of peace, and labor and pray for the fulfilment of the promise that wars shall cease. How, then, can the heralds of the his congregation had been guilty of the unpargospel of peace consistently justify the prosecution of an aggressive war, on those grounds of political and military expediency a Wesleyan chapel. He accordingly wrote and advantage, which have been used in all as follows, or, as his name appears after the ages to justify the horrors and the cruelties of war? Though a thousand bishops should be so far carried away by political feeling and national ambition, as to apologize and vote and your sister have recently been attending for such a war, they cannot show that it is ins. a Dissenting meeting-house. I am reluctant tified by the teaching and spirit of the New Testment. It is easy to understand how lovalty to party, the glamour of military glory, the excitement of popular enthusiasm, or some selfish business interest may bewilder the judgment of the great mass of the people: but those who have learned the truth as it is in Jesus should not be carried away from the hear the charge against you is unfounded. simplicity of the gospel, so as to apologize for bloody, iron-footed war, whatever party may be responsible for it.

We desire to give no uncertain sound on this question of war or peace. War is not to the duty of obedience to her "spiritual from above. We do not want to mince mat- | pastors and masters." She promptly penned ters, or speak in any apologetic tones of that barbarous method of settling international your letter of the 21st inst., I must admit people to everlasting life, determining to difficulties. That war should be resorted to as the best method of settling internationations, is a disgrace to our boasted civiliant of the necessity of declining our services as give his Son to die for the purpose of saving the nations, is a disgrace to our boasted civiliant of the necessity of declining our services as give his Son to die for the purpose of saving the nations, is a disgrace to our boasted civiliant out the necessity of declining our services as give his Son to die for the purpose of saving the national sheet for publication.

It settles nothing, except to deter-

It casts no gleam of light upon the questions to those who engage in it; it inflicts unspeakable cruelty and suffering upon the countries which are the theatre of its bloody straggles, and retards the growth of liberty, by putting the tremendous power of a standing army into the hands of ambitious monarchs or statesmen, while the people are burdened and impoverished to pay for the expense of the instrument of their subjugation. After the slaughter and misery and devastation, the peace negotiations must be begun at the point where they were broken off before the war began. No impartial and intelligent student of the facts can consistently deny that, had the Congress of Berlin been held before the terrible war between Russia and Turkey took place, in all human probability the results would have been no less favorable to the peace and progress of the world, than what have been accomplished. The only difference at all probable, and the advocates of war should note the fact, is that had the Congress been held before the war, decisions would have been more favorable to Turkey. The evils of war are incalculable. The only war that can be reconciled with Christian principles is a war in defence of the property, liberty and homes of a people, when these are assailed by enemies. The principles that should govern the action of a Christian man should also govern a Christian nation. All infliction of pain and suffering on others, by either persons or nations, except what is necessary in self-defence, is wrong and un-Christian. There is a widespread tendency to palliate forms of wrong-doing and selfishness in companies and communities which no one would justify in an individual-a tendency against which all Christians should protest as false and dangerous. But the fact that personal responsibility is sometimes obscured does not destroy it; nor does it make the wrong deed right. Christians, while in the world, should not be of the world They should rise above its maxims and standards of duty, and, if necessary, swim against the tides and currents of passion and prejudice that bear the thoughtless multitudes along. Unless the Church brands aggressive war with its stern disapproval, it will continue its cruel reign in the earth. It was after referring with regret to the prevatence of unrighteous wars in the earth that John Wesley wrote these words:—"O God! how long! Shall thy promise fail? Fear it not, ye little flock! Against hope, believe in hope. It is your Father's good pleasure yet to renew the face of the earth. Surely all these things shall come to an end, and the inhabitants of the earth shall learn righteousness. 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they know war any

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.

In Canada, where there is no established and state-paid clergy, it is difficult to comprehend the lofty assumption of some of the clergy of the Established Church in England. They act as if it was a gross violation of their Establishment, to assume the pastoral overprovoke the war were forced to suffer the re- sionists as unauthorized intruders. And those who listen to them are recreants that have forfeited all claims to the favor or friendship of the parish priest. A circumstance which tary grounds, does not prove that it is not took place at a recent English Weslevan Conwholly indefensible on moral and Christian | ference afforded a striking illustration of the difference between Canada and England. During the Conference, the rector of the parish church invited the ministers of the Conference to attend the service in his church. A large very nice fraternal sort of sermon; and this gracious act of fraternity on the part of the Episcopalian minister was spoken of in Methodist circles as an act of great liberality and courtesy; great deal of exclusiveness among the clergy where such an invitation was regarded as a proof of liberality. At brief intervals some circumstance is

chronicled in the English papers, which reveals intolerant assumptions as exclusive as those of Rome. A late issue of the Christian World contains an account of such a case. "We condense the main facts as given by our contemporary: - The Rev. D. J. White, who dates veals an ardor of attachment to his church; ought not to pass without public recognition. where much zeal is duly estimated. He had heard with dismay that two young ladies of donable crime of attending-whether more than once does not appear-the service at word "signed," enclosed in brackets, perhaps he got his curate to write it for him:-" Dear Miss Hird,-I have been told that you and to believe anything said against any of my this report is untrue. Should it be correct you will not be surprised at my declining to accept of any further assistance from you as Faithfully yours, (signed) D. J. WINTE." Unfortunately, " Dear Miss Hird" does not seem to have profited so much as might have been expected by the instruction with regard the following note :- "Dear Sir,-In reply to that my sister and I have recently attended

exclusiveness of some of the clergy.

"IS CALVINISM DECLINING?"

This must be a live question. For while the Halifax Wesleyan is discussing the question with the Christian Visitor, our last mail received from Australia informs us that the Sydney Advocate and the Australian Witness are warmly discussing the same subject. The Advocate shows clearly that the old-fashioned Calvinists who "would not offer a free salvation to all men, because they did not believe that Christ died for all," are scarce now. The Witness as much as denies that such a belief was ever held by Calvinists. The Advocate quotes from Dr. A. A. Hodge and the Confession of Faith to prove that Calvinism taught explicitly that Christ did not die for all. And, therefore, if, as claimed by the Witness, Calvinists now preach a free salvation for all, they are not consistent with their own creed; and concludes by praying that the day may come when ALL the Churches will be able to sing :

Thy undistinguishing regard Was cast on Adam's fallen race; For all thou hast in Christ prepared Sufficient, sovereign, saving grace. The world He suffered to redeem; For all He hath the atonement made;

For those that will not come to Him

The ransom of His life was paid. In the case of the Wesleyan and the Visitor, the controversy has arisen out of a reference by the Visitor to the protest of Dr. Potts, at the Toronto Christian Convention, questioning the propriety of Mr. Denovan's Antinomian deliverance. Why have all the Calvinist papers incorrectly stated that Dr. Potts "interrupted "Mr. Denovan? He spoke after Mr. Denovan had concluded his paper.

The Christian Visitor said: "His interruption by Dr. Potts we have already characterized as in decidedly bad taste. We would remind those who are at times so exercised about Calvinism, that as a system it dominates the religious thought of the world to day. The influence of Arminianism has been exceed-

The Wesleyan claimed that the very fact of such a protest showed that Calvinism was, by general consent, not brought to the front; and that the history of the pulpit showed beyond question, that the old-fashioned, stern Calvinism was not taught in the same explicit style as formerly. To this the Visitor replied, quoting testimony in favor of Calvinism, the relevancy of which to the question under discussion was in turn incisively disputed by the Wesleyan.

We have recently expressed the opinion, which we strongly hold, that Calvinism is losing its hold on the minds of men, from causes which must continue to operate. We may be permitted to remind the defendants of Calvinism, that the question cannot be settled by showing the growth and vigor of Presbyterianism; nor by complimentary admissions made by Froude and others who were not themselves Calvinists: nor by the fact that certain doctrines, like justification by faith, which are claimed to be part of the Calvinistic creed, are held and taught by Methodist Arminians. These are not the points in dispute. Every truth in the Confession of Faith is not peculiar to the system of Calvin. There is a broad basis of doctrinal truth, held in common by Arminians and Calvinists. It is unwarranted, therefore, to assume that a tribute is paid to Calvinism, when avowed Arminians hold any doctrine found in the Confession of Faith. We mean by Calvinism not all the truths held by Presbyterians, but the distinguishing points in which the theological system of Calvin differs from evangelical Arminianism. By Arminianism. we mean, the central truths of the freedom of the will, and a sufficient atonement made for all by the death of Christ, which we deem essential to human accountability. The esessence of Arminianism is contained in the two stanzas quoted above. Only those who cherish a misconception as to what Arminianism and Calvinism really are, could say that Calvinism dominates the religious thought of the world; and that the influence of Arminianism has been very limited. Arminianism by name is not known in the world as the creed of a denomination; but its central truths are so essential to any sound doctrine of human responsibility, and to a vindication of the Divine government, and so evidently in harmony with the teaching of the New Testament respecting the extent of the Atonement, that its distinguishing truths are rapidly permeating all Christian society. Many who denounce Arminianism as a heresy hold and teach its essen-

tial principles. We argue the decline of Calvinism (1) from the constant efforts of so-called Calvinists to deny the fair logical conclusions which follow the admission of Calvin's premises; (2.) from the very slight prominence given in preaching to the distinguishing points of Calvin's theology; and, (3) from the fact that things are constantly taught by those whom we may call the representatives of Calvinian theology, which could not be true, if the main points of Calvinism were true.

We may just give an illustration of what we mean. The Westminster Confession of Faith says: "They who are elected, being parishioners without good proof of the truth fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ; are Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, offectually called, &c., but the elect only. The rest of mankind God was Sunday-school teachers. But I may hope to | pleased . . . to pass by." Dr. Hodge, a high Presbyterian authority, says: "The Arminian view differs from the Calvinistic in two points. They maintain that Christ died -1. For the relief of all men: 2. To make salvation possible. We hold, on the other hand, that Christ died-1. For his elect: 2. To make their salvation certain." Again: "God, in his eternal decree, elected his own leave all others to the just consequences of

mine which is the strongest military power. Yours faithfully, (signed) Mary Hird." This question to ask: Is this teaching, and its little affair is instructive as showing the way logical consequences, commonly enforced at in dispute. It is hardening and demoralizing in which assumptions are met, as well as the the present time in the so-called Calvinistic pulpits? We think only one answer can be given to this question. No doubt much that is essentially Calvinistic is still taught; but election and reprobation are largely left out

THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

Our English exchanges continue to bring word of very extensive destitution and suffer ing. From nearly every part of the country there comes news of large numbers of work ingmen out of employment, for whose families special provision has to be made by municipalities or benevolent associations. What strikes one in reading the English papers is the large number of places from which there comes intelligence of want, and the vast numbers that are out of employment. Paragraphs like the following are very suggestive: "The distress at Barnsley has assumed a serious character. The frost having put a stop to all outdoor labor, thousands of people are out of work, and should the miners' dispute not be settled 30,000 more will be thrown idle." Or this: "According to trustworthy estimates there are now between 10,000 and 12,000 looms idle in Blackburn. A few estimates place the number at a higher figure, but these probably include the stoppages in some of the outlying districts around Blackburn."

The alarming state of the country is attracting the estimates of public men in Church and to attend church, mostly till his death. His mental powers were unimpaired. His intellect was as clear on the day he died as in any period of his life. He uniformly spoke of his enjoyments, and of his strong trust in the Bedeaver he has so long meached. It was a rich tention, and she was in constant correspondence as to the best means of attempting to alleviate the general suffering, which she de-

There is no doubt that the numerous strikes in all trades and manufactures have greatly tended to promote the present stringency. The greater cost of manufacturing goods in England, at the rate of wages demanded, has begun to throw considerable trade into the hands of foreign manufacturers. who can secure cheaper labor, and this limits the market for English goods. Strikes have more or less injured nearly all branches of manufacture. And even now, when the country is suffering from over production, when many stopped, and when thousands are out of emdesire to kill the goose that has been laying golden eggs for them, we hear of nothing but strikes in all parts of the country. Workmen insist on full wages, regardless o employers to pay the old rates. In Oldham 20,000 men have been idle on a strike for five £60,000 in wages. What must be regarded as fair wages, in many instances are peremptorily rejected. This, in the present state of the country, seems to us the wildest folly. The Bishop of Manchester, in a recent sermon, said he had gone the previous Friday to see the distribution of relief, and he said the sight was enough to make one weep tears almost of despair; and the powers of good and evil were apparently gathering themselves together with increased intensity. "Unless some radical change came over our lives. otives, and conduct, the prosperity greatness of the country were doomed. If we were to have a perpetual struggle between capital and labor to trade upon fictitious capital, and if all society were to be undermined with rottenness, he did not see how we could

NOT " A SLANDER." Last week's Newmarket Era contained a curious and suggestive reference to our remarks on the discreditable recreancy that in many places has marked the attempt to enforce the Dunkin Act. The article is miscalled "A Slander Refuted." We say miscalled-(1.) Because our article contained no slander; and (2.) Because no statement in it has been refuted by the Era. We are fully convinced that such a letter as we mentioned was sent to Mrs. Wetherall. The Era has not offered a particle of evidence to disprove our statement, except its own surmises; which only "add insult to injury." The Era says: "We who reside here have no notion that anything like incendiarism is contemplated." . The editor of the Era may indulge in any "notion' which pleases him and his friends; but he ought to know that his "notions" do not cancel unpleasant facts. We never for a moment supposed that the editor of the Era was in a position to say what was intended by persons who write incendiary letters. The gratuitous insinuation that "the letter was probably concected in Toronto," is certainly very weak. We might use a stronger term. If the Era had nothing stronger than this to say in reply, there must be a scarcity of ammunition among the defenders of the Anti-Dunkinites.

The Era also grows warm in adverting to our condemnation of a Methodist for treating in an unlicensed groggery, after the municipal election. As we did not name or refer to Newmarket, it was unnecessary to speak of this statement as an unqualified slander. We are glad to hear such a good report from

Newmarket. We know nothing of the local partisan feel ing there; but we assure our friend of the Era that it is a waste of indignation to refer to the GUARDIAN as he has done. We know whereof we affirm. If the Era has faithfully aided in enforcing this law, designed to lessen the evils of intemperance, it has no reason to be so sensitive about anything in our article. If it has not done so, we regret that this should be the case.

We regret to record the death, in Hamilton, on the 18th inst., in great peace, of Margaret, widow of the late Captain James service at a Wesleyan chapel, and we have no their own sins. Consequently he gave his Sutherland, aged 72, and mother of Rev. reason to regret uoing so. We shall spare you | Son to die for these. He could not consistently | D. G. Sutherland, of Simcoe. A notice of Church of Canada. The following officers | was credited to the Branch, under the head of

DON'TSTOP YOUR PAPER.

We are sorry to have received several let ters from old subscribers, saving that while they very much regretted to give it up, the scarcity of money compelled them to try to do without the Guardian. Such letters always make us feel sad. Of course we cannot tell how far the personal pressure in any case justifies this course. But if any family in a congregation are really so poor as to be unable to pay for the paper, some arrangement should be made that they should not be deprived of it. They that are strong should help to bear the burdens of the weak. The GUARDIAN is a church agency instituted for an important purpose. He who gives up the paper, unless it is positively necessary, does all he can to break down the paper. Remember when you say "stop my paper" you are doing some thing that if done by every subscriber would stop the publication of the paper altogether. Don't do it.

THE LATE REV. J. MESSMORE.

The following particulars of the death of Father Messmore have been received from Bro. Shepley, and the subjoined tribute to his memory from a friend in Chicago:-

"Rev. J. Messmore was in his 83rd year at his

ing the attention of public men in Church and State. It is said that the accounts of the distress had greatly occupied her Maiestv's at. had failed so that he could not enjoy the privi leges of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and some-times heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe ains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehensions, but left some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, "Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisone." He replied, "No, I never tire with the reading." He rose from his lounge and took his easy chair. mills are working on half time, or wholly then read an account of the Fulton street prayer meeting, which seemed to interest him very much. He remarked on the wonderful success ployment and depending on public charity, of that meeting, which, after continuing so as if workmen were generally seized with a many years, was as fresh and vigorous as ever. After this he rose and returned to his lounge. I hoped he might sleep. I proposed prayer, as we might not have many opportunities of the kind hereafter. He acquiesced with an emphatic Yes," and his daughter and myself, being the workmen insist on full wages, regardless o only persons present, kneeled at once. I had the state of trade, and the inability of the just commenced when I heard him breathe quite hort. I looked over and saw the end had c In less than two minutes he had gone. Not a sign of life was visible. He never moved hand or six weeks, thus losing between £50,000 to or foot, nor uttered one sigh or groan. He was

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF REV. JOSEPH MESSMORE.

Ripe! Faily ripe! Like shook of golden corn
Valting, he stood; and now, God's blessed wain
That carries heaven ward earth's ripened grain
To giad the garners or the Lord of Light,
Has carried him beyond the bounds of night
And borne him through the "Gateway of the Morn,
Where all the dazzling spleadors of the place,
Like God's own glovy, smite him on the face.

Yes, fully ripe! For more than fourscore years The sterling grains of sense and worth grew rich Within the close-concealing husk, neath which, The manhood of his character matured, Like some fair fruit, within its rind obscured. Whose Juscious perfection, at last, appears Upon the autumn branches bare and dry, When winds have swept earth's summer glories

Ayo! Fully ripe! A ripeness all his own,
Through toil, his form to perfect stature grew;
His carry youth no cloistered culture knew;
No Alma Mater round his young life threw
Her loving arms, and to her wisdom drew
His reaching mind. In nature's school, alone,
He studied; and his native mind grew strong
As, step by step, she led his life along.

Most fully ripe! To Nature's ripeness, GRACE,
The grace of Gop and human kind was his.
Yot such was his sense of things, that to his mind
Justrice was more than Love, in Gop or man;
And on this base he reared his life's ground-plan
And largely built its fabric. Thus, his face
Seemed somehow turned from human love,
And all his great soul craved was life above.

Yet, fully ripe! All this but seemed to be:
For, waen Time's mellow softness on him fell,
Slowly, as from the deeps of some great well.
The hidden waters of affection flowed,
And all his soul with warmest feelings glowed—
Thus, Love in him was fully free.
And the great manly heart within his breast
Its native wealth of tenderness confessed.

So, ripe! Slow fell the mortal husk apart; io, ripe! Slow fell the mortal nusk apare.
Wider, life's easement opened to the sun:
The silken strands that held him, one by one,
Were broken. Then "The silver cord was loose!,"
And from the shell, forever nor nussed,
God bade the living occupant depart.
Thus, from the narrow prison of his clay
The free, glad spirit en fered into day.
—Chicago.

We received a note from a correspondent complaining that the list of subscribers to the Educational Fund, as published in the GUARDIAN, was incomplete. This was forwarded to the secretary, Dr. Burwash, who says, in reply, that the list was published as it was received from the treasurer, Dr. Rice, and that he has since received several complaints of omissions, which will be corrected. He also requests that the financial secretary of any district aggrieved will send a correct list and omissions will be rectified. Every superintendent should give his list at the May District Meeting to the financial secretary. The financial secretary at Conference should hand the lists for his district to the Conference treasurer, from whom they are received by the General Secretary.

