

BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE LATE E. LLOYD, ESQ., R. E., C. S.

The following was read by the Rev. R. Brecken, A. M., in the Grafton street church on Sunday evening, the 21st inst:—

Our late esteemed brother Lloyd was born at London, Eng., in the year 1815. He was adopted when young by an uncle, Capt. Clark, of the Royal Navy, and was at first intended for the profession of the law. Not finding this pursuit congenial, he abandoned it and entered the civil service department of the Royal Engineers. In connection with this branch of the service he was soon stationed at Montreal, where in 1840 his marriage with his now bereaved wife took place. In less than five years more he was transferred to St. John, N.B., at that time a station for British troops. It was during the first year of his sojourn in that city that the great event of his life transpired—his conversion to God. He was first awakened by reading a work on the "Creation." This aroused his mind to a sense of his personal responsibility to God. At this juncture an old Methodist lady, Mrs. Marshall, who enjoyed the perfect love of God, and whose daughters were employed by the family, made a great blessing to him. Through her instrumentality, the Rev. Henry Daniel was brought to see him, and by his faithful and clear conversations he was enabled to lead him to a decided and happy experience of justification. He then joined the society-class led by Mr. Edward Knowles, and became a member of the Centenary church.

He wrote to all his English friends informing them of his conversion and union with the Methodist Church. His becoming a Methodist was an offence to many of his relations, whose minds were prejudiced by their social and church connections, especially to Captain Clark, but afterward this uncle became converted through his nephew's earnest letters to him. Mr. Lloyd took opportunities of speaking to all the officers of the army with whom he came in contact, on the subject of personal salvation. Many were benefited, and all respected his sincerity. He kept up Christian correspondence with several. The last letter he was able to write during his illness, was in reply to one of sympathy from General Cox.

From the time of his union with the Methodist Church, he became an active and earnest worker for God. In the Centenary church he became class-leader, prayer-leader, trustee and steward. It was in 1845 that he was converted, and as early at least as 1848 he led three classes of young persons—two on Sabbath and one on a week evening. The week evening class so overflowed that it was necessary to subdivide it and give a portion to another leader.

Among those who have gone out from his classes, are several ministers of our Church. The Revs. Robert Wasson, Robert Duncan and John Cassidy, also Rev. Thos. B. Smith, now of the United States, and Rev. G. Dixon, now of Ontario. From one of these, the Rev. John Cassidy, I have received a long letter, written in terms of the highest esteem and Christian regard for his former leader and counselor. To quote the words of a former member of one of these classes, now residing in Halifax: "He was always seeking out the needs of labor for those who came under his care. Cottage prayer-meetings, with exhortation and reading of God's word, were one of these special fields of labor. Strongly none will reveal the good thus accomplished. He was never satisfied until those with whom he came in contact intimately became decided Christians, and had a clear manifestation of sin pardoned. His kindness and winning manners with the young were probably characteristic, and he kept up a large correspondence with those who had formerly belonged to his class."

There was formed in connection with the Centenary church, a Ladies' Benevolent Society, of which Mrs. Lloyd was an active and leading member, and thus her husband was led to deep interest in their work among the poor and spiritually destitute. This society worked nobly through the cholera year, when the dying and dead crowded the localities in which they were wont to visit. Mr. Lloyd afterwards suggested to Mr. Daniel McLaughlin, the husband of another active member, that there were many neglected children in the district. Could they not have a room and establish a Sunday-school? Mr. McLaughlin immediately offered to build a hall if Mr. Lloyd would take charge of the school; this was agreed upon. What was known as the "Benevolent Hall" was built in Waterloo St. Soon it had to be enlarged, and the school grew till it numbered four hundred scholars. It is said that Bro. Lloyd knew every scholar in his school, and himself visited every work all who were absent on the previous Sabbath. This school was never united with the Centenary school, because there were many in it that were not Methodists, but the Methodists thus gathered in became the foundation of the future Exmouth street school and church. Bro. Lloyd was more than once or twice, but his love for the work in which he was engaged led him to pursue his influential friends to intercede for him. Let no one sup-