A meeting for the formation of a Church

Extension Society was held in the Metropolitan Church on Friday evening last. The object of the society is to provide for the extension of our Church in Toronto and its suburbs. The attendance was good and the society was organized with a fair number of members. The constitution adopted contains the following provisions:-That members shall pay an entrance fee of \$1, and that any person paying into the Society \$50 shall be entitled to a life membership; that a Board of Management shall be elected by the members, and that eleven persons belonging to that Board shall have full powers to transact business for the Society. Some discussion then ensued as to the name by which the Society should be known. It was finally called "The Methodist Church Extension Society of Toronto and Yorkville, with their Suburbs," in connection with the Methodist

Coatsworth, Second Vice-President; Rev. J. N. Lake, Secretary; J. R. James, Treasurer. The Presbyterian Church, of this city, has had such a society in successful operation for some time, with very satisfactory results. If the members and friends of our Church enterinto this scheme heartily, very much may be done in extending and establishing Methodism in this city. The membership fee is. small, so as not to be burdensome to any, but if the scheme receive general support, the aggregate amount raised will be large. We trust our friends will take a hearty interest in the Society.

The Nashville Advocate has the following appreciative words:-The venerable Dr. Ryerson, of the Methodist Church of Canada, writes the leading editorial of the jubilee year of the Christian Guardian. He wrote the first editorial for it fifty years ago. No man has done more for the Church and for education in Canada. He carried into his work, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, the spirit of a Christian, and fought many a good fight for the right. The Doctor closes his jubilee editorial with the remark that "he is looking for a better country and waiting for a heavenly home." We send greeting and good wishes to this honored servant of

A great deal of interest has been excited at Longton, Stafford, owing to the refusal of the Rev. J. R. Hutchinson to allow the daughter of Mr. Ralph Cook, a member of the Baptist chapel, to be buried in the churchyard. The arrangements for the interment were completed and the grave dug. The vicar, hearing that the child, who was not a year old, had not been baptized, stopped the bricking of the grave and declined to bury the corpse, or to allow it to be buried, giving as his only reason that it would be illegal.

We have received the prospectus of a book on Future Punishment, by the Rev. E. Softley, Episcopal minister of Wilmot, Ont. The work will comprise, for the most part, certain articles which have appeared in the Dominion Churchman in review of several prominent. writers, who have advocated Conditional Immortality, or Final Restoration. Judging from these articles, we have no doubt the subject will be handled in a clear, comprehensive. and convincing manner, and the work will be a useful contribution to the literature on this

Rev. W. F. Clarke, late Editor of the Canada Farmer, having been engaged by the Montreal Witness to deliver a number of lectures on agricultural subjects, has been speaking to the farmers in different localities with great acceptance. The importance of science in its bearing upon farming can scarcely be too highly estimated, and the liberality of the Witness in affording the people the opportunity of hearing the able scientific lectures of Mr. Clarke is laudable, and must have beneficial results.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic will be held at Ottawa on the 13th and 14th of February. As local branches of the Alliance have been formed in the provinces to carry out the work, the chief business of the annual meeting will be the election of officers, the amendment of the constitution, and a review of the work of the past year.

TRAVELLERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE Co.—In another column will be found the 30th Semi-Annual Statement of this popular and reliable Company, a careful perusal of which will convince even the most sceptical that this Company is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition, and fully able to fulfil all its engagements. Mr. C. F. Russell, of 33 Adelaide street east, is the district agent, who will furnish all desired information, either by letter or otherwise.

The Governor-General and the Princess Louise and suite spent a few days of last week visiting Niagara Falls. The appearance of the Falls has been unusually fine this winter, and the Vice-regal party are said to have enjoyed the visit very much. They travelled incog.

Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Chicago, has been arrested by a saloon keeper, on a charge of libel, for asserting that Mr. Baumer's saloon "is a gilded palace of vice and hell." It is to be hoped that the whole truth will be brought out in the trial, and it may be seen that Mr. Crafts is not far astray in his description.

The publication of the Duke of Argyll's 'History of the Eastern Question" has been delayed by the outbreak of the Afghan War. The Duke contemplates writing a special chapter on this phase of the Eastern Ques-

The Princess Louise, in her name and that of the Marquis of Lorne, presented to Captain Aird, of the Sarmatian, a handsome gold casket, in recognition of his splendid sermanship during their voyage to Halifax, which was more than ordinarily stormy.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon Lord Dufferin by Trinity College, Dublin. On the occasion the hall was filled by a most distinguished company. who gave the Earl a warm welcome.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. A. Hardie, M.A., is meeting with considerable success in his canvass for Stanstead College. The friends in London have subscribed

The new church at Fingal will be opened on Thursday, the 6th of February, by Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., President of the London Conference.

CORRECTION.

In the Missionary Report for 1878, on our Zion Branch, Kirkton Circuit, the name of John Wilson for \$2.00 was not printed, though the sum

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Socialism and War.

Socialism, according to the St. Petersburg Gazette, is mainly due to Napoleon III. and Bismarck, under whose direction Europe between 1853 and 1878 has been applying most of her productive forces to her armaments, and making preparations that provoked war. The cost to humanity has been 1,748,000 lives, to say nothing of the indirect victims of war, who perish by typhoid or cholera; and the waste of money has been £1,263,000. The system is still going on; the industrial classes have been the greatest sufferers, and hence the social disease called Socialism.

A Revival in Mexico.

Mexico, like all Roman Catholic States, is a hard field for Protestant missions. Yet that the work previously done there has not been in vain is shown by the fact that a great religious awakening is now in progress there. It originated in the Presbyterian mission in the capital under the charge of Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, and all the Protestant churches of the city are stated to be enlisted in earnest work. A number of prominent citizens are among the converts from Romanism. The want of a fund is said to be the greatest present obstacle to the full success of the work, but it is one that will doubtless be speedily overcome.

Germany and the Pope.

Dr. Falck declared recently in the Prussian diet that "nothing would induce the Goverament to give up the restrictive ecclesiastical legislation aimed at the Catholic Church." He also said that " the possession of the present legal powers has been and continnes to be a necessity for the proper administration of the country. A peace-loving Pope is now on the throne, who has in many ways given proof of his love of peace. The German Government was, and still is ready to conclude peace on the basis of the Crown Prince's letter to the Pope; but, though there may be a mutual desire for a peaceful settlement, matters cannot proceed as quickly as might be wished."

Electric Light Spreading.

The electric light is about to be introduced into two or three London churches. It is also largely employed at Westgate-on-Sea, upon the extensive estates of an English gentleman who is interested in comparing the relative cost and advantages of electric light and gas. Along the pretty sea-frontage of Westgate are arranged rows of electric and gas lamps, the one to illuminate the broad marine parade and drive, with the tasteful villas and terraces, and the other to light up the ornamental gardens and promonades. Notwithstanding the semi-opaque globes absorbing some sixty per cent. of the brilliant appear in contrast to burn dimly, with a smoky, dull, dirty amber-yellow flame.

The Irish Sunday Closing Act.

The first authoritative statement as to the result of the Sunday Closing Act was made on Saturday by Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., addressing the grand jury at the Macroom Quarter Sessions. Having congratulated them on the lightness of the calendar, which comprised but five cases, Mr. Ferguson said he had it from the best authority that intemperance had decreased very much within the past three months in that district. It had been decreasing for some time past, and with the decrease in intemperance crime had decreased. The new Act for closing public-houses on Sundays was already producing very manifest results, especially in the rural districts. where public houses were situated close to the churches and tended to keep young men from attending their places of worship. It was very fortunate and gratifying to them all and also very satisfactory to consider that the passing of that Act was manifestly for the benefit of the country and that it had been received so well, for he believed there had not been a single murmur against the measure.

Sunday-school Celebration.

There is going to be a celebration in honor of Robert Raikes. The year 1880 will be the hundredth since the establishment of Robert Raikes' Sunday-schools, and the Committee of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute propose commemorating the event by a series of services, conferences, and meetings of an unusually important character. The proceedings will extend from June 28 to July 4 of that year. It is also proposed to mark the occasion by founding a "Centenary Fund," the contributions to which will be applied to the erection of a building more adapted to the special purposes of the Society, whose constantly increasing operations in the extension and improvement of Church of England Sunday-schools makes the need of larger and more suitable premises a very pressing one. The Old Bailey Sunday-school Union also intend to celebrate the event by various meetings, &c., and by the erection of some monument to the good old man of Gloucester.

Sceptical Credulity.

Men who reject the Bible, says the S. S. Times, because of the supernatural element in its teachings are commonly readiest to adopt some superstitious notions with more of the marvellous in them than the Bible miracles disclose, and with nothing of the reasonableness of these. So, all the way down among the sceptical crities; an absurd explanation is put forward with seriousness as the basis of a biblical statement, called in question by the doubter. At the recent Unitarian Conference in Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Furness tried to show how the so called miracles of the gospels were to be accounted for through natural causes. The withering of the barren fig-tree might have been the result of "some

to exchange this view of the Scriptures for that which is commonly held by Christian believers, it must be because of some inscrutable affinity between his nature and a cabbage head. That is the way we look at the case, with our present light on the subject.

How the Bible Circulates.

If the conversion of the world depended solely on the free circulation of the Scriptures, it would not be long delayed. During the last year alone, the American Bible Society has distributed and sold about 1,000,000 copies, the British and Foreign Society about 3,000, 000, the National Society of Scotland 36,000. and other societies over 1,000,000. Since the various societies began their work, the total circulation has been 82,000,000 by the British and Foreign, \$5,000,000 by the American, 5,000,000 by the National Bible Society of Scotland, and by German Societies 8,500,000, while the circulation of other societies has raised the total to about 160,000,000 copies of the Scriptures circulated in various tongues by Bible Societies during the last seventy-five

Mr. Sankey in Newcastle.

Mr. Sankey has commenced evangelistic work in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he is laboring in connection with the various churches. On Friday last, on the occasion of his arrival in that town, he was entertained at a public breakfast, which was presided over by the vicar, the Rev. Canon Martin, and was attended by a large number of ministers. The chairman gave Mr. Sankey a hearty welcome; and Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, secretary of the Evangelistic Committee, remarked that the small beginning of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's work, which had since become worldwide, commenced in Newcastle five years ago. Mr. Sankey, in the course of an address, mentioned that at the close of their recent campaign in America, Mr. Moody felt the need of study, and this led to their separation for a year.

BRIEF CHURCH ITEMS. TORONTO CONFERENCE.

Cannington.—The missionary meetings were very successful. The deputation did good service and the people responded liberally.

COLDWATER.-A very successful social in aid of the Methodist parsonage fund, was held on the 20th inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Brown. A nice little sum was realized.

Concern.-The Methodist Church has purchased the vacant lot, next to their parsonage, on which the residence of Alfred McCarty was lately burned. It is the intention, in the course of time, to build a new Sunday-school and lecture hall on the premises.

SCARBORO'.-The missionary meetings on this circuit have been very successful. The collections white electric light, the adjacent gas lamps and subscriptions promise to be considerably in advance of last year's. Special services are being held at the Washington appointment with good indications.

> MINDEN,-The annual tea-meeting of the Minden Methodist Church was held in the town hall on New Year's day. A good time was enjoyed. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Kenney, Rev. Mr. Gourley (Pres.), and Rev. F. Johnson, pastor. Proceeds of tea, with social held after, \$50, which will be applied toward juidating the parsonage debt.

> LLOYDTOWN.-The Rev. W. G. Howson, of Richmond Hill, delivered his lecture on "The Tongue, its Use and Abuse," in the Methodist church, Kettleby, on the Lloydtown Circuit, on the evening of Tuesday, January the 7th. He had a good andience, who not only appreciated his pointed but kindly hits, but who also considered they had been treated to a great intellectual feast.

> KEENE.—The missionary meetings took place on this circuit from the 13th to the 16th. The attendance at all the meetings was large and the subscriptions very good. The elequent addresses delivered were highly appreciated by the large audiences. The speakers were Rev. Messrs. McCulloch (paster of the circuit); Buchanan, of Warsaw; Andrews, of Hiawatha, and Weldon, of Takefield

> PARRY SOUND .- On the 20th Dec. the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church held a very successful bazaar in aid of the building fund. Proceeds about \$110. On Sabbath, January 5th, the anniversary sermons of the Sabbath-school were preached by the pastor, and on the following Wednesday evening, the anniversary tea-meeting of the school was held. The children, by their answers, not only on the questions of the past year but also to questions upon general Scriptural subjects, showed their knowledge of the Word of the children for regular attendance, &c. The secretary's report shows that the school was never in a more prosperous state.

Picton District.—The missionary meetings on the Milford Circuit give a return far in advance of last year .- Consecon held its Sabbathschool anniversary on the 19th and 20th. Rev. T. Cullen preached the sermons, and delivered an address at the tea-meeting on Monday, at which Revs. Tomblin and Osborne also spoke.-On the 23rd ult., a pleasant affair occurred at Rednerville parsonage. About thirty of the friends of Rev. J. C. Ash assembled and after tea, presented him with a complimentary address and a valuable fur coat.

SELEMEN, MAN.-A very successful Sabbathschool entertainment was held in the Methodist church on Christmas-eve. The church was crowded, and prettily decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes. In addition to singing and recitations by the children, a Christmas tree, laden with presents for the little ones, increased the interest of the occasion. A costly set of South-sea seal furs was presented to Mrs. Casson by several gentlemen of the congregation, accompanied by an appropriate address. The school continues in a flourishing condition. A library has lately been procured, and a Methodist Sabbath-school temperance society organ ized, numbering seventy members.

TORONTO.—Last Wednesday the members of the Elm-street Methodist Church were treated to a musical and literary entertainment by the inscrutable affinity between it and the members of Mr. Faulkner's Bible class. The powerful nature of Jesus," according to the attendance was large. During the evening a theories of "that distinguished naturalist, collection amou ting to over \$20 was taken up

presided.--Last Friday evening a large audince assembled in the school-room of Wesley Church, in this city, to hear Mr. F. S. Spence deliver a lecture on the "Marriage Question." The lecture was well received, as was shown by frequent bursts of applause from the audience. Mr. Tovell, the pastor, presided.

PETERBOROGOH.—The anniversary sermons of the George street Church were preached by the Rev. J. Potts on the 12th inst. The church was crowded morning and evening, and the local papers speak very highly of the discourses delivered. On the following evening a tea-meeting was held. Short addresses were given by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Harper, M.A., and Dr. Potts. The singing was a special feature. Mrs. Dr. Harrison, of Keene, and Miss Shaw, of Port -Hope, sang several solos with great acceptance. A parlor social in aid of the Charlotte-street Sabbath-school, which was held at Mrs. Cox's. on the 17th, passed off in a very pleasing manner. There was a large number in attendance, amount realized, \$25.

RAMA.—The watch-night service was well attended. Several of the Indians gave effective addresses. The New Year's feast was a great success. The snow drifts have been unusually large in the neighborhood of the mission church, still the Indians almost fill it every Sunday. This must be most gratifying to the missionary, Rev. T. Woolsey. The attendance at the day school is as large as could be expected, and the scholars are making great progress, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Armstrong. On the 12th inst. two excellent sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Hunt, who, with the Rev. A. Browning, delivered very effective addresses at the anniversary meetings of the two following evenings. Bro. Browning's delineations of life in British Columbia were most enthusiastically received. The respective choirs gave considerable zest to each service. Notwithstand ing the "hard times," there will be a satisfactory advance upon last year's returns.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Acton.-Revival meetings are being con ducted by the Rev. R. Hobbs. He has been assisted by Messrs. Locke and Harrison, of Georgetown Academy, The meetings are being attended with considerable success.

GALT .- A correspondent says :- We expect to be in the basement of our new church in about three weeks. We have been holding our service in the Town Hall. Congregations large and increasing. Rev. J. N. Smith is a very popular and an earnest preacher.

GUELPH.-On Sunday evening, the 19th inst., Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., preached a sermon in memory of Mr. George Smith, an old and highly esteemed member of Norfolk St. Church. The building was crowded by a congregation representing all denominations. The singing was very appropriate, and the sermon eloquent and impressive.

BARTONVILLE.—The new Methodist Church in Bartonville was dedicated on Sabbath, the fifth inst., at 10.30, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A. Rev. W. S. Griffin preached in the afternoon, and Rev. W. Williams in the evening. The sermons were appropriate and powerful. On the 7th inst. a successful tea-meeting was held, when the balance of liability was provided for by subscription.

Mount Forest .- Anniversary services were preached on the 10th inst., morning and evening, by Rev. C. Lavell, M.A., of Palmerston, chairman of the district, to very good audiences. On Monday evening the annual teameeting was held, which passed off very successfully, a large number being present. An excellent tea was provided in the basement, ed the intellectual treat, which was given i the church proper, was of a high order.

PRESTON,-The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist Church proved to be success. The sermons on Sabbath, the 19th, by Rev. J. V. Smith, of Galt, were excellent and well appreciated. At the soirce on Monday evening about \$60 was realized, and a very pleasant time was spent listening to the humorous and instructive addresses given by the Revds. Mr. Smith, of Galt, Mr. Brock, of Guelph, and Freeman and Holmes, pastors of the church.

ERIN .-- The annual tea-meeting of the Methodist Church in Erin village, came off on the evening of New Year's day. The church was comfortably filled, and the good things provided by the ladies were in abundance. The ministers invited from a distance did not appear, yet the evening passed away very pleasantly. Short and appropriate addresses were given by the ministers present, all of whom were of the village. except the Rev. J. White, of Waterdown. The music given by the choir added very much to the entertainment. A social was given next evening, the proceeds of which, added to that of the tea-meeting, amounted to \$46.70.

MILTON.-Bro. Richardson writes :- Our mis, sionary meetings just closed were in every sense successful. The sermons on Sunday and addresses Monday and Tuesday evenings, by the God. A number of prizes were distributed to Revs. Wm. Williams and B. B. Keefer, of Hamilton, were first-class. And right nobly did our people respond in collections and subscriptions. The three remaining meetings were addressed by two younger brethren, Revs. Crews and Redmond. They not only pleased and profited the people, but gave an earnest of future usefulness. We have raised more money at these meetings than at meetings on any preceding year, and we hope to advance twelve per cent. on the large amount contributed last year. Our revival meetng at Hornby was made a blessing to the Church. Five professed conversion, and some backsliders were quickened into new life. We commence a four days' meeting at Milton this

> LONDON DISTRICT.—The anniversary services of the Dundas Street East Sabbath-school were held recently. Rev. G. S. Colling preached two able sermons and addressed the school. The report presented at the entertainment the folowing evening showed remarkable progress. Two years ago there were but 60 scholars, now there are 230-including an infant class of ninety. Rev. J. W. Calvert is the pastor .---The anniversary services of the King Street Sabbath school, Ingersoll, were held on Tuesday, 15th inst. The very large audience was delighted. The "little folks" were jubilant. Rev. J. S. Ross, B.A., preached the missionary sermons in John Street Church on the 19th inst -The missionary services in the Belmont and Salford Circuits are spoken of as being very enthusiastic .-- The anniversary of the Band of Hope in connection with the Wellington Street Church, (city) was held on the fifteenth inst. The society, organized but a year since, is now one of the most flourishing in the city. Begin-

Rev. Dr Sanderson, pastor, occupied the chair, and delivered an address, followed by dialogues, etc., from the members of the juvenile society. The literary society of the church also held a musical and literary entertainment on the even ing of the 21st.—The missionary meetings at Ailsa Craig were held last week and were very successful. Revs. Cecil Harper, B.A., and S. G. Staples delivered interesting addresses.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

ODELLTOWN .- Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor. The misssonary meeting on the 14th inst. is procounced by the St. John's News to have been a very decided success."

WEST FARNHAM .- Rev. W. English, pastor, The Cowansville Observer, in noticing the recent missionary anniversary, states that the collections are considerably in advance of last year.

WATERLOO .- Rev. J. Wilson, pastor. The Advertiser of Waterloo states that a series of successful revival services is being held in the Methodist Church of that place. Pertu.-A very successful tea-meeting was

given lately. The addresses were excellent, and the music furnished by the choir was all that

HECESTON.—A social was given on the 17th by Mrs. Rilance at the parsonage. Proceeds \$33.50. The parsonage has been transformed inside and out, so that its old friends would hardly know it.

PRESCOTT.-Special services have been held for

we weeks and are still in progress. The attendance is large and the prospect good. The pastor, Rev. G. H. Davis, we believe, has had the assistance of Revs. J. T. Pitcher and D. Winter. LACOLLE.-Rev. R. Wilson, pastor. The missionary anniversary on the 13th inst. was well attended. The meeting was addressed by the pastor and Rev. M. L. Pearson, of Montreal. A revival effort is being made in Lacolle, with encouraging prospects of specess.

Newsurg .-- Anniversary sermons were preached on the 12th inst. by Revs. S. Teeson and T. C. Brown. The discourses were excellent. The congregations large. The annual missionary meeting was held on Tuesday the 14th inst. The attendance was very fair and the meeting passed off very successfully. Addresses were delivered by Revs. McCann, Brown and Jackson. At the close of the services a collection was taken up, amounting to \$105.

LACHUTE. - The missionary sermons were preached on the 12th by Rev. J. B. Baunders, and are reported to have been eloquent and impressive. The meeting on Monday was very successful. Revs. J. B. Saunders and H. F. Bland delivered earnest and eloquent addresses, and the choir, assisted by others, rendered choice music. The contributions will exceed last year's. On Tnesday a very successful tea-meeting was held. There was a large attendance of the friends of other churches. Revs. Bland, Saunders, Hiscock, and Machie delivered addresses, Receipts \$45.

OTTAWA.-Dominion Church, Rev. E. A. Stfaford, pastor. We learn from the Ottawa Citizen that the Sunday-school festival on the 22nd inst. was largely attended, every seat in the basement being filled. The pastor presided, and beside him sat Chief Waubune, of the Delaware Indians, in full Indian costume, and having the tomahawk once used by the great Tecumseth. Addresses were delivered by the chief and by the pastor, and appropriate selections of singing were rendered by the school. The school, under the superintendency of Mr. A. P. Bradley, is in a flourishing condition. QUEBEC DISTRICT.-Sherbrooke held its mis-

sionary meeting on the 14th inst. Excellent ades by Revs. T. Charbonnel, G. H. Porter, and W. D. Brown. Tone of the meeting, hopeful and confident. Collections considerably in advance of last year. --- Robinson had a most successful social on the 7th. On the following evening the friends of the Rev. C. P. Mallory invaded the residence of Mr. W. E. Smith, and during the course of a pleasant social evening maie Mr. Mallory a present of \$42. -Cookshire had a most enjoyable affair on the 15th inst., in the shape of an oyster social. The addresses of Revs. J. Kines, W. W. Smith, and W. J. Crothers are commended. Proceeds \$25. The Sawyerville annual tea and missionary meeting came off on the 14th. A large attendance, and fine addresses from Revs. A. Gillies, Henderson, Austin, Porter and O'Hara. -Dudswell on the Marbleton Circuit, had a bazaar and Christmas Tree on New Year's, in aid of parsonage fund. A complete auccess. Proceeds \$50.

MONTREAL .- Sherbrooke Street Church, Rev. J. Allen, B.A., pastor. The missionary anniversary services on the 12th and 18th inst. were attended by large congregations, the church on each occasion being well filled. The sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Brockville, and addresses were delivered on Monday evening by Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. H. Johnston, B.D., and Hon. James Ferrier. The chair was occupied by James Lord, Esq. The collections were largely in advance of last year, and the 121 per cent. inrease required for the debt is sure to be raised. The anniversary is pronounced the best held for many years. - East End Church. - Rev. D. V. Lucas, M.A., pastor. The social given on the 17th inst. by the young ladies' and young men's Bible classes was well patronized. The chair was occupied by the pastor, who introduced an excellent programme of readings by Mr. R. Miller and Rev. J. E. Allen, and music by the choir, and the Misses Meyers and Mr. R. Chase. Rev. J. Allen, B.A., delivered a very appropriate ad-

PERSONAL.

A few of Rev. C. E. Perry's personal friends of Walter's Falls presented him with a set of harness as a New Year's gift.

Mrs. Mary B. Nicholson, widow of Rev. John Nicholson, for some years an esteemed member of the Philadelphia Conference, died in Germantown, Phila., Jan. 8.

A very pleasant affair took place in Galt on Friday evening 17th, when Miss Jennie Prest was presented by the congregation of the Meth odist Church with a very handsome jewel case and a sum of money, as a slight testimonial of the respect in which she is held as a member of the choir of that church.

On the evening of Friday, the 20th of December, a number of the members and friends on the Erin Mission formed themselves into a surprise party and visited the parsonage; took full possession, spent a very pleasant evening, and Mr. Darwin," If any of our readers is ready for Sabbath school purposes. Rev. Dr. Potts ning with a membership of nine, it has now 168, with a purse containing \$85.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THERE are two Congregational churches in St. Petersburg and vicinity, of which English Congregational ministers are pastors.

The Rabbi of the Hebrew Tabernacle at St. ouis offered the use of his edifice to the pastor of the Baptist church, which was recently burned, and the offer has been accepted.

DEAN STANLEY, in his sermon on the death of the Princess Alice, took the very appropriate text. Jeremiah xv. 9: "She that hath borne seven languisheth; she hath given up the ghost; her sun is gone down while it was yet day." THE resignation of Rev. Arthur Tooth, the

persistent Ritualist, as incumbent of St. James', Hatcham, has been accepted by his bishop, and the Church of England is rid of his disturbing THE Free Church of Scotland, with a member-

ship of one million contributes as much for missionary purposes as the whole Church of England with its twelve millions of adherents and unlimited wealth.

DR. JOHN HALL'S people refrained from hang-

ing a bell in the tower of their church, on Fifth Ave. and 55th Street, in New York city, and would not even suffer the clock to strike lest the patients in St. Luke's Hospital opposite should be disturbed. PROF. Swing's congregation is about to con-

truct a church in the business centre of Chicago, corner of State and Randolph Streets. It is planned for a music hall during the week, and the money to pay for it is nearly all pledged. Pullman, Leiter, and other men of cash are the nrime movers.

REVIVAL work in India among the Teloogoos still continues. Over 10,000 persons have been hantised by Bantist missionaries since the middle of June last. In consequence of the rapid increase, the Baptist Missionary Union asks for 25,000 dollars, with a view to reinforce the mis-

THE meetings on the 6th and 7th inst., in London, on behalf of the Thanksgiving Fund were very successful indeed. The amounts promised were, at Islington, £415 6s. 10d.; Brixton, £3,028; Clapham, £643 7s. 3d.; Studley-road, £332; City-road, £190; Southwark, £628; Kilburn, £200. It is expected that before the end of the week at least forty thousand pounds will have been promised.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian, in a letter concerning Chili and Peru, says: "The recent labors of Rev. Mr. Taylor, the world-wide evangelist, have opened a new era in Chili and Peru, and it is to be hoped that his efforts may prove to be as fruitful there as they have been in India. The prospect is that vigorous missions will follow up his beginnings. There certainly is room and a great need. The harvest is great, and the laborers are few."

Mr. John Jacob Astor has built and furnished. at the cost of \$19,000, and presented to the Episcopal City Mission Society, a building at 306 Mulberry Street, to be called St. Barnabas' Home, which will be a serviceable charity. It offers a refuge for women and children, who may find shelter there for at least a week, while the Society finds employment or homes for them, and also a day nursery, where young children shall be cared for while their mothers are out at work.

Supt. Vernon writes, from Italy. Dec. 30: The work progresses well at nearly all our appointments. We have had some very interesting conversions at Rome recently. A great improvement and renewing is manifest in our church in Florence under the ministry of Brother Gay, of Florence. t Milan there is a very perceptil under the ministry of Dr. Stazi. At Modena, also, our prospects are improving. We have heavy trials, and encounter many obstacles, but we have also goodly encouragements, and persevere with good heart.

Our readers (Examiner) have had recently very full sketch of the Baptist missions in Japan; but it may be of interest to know that there are now in that country 106 Protestant missionaries and 44 organized churches. Of these congregations 12 are already wholly self-supporting, and 26 partially. There are 1,617 church members (native converts), a large proportion being men, who have contributed in the year 1877 the sum of \$3,553.11. As a part of the work three theological schools are sustained, containing 100 native students in preparation for the ministry. Already there are nine native ordained preachers and 93 assistants. Mission hospitals have also been established, in which 18,000 patients were treated last year.

The following interesting statistics are taken from the Watchman: According to Hubner's Statistical Tables of all the Countries of the Earth," there are in the German Empire 25,-600,000 Evangelical Christians, 14,900,000 Roman Catholics, 28,000 Orthodox Greek Christians, 512.000 Jews, 6,000 of all other denominations or of none. In Austria-Hungary there are 23,900,. 000 Roman Catholics, 3,600,000 Evangelical Christians, 7,220,000 Greek and other Christians, 1,375,000 Jews, 5,000 Mohammedans, and others. In France there are 36,390,000 Roman Catholics, 600,000 Evangelical Christians, 118,000 Jews, 24,000 Mohammedans, and others. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 26,000,000 Protestants of various denominations, 5,600,000 Roman Catholics, 20,000 Greeks, &c., 46,000 Jews, 6,000 Mohammedans, and others. In Italy there are 26,660,000 Roman Catholics, 96,000 Evangelical Christians, 100,000 Greeks, &c., 36,000 Jews, 25 Mohammedans, and others. In Spain there are 16,500,000 Roman Catholics, and 180,000 adherents of other denominations (details not given). In European Russia there are 56,100,000 Orthodox Greek Christians, &c., 2,680,000 Evangelical Christians, 7,500,000 Roman Catholics, 2,700,000 Jews, and 2,600,000 Mohammedans and others. In Belgium there are 4,920,000 Roman Catholics, 13,000 Reformed Church, 2,000 Jews, and 3,000 belonging to other denominations. In the Netherlands there are 2,001,000 members of the Reformed Church, 1,235,000 Roman Catholics, 64,000 Jews, and 4,000 of other denominations. In Sweden and Norway, 4,162,000 members of years, on account of the difficulty of finding the Evangelical Church, 4,000 Greeks and other Christians, and 2,000 Jews; the number of Roman Catholics is not officially given—it is estimated at less than 1,000. For every 10,000 inhabitants there are yearly in

Children in Elementary sr. Schools. 1,500 8 890 7 890 990 Bths. Dths. Mar. Russia has the smallest proportionate number in elementary schools, about 150 per 10,000 inhabibefore retiring presented the Rev. J. J. A. Lever | tants, and the United States of America the largest, 2,180 for every 10,000 inhabitants.

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY PRESENTS.

The demand for these has been so great that the supply is exhausted. More have been ordered from England, and, on their arrival, the few circuits that have not received their apportionment will be duly served.

RECEIPTS.

The treasurers acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following :-

nto, Elm Street, per H. M. Graham, 2nd		
remittance	100	¢
ville West, per chairman	41	ě
wright, per Rev. G. T. Richardson	-5	
burg, per Rev. J. Pearen	52	
ler, per Rev. I. N. Robinson	23	
h, por Rev. W. J. Young	16	
ing's Mills, per Rev. J. Woodsworth	30	
nasburg, per chairman	25	
Hill, per Conference Treasurer	24	
erich, per chairman	24	
urton, per chairman	35	
real Seventh, per Richard Turner, 2nd rem,	40	
h nor sheirmen	50	
n, per chairman		
onte, " " onham, per chairman	20	
per Conf. Treasurer	10	
Der Com. Tressurer.	24	
lda, per Conference Treasurer	40	
tingdon, per Conference Treasurer	50	
dle, per Conf. Tressurer.	18	
verville, per Rev. W.J. Crothers	27	1
lest of the late Letitia Hall, Linwood, per		
James Hall, Executor, for the Japan Mis-	٠	
Sion	100	•
ermont Friend, per Rev. J. Douse, for foreign		
widelong.	~-	

CURRENT NEWS.

-The German army estimates show an increase of 80,000 men.

-The Vatican is contemplating the renewal of relations with Mexico.

-Gambetta's organ shows confirmed hostility to

the French Cabinet. -The Agence Russe announces that the Astra-

khan epidemic has terminated. -The recent victory of the French Ministry is. said to be a serious blow to Gambetta's prestige.

-Great changes are to be made in the staffs of the French civil and military departments. -The Spanish Government will terminate all its -

treaties at present existing relating to copyrights. . -There is talk of a joint European commission. to take precautions against the spread of the olague now prevailing in Russia.

-Hartlepool, Stockton and Middlesboro' ship builders have compromised with the masters for half the reduction proposed.

-Gambetta's organs are still dissatisfied at the French Cabinet's programme, and foreshadow. further troubles. -It is stated that complete anarchy prevails in-

Kashgar. The rebels outnumber the Chinese force of occupation. -Spain has demanded reparation of San Domingo for insulting the protection of the Spanish

flag. -Four hundred power-loom workers, of Kennington, Pa., on a strike for three months, have returned to work at the reduced rate.

-Cetewayo, the Zulu King, refuses all the British demands, and has assembled 8,000 men. The British troops will immediately advance. The Italian Senate have adopted a resolution in which they state that Italy will be found up-

holding the national prestige and loyally observ. ing treaties. -Resolutions in favor of a complete amnesty to the French Communists are being signed by the Deputies and Senators of the Republican.

Union. —It is understood in diplomatic circles that England has offered the Sultan a million pounds for Cyprus, and he is likely to accept. This is how-

-It is estimated that one-seventh of the looms and spindles in Blackburn, Eng., are stopped, and that between four and five thousand ope-

ratives are idle and destitute. -The question of the possibility and expediency of rendering the Catholic Church in England directly dependent on the Pope, instead of upon the Congregation propaganda fide, is still under ex-

amination at Rome. -A Copenhagen despatch says it is feared a general commercial collapse is imminent in Sweden. Further failures are daily expected. Thousands have been thrown out of employment.

-Preliminary conferences with regard to the plague have commenced between the German Privy Councillor and members of the Austrian Sanitary Board. The establishment of a vigorous sanitary cordon, with the co-operation of Roumania, from Memel to Sulina, is suggested.

-Including the recent acquisitions by the settlement of the boundary question, the total area of the Province of Ontario is now 221,000 square miles, the extreme length is 1,080 miles, and the greatest width 400 miles, with a coast line of 310 miles. - The Afghan affair is about ended. The

British troops are not to make any further advance at present. Shere Ali's master of horse. the great opponent of British influence, is dead. The Afghan troops at Cabul have been withdrawn to Sheralf to check desertions. -The clause of the definitive treaty stipulating.

that the Russians shall evacuate Turkey within thirty-five days of the signature of the treaty has been agreed to by the Russian and Turkish Governments, thus removing a difficulty that at one time were a threatening aspect.

-In the Italian Senate the Minister of Worship said that since the accession of Pope Leo certain concessions became easier. The Government would pursue a policy of moderation and endeavor to smooth the difficulties relative to appointments to offices in royal patronage, whileupholding the rights of the crewn.

-So greatly is the plague at present raging in Russia feared, that Germany is prepared in the event of its increase to protect her frontier by a. cordon of 80,000 men. According to some accounts the plague is spreading with terrible rapidity in Russia. One medical journal says it. is almost too late now to attempt to stop the diseasa.

-A number of Bulgarian Deputies to the Assembly are in favor of a postponement of the election of a Prince, and an extension of military occupation and civil administration for two. Bulgarians competent to exercize civil administration.

-Authentic intelligence has been received from the Governor of Eastern Siberia that Prof. Nordenskjoll's steamer Vergo is icebound forty miles from East Cape. The authorities of Jukustuk have been instructed to issue a general summons to the natives to assist the expedition. A special relief expedition of reindeer and dog sleds has been organized, but it is feared this assistance. will be too late. A Russian mon-of-war from the Pacific station will shortly proceed to Behrings Straits to endeavor to extricate the Vergo or bring off the crew.

Miscellany. A 1990

A WINTER SERMON.

Thou dwellest in a warm and cheerful home, Thy roof in vain the winter tempest lashes; While houseless wretches round thy mansion ream, On whose ansheltered head the torrent splashes.

Thy board is loaded with the richest meats. Oor which thy eyes in sated languor wander Many might live on what thy mastiff eats, Or feast on fragments which thy servants squander

Thy limbs are muffled from the piercing blast, When from thy areside corner thou dost sally : Many have scarce a rag about them cast, With which the frosty breezes toy and dally.

Thou hast soft smiles to great the kiss of love, When thy light step resounds within the portal; Some have no friend save Him who dwells above, No sweet communion with a fellow mortal.

Thou steepest soundly on thy costly bed. Lulled by the power of inxurles unnumbered; Some pillow on a stone an aching head, Never again to wake when they have slumbered.

Then think of those who, formed of hindred clay, Depend upon the doles thy bounty scatters; And God will hear them for thy welfare pray-They are His children, though in rage and tatters.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

We take the tollowing forcible remarks on extemporaneous preaching from the sixth of Bishop Simpson's Yale lectures on preaching. They are words that should be pondered by all young preachers:

-Household Words.

There are four different methods of delivering a sermon, each of which has in its favor the a sermon, each of which has in its favor the authority of eminent names and conspice is examples. First, reading in the pulpit from a copy previously prepared; secondly, reciting from memory a sermon which has been committed; thirdly, using notes, more or less copious, which are read or referred to in the pulpit, and to which may be added such illustrations and amplifications as may occur to the mind at the moment, or which may have been more or less premeditated; fourthly, speaking directly to the audience without relying on any verbal prepara-tion. These various methods may be and fre-quently are partially intermingled. The reader who becomes enthused may pass over pages of manuscript, reciting from memory, or so permeated with his subject that he ventures to vary from the language before him. So the extempore speaker frequently quotes from memory Scripture texts, or phrases, or lines of poetry, or he may road an extract from some author or a personal of statistics. paragraph of statistics.

Reading secures to the prescherself-possession He knows that he has his sormon prepared, and consequently, has no burden upon his memory or imagination. Nor will the presence or absence of any person in his congregation either annoy or confuse him. He has nothing to do but simply to read what he has written. He is confident of the accuracy of his language and the strength of his logic. He had time to revise and change while the pen was in his hand. Some ministers labor under the apprehension that if they speak extemporaneously they may forget the intended points of their sermon, or, in the excitement of speaking, may omit some necessary link in the argument. To others language comes showly, and, under the hesitancy, utterance becomes difficult. So some men of fine culture and mental strength feel themselves inadequate to the task of preaching without manuscript. Others pre-pars written sermons that definition may be more precise, and for purposes of controversy. There the preparation of manuscript is undoubtedly of valuable service. But, while admitting the force of these statements, yet it seems to me that the advantages are not so great as the disadvantages. In reading closely, little of the preacher's personal power, except his voice, is added to the written words. Even that is restrained, as the reading voice is not so full as the speaking one. The power of the sye, the play of the features, the light of the countenance, and the freedom of movement are either lost to the addinge or greatly restricted.

This personal power being the great factor in preaching, whatever impairs it inevitably weakens the impression of the sermon. It is said that the minister ought not to read closely, that now and then, that the preacher can remember much of his sermon, and that he can commit it without much labor. This is true. But, it so, without much labor. This is true. But, it so it indicates that the free delivery is better than reading. If a man excels as a reader when he seldem looks at his manuscript would it not be excelsion not to look at all Is it not the true mark of a good reader that he reads as if he were speaking; but is it ever considered a compliment to a speaker that he sneaks as if he were reading? Those who recits from memory do so sometimes appear; but it is ever considered a blemish. If we consider the advantages carefully, we shall find that they inure to the preacher, rather than to his hearers. If, after he has written an argument and has familiarized himself with it, he cannot remember its various links, is it probable that the people will remember it who hear it for the time as he reads? If the points of his sermon are so feebly connected that, after studying and writing, he cannot recall them in their proper order, is the order very material? If he not interested enough in the message which God sends through him, is it necessary to in-terest the people? Nor is reading necessary for accurate definition. Does the professor in the lecture-room read his definitions? It is said he is familiar with them. So should the minister he with definitions in theology. If the minister cannot trust to his memory for his definitions, will they be easily apprehended by his people? As to contreversial sermons, the less of them the better, as a general rule. I do not object to doctrinal preaching; but I think it seldom neces sary to preach in a controversial style. Mr Wesley, who lived in a time of great agitation. said that out of eight hundred sermons which he preached in a year there were not more than eight of a controversial character.

The use of notes is less objectionable in these respects than the written sermon. They may refresh the memory in case of confusion of thought, and may impart confidence for time without withdrawing the attention of the speaker very greatly from the audience; yet it would be much better to have the notes thor oughly written on the heart. If notes be used. the heads of the discourse may be read, and the extemporizing may be greater or less according to the occasion or the ability of the speaker.

Reciting from memory, if the sermon has been well committed, is not unpleasant to the hearer, as the preacher may have full play for all his powers. This form of delivery, however, for ministers of ordinary memory, imposes a slavish service. Time is thus spent which should be

given to study or pastoral work. It is objected to extempore delivery that the language is oftentimes inaccurate; that the words are ill-obosen; that the thoughts are often incoherent, and the whole performance is Undoubtedly this is sometimes the case; but there may be extempore writing, as well as extempore speaking. Once for all let me say that extempore speaking, or direct address, as I prefer to call it, does not preciade the most thorough preparation. It may be abused by ignorant and indolent men; but it is not deeigned to diminish the necessity for extensive reading and careful thought. The order of the parts of the discourse should be clearly fixed in the mind; illustration may be selected and arrayed: suitable language for certain portions may be selected; yet at the time of delivery, with the heart full of the subject and with the outlines clearly presented, let the speaker rely on his general knowledge and his habit of speaking for the precise words which he may need. If he be deeply in earnest, he will, as he proneeds, feel a glow of enthusiasm which will give warmth and vigor to his expressions. The disadvantages connected with the use of written sermons may be in part obviated if the preacher writes as if he looked his people in the face and measured the momentous result connected with the sermon. Yet there is a greater power is the actual presence of the living hearers waiting for the bread of life, and whose eyes and countenance respond to the words of the speaker.

satisfied with extempore delivery. There may be a few such congregations; but are they not found chiefly among these who reject evangelical doctrines, who attend service to be delighted rather than edified, and who say: "Prophesy

unto us smooth things?"

It may always be admitted that where sermons are delivered simply for instruction reading may not only be allowable, but even preferable; yet persuasion, rather than instruction, is the great aim of preaching. In the lecture-room, in the study of science, reading is highly pro-fitable; and yet who that ever heard Agassiz did not admire the freedom and delightful, fa-miliar style in which he discoursed concerning the highest truths and most wonderful phenom-

ena of natural science? It may also be admitted that audiences composed mainly of students, or of those whose minds have long been disciplined by educational processes, may be greatly blessed or profited by reading sermons. But there are few congrega-tions where men of thorough educational culture are in the majority. The larger though uncul-tured class demands the greatest attention from the minister. It is a law of nature that heated air always ascends but never descends. A fire may be built upon the ice without having much effect upon it. So all reforms begin with the masses. In the time of Christ it was asked if any of the rulers believed on him; yet the common people heard him gladly. In the reformation, during the sixteenth century, the reformers rallied around the standard of Luther and his coadjutors in great numbers; while Erasmus, hough aiding the work of the reformation by his Greek Testament, and though he detested the monks, yet feared to break with Rome and declined to unite with the reformers. If ministers expect great success, they must tread in the footsteps of the great masters and throw themselves fearlessly upon the sympathies of the people. Yet I incline to the opinion that men of the highest culture enjoy an earnest ex-

tempore delivery, if the matter is of a high and elevated character. Dr. Franklin said he would go twenty miles to hear Whitefield. We are sometimes told that many of the most distinguished ministers have read their sermons. There are others that do so still. Yet the num ber is comparatively small, when contrasted with those who do not read. Perhaps no example is more frequently quoted than that of Dr. Chal-mers as one who read his sermons; and yet his mers as one who read his sermons; and yet his great power was most conspicuously played when he left his manuscript and uttered his thoughts in the most impasioned style. Dr. Hanna says the interest in his lectures was sometimes deepened by some extempore addition or illustration, when the lecturer would spring upon his feet, and, bending over his deak, through thick and stammering utterance, find his way to some picturesque expression or forcible phra-seology, which saed a flood of light upon the subject in hand. It was almost impossible in such a singular class room to check the burst of applause or restrain the merriment. Of his alpit efforts a writer in the British Quarterly Relew says: "Dr. Chalmers on great occasions was absolutely terrible. His heavy frame was con-vulsed; his face was flushed; the veins in his forehead and neck stood out like whip cords; the foam flew from his mouth in flakes; he hung over his audience menacing them with his shaking fist; or he stood erect, maniacal and staring." No wonder that a Scotch lady, speakstaring." No wonder that a Scotch lady, speaking of his manner of delivering his sermons, said it was "reading with a pith in it." Such delivery comes properly under direct address. Probably in four cases out of five of those who 'read sermons their great power is just in that part

which they do not read.

The voice of antiquity is almost unanimous in favor of the direct address, from the time when Miriam raised her song of joy on the banks of the Red Sea to the close of the prophecy of Malachi. The prophets sent of God used to speak directly to the people. In the New Testament record there is not a single instance given of an address being read. The blessed Saviour, the only perfect model, spoke as never man spake. The apostles and their associates followed his example, preaching the Gospel with all boldness. Nor have we any historic evidence of sermons being read for the first four centuries. We know that Saints Ambrose, Jerome, Chrysostom and Augustine spoke without any nows, though very probably they sometimes prepared them. The Roman Catholic Church has pursued the same method, almost withous change. Bossuet, Bourdillon, Massillon, and others preached in the same style. The author of a work on "Sacred Eloquence," which is endorsed by Cardinals Cullen and Newman, says, "In no sense of the word can reading be called preaching. A sermon is, of its very nature, a persuasive oration. In real preaching one man speaks to another.' The same is true of the Greek Church, though in the midst of its ceremonies the sermon is almost neglected. These two sects embrace nearly three-fourths of Christendom During the Protestant Reformation none of the great leaders read their sermons; but in Engand the practice was often adopted. Among the Protestants of Europe reading is seldom practised, except in England and Scotland. Even there such men as Spurgeon, Newman Hall, Parker and others, who have gathered to gether large congregations, speak without man uscript. So also do the Wesleyans and Baptists generally. In this country practice is divided. Revivalists everywhere use direct address. So also the great majority of the ablest pulpit speak ers of the land. Some of them write and commit: others preach without any memorizing but the great majority of able speakers who us direct address, after previous preparation, rely on the inspiration of the moment and their power of language for the precise words to be employed. As services become ritualistic the ermon is more frequently read.

In other callings men use this form of direct address continually. The attorney never reads the politician on the platform—or, as we say out west, "on the stump"—never reads a speech; the general who addresses an army before going into battle never reads his address; and yet what a powerful effect their few words some times have.

I would, therefore, most earnestly advise every young man to cultivate the habit of extempor or direct address. It will give him more infin ence and more power over his audience. Under the excitement of direct address some of the most beautiful imagery, as well as the most foroible expressions, occur to the mind. The reaction of the congregation is also secured. The faces o his andience will oftentimes afford suggestive thoughts, and he can skilfully vary the length of different parts of his discourse accordingly. While I, however, greatly prefer the direct address, yet each must decide for himself, as no absolute and universal rule can be enjoined.

BISHOP ELLICOTT ON THE WAR.

The Bishop of Gloucestor and Bristol has thought it necessary to defend his vote in favor of the Afghan war. His letter, addressed to the Beho, is as follows:-

"SIR.-My attention has just been called to the recent debates. As you are always fair to those whom you feel it your duty to censure, will you permit me to state in your columns, as briefly as possible, the reasons which led me, as one of the bishops, to take the action which you deem to be censurable? After listening attentively to the statements of those who had been the principal actors in the complicated transac tions, I seemed to myself to come clearly to the conclusion that the war was one of necessity, and not of injustice or of concealed designs. matters appeared to me to be inextricably in-volved—the fact that we were separated from an Oriental neighbor by an insecure frontier, and the further fact that this neighbor had refused to allow usito enter into relations with him, which he had conceded to an advancing Power, that might at any time be at war with us, and might avail itself of the insecurity of the frontier. To acquiesce in such a refusal seemed to me to involve a double danger—on one side of this froutier encouragement to a progressive, if not an aggressive, Power to advance steadily; and on the other side of the frontier, decline of English inflaence in our whole Indian Empire, from our having put up with that which, to say the very least, Oriental nations could not fail to regard as least, Oriental nations could not fail to regard as sent, while we have an open Bible in which a distinct admission of weakness. Hence, as an to read so much that is opposed to them. The

It is said that critical audiences greatly prefer of the course that has been adopted. But I the finished written discourse, and they are not voted also as a minister of the Gospel. For, let it be remembered, decline of English influence means also a decline in the advance of the Gos-pel. Imperfectly as we have hitherto done our duty to India, we are now certainly awakening to our tremendous responsibilities; and for England's power now to wane in India would be for the evangelisation of that portion of the Oriental world to be retarded, it may be for centuries. I have seen nothing in the missionary efforts of Russia to lead me to think that in the blessed work of the propagation of the Gospel the influence of that country could be advantageously substituted for that of England. Such, then Sir, very briefly, are the reasons which led me as an Englishman and as a bishop, to record my vote in favor of the Government. I remain Sir, very faithfully yours,
"C. J. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

" Palace, Gloucester, December 16."

Correspondence.

THE "ADVOCATE" AGAIN.

Mr. Editor,-As I am sending my annual subscription for the GUARDIAN, I take the oppor-tunity of stating you have my warmest thanks for your manly review of an article which ap-peared in a late issue of the Christian Advocate I New York. I refer to the notable one entitled 'America for Republicanism." The unwarrantable impertinence of the article in question was so apparent, had I not made arrangements for renewing my subscription for the current year. I certainly should not take the paper; as it is, should the series of insulting (insulting to Canadians) articles continue, the **Advocate's visits to my house shall terminate at the close of this year. One would imagine from reading this "strange ffusion" the United States held a protectorate over Canada... I marvel the doughty editor of the Advocate did not suggest the advisability of appointing a deputation of two or more citizens from the lordy people to remonstrate with Lord Beaconsfield on the appointment of our Governor General and demand his recall. If you, Mr. Editor, so far forgot the responsibilities your position, and the courtesy due to the Meth-odist Church and people on the other side of the than once appeared in the Advocate, I fancy you would speedily be brought to task, not only by the party insulted, but some one among the members of the Conference in our grand confederation would at once repudiates and disown your "effusion." Dr. Fowler is aware that he has nany readers in Canada, and yet permits articles o appear which must necessarily wound the eelings and endanger the kindly regards between those who ought ever be one. I have flooked carefully through succeeding numbers of the Advocate to see if any one of the 60,000 subscribers would demur to the dictum of their official representative. As nothing of the kind has appeared, I suppose the editor's utterances are endorsed by the Church. Well, I can only add, were I the superintendent of one of our Canadian circuits, I should certainly hesitate before importing a D.D. either to lecture or assist in any Church emergency. ISAAC LANGFORD. SHALL WE'STAND BY THE OLD LAND

MARKS?

A most extraordinary lecture was delivered in our Methodist church, in Prince Albert, last evening by the Rev. J. G. Manly, Agent of the Tract Society. The title of the lecture was: The Millennium; or, the reign of the righteous with Christ for a thousand years, as it is taught in the Scriptures."

Some of the statements made by the lecturer were in such direct variance with our generally received teachings, that I cannot let the matter pass unchallenged, especially as Mr. Manly, in passing through the country, is constantly ask-ing for and obtaining our Methodist churches in which to deliver this and similar lectures.

Mr. Manly is a member of the Toronto Con-ference, and, as are all Methodist ministers, is yearly required, at his district meeting, to reply the affirmative to the disciplinary question Does he believe and preach all our doctrines?' What our doctrines are, we learn from our Dis-cipline; and, as faithful, loyal, Methodist ministers, we are expected to sincerely and firmly believe them, as contained in our Articles of Faith, and as taught by Mr. Wesley in his Notes on the New Testament and in his volumes of sermons.

You have not space to give me in your valu able columns, and I have not time now to indicate all the strange novelties advanced, as scriptural doctrines, in this lecture, but to some of them we wish to call attention, and to record against them our most emphatic dissent.

As Methodists, we have been taught to believe in, and to subscribe to the doctrine, that Christ ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, and from thence he shall come again, at the end of the world, to judge the quick and the dead." Mr. Manly says that Christ's second coming is a thing of the past; that we who teach that he is yet to appear, are in error. He states that in the ear 70 A.D. the Lord appeared on the earth for

the second and last time.
We are taught to believe, and expect it adult candidates for baptism, a firm assent to the doctrine of the resurrection of the body. We all admit that wondrous must be the change whereby these vile bodies of flesh and bones are transformed into the likeness of Christ's glorious body. As his resurrection body is identical with the one he had before his death, so will it

e with us. Nothing can be more explicit than Mr. Wesley's sermon on the subject from the text: "But some men will say. How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?'

Mr. Wesley shows that the doctrine of the resurrection of the self-same body that died, and was buried, contains nothing incredible or impossible, and then describes the difference which our Saviour makes between the qualities of a glorified and a mortal body. He (Mr. W.) advances the following self-evident propositions: (1) The plain notion of a resurrection requires that the self-same body that died should rise again. (2) Nothing can be said to be raised again but the very body that died. (3) If God give to our souls at the last day a new body, this annot be called the resurrection of the body, because the word implies the fresh production of what was before. See Wesley in loco, where the subject is treated in Wesley's clear and convincing way, no assertions rashly made, but every-

thing clearly proved from the Scriptures, Wing to a sermon having been preached on this district by a young professor, in which he assailed the generally received belief on this subject of the resurrection of the body, we have, with profit, been making it one of special study. We find, after careful research, the greatest ananimity among our best theological writers with Mr. Wesley on this important subject. From a few only, will you give us space to quote?

Dr. Pope, the present greatest Wesleyan theo-logical writer and professor, in reference to this subject, says: " The resurrection is that of the some comments in your paper of Saturday last man in his integrity, of his flesh in adaptation on the bishops who voted with the majority in to a new sphere, and in order to final glorification. . . It must include the perfect com-pleteness of the man raised up; the sameness of the body, as the organ of the spirit, and the change that adapts it to its new state. Hence three terms: Integrity, identity, glorification.

Dr. Hannah, who was Pope's predecessor, and one of the grandest and best of men, says in his IXI. Lecture, after first quoting Bishop Pearson's opinion on this subject, which is as fol-"A su-stantial change, by which that which was before, and was corrupted, is reproduced the same thing again." "It denote substantial, not the accidental change of that body, by which change that same body is re-stored to life." Mr. Manly denies the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, and says that the only body that the disembodied spirit will re ceive is a spiritual one, which it receives immediately after death.

Another of Mr. Manly's oft-repeated assertions was, that Christ, when on earth, was only Priest, and that now he is only a King, and that he remained a Priest until the year 70 A.D., when his priestly work cased, and from that time to this he is solely a King.

To these vagaries we utter our strongest dis-Englishman, I gave my vote for the maintenance, prophet uttered, and the evangelist told of the

fulfilment of the prediction, "Behold thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass." Our Lord's expressive answer, "Thou sayest," to Pilate's question, "Art thou the King of the Jews?" is quite enough to establish his right to be called a King while on earth. With the scores of passages sustaining us, we cannot afford to let Mr. Manly rob us of the comfort and consolation which the belief in the present, active, constant exercise of Christ's priestly work in heaven af-fords us. "Seeing, then, that we have a great High-priest that is passed into the heav-ens, Jesus, the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession," and "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil, whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus, made an high-priest forever, after the order of

Mr. Editor, I go in for standing by, and, if need be, fighting for the old landmarks; and while desiring to have, and are praying for, and control which suffereth long and is kind," I shall oppose in future, and think all loyal Methodist ministers ought to, the opening of our churches and inviting out our people to hear such unscriptural, and therefore unmethodistic teachings.

EGERTON R. YOUNG. while desiring to have, and are praying for, that

CLASS-MEETING.

DEAR Mr. EDITOR,-"Old Paths" does not deal in personalities, and is not going to prove whether he is righteous or self-righteous. He designs to abide by Scripture and sound reason. When "Old Paths! becomes a Romanist, he will leave Scripture authority and turn to that of human, to which he has been referred. "Old Paths" wonders what D. Quorm and others have to do as a Scripture authority. The right decision of this question lies far higher and deeper than that of nerely human direction.

Is it not true that the cry for change comes from pandering to the desires of those without the Church? How much of desire has been expressed by our membership for a change? Can we not have our fellowship meetings, which we are now in the practice of, without the Church giving up the right of asking the individual member to state his experience? We have the means now of breaking up formalism, and Daniel Quorm is quoted as having done it, and he did to recent the selection. it under the old or present class system. Would the voluntary system be a means of reforming the formalist? Will he not then have an opportunity to escape? He has only to claim his right of silence. Is not the power which the Church now possesses of calling on the indi-vidual much more likely to bring the termalist into light and lay him open to reproof and coun-sel? The way in which the class is spoken of by some would lead a person to suppose that the class and Methodism had proved a failure, but does it so appear in the light of facts? And suppose they had failed, might it not have oc-curred because of not working the present system more thoroughly? A machine, the working of which depends on every part, requires completeness in order to success. One small part taken away may render the whole powerless. Notice one particular in connection with the class system, the duty of leaders to see their absent members once a week, is not this part of our class rules; remaining as a dead letter? Who among our leaders now, observe this rule? If there are causes of complaint, might they not have arisen from this important duty being neglected; if so, the present course is to work the system we now have more thoroughly. Can any spiritual means be devised that will not be neglected by some? And the more spiritual and scriptural, the more likely to call forth objection. Those systems that lie on a level with falien nature, as paganism and others, are the ones the people follow, because they suit the nature of fallen humanity, but the more pure and holy the system, in the same proportion it is contrary to our nature, and all the more of the cross has to be lifted in connection therewith; hence, we should hold to what is scriptural, and not look for what is easy or that lacks a cross in connection with it. Is it not the duty of the Church to enquire into the religious experience of each member? And all the more should there be an unwillingness to speak. A dishonest bankrupt may not wish his accounts examined, but thore is all the greater need of enquiry, though he may be equally reluctant with the above-men-tioned bankrupt. When the heart is right with God, or intensely desiring so to be, is there not a willingness in proportion to speak of spiritual

Is it a very hard and fast style to ask an individual for his religious experience? but there are many as hard and fast things in Scripture, for believeth and is bapti shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damped." (Mark xvi. 16.) Christ himself lamned." asked pointed questions. "We are to endure hardness as good soldiers." 2 Tim. ii. 3. And t strikes," Old Paths" that there is too much of the slipshod and free and easy advocated by hose who would have the church give up its right of enquiring into the religious state of each member. There are some even who think the doctrines of Scripture too old-fashioned, and hard, and fast. A person knowing that he is to be asked, will be stirred up to sit in judgment on himself, in order to find out his spiritual position, and aware that he will be asked week after week eads to self-examination, which might not be entered upon, if the individual knew he could cape without question. Would it be of great utility to let those who are not members come to class? I believe in our present mode, those who we known to be serious are not denied that priviege but I should think if any argue for the reaking down of the hedge altogether, so as to admit persons irrespective of their feelings and lesires, such must have forgotten the warning voice of Scripture, which commands, "Neither cast ye your pearls before swine." Matt. vii. Is it true that asking hides an unworthy man? Will he not have a much better opportunity to hide among those who claim their right of silence? Is it the opinion of Scripture, that asking does not get at the religious life of a member? Surely not, For it directs us to "Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you, a reason of the hope that is in you," &c. 1 Peter iii. 15. And if he keeps silent, who is going to know any thing either of the reason or the hope?

BMOKING.

· OLD PATHS.

· Not long since I was pained to see a man whom I regarded as an earnest Christian, going away from the house of God with a pipe in his mouth. I thought, What a pity that so good a man as he should cling to such a vile practice!
In reading "Love Enthroned," by Dr. Steele,
I came on the following, which I think might be helpful to those who are seeking freedom from an ndulgence on which they surely cannot ask God's blessing. "Bro. A. is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Brooklyn, New York. For thirty-five years he had served the Church, giving liberally of his abundant means, and generally ready for every good word and work. From the are of ten he and used tobacco, until the habit had become so deeply rooted he could not endure to be without cigar in his mouth, frequently rising in the light to have a smoke. He often resolved against this habit, but his resolutions invariably failed him. About three years since he became deeply interested in the subject of full salvation, ar began diligently seeking for its possession. He saw that this slavish habit was a hindrance. Being earnest for a clean heart, he resolved to give in his former attempts to gain the victory. It was a new idea that Jesus saves from the appetite and lust of sin, as well as from the act once he cast himself on Jesus and trusted him to lo this work for him. 'Twas done. Not an hour longer did the desire remain; and his testimony has ever since been: 'It is strange to me that I ever leved so filthy a practice.'" This is only one case showing that Jesus saves. My rother, try him. Make trial of Jesus in your forts to overcome habit which not only steals way your money but your influence. A man not long since told me be was certain

he had paid out for tobacco nearly \$400. Had that been properly used, how immeasurably it would have been increased. How many comforts it would have procured. What a library t would have secured. How many valuable pa pers it would have provided for the family, and then have left a grand balance to be distributed amongst charitable and religious purposes. I know some who will not take the GUARDIAN, yet they smoke in one year what would procure it benediction.

for them for eight years. I know some who do not even pay the 41 cents of children's fund hiontreal papers that the term in which the tax, and yet they can get the money to keep the charge of arson against these indians has been tax, and yet they can get the money to keep the well-used pipe at work. I know some who give nothing to the missionary cause, and yet they contribute freely at the shrine of their idol. Brethren, these things ought not so to be. Where is our spirit of self-sacrifice? Where is our zeal or God? My brother, you who have become a slave to this evil habit, will you kindly consider these remarks, kindly intended, and brace yourself for the conflict with your enemy, and Jesus, if you trust in him, will make you to triumph.

DEPTH OF AMERICAN LAKES.

MR. EDITOR,--I noticed in your last week's

ssue of the GUARDIAN an article under the head

"Depth of American Lakes," which I think to be a piece of very improbable conjecture, sup-ported by natural phenomena for which it is not difficult for a common thinker to account for in a more probable way, much less a "naturalist." It is conjectured that "a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior by Huron to Ontario," whilst the truly "mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes" are accounted for by the periodical obstruction of this supposed stream. I would like to ask, what is the supposed obstruction of this stream, which we would imagine, from the reading of the article in question, would be an indefinite number times larger than the Detroit River? Would be suppose a piece or several pieces of timber, or a fall of earth from the inside of the passage? The former, of course, from the size of the stream, would be unreasonable, and since there are no evidences that the Niagara River was over much larger, if any, than at present, we are driven to the conclusion that if this subterranean river ex-ists at all, must have "always existed," which makes the latter just as unreasonable as former, if not more so, since it would, by years of repetition, have worked for itself before this a passage large enough to have drained the upper lakes at least to a level with the lower, and submerged the country surrounding the latter, the source being somewhere near the bottom of the Huron And further, if this subterranean stream, which seems to be nearly equal to the quantity of wa-ter received by the upper lakes, since "evapora-tion" and the "Detroit River" has not that ap-pearance. If such a stream did exist, and was obstructed, we might expect tremendous periodic: inundations from the St. Clair River which is by no means the case, and yet the water must to somewhere. Again, since the level of Lake Huron is 346 feet above that of Ontario, and there are no rivers between which periodically over-flow their banks, why does not Ontario retain a uniform level? If prevented by the obstruction of this subterranean stream, why does not Superior rise proportional to the fall of Ontario, and at the same time? Why do they fall at the same time? If there be more water received by the upper lakes than is discharged by the "Detroit River" and "vaporation," would it not be evi-denced either by Lake Ontario retaining a uniform level, the overflowing of the banks of the St. Clair, or by Superior's rise proportional to the fall of Ontario, if such a subterranean stream ex-

isted. I am aware that a child might ask questions that a philosopher could not answer; yet I think that all these questions may be answered if we were to say, which to me seems the more probable, no "subterranean river" exists between Su perior and Ontario lakes, and that evaporation and discharge of water through the Detroit River are miscalculated. As to the naturalist's "puzzle," as to how the herring and salmon are found in those lakes and not found in lakes disconnected with the St. Lawrence, 1. Let me say there are no lakes of any comparative significance that are not connected with that river. 2. And since what we have seen as a common occurrence, I think it would not be unreasonable to say that they may have been caught up and carried by the clouds and placed there by a rain storm Flesh has been rained down; small fi ogs have been seen, and angle worms are common occurrence in rain storms; why not herring and salmon

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for a small space in your excellent paper, I sign myself READER.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIE,—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers. The chief cause this difficulty is the existence of many circuits for young men. There are probably fifty such circuits, when there should be but twenty-five or thirty. If this state of things continues, the difficulty of stationing will increase, until we are swamped. Our superannuation and missionary funds are strained to their utmost tension already. The married men are not alone affected by this state of things, but all are, or will be. Circuits employing young men ought especially to move in this matter, for sheer neessity may place married men where they are barely able to support single, though such changes should give some places less preaching or ne cessitate going farther to places of worship, yet I contend it would be preferable to the crushing induence of deficiencies on the work.

Young men should be interested in this rear cangement. Better to have more difficulty in entering the work than starvation afterwards, I invite the attention of quarterly board and district meetings to this subject. Brethren on circuits as yet unaffected by this state of things hardly realize the pressure the cause of God in places is already experiencing. I feel con some vinced that if with God's help we take hold of this matter as we ought the difficulty will be removed.

In conclusion, the list of reserve should be in augurated this coming Conference. We hear from time to time of young men being invited from other countries, while our own young men, the sons of the best of our people, are left at home. Let this list of reserve be started, and if vacancies oceur, draw from it.

J. A CHAPMAN. THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest. The indefatigable labors of Mrs. Parent were the main cause of its success. Indeed, this may be said of the greater number of the former ones-a fact which, of itself, will endear her memory to these Indians for long years to come It is proper to say that although Mrs. Parent has always taken the laboring oar on these co casions, others have very freely given her their aid; as but for which aid, success would be out

As the day waned, it was clear that through As the day waned, it was crear successful out the Protestant portion of the village pleasurable expectations were widely entertain that when the bell tolled that not only had the hour come, but that the tables were ready for the guests, a general rush was the consequence Table after table was cleared and filled, until two hundred and thirty, male and female, old and young, had been regaled with tea, bread and butter, sandwiches, bam, pies and cakes of considerable variety of form and substance. Present on the occasion with your correspondent were number of friends from the other side of the lake and from the country in the rear of Oka up this indulgence; but he had invariably failed all evidently delighted with what they with his former attempts to gain the victory. It nessed in the heartiness and Christian cheerful ness of these Indians. Among the visitors wer the Rev. Mr. Simpson and lady (Presbyterian) Mr. McGerie and lady, the Government agent of the place. Mrs. McGerie was one of those mosactive throughout the afternoon and evening, in assisting Mrs. Parent in her great undertaking.

After the tea all repaired to the schoolhouse now the only place for such, or any other gather ing of this people, and, as the evening showed altogether inadequate for their wants,—where after singing and prayer, the ceremony of giving names by the Indians to friends whom they d light to honor was taken up and performed. The grotesqueness of the whole affair, and the spirit n which the leading actors and Indians gener ally entered into it, gave it a most murthiul ap pearance. Some ten persons were thus hon red, and passed through the ordeal, when the atepess of the evening connselled a cessation.

permitted to pass without any action being taken by the seminary's lawyers to bring up their case. The plea urged was, "They were not prepared at present to go on with it." This fact has given rise to several surmises, prominent among which is, that a scheme is being concocted to effect a change of venue for the trial. They think that could they get it changed from St. Scholastique to Montreal, they would be the more likely to get twelve jurymen to their mind, who, as the ten they had at the last trial, would bring in a verdict for the seminary, although they treely admitted that the man Perillard, to whom the Judge referred as the only one whose evidence bore against the Indians, was not to be believed in anything he said,—a thing which no one would hesitate in confirming who knew snything of the man or the testimony which he gave; yet they would bring in such a verdict because the seminary had had to pay very considerable to the lawyers whom they employed, and because Mr.Parent was the main cause of all the trouble!
An intelligent and conscientious jury, (ten of them, I should say, for there were two men on it who would pay a just deference to the oath they had taken, although by doing so they were put in considerable danger from their fellow jurors) certainly, whose names should be given to the public far the immortality they have so justly earned. J. BORLAND.

Our Church Mork.

BLYTH CIRCUIT.

Dear Bro.—I trouble you not very often, and will not be lengthy now. A few lines about the work of God on this field may be of interest to

Our camp-meeting in September, under the able direction of Bro. Caswell, was one of unusual power and interest. Immediately after the camp-meeting, such was the demand for special work that the quarterly board employed Bro. Oliver to aid in special work, and also on the Sab-bath for a quarter. Since then, through the blessing of God, we have had about 50 of an ac-cession to our membership, and many more have heen brought to the Saviour. At the Blyth meeting we had the very valuable services of Father Bell, of London, for nearly two weeks.

At the Hoover meeting, Bro. John Campbell, of Ashfield, rendered good assistance. I am happy to say that our people labored heartily with us in connection with all our meetings, and God has blessed them abundantly.

Financially, the Lord has prospered us. A year ago it was decided to build a parsonage. In a short time a subscription of \$1,200 was raised. Bro. McDonagh come to our help at that time. On the above amount being realized, the contract for the erection of a first-class house, on a very beautiful spot, was let to the late firm of Rogerson & Trewin. We have now what is generally regarded as one of the best and most handsome parsonages on the district. The building is of white brick. Our total cash outlay is about \$1,950. This left \$750 to be provided for, besides the interest. For raising this amount, after repeated solicitation, we secured the services of Rev. W. J. Maxwell, of St. Catharines, who preached three very instructive and appropriate sermons at Sunshine, Hoover's, and Blyth, Sabbath, Dec. 29th ult. He atterwards attended tea-meetings for us as follows: Sunstine (no tea here), Hoover's, and Blyth. At Hoover's, the chair was occupied, with a good deal of interest, by Bro. Carr. Throughout, the meeting was a success. New Year's night found us at Blyth. Here Mr. M. secured all that was asked for, more than was expected by the most sanguine, what covers our entire indebtedness, and, with the addition of a few more subscriptions, I expect to get from friends who were not at the meetings, what will pay the interest on money we are under the necessity of borrowing for 18 months. All our subscriptions become

payable 1st of January, 1880.

Bro. Maxwell bas a peculiar faculty of raising subscriptions. He offends no one, instructs and pleases everybody, and gets subscriptions from

nearly all his congregation.

The chair was occupied by Sir Wm. Collis, who gave us a good speech, and was one of ten \$25 subscribers. The Rev. A. McLean, Presbyterian minister of this place, gave us a very interesting and timely address on the "Rationalism of the Ace". Bey Jemes Presby Chayman of of the Age." Rev. James Preston, Chairman of the district, gave us a pointed address, which I hope will long be remembered and acted on by the congregation, on the "Pastor's Relative Posi

We are indebted to friends who though not members of our Church, subscribed liberally. Our people in this work have done credit to themselves and provided for the comfort of their ministers in the future. '

BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT.

According to district arrangement, I left home

on Monday, the 30th of Dec., 1878, for an ex-

tended tour through the northern portions of this district. Hillside, on the Huntsville Mistion, was the first point aimed for. At the meeting held there, they promised to do their best to raise the percentage. At Huntsville, the next night, we were depressed by the continued sickness of Bro. Toye. Truly, he and his family have been severely afflicted. About three months age Mrs. Toye was taken ill with the typhoid fever, and she was hardly out of danger when Bro. Toye succumbed to an attack of bilious intermittent fever. Just as he was nicely recovering, he caught cold, and had a relapse, and for three months he has been unable to preach at all. Of course, this has greatly interfered with the prosperity of the mission, but I have sent bim a supply for the time being, and hope that the work will go on all right. We had a most suc-cessful missionary meeting, considering the circumstances. On New Year's day we rode on to the Perry and Armour Mission. This is an en-tirely new field, just taken up last Conference. Bro. Marvin, our missionary there, is just the right man for the field. We reached the village of Emsdale about noon, and the writer gave a lecture at a fruit festival in aid of the funds of the new mission. Missionary meeting at night. Next day, preached in the forenoon and organized the quarterly board of the mission. The report at the meeting was very cheesing. When Bro. Marvin began his work, there was no class on the field, no leader, no steward, and only a nominal membership of about 20. Now he has two leaders, and a membership of nearly 60, with a regularly organized quarterly board. We held a missionary meeting again the same evening in another neighborhood, and the next day drove to Doe Lake appointment, on the Spence Mission. Here we met Bros. Hall and Torrance, full of energy and zeal for the cause of God. Spence Mission cannot raise the percentage—in fact, they are not able to reach the amount they raised last year. Brother Hall, in his zeal to raise the fund last year, took anything that he could consume, and paid the cash for it. This year, in the depression of the fund, the people are sympathizing deeply with their pastor, and are re-solved to put forth an extra effort to lift him above the starvation point. I tound only one feeling on the Spence Mission, regret that Bro. Hall noust soon leave them. Meetings were held Friday and Saturday evenings, tairly successful; preached twice on the Sabbath, and drove on Monday to Wabumik, on the McKeltar Mission. Here the meeting was a success." McKeller village raised more at the meeting next night than was raised on the whole mission last year. Doucharch was visited next night (Wednesday), and a fair amount raised there. I have but little doubt that McKellar will double its missionary gifts this year—and this is noble, when we take into consideration the fact that they have raised about \$300 to pay part of their debt on the church and parsonage, both of them neat and commodious buildings; and they are trying to supplement the amount promised to their exceedingly popular pastor, Brother Terrance. Thursday, a long drive of about thirty miles, brough deep snows and over fearful roads, to Seguin Falls, on the Rosseau Mission. This mission has suffered severely. Rev. F. Dracass was sent to this field at the last Conference, but, discouraged by the action taken in his ease, he lett his work at the beginning of November. It was some time before anyone could be secured which was, of course, submitted to Yand the to take the work. At length, with the concent of the President, Brother Haziewood was sent as a supply. I found him hard at work visit-

ing, preaching, and trying to do the people good. Our missionary meeting was a success, as was also the one held next night at Ashdown. think Rosseau will raise the percentage notwithstanding its drawbacks. Home again next day, thirty-one miles, after nearly two weeks' absence Held our own missionary meetings on the following week, assisted by good Dr. Carroll, who did us grand service. We, too, will not be behind in the funds. So far all our funds are in advance of last year.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me say a few worls about the capabilities and wants of this district. It has capacity for being the home of thousands of people. The territory is not (as some have ignorantly affirmed) all rock, but it has a large proportion of splendid land in it. Then, it is settling up so rapidly that it is becoming difficult to get free grant farms now. No one but an eye witness has any idea of the way in which this country is filling up. Fifty families have moved into one single locality in this region during last fall. We must increase the number of our agents here. There is an abundance of work for five or six more men, and even these would be very inadequate to reach the needs of the new settlers. All the brethren here feel that the Conference did a wise thing in making this a separate district. We are working and praying for a grand district revival. Wm. J. Hewitt. district revival.

NEWBORO' CIRCUIT.

Newboro' Circuit is still enjoying a measue of prosperity. Since our reopening services on the 14th of October, referred to by me at that time in the GUARDIAN, we have secured a very nice chandelier and two bracket lamps, with reflectors for the pulpit. There was held in connection with the Newboro' Sabbath school a very successful Christmas tree on Christmas Eve, a tea-meeting in Salem church on Christmas night, realizing 551, and a social in the Newboro Town Hall on New Year's night, at which we made \$25. We have had over twenty conversions, mostly the result of special services held in Newboro, twenty of whom have united with us in Church membership: a large majority of them are among the most substantial people of the place. Last year we had nearly thirty unite with us who professed conversion that are yet without an exception meeting regularly in class. My devoted and indefatigable colleague is

holding each week two Bible classes, one at Sa-lem and one in Westport, with great success. They have, principally through his perseverance, secured a very nice library for each of them. R. F. O

CLINTON.

The anniversary of our Sunday-school was a marked success. The Rev. William Bryers ren dered us acceptable and efficient service both on the Sabbath and in the meeting on Monday night. The result of the year's labor showed an increase of fifty scholars; forty had professed conversion and had united with the Church, and the number now on the roll shows the names of three hundred and forty-four. All the officers and teachers are members of the Church. In accordance with the usage of former years, the congregation was made acquainted on the Sabbath previous to the anniversary services with the amount of money needed to carry on effi-ciently the operations of the school for the com-ing year, and placing their contributions in enlopes, collected on the anniversary Sabbath, the sum, supplemented by the collections, gave the committee more than they had requested. We are happy to add further that the missionary anniversary displayed the same element of success. "Hard times" and the loss by removals of some lineral contributors exceed us to fear our ability to do tributors caused us to fear our ability to do more than hold our position of last year, but the deputation did noble service. The Rev. W. Bryers gained an additional hold on the hearts of our Chnton friends by his services in the missionary cause, and when an accident deprived us of one member of the deputation, the Rev. F. H. Sanderson, of Guelph, generously came for ward to our aid, and gave a masterly and elo-quent address. The congregation showed a very liberal and appreciative response, and the "twelve and a-half per cent." of increase is placed beyond a peradventure. Best of all fifty probationers have recently joined the Church.

TURNING POINTS IN LIFE.

The lecture on the above subject in the Methodist church, Lachute, on New Year's night, was a decided success.

The chair was occupied by F. C. Ireland, Esq., who, after singing and prayer, introduced the lecturer in a few well-chosen remarks.

Upon coming forward the Rev. Mr. Robson was received with cheers, and proceeded at once to the delivery of his lecture, which was not read but given in a free off-hand style, aided by a few

He began by illustrating what was meant by "Turning Points in Life," and showed that in the history of the race, of nations, of science and of battles there are pivot events which may properly be called "Turning Points." These "Turning Points," or crises, are also to be met with in the individual life. The object of the lecture he stated to be the indication of those periods and occurrences in life in connection with which these "Turning Points" arise, and the

best means of utilizing them when they come.

These were enumerated as School Days, College Life, Choosing a Profession, Arrival at Majority, Leaving Home, Marriage and the Decision of one's Religious Status. In connection with each one of those topics the lecturer, grouped il-lustration and incident in great variety and pro-fusion, interspersing the whole with instructive remarks and pertinent suggestions in reference to National prosperity, the care and education of the young, the importance of adding developing schools and schools of labor, for the purpose of technical instruction, to our present system of education, the blessings of home, the great importance of a wise choice in marriage, and the tremendous issues which follow a religious decision whether a man becomes a true believer, an infidel, or a waverer. The above is but an imperfect synopsis of the plan of the lecture, which was at once eloquent, instructive and amusing. Its delivery could not fail to do good, abounding, as it did, with the noblest sentiments of loyalty, patriotism and philanthropy. The lecturer seemed to be animated by an earnest desire to aid his fellow-countrymen in rising to a just appreciation of the great dignity and responsibility of their position as citizens of a young nation, ushered into existence under most favorable circumstances, but nevertheless dependent upon the virtue, intelligence and enterprise of its people, for the achievement of the best type of

national character.

The rev. gentleman was frequently and heartily cheered during the delivery of the lecture, which was listened to with marked attention, and re-

sumed his seat amid loud applause. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Dawson Kerr and seconded by Mr. John Robinson, both of whom took occasion to speak of the interest and profit with which they had listened.

During the evening the congregation were entertained by several anthems rendered in a superior style by some of the musical friends of the church, accompanied by Mrs. Ireland at the organ and Mr. Fish with the clarionet; also by a Canadian patriotic song, "The Maple Leat," by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Monck, which was enthus-iastically and deservedly cheered.—Lachute

On New Year's Day a number of the members of the Methodist Church in Perth waited upon Mr. John Raine, teacher, and presented him with a complimentary address and Clarke's Commentaries, in six splendidly bound volumes. Mr. Raine returned thanks in suitable terms. The presentation was made in view of Mr. Raine's contemplated removal from Perth.

The members of the Methodist Church in Caledonia on New Year's Eve presented Miss Cassie Morton, daughter of the Rev. W. Morton, with a handsome purse containing \$25, in recognition of her faithful and valuable services as organist. A correspondent says: "Our faithful and zealous pastor is greatly assisted by his noble family. With him they are zealously working for the prosperity of the circuit."

Temperance.

Crime and Brink.

Mr. T. W. Casey, of Napanee, writes:-There lies before me an official copy of the return of the convictions made by the Clerk of the Peace for the city of Kingston and County of Frontenac, during the last three months of last year, and it gives additional evidence of the fact that a large proportion of our crime, and of the expense of the administration of criminal justice, is directly attributable to the drink traffic. Taking the return, so far as it relates to Kingston alone, the total number of convictions re. ported during the last quarter is 156 for all causes. Of these 93, or two-thirds of the whole number, are for drunkenness alone. Then, of the balance a very large proportion are convictions for crime so commonly allied to drink and drunkenness that they may safely be put down to the same common cause. There were 17 'disorderlies,' 9 assaults and 8 cases of vagrancy. Who does not well understand that most of such crimes originate directly in connection with the sale and use of strong drink? Deducting the above enumerated cases there are but 24 convictions left for all causes, and even of this number there is quite a large proportion of the effences in which strong drink had probably considerable to do, such as those for fighting, indecent exposure of the person, furious driving, and selling liquor unlawfully. Deducting these there is left but two cases of larceny, and the six remaining ones are for mere infringements of municipal regulations. not being considered as actual crimes of any magnitude against the peace and safety of the community, such as allowing a cow to run at large, and selling potatoes by the bag not containing the proper weight. Who can examine this return without feeling strong in the conviction that in Kingston, as elsewhere in this country, the number of crimes and of our criminal population would be small indeed were the drink traffic put down by the strong arm of the law? Is it not marvellous, with hundreds of such indisputable evidences every day and everywhere staring us in the face, that the great body politic still continues to crouch down between the two burdens of increasing crime and increasing taxation for the punishment of crime, rather than rouse and make the necessary struggle to overthrow the whole iniquitous system sure to produce such results? Is there not here an ample field for those who desire to give some tangible evidence of loyal efforts for the peace and prosperity of the city, and a philanthropic desire to remove temptation, distress and poverty from the community.-Kingston Whig.

Dr. Buckwell, a fellow of the Royal Col lege of Physicians, one of the leading authorities in Great Britain in reference to insanity, has made a strong attack upon the disease theory, and insists that practical Christianity is the best and only certainly effective remedy for habitual intemperance.

Mr. L. B. Armstrong, a successful missiony in Spain, recently revisited England after an absence of seven years, and was greatly humiliated in witnessing the prevalence of drinking habits. He says it is easier to evangelize in sober Spain than in nonsober England. Though he has there to do with an ignorant, superstitious, sensual, unbelieving people, they are not degraded by drink: the heart is hard, but the head

In a recent sermon Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, said: "Intemperance is spreading waste and want and sin and death on every hand. We must unite to arrest this destrover of our homes and happiness, and I want to see women, our wives and mothers and daughters, have the right to vote for home protection against this giant evil that falls upon them with such crushing weight, and I want to see our own Illinois lead the way to this reform."

Miss Mulock, the English authoress, says: 'It is ever a question, seeing how deeply rooted and widely spreading in every class is the curse of our country, drink-not, perhaps, bestial drunkenness, but the slow, consuming habit of perpetual drinking-it is a question, I say, whether the next generation may not act upon the principle that the only means of stopping this will be by legal compulsion, namely, to make the sale of alcohol in every form subject to the same penal restrictions as the sale of poison."

Dr. J. G. Holland, talking to the assembled boatmen of Alexandria Bay the other day, said: "I neither drink wine norgive it to my guests. Strong drink is the curse of the country and the age. Sixty thousand men in America every year lie down in the grave of America every year lie down in the grave of the drunkard. Drink has murdored my best continued to act in that capacity, as also that of friends, and I hate it. It burdens me with taxes, and I denounce it as a nuisance, on which every honest men should not his bad. which every honest man should put his heel. I do not ask you to put your heel on the drunkard, but to make the spirit of your guild so strict and pure that no man of your number will dare to trifle with your opinions and sentiments on the subject."

Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, in his message says: "Disdaining evasion or concealment, I add my deliberate judgment that his generous hospitality and genial kindness. any permanent advance must be secured by prohibitory enactments. But, wherever government is of and by and for the people, public opinion controls law. Enactments: which they permit, but do not approve up to life. the line of thorough enforcement, may be useful as monitory, but are abortive as preventatives. The majesty of the law commands the reverence of the people, only because it is the essence of their expressed will. Any legislation, then, on temperance, will disappoint its advocates unless the people demand it, and will see to and aid in its enforcement. The course of elections since 1873 has indicated most clearly that the people will not trust the execution of restric-

tive or prohibitory laws to special instrumen-

talities. The local authority will not enforce a statute obnoxious to their constituents, in

the very places where it is most needed."____

The Righteons Dead.

ROBERT LOVE.

In the Township of King, on May 2nd, 1818, the subject of this notice was born; tifteen years afterward, his second birth occurred in the same ouse. Under God the example and precepts of his pious parents led him, once for all, to decide that their God should be his. From this time his deep convictions and early training manifested themselves in his godly deportment and knowing zeal; these traits, early in his Christian course, marked him as a servant of the Church; and for the past twenty-four years, as a class-leader, he has been at his post, watching over and winning souls. In this sacred office he felt his want of entire conformity to the will of God, and for his own sake, and the sake of his charge, he sought and obtained perfect love; holdng on, though at times with a trembling hand, he continued in word and deed a witness for this great salvation. The last thirteen years of his quiet and useful life were spent in the Township of Maryborough, County of Wellington, where he

leaves a deeply bereaved family and flock.

Bro. Love was blessed with an interesting family of nine children, seven of whom in childhood started with their parents for the celestial We join our prayers with those of the departed that each of them may learn to live a life of faith on the Son of God. Of all others, Bro. Love was least surprised and alarmed by the approach of death. He often looked forward to he end and could rejoice in prospect of the man-

sion and crown.

For many years the deceased had been suffering from asthma, which, with a late attack of bronchitis, hastened his departure. Sister Love had a presentiment of his speedy dissolution, and asked, "Are you trusting in Jesus?" With a calm, impressive voice and smile, he answered, "Oh yes!" The call came suddenly, and the living epistle closed Oct. 21st, 1878. The passage over Jordan was to him but as the crossing of a little brook. No hurry,—his work seemed done; no regrets, no fears: reclining in the everlasting arms, he breathed his spirit back to God.

" If this be death, away with fear." The funeral services were conducted by Revs. Moir and Hills:—the latter preached a sermon full of comfort and Christian hope, from John xiv. 3.

"We mourn, but ask not why he's gone: God knows, and in his time will tell Whether for our sakes or for his He called him home in heaven to dwell." S. O. IRVINE.

MOTHER EGGLETON. A mother in Israel passed joyously away Nov. 2th who, in life for many years, and in death, after prolonged sickness, was the same calm, patient, resigned, and happy believer in Jesus.

Jemima, wife of David Eggleton, Sen., was born in Gresnel, England, in 1796. At the age of twenty-five, she married her now bereaved partner, some few years after the care her needs. partner—some few years after she saw her need and sought the Saviour, but, like some other unfortunates, she was ashamed to own it, and while trying to keep it a secret, she lost her confidence and relapsed into former life, or rather death, the "death of ain." Some two years after, a severe affliction, from the effects of which Mr. Eggleton but narrowly escaped with his life, was made a blessing to them both. In a revival meeting, about this time, Mrs. Eggleton heard a sermon from a Methodist minister on the direct injunction of inspiration, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate," etc. After this she was decided for God, and that for a long life. A short time after this the family, including her affectionate husband, who had joined her on her path to heaven, with their eight children, sailed for America. On arriving in this country, their first class-leader was Mr. Wm. Cross, of Belleville, whose counsel and Christian example she ever remembered with gratitude. Eggleton and her faithful companion have been for years highly respected by all classes, and of great service in the work of God on the Stir-ling Circuit. Her devotion to her family was greatly rewarded in the picty that prevailed; and it proved a source of joy that her son Paul became such an able and useful local preacher.

It was a privilege at any time to visit her dur-ing her long affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her long-ing desires for heaven, and yet her godly subing desires for heaven, and yet her godly sub-mission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching final appeals were in keeping with her long, holy and sanctified life. The writer put the highest valuation on the lessons she gave and the influence she commanded. On one occasion, after one hour's most pleasant interview, while we were contemplating heaven, she grasped her devoted husband's hand, and, with a saint-like smile, exclaimed, "O that I could take him with me," which to my mind spoke a volume for mutual fidelity and affection. In view of her most peaceful and righteous departure, on the 14th of Nov., 1878, her remains were deposited in hope of a blessed resurrection. The subject selected and improved upon, before a large con-course of people, was "Let me die the death of the righteous," &c. "Such was the death, at the advanced age of 82, of one beloved and much la-

JOHN WESLEY SAVAGE. "WILLIAM DEACON, Born in Wexford, Ireland, Sept. 29th, 1809, came to America with his parents when nine years of age, the family settling in P. E. Island. Was married Oct. 15th, 1831, and at once creeted the family altar, which was sustained throughout the remainder of life, no business being allowed to interfere with that duty. Experienced religion in Bathurst, N.B., in 1832, and was one of a few who formed the first Methodist society in that,

then, far North region.
"His entire life was marked by regularity and punctuality in attending the services of the sanctuary. No matter what was the state of the weather, he was invariably found in the house of worship, with as many others as could be prevailed upon to accompany him. It was one of the delights of his life to try and persuade sinners to serve the Lord. Never, until infirmity, coupled with distance from the church, prevented, was any circumstance permitted to keep him from class or, prayer-meeting, always taking part, and frequently leading. His earlier days, especially, were notable for activity in the service of the church.

"In 1832, was appointed trustee and steward, which offices he continued to hold until his re-moval from Bathurat in 1852. Moving to Moncton, N.B., and being known to the minister in charge he was at ouce appointed Sabbath-school superthere filled the positions of Sunday-school super-intendent, class-leader, and recording steward. When living at a distance from the Sabbath-school, it was his custom to assemble his family together and instruct them in the catechism and Scriptures. And to those Sabbath afternoon teachings one (at least) of his children dates her

first religious impressions.
"His house was always a home for the ministers. And very many of the ministers, both of the Eastern and Western Provinces, will remember "Being of a very retiring disposition, he never made much demonstration of his religious at-

tainments. He felt more than he expressed. The falling tear was generally the expression. His religion was uniform from beginning to end. He has left his family the legacy of a blamelees

"In 1873, his wife's health failed, and the physicians said she could not recover if she continued to live near the lake; and he at once returned to London, where the family now reside. Since coming back to London, he never took any active part in church matters, owing to the dis-tance at which he lived from the city, and knowing that there many workers, he thought it unnecessary, though frequently solicited to do so. "On his death-bed, no matter how great the suffering, his almost universal exclamation was, 'I am is my Father's hands, it is all right.' The night before he died, he said: 'The Lord will take me home to-night. I have asked him to do it, and I know he hears my prayer.' He died the morning of the 17th of Nov."

The above was furnished by a loving daughter of our departed brother, at my request; and

to prepare a notice. But I would not mar it. I send it as it is, only adding that the tranquil end of our beloved brother was in harmony with the serene life he spent in the service of his Maker. During the few weeks of his illness, I had frequent opportunities of lingering at his bedside, and always found him resting upon Christ. Nor did I ever retire from such visit

was only designed as data for myself from which

without feeling my own soul blessed and my own faith strengthened. Turning away from such a deathbed, no wonder the words fall instinctively from the lips, "Our people die well!"
G. R. Sanderson.

The Wesleyan will please copy.

Special Aotices.

Epps's Cocoa.-Grateful and Compositing-"By horough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations o digestion and nutrition, and by a care ful application of the fine properties of well-selected ocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tene ney to diseass. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well for tified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

—Civil Service Gazette.—Sold only in Packets labelled— "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng." 2522-1y

Davids' Cough Balsam.

This invaluable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness in the Throat, Whooping Cough, Loss of Voice, &c. It operates by dissolving the consealed phlogur, consequently causing a free expectoration. Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest at night, by the incessant Cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief, and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. IT IS SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN AS WELL AS ADULTS.

Owing to the increased demand for this popular pre-paration, the proprietors have been induced to put it up in large bottles, in order to make it more economical for large families.

The prices in future will be as follows: 4 ez. bottle 25c.; 10 oz. bottle, 50c. Five bottles for \$2.

J. DAVIDS & CO., mists, &c., Sole Proprietors, No. 171 King Street East, Toronto. 2520-2568-ly

VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES extends its influence inct every part of the human organism, commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action, and restor. ing vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its allotted part. It is the finest nervine remedy known, and the greatest brain and blood food in the world. For sale by all dealers. MIL-BURN, BENTLET & PEARSON, Proprietors, Toronto. 254-2566-4t

Time never sets so heavily on the aged as when they are ill and depressed. A heavy percentage of old people suffer from kidney complaints, etc., brought on by derangements of the secretory organs, who will hail with ases-Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi. It can be recommended with confidence. For sale by all dealers.

👾 : Furniture.

${f FURNITURE}$! FURNITURE! Oshawa Furniture Warerooms.

97 Yonge Street, Toronto. FURNITURE.

Specially designed for use in Churches and Schoolrooms,

Always on hand. ta Special discount to Ministers, Churches, and Charitable Institutions. The STOCK is very large and well-assorted. Buyers should call and get prices.

Oshawa Cabinet Co.

LONDON FURNITURE CO HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW ${f TORONTO_WAREROOMS}$ 149 YONGE STREET.

where the public will find one of the Best Selected Stocks of Furniture,

IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS." INSPECTION INVITED. They also call special attention to

The Imperial Noiseless Spring Bed, BEST BED MADE. Level, Comfortable, Strong, Portable, Clear and Cheap



Equal to an Upholstered Mattrass! CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

The Trade Supplied. W. G. PERRY CO., & Managers, 49 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Linancial.

MONEY TO LOAN IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY Interest, 8 per cent.

ROSE, MACDONALD & MERRITT,

ONEY TO LOAN.

Money advanced to Church Trustees at a low rate of interest, and for times to suit Borrowers. Charges very moderate. For further particulars apply to A. W. LAUDER, General Treasurer of the Star Life Assurance Sociatz for Conade on to. October 17th, 1877

TUST PUBLISHED - SENT FREE Complete History of Wall Street Finance, containing valuable information for investors. Address Baxter & Co., Publishers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 2552-17

THE PHOTOGRAPH MEMORIAL RECORD.

The above is the title of a most artistic design, 9x11 inches in size, with a receptacle for the photograph of your departed friend, with blanks for name, date of denise and age. Space will not allow a full description; but, a sample copy with terms to agents will be sent, on receipt of

cents. One agent, in a few months, disposed of 1400 copies. REV. SAMUEL ROSE, Methodist Book-Room, Toronto, Ont | 2555 tf Bais, Jurs, &c.



Winter Season of 1878-'79

Ladies' South Sea Seal Jackets Ladies] Astrachan Jackets. Ladies' Dark Mink and Seal Sets, Gente' Fur Coats in Persian Lamb, Beaver, Wolf Raccoon, Buffalo, &c. Children's Furs in great variety. Gents' Fur Caps, Gauntlets, Mufflers, &c.

BUFFALO AND FANCY SLEIGH ROBES. Ladies, if you wish your FURS REPAIRED, or altered nto the NEWEST STYLES, send them as early as pos

Highest cash price paid for BAW FURS. 10 per cent. discount off to Clergymen. 2450-1y-2557

Plated Mare.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE

In no class of goods is it so necessary that buyers hould ask for a weli-known make of goods than in Electro Plate. Dealers themselves are often imposed upon by the so-called "Companies" that abound in these times, and the multitude of which no buyer can remember. Those who want reliable table-ware-SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, TEA SETS, CAKE-BASKETS, CASTORS, PITCHERS, &c., chould see that each article bears the stamp R. W. & Co., as all such are fully warranted, the 12 and 16 ounce epoons and forks are not surpassed, if equalled, in the world. Persons buying goods with the above stamp can rely on getting good value for their money -and they have as well the guarantee of an old-established Canadian house. In answer to the inquires of Trustees of Churches and Ministers, we get u triple Plate COMMUNION SERVICE for \$25. 00, and the largest size for \$32.00. These can be ordered through any Merchant, or failing this, remit P. O. O. direct to the house, when the articles will be

Dealers who may have been induced by traveller. ocelect other Plate from picture books, are solicited to send—sample orders for these goods—once tried you will buy no other. Buy our five dollar Cruet Frame I Wholesale Agent, ROBERT WILKES, Torouto (corner Yonge and Wellington Streets) Montral, 196 and 198 McGill Street. New York 2557-2559-11

Professional Cards.

ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & BLACKSTOCK; Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law. SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND INSOLVENCY

CONVEYANCERS, NOTABLES PUBLIC, ETC. OFFICE: NO. 78 KING STREET EAST.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, J. B. ROSE, W. M. MERRITT,

M'MICHAEL, HOSKIN, & OGDEN Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., 46 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

D. M'MICHAEL, Q.C., ALFRED HOSKIN, M'CAW & LENNOX,

Architects, &c., OFFICE IMPERIAL BUILDINGS. No. 30 Adelaide Street East (Next the Post Office)-P. O. Box 986, TORONTO. 2519-ly.

LANGLEY, LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects," Civil Engineers, &c., 31 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. HENBY LANGLEY, BD. LANGLEY, EDMUND BURES 2521-17

SHEARD, TOWNS ARCHITECT, 48 Adelaide Street East, opposite Court House TORONTO. Correspondence Solicited.

Architect of the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa 2519-19

Business Cards.

KILGOUR BROTHERS. PATENT MACHINE MADE

PAPER BAGS AND FLOUR SACKS Printed Wrappers, Wrapping Papers, Twines, &c., 86 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

N.B.—Samples and Prices forwarded on application ostage prepaid. 2519-19

SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Baising Flour was warded PRIZE MEDALS at Philadelphia 1876 and obtained First and Extra Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition when exhibited.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade by . ANDERSON & CO. 91 Church Street, Toronto. P. O. Box 1,122,

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

We are prepared to furnish All kinds of Lumber by the Car-load at lowest rates. And also from our yard, where a full supply of all kinds of Lumber may at all times be found.

COLWELL BROS., ... 424 Front Street West, Toronto

Kand for Sale.

FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND I in the County of Lincoln, about two miles southwest from Beamsville, and nearly midway between familton and St. Catharines. It is nicely situated, healthy, in an old settled neighborhood, and unsurpassed for Grain and Fluit growing. A bearing Orchard of some 200 trees, and about 300 trees of Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c., just coming into bearing. Buildings, frame; water, wells.

Price, \$60 per Acre. M. GILMORE, Box 142, Bearseville Medical.

NO MORE RHEUMATIS OR GOUT ACUTEOR CHRONIC ALICYLIC SURE GURE.

European Salicylic Medicine Co.,

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANAED. PERMANEUT CURB GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents, The highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days, Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. handress by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists, Address.

WASHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 23 Cliff Street, W. Y. For sale by all leading druggists.

VELLOW OIL.—THIS NAME IS FA-I miliar throughout the entire Dominion, and there are few families who have not found it at one time or another an angel of mercy in the household. It is the most popular and best liminent in this country, and no one who has once used it will be without it. Mr. Fred. Hills, of Toronto, the genial civil engineer, gives, unsolicited, the annexed certificate:—

licited, the annexed certificate:—
TORONTO, Ontario, July 19, 1878

MESSRS. MILBURN, BENTLEY & PRARSON.
GENTLEMEN—Some twelve years ago I knocked off
the cap of my knee, and since that time have often suffered with a swelling in the knee joint, caused from
twisting the leg. I have used all kinds of limitents, as
well as medical attendance; but on the last two occasions have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil. The result of
this has been marvellous; instead of laying up for a
week or ten daye, as usual, all the swelling has disappeared in three days. I can most heartly recommend
the Yellow Oil. Make what use you like of this, and
state it comes unasked for. Yourstruly, PRED. HILLS.

For sale by all dealers.

2541-256-44



In the treatment of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Excrescences and all forms of Abnormal Growths, the unparalleled remedies peculiar to our practice are used, to the entire exclusion of the knife and those poisonous and objectionable remedies generally resorted to by others.

We believe we are the only person whose remedy is harmless, and can be applied to the inside of the mouth or naked eye with impunity.

Send for circulars giving full particulars.

L. D. McMICHAEL, M.D. 2565-2559-130

63 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Cured by Dr. Smith, who has been engaged in a very extensive and successful practice, in the treatment of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, etc., for many years, hundreds of persons cured of this much dreaded disease, are now living withesees of his wonderful skill in rescuing them from a terrible and untimely death. For further particulars, etc., address

W. L. SMITH, MLD., M.C.P.S., Ont., Surgeon in charge of the Hamilton Cancer Cure, 150 King Street East, Hamilton, Ont. ···· еоw-2515-2556

CANNABIS INDICA

POSITIVELY CURES CONSUMPTION

Dr. H. JAMES' preparation of East India Hom has become as famous in this country as in India to the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma We now inform the public that we have made the importation of this article into the United States our sprotaltry. 'As we have, at great expense and trouble made permanent arrangements in India for obtaining "Pure Hemp," gathering it at the right season, and having it extracted upon its own soil, we know that we have the GENUINE ARTICLE

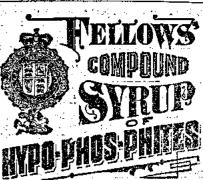
In all its Purity and Perfection, and are entitled to credence when we say that Cannabra INDICA will do all that is claimed for it—one bottle will INDICA will do all that is ci satisfy the most skeptical,

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE SYMPTOM OF CONSUMPTION

that it does not at once take hold of and disipate. Night sweats, pewishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the imags, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels and wasting away of the provides Ask your druggist for Dr. JAMES' CAMMABIS INDICA, and if they fail you, send to us direct. £2.0 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Cintment, \$1.25 each.

Address, CRADDOCK & CO.,

1033 Race St., Philadelphia, N. B.—CIRCULARS FREE, 288-151



THIS DISCOVERY

s the result of a series of Scientific Experimenta ased upon the theory that "for the successful cure of Wasting Diseases the nervous system must be made igorous and healthy."

One of the first symptoms of disease affecting either the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness, and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first.

Now, as the muscles and nerves depend so much upon each other for efficient strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly, in order to speedily and permanently cure discusses of the above-named organs. the above-named organs.

The inventor, acting upon these ideae, after mouths of experience, during which time he had ample opportunity for trying the effect of his discovery, became convinced that no other proparation known contained so potent and direct an effect upon the nervous system as his

Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites,

and except in cases of actual organic loss, that it would restore patients suffering from those maisdies. Amongst the diseases overcome by the use of this emedy are the following:-Chronic Constipation, '

Chronic Dyspepsia, Chronic Bronchims,

Consumption. Chronic Diamkosa, Chronic Laryngitis, Nervous Debility

FELLOWS'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The power of arresting diseases displayed by this pre-paration is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estima-tion in which it is held by the public.

This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first and second stages, will give great relief and prolong life in the third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngtits, and Coughs. It will cure all diseases origin ating from want of Muscular Action and Nervou Force.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a sim name, no other preparation is a substitute for under any circumstances. Look out for the name and address J.I. FELLOWS, & John, N.B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Sold by all Druggists. COC a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outsit free, Address H. Hallett & Co., Pertland Maine

Price \$1 50 per Bottle ; 6 for \$7 50.

50 FLORAL AND ROSE CARDS, 13c. COMMER & Co., Kinderhook, N.Y.

Book-Steward's Notice.

Any one who can send Two copies of the September number of the S. S. BANNER, for office purposes, to the office of publication will confer a favor.

We have run short of the first two numbers of the S. S. GUARDIAN. Persons having specimen numbers to spare will confer a favor by mailing them to the Rev S. Rose, Toronto.

Specimen copies of the new S.S. Guardian have been cent to all the ministers. They will please circulate them promptly in the Sunday-schools on their circuits-Price, under 25 copies 31 cents a year, over 25 copies 26 cents a year. Specimens sent free on application.

The Book-Steward begs to return thanks to those agents, ministers and laymen who have sent lists of renewals and new subscribers to the CHRISTIAN GUAR-DIAN and the METHODIST MAGAZINE. A large number of agents have not yet been heard from. As by order of the General Conference payment is strictly in advance, the time has come when the periodicals of all who have not renewed their subscriptions are discontinued... The brethren on the circuits are especially requested to kindly lend their assistance to retain, if possible, all the old subscribers to our Church periodi, cals and to procure as many new ones as they can. In accordance with previous announcement the offer of the "Wave" premium was for the months of December and January. To give an opportunity to those who have not yet remitted to do so, that offer has been ex-tended for one week, viz , to the 7th of February.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN PREMIUM

The Book-Steward offers to each subscriber, old or new, who shall pay, or send postpaid to the office of publication, during the months of December and January next, the annual subscription of \$2, a copy of " THE WAVE," a new music book, containing a collection of studie for Sunday Schools, Prayer Meetings, and Social and Family Circles. This book contains the newest and best productions of the principal writers of Sunday School Song on the continent, selected by Rev. J. A. WILLIAMS, D.D., whose experience in this department of work is well known. Neither time, lebor, nor expense has been spared to render this work worthy of public support and favor. The pieces-166 in number-are fresh pure, attractive and devotional, and are found to mee a present want. Each subscriber, who shall comply with the above conditions, will receive a valuable premium The book to be delivered at the Methodist Book-Room Toronto, or at the Branch in Montreal; when not so delivered, it will be sent by mail on the receipt of the postage, 4 cents.

The above premium will also be given on the same conditions to old and new subscribers to the METRO-DIST MAGAZINE, subscription \$2.00

Subscribers, who take both the Guardian and Maga-mine, and pay the full price, as above, can have the "WAVE" and the "Canadian S. S. Harmonium," a new music book containing 139 choice pieces, selected by Mr. Tobbington, the talented Organist of the Metropolitan Church, and Conductor of the Philharmonic Association of the city of Toronto.

25 Remember! subscribers must remit during the month of January to obtain the above premiums, as after that period no premiums will be allowed. Agents in sending in their lists will please discriminate between old and new subscribers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS.

Important Announcement!

With the last December numbers of the BUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE that periodical terminated. Its place is supplied by the new and attractive juvenile

Sunday-School Guardian.

It is a nest, handsome eight-page paper, illustrated by a large number of elegant engravings, giving special prominence to topics of missionary and Methodist interest. Special provision will be made for the wants of both older and younger scholars. The new eight-page form is convenient for preservation and will, at the and of the year, make a handsome book of 192 large end of the year, make a handsome book of 192 large pages, for the very low price of 31 cents a year; or in quantities of twenty-five or over for 25 cents a year. The new series began with January, and will be tsued twice a month, the same as the ADVOCATE. With the first number commerced the story of "The Terrible Red Dwarf and the Cave he lived in," by the Rav. Stark Guy Pearse. Specimens sent free, on application. S. ROSE,

> THE TENTH VOLUME OF THE

Methodist Book-Room, Toronto.

Sunday - School Banner

Will exhibit marked improvements, including a series of Elackboard Illustrations specially engraved for that periodical, and one or more full vage engravings of special Biblical interest in each number. It contains thirty-two pages of clear bold type, with the most approved Lesson Notes published, and a vigorous Editorial Department. The price in clubs of SIX—not twelve, as heretofore—is only 65 cents a year: 5‡ cents a month; 4ess than Six copies, 75 cents a year—er 6‡ cents a month.

Methodist Book-Room, Toronto.

The Berean Leaves

Contain Lessons, Topic, Outline, Golden Text, and Questions for each Sunday in the month. Should be in the hands of every scholar. Only \$5.50 per hundred copies for the year.

Methodist Book-Room, Teropte

Connexional Actiees.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. Anniversary Sermens will (p.v.) be preached in Ebenezer Church, Nassagaweys, on Sabbath, the 9th of February, by the Rev. E. Kershaw, of Elora, D. M. MCKENZIE.

Educational Meetings, 1879.

GUELPH DISTRICT. GUELPH DISTRICT.

Guelph 1st-Local arrangements.

Guelph 2nd-Local arrangements.

Eiora-April 7th, Williams and Stewart.

Ponsonby-April 5th, Wilkinson and Laird.

Fergus-February 24th, H. limes and Cosens.

Galt-April 1th, Ryckman and Freeman.

Hespeler-March 5rd and 4t, Masson and Wilkinson.

Georgetown-April 5th, Lever and Hobbs.

Washingtom-February 10th and 11th, Crane and Cooley.

Berlin-April 5th, H. limes and Smith.

Elmira-February 2th and 25th, Hobbs and Stewart.

Nassagaweya-April 1th, McLean and Kershaw.

Acton-March 10th, McKenzie an Wilkiams.

Rockwool-March 10th, Keknzie an Wilkiams.

Erin-February 17th, Kershaw and Freeman.

Garafraxa-March 10th, Lever and Crobey.

SUPERANNUATION FUND. The Treasurers thankfully acknowledge the following

Californical Con .—	
Bracebridge	\$20 00
Rev. Wm. J. Hewitt	10 00
Bell's Corners	10 00
Rev. Jeremiah A. Chapman	10 00
Dunganuon, 2nd remittance,	4 00
Rev. Robert Davey	
Beamsville	
Lyn	20 ∪0
Cartwright	5 00
Bridge Street, Belleville	14 60
Rev. Andrew Clarke	16 00
Hillsdate	10 00
Rev. Thomas J. Snowdon	10 00
Grand Bend	6 52
Brampton	25 00
Stoney Creek Sherbourne Street, Toronto	10 00
Sherbourne Street, Toronto	12 00
· Colberne	20 00
"Dundas Street, London	50.00
Horning's Mills.	10 00
Ingersoil	. 12 00
Londesboro'	32 00
Whit y	25 00
Rev. Wm. H. Leird	10 00
Woodlands, Winnipeg	4 00
Lynden, 3rd remittance	£0 00
A Friend, Lan igrove Vermont, U.S	5 00
- Circuit and City Subscriptions are great	tv need
Numerous calls are made. Brethren, help	er-nadire
REV. JOHN DOUSE.	
HON. JAMES C. AIRIN	А.

Treasurers. '10 Hayter Street, Toronto.

CARDS—10 Lily of the Valley, 10 Scroll, 10 Engraved, 10 Transparent, 1 Model Love Letter, 1 Card Case, name on all POST-PAID, 50. 4 packs 50c, 2508-13t WARD & CO., NORTHFORD, CONS.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARM	CERS.	MAR.	KET.	-STR	EET	PB	IC	Œ	3.		٠.
Wheat, fall	, per l	den:	-	-	_		ŧ0	60	ø	0	92
Wheat spri	ng.	do ·		**4		-	Ð	78)		u	н
Barley "		đo	-	-		-	0	55	_	0	ðń
Oats		đo					Û	28	_	0	34
Peas		do	-	-	-	-			_		Βŗ
Rye ·		do	-		-		0	50	_		ūή
Dressed hog	s, per	100 lb	5,				4	00	_	4	50
Beef, hind q	uarter	9				-					
Beef, fore q	uerter	H		***	488	-			_		
Mutton, per	100 lbs	3		***	***	-			_		00
Chickens, p	er pair	-14	***	***	***	•••			_		45
Ducks, per l	DIRCO	444	641		***	***			_		
Goese, each	***		***	P24		844					
Turkeys	***	***	***	***					_		
Butter, lb. r	olls	-		-	***				_		
Butter, larg		*10			***	•,•			_		
Butter, tub		***	***	***	***	***			-		
Butter, stor	e-pack	e4.		***	***	***			_		
Eggs, fresh,	per do	zen	-	***		***			_		
Eggs, packe	d.,,	***	8-71	411		-		15			16
Apples, per l	brL		407		B94 .	•••			_		
Potatoes, po	er beg	***				***					
Onions, *	brl.			***		***			-		
Tomatoes,		→				***			_		
furnips, pa	r bag			***	***	-					
Cabbage, pe	T doz	•••				***			_		
Beets.	do .	1		-			G '	wo.	_	IJ.	w

FLOUR, Lo.e, Superior Extra Extra ... Fancy ... Spring Wheat, extra No. 1 Superior

GRAIN, L. O. C.
Fall Wheat, No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

Treadwell
Spring Wheet, No. 1

No. 2

Barley, No. 1

Peas

No. 2

Fastery, No. 1

Peas

Tround lots of medium

Tround lots of medium

Tround lots of medium

To in small

Receove Royal Arms and Stilton

Pork, mess, per br.

Reesor's Royal Arms and Stilton
Pork, mees, per bri...
Extra prime, per bri...
Extra prime, per bri...
Bacon, long elear ...

"Cumberland cut ...

"Spiced roll ...
Hams smoked ...

"sogar cured and canvassed in pickie
Lard in tierces ...
Limed ...

"Imed ...

Dressed hogs ...
Live hogs ...

BALT ...

SALT ...

Liverpool, coarse ...

steers—Toronto inspection...No. 1, 60lbs and

0 08 - 6

0 13 — 0 16 13 — 0 16

Steers—Toronto inspection—No. 2
Cows—Toronto inspection—No. 1
Cows—Toronto inspection—No. 2
Bull and grubby hides...
Callskins, green

" cured

" dry
Sheepskins ... Sheepskins ...
Wool, fleece ...
pulled, super
pickings
Tallow, rough
rendered

Buff Pebble

LEATHER Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights ... Spanish No. 2, ... Slaughter Sole heavy ... Buffelo Sole
Hemlock Harness Leather
Oak Harness
Upper, heavy
light
Kip Skins, Patne
French
English
Chicago Slaughter Rip
Native Slaughter
Splits Hemlock Calf, (30 to 35 lbs per doz) " light French Call ...

Travellers' Gnide.

GRAND TRUNK BAST GRAND TRUNK WEST. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. M. A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. Depart .. 7 10 9 55 12 56 ... 3 20 7 50 11 20 11 15 4 30 6 55 11 15 4 7 Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leav. 1 g Yonge Street Station. NORTHERN BAILWAY. 95 95 TOBONTO AND NIPISSING BAILWAY

Depart 7 30 1 00 4 10 6 30 Arrive 10 20 ... 3 35 7 00 TOBONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY. A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. Depart ... 8 30 12 45 0 00 5 00 Arrive ... 10 05 8 10 ... 9 15 Per Grant Tronk West ... grand Tronk East great Wette h Railway ... torthern Rs. way Westeru States

Births, Marriages and Beaths.

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

BIRTH. On the 20th ult., in this city, the wife of Robert Woods of a son.

MARRIED. On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. White, at the residence I tree bridgersom, Mr. John H. Franklin to Miss Geor ina Browne, all of Oakland. On the 2ith rit., by the Rev. J. White, at the same place, Mr. David Secord to Miss Cecella Stratferd, sil of Oakland.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev J. White, Mr. John H. Pratton to Miss Martha Worden, all of Boston. DIED. On the 13th instant, in great peace, Margaret, widow of the late Captain James Sutherland, of Hamilton, ageu 72 years.

Canbassers Manted.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER. Perty Owners, Transits, everybody, every business. Rocketter and Terms. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1000 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Pa.

SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. IS MADE BY AGENTS SELL

ing our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS for Banking and general business purposes, marking clothing, printing cards, auto-graphs, monograms, steel stamps and sten-cils. Circulars and terms free. rculars and terms tree,
C. C. STRWART & CO.,
147 King Street West, Toronte.
2530-ly

GENTS WANTED. — HIGHEST Tame on all, POSTPAID, OC. Spaces SOO.

2506-12t WARD & CO., NORTHFORD, CONN.

TO Perfumed, Snowhake, Chrome, Motto, Cards, name Commission, September 27, 1676, for HOLMAN'S NEW CONTROL OF CONN.

TOTAL CONN.

TOTA Periodicals.

THE CANADIAN

METHODIST MAGAZINE

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "The more we see of this sterling Methodist periodi cal the better we like it. It combines ab lity and good

taste in an eminent degree, and its varied contents meet the literary wants of all the members of the family."-Southern Advocate. A writer in the Halifan Wesleyan says :- "Every intelligent Methodist is justly proud of this Magazine

Each successive number places its readers under fresh "The numerous engravings are of unsurpassed excel-

lence, if, indeed, ever equalied in any Canadian publiestion.-Exchange. "We know nothing in the entire range of serial litera

ture that for beauty of illustration and literary excellence will surpass this magazino.—London Methodist. The Canadian Methodist Magazine is a model Methodist family periodical, instructive, varied and eminently religious.—Zion's Herald.

We congratulate our Canadian brethren on their success in the magazine line—we wish we had a work like this in the Southern Church. - Southern Christian

CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY NUMBER: THE HEART OF WINTER (illustrated). THE LORD'S LAND, (illustrated)—W. H. Withrow, M.A.

Unsatisfied. FINE ART IN NEW YORR (illustrated). THE CHESAPEAKE PENINSULA (illustrated.)

NEVILLE TRUEMAN, THE PIONEER PREACHER—A Tale of the War of 1812. GREAT PREACHERS, ANGIENT AND MODERN: ATHAN-ASICS-W. L. Withrow, M.A.

THE HUNGRY YEAR-By Wm. Kirby, author of " The Chien d'Or." ODD CHARACTERS: CORPORAL BRIMSTONE'S GARRI-

A DAY AT WINDSOB-C. Height. THE REV. WM. PHILP-Rev. G. R. Sanderson, D.D. BAPTISMA—Rev. John McMurray.

CURRENT TOPICS AND EVENTS:—Stanstead Werleyen College—Jubilee of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN— International (Dis) Courtesy—The Princess Alice. RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. BOOK NOTICES:—Leggo's History of the Administra-tion of Lord Dufferin, etc. MUSIC :- "Through the Desert."

Specimens and Lists of Premiums free on application. Now is the time to subscribe. Price post free \$2; or \$1 for six months : single numbers 20 cents.

For \$3.50, sent direct to the office of publication, will be sent, poet free, the Methodist Magazine and Chris tian Guardian. N.B., Every subscriber, old or new, remitting directly to the publisher the full price of \$2 will receive gratis a copy of "The WAVE of SUNDAY SONG," containing 216 pages of new music, price 50 cents.

For \$1 will be sent \$ numbers from July, '78, with Sup plement of 130 pages, containing Canadian story to that date free. date free.

For \$2 will be sent numbers from July, 78, to July, 79, with Supplement free.

For \$4.50 will be sent the METHODIST MAGAZINE and Scribner's Monthly: price separately \$6.

For \$6 will be sent the METHODIST MAGAZINE, CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN and Scribner's Monthly, price \$8.

REV. S. ROSE, Methodist Book-Room, Toronto

Financial.

J. P. CLARK

LAKE & CLARK, **BANKERS & BROKERS.**

Specia attention given to the investing of money either in the purchase of STOCKS DEBENTURES etc. or in first-class MORTGAGES

NOT A DOLLAR HAS BEEN LOST

in all the hundreds of thousands invested by us in the past eight years upon mortgage. We investigate the title, prepare the papers, make the valuation, pay over the money, collect and remit the interest (when due) to any part of the country.

LAKE & CLARK, 41 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

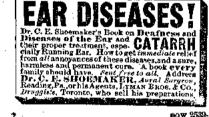
2486-1y-256 CAVINGS BANK .- NOTICE TO DE-SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DE-POSITORS.—The Union Loan and Savings Company are prepared to receive deposit in sums of \$50 and upwards at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum for fixed periods, or 5 per cent on demand. All investments of this Company are secured by mortrage on real estate which affords to depositors the best possible security for the safety of their deposits. For further p-triculars enquire at the office of the Company, Union Block, Toronto-street, W. MACLEAN, Manager. 2569-18t.

Miscellaneous.

MR. WM. H. HORSLEY, 281 ON-What tario Street (first house north of Carieton), Organist of the Elm Street Methodist Church, gives lessons on the PIANO, ORGAN, IN SINGING,

and in the French language.

Classes for Vocal Music every Monday evening at his residence using Tonic Sol-Fa Method and Established Notation Terms (moderate) on application. 2560



Lorne Tea Sets, Glassware, COFFEE, SPICES,

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, & Flour. E. FALCONER'S,

n.M.FERRY&Cos With the second piece of t 1200 leds, Plants, Roses, Etc. D. M. FERRY & CO. Detroit Mich.

A Pen that writes with water only. "Solid Ink-Fountain Perfection" Pencil and Penholder,

Consisting of Nickel Penholder, Writing and Copying Ink, Gilt Pen, Lead Pencil, Rubber Eraser, Pencil-Peint Protector, all combined in one. Price 25c.

A GENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say.

Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN # 100

Electrotype & Stereotype Department,

"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, 4 COURT STREET, TORONTO The Stereotype Foundery in connection with the GUARDIAN Office having been considerably enlarged and re-modelled, and a powerful ELECTRO BATTERY with all the latest improvements for executing first-class ELECTROTYPES, added, also experienced workmen the patronage of Fublishers, Merchants, and Printers requiring true and sharp-cat lines in ELECTRO and STEREOTYPES, is respectfully solicited.

Printers Supplied with Leads and Slugs! True, and of any required thickness.

Aew Publications. Gospel Hymns No. 3

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS!

Gospel Hymns No. 1 and No. 2 ve been used with great acceptance in the Sunday Schools, as well as in Gospel Meetings, Devo-

tional Meetings and Temperance Meet-

ings all over the land,

Gospel Hymns No. 3 full of New and Inspiring Songs, and will prove a worthy supplement to No. 1 and No. 2 in the

SERVICE OF SACRED SONG.

Booksellers throughout the United States sell the SPEL HYMNS. If you cannot get them in your neigh-rhood, send at once to either of the publishers. Price Music Edition, \$30 per 100; 35 cents by Mail Words Only, paper covers, \$5 per 100; 6 cents by Mail JOHN CHURCH & CO., BIGLOW & MAIN, CINCINNATI. East 9th St., NEW YORK.

SEND 15 CENTS \circ HYMN SERVICE, Containing 115 Songs,

WORDS and MUSIC, New and Old, adapted to the International Lessons

တ

International Lessons
For 1879.

Only Ten Dellars per 100 Copies.

BIGLOW & MAIN,
76 East Ninth-st., 173 Randolph-st.,
NEW YORK. 173 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A new book on Baptism. EXEGETICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL. By Rev. J. LATHERN. PRICE 75 CENTS

FOR BALE AT METHODIST BOOK ROOMS,

TORONTO AND MONTREAL. "Decidedly the most original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."—Halifax Wesleyan, "Searching and trenchant."—Toronto Guardian.

"A becoming spirit, with cogent and powerful argumentation,"—Presbyterian Wilness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and elo-quent diction."—Editor of Unnadian Methodist Maga-sine. "Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your deductions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray.

"Powerfully and eloquently written."-Argus. "Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive re-search, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christian spirit."—Argosy.

THE BOOK-MARK LESSON-LIST,

1879. THE LESSON-LIST, EMBODYING IN THE LESSON-LIST, EMBODYING IN a convenient and unique form the LESSONS, GOLDEN TEXTS and MEMORY VERSES selected for the INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS, has received the endorsement and hearty commendation of leading Superintendents and Sunday-School journals througho the land.

It meets a recognised and long-felt want. Every member of a Sunday-School needs a list of the current lessons. The Book-Mark Lesson-List, put into the Bible, is always at hand when wanted. It is invaluable for the reviews, It will help to bring Bibles to School. It is useful as a reward.

"A list of the current lessons, with the golden texts and verses to be memorized, is valuable to every teacher and scholar. One of the schools of Chicago has met this want in a way at once attractive and useful. In this way tanswershiely as a book-mark. Such a slip will be preserved. It will direct to the essential parts of every lesson."—S. S. Times.

"Lam delighted with your Book-Mark. It is cheap,

parts of every lesson."—S. S. Times.

"I am delighted with your Book Mark. It is cheap, convenient, tasty, and excites attention."—E. G. T.

"When I first saw your Book Mark, I thought it was a good thing. I immediately bought 1,000 for our school, and offered them as prizes to those who would bring their Bibles. It worked admirably, and I heartly recommend it for use in all schools."—J. B. H.

PRICES. REV. S. ROSE, Methodist Book-Room, Toronto.

JUST PUBLISHED!

LIVING EPISTLES

Christianity & Skepticism.

By REV. E. H. DEWART. With an INTRODUCTION by

REV. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D.D. This is truly "A BOOK FOR THE TIMES." -scriptural and orthodox, but unsectarian. It dissusses in a searching and practical manner the prevailing causes which weaken the influence and retard the progress of Religion in the world. In the conclude ng Essay the causes, characteristics, and dangers of

CURRENT INFIDELITY are fully exposed. Crown Svo. Price, \$1. A liberal discount will be made to Ministers and Booksellers. All orders to be sent to the Rev. S. Rosz Toronto, or to the Author. Toronto, May 17, 1878.

T. J. Mason, Esq.

Trob.J. Mason, Esq

THE LATEST AND BEST 1:

THE WAVE

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONG.

Choice Pieces of Music, suitable for Sunday-Schools Prayer-Meetings, Social and Family Circles, etc. Per copy, 50c.; per dozen, \$5. Sunday-School men, who have been inquiring after a new Sunday-School Music Book, will find on examining THE WAVE it is just the book wanted at the present

A Companion to the above (words only) is now ready. Price \$10 per hundred net. Price \$10 per hundred net.

"I sat down with a musical friend one day and took a voyage over the 'Wave of Sunday-School Song.' I was delighted with the variety of musical display, and felt that if a word of mine would be deemed of any value, to recommend a trip to my musical friends, I should like to give it. The book is a success—a great one; it will help many on the way to the 'Golden Store.' I shall praise it wherever I go.'—John E. Lanckley, Pastor (Petersville), London City.

"Among the numerous publications of Sunday-Scho-Song, of which I have quite a variety, this is decided the best."—G. W. Andrews, Kingston, Sept. 24, 1878, Address REV. S. ROSE, D.D., 2557. Methodist Book-Room, Toronto.

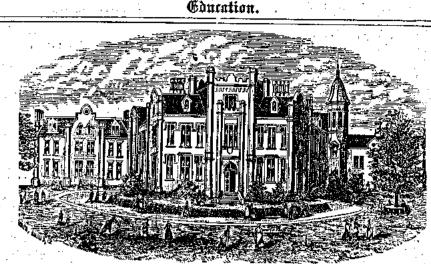
JUST PUBLISHED.

SMILES AND TEARS,

By REV. E. BARRASS, M.A. A nest little volume, very suitable for Sabbath-School Libraries. Price 55 cents.

Sold at the Methodist Book-Rooms, and may be had from the Au hor, Brooklin, Ontario. 2567-45

50 CARDS, CHROMO, LACE, &c., with name, postpaid, 13 cents. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N.Y. GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home Co., Au guste, Maine.



ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE.

The Third Term will commence on FRIDAY, the 7th of February. New pupils will find the above date a good time to enter, and should give us early notice. Parents and visitors coming by the Grand Trunk Railway, or by the Whitby and Lindsay Railroad, receive the College, a certificate enabling the interest at one there of the College, a certificate enabling the interest at one there of the College, a certificate enabling the interest and one there of the College, a certificate enabling the interest and one there is a continuous content of the College, a certificate enabling the interest and one there is a content of the College, a certificate enabling the interest and the College a

J. E. SANDERSON,

Insurance.

Whitby, January 24th,

SUND

Y



THIRTIETH

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

THE TRAVELLERS

	ASSETS.	HARTFORD, Conn., Jan	nuary I, 1879.
Real Estate Cash on hand and in bank Loans on bond and mortgage on r Interest on loans, accrued but no Loans on collateral security Deferred Life Premiums Premiums due and unreported on United States Government bonds State and Municipal bonds Railroad stocks and bonds Bank and Insurance stocks	ealestate. t due. Life Policies.		127.904 69 2,256,193 18 58,173 98 22,100 00 51,272 52 40,756 12 433.420 00 259,078 50 320,388 00 509,004 00
Total Assets			95,445 31
· ·	LIABILITIES.		
Reserve, four per cent., Life Depa Reserve, for re-insurance, Accide Claims unadjusted and not due, a	rtment ent Department ind all other liabilities		\$2,972,511 59 221,326 34 144,500 00
Total Liabilities		\$3,3	38,837 93

Surplus as regards Policy-holders......\$1,257,107 38 STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1878. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Number of Life Policies written in 1878 Whole number of Life Policies written to date..... Whole number of Life Policies in force..... Total Claims paid in Life Department..... \$1,271,137 86 - ACOIDENT DEPARTMENT. Cash Premiums received for same Gain in Premiums over 1877. Whole number of Accident Policies written
Number Accident Claims paid in 1878
Amount Accident Claims paid in 1878. 517,985

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President. G. F. DAVIS, Vice-President. JOHN E. MORRIS, Ass't-Sec. GEO, ELLIS, Actuary RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y. -EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies. G. P. Davis, M.D., Medical Examiner.

J. B. Lewis, M.D., Surgeon and Adjuster. C. F. RUSSELL, Agent, Province of Ontario, 33 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO, ONT. Clectric Appliances.

THE MAGNETICON.

The Celebrated English Magnetic Appliances for the Cure of Disease.

NOTICE THE FOLLOWING RECENT LETTERS: 85 King Street West, Toronto, October 2nd, 1878. DEAR SIR.—As your British "Magneticon" Belt has been instrumental in recovering me from a state of great prostration, and that speedily, I deem it my duty to yourself and to suffering humanity to testify to the above effect, and I shall rejoice to hear of others obtaining relief as easily and cheaply as I have done.

With best wishes for your success, I remain, yours faithfully.

PRESCOTT, October 3rd, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—I can cheerfully bear testimony to the value of your Magnetic Lung Invigorator. Since using it I have experienced a great strengthenic of the vocal organs, and I can most confidently recommend it to all who suffer from weakness of the throat or lungs. It is invaluable to ministers. POST OFFICE, OTTAWA, Sept. 10th, 1878. DRAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the benefit I have received from the "Magneticon" Belt purchased from you about two months since. The pains that I used constantly to be troubled with in my right hip and across the small of my back have almost entirely disappeared. I had also suffered very much from chronic hver complaint; my liver is now all right, and the general tone of my health has much improved.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES G. POSTON.

. S James St., St. Catharines, Sept. 4th, 1978. DEAR SIR,—I procured your "Magneticon" Wristlets on the 12th of April last. For sometime previously my ands had been so bad with rheumatism that I had almost lost the use of them—now they are well. I am in my

Illustrated Pamphiets, containing Price List, Testimonials, &c., free on application. The Appliances are also sent by Post or Express to any Address, on receipt of price. WETTON & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, 48 Regent Street, London, England; 17 Maitland Street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 98 High Street Cheltenham; and 125 Church Street, Toronto.

125 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

PERFUMED CHROMO & SNOW-flake Cards, in Case, name in gold, 10c. DAVIDE & Co., Northford, Ct. 2560-13t de Co., Northford, Ct. 2560-13t

60 CHROMO AND PERFUMED CARDS, (no 3 alike,) name in Gold and Jet, 10c. 25 Fun and Flirization Cards, 10c. Clints Bros., Clintonville, Ct. 2555-26t 25 Beautiful all Chromo Carde, 10c., or 65 Snowfiske, Rep. Damask, assorted 10c. (large size). Agent's Outfit 10c. Send Canada j. 1 and 2c. P. O. Stamps in payment. L. C. COE & CO., Bristol, Cons. 2568-13t

25 ILLUMINATI D'CHROMO CARDS, Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N Y 256-254

THOMAS J. MASON,