pose that he found no cross in the work. He used to say at first, "I could enjoy the prayer-meetings if they would let me be silent. Gradually that shrinking was removed. In 1850, he was removed to Halifax. During these fifteen years his life and work are familiar to most whom I address. He has remarked that he never found the field for labor in Halifax that he did in St. John. Yet he has been most active in and out of the Methodist Church. His large Bible-class he tenaciously held to as long as strength could permit. The Evangelical Alliance, of which he was the painstakingest of whose interests he was indefatigable, must miss his constant zeal. The South Brunswick street mission work was congenial to his heart, and revived memories of happy toil in the old Benevolent Hall of St. John. Of this he was a trustee, retaining similar offices in the church as he fully expected to spend his last years in England. The soldierly discipline in which he had been trained, manifested itself in his Christian service. No matter what the occasion, whoever else might be absent from their post, Mr. Lloyd was always there and always there in time. As a Methodist in Halifax we have been greatly indebted all through our history for earnest workers out of the British Army and Navy. We trust the bright succession may not cease.

It was my great privilege, when appointed pastor of this church, to visit our late brother in Christ in the last stages of his painful and lingering illness. I greatly esteem the opportunity I then had of witnessing the soothing and comforting influence of the Holy Spirit. It greatly strengthened my faith in God to witness his patience. On my first visit he said, "We are in a world of sorrow, and troubles come to every one, but God overrules them for good. I am resigned to His will. I would like to have been spared a little longer for work, but I am prepared for the change. To live is Christ, but to die is gain. I shall enter in glory. Then he gave me a charge for the congregation. "Lead the people to take higher ground. Believers are too superficial; they need to be sanctified wholly." Then he added, "I needed to be put in the furnace; there was much in my motives and all my work that needed the cleansing of the atonement. Sorrow is a needed discipline." His faith never wavered under the sorest trial. He often said, "Though he slay me yet will I trust Him." On his last Sabbath he tried to express his hopes and peace, but was unable to continue a sentence. Then he said, "Whitfield died silent"—referring to Whitfield's words, "I shall die silent. It has pleased God to enable me to bear so many testimonies for him during my life that he will require none from me when I die."

Mr. George A. Henderson, the trustee steward of the Centenary church, St. John, N. B., has kindly sent the following:—
Mr. P. Lesieur, now the trustee steward of Dominion church at Ottawa, having resigned the position of chapel steward of Centenary church, Mr. Lloyd was appointed to the vacancy and discharged with the utmost ability the duties of his office from the 1st June, 1879, until his removal from Saint John to Halifax in 1880.

The neatness with which he recorded the minutes and made all entries in his books, his regular attendance at business meetings, his energy and the pains-taking care with which he did every thing connected with his office, testify of his zeal in and his qualifications for his position.

Previous to his departure a meeting of trustees was held, and the records show that a deputation of ladies—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Lathern, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Lechart, representing the society, was admitted to the session, when an address was read and a presentation of a gold chain and suit made to Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Knowles spoke of the long and pleasant associations he had had with Mr. Lloyd in the class meeting as well as at the trust board, and after remarks from Mr. Lathern and others the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, that in accepting the resignation of the chapel steward, E. E. Lloyd, Esq., whose administration has been marked by ability and financial success as shown in the reduction of the church debt from some £2370 to £300, we do cordially unite in expressing our deep sense of the obligation to brother Lloyd for long continued, cautious and most efficient services and, while regretting his departure from us and that of his family, we do earnestly trust that the richest blessings of Divine Providence may attend all the future of their lives."

I did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. P. Lloyd, but have heard so many speak of him with so much kindness that I am sure there is much regret here for his loss to Halifax, and much sympathy for his family in their affliction.

West Cape circuit no doubt to many is "little and unknown," as this is the first year of its existence as a circuit in connection with our church. Previous to the Union the people were about half Canada Methodists and about one half Bible Christians; almost all will fall in line with union and in time this will be a very

pleasant field of labor. There are four nice churches on this mission, the drives are short, the people all appear kind and willing to help on the cause. But the one thing needed, so far as the comfort of the minister and his family is concerned, is a parsonage. We are in hopes that at an early day the circuit will build one, but as many have already been taxed heavily for parsonage and church building they are anxious to have a rest. D. H. L.

Mark i; 22-45.
In these verses there is a record of mighty works done by our Lord in His own name. Thus He gives a demonstration of His divine power. We get a glimpse into His heart and find it full of compassion, deep and strong. His fame spread through Galilee, from His curing the man with the unclean spirit in the synagogue (23:25) etc. This was a miracle that amazed the people—they were all astonished. But Christ before this had turned the water into wine at the marriage in Cana (John 2:1-11), and throughout His ministry He wrought many miracles, confirming the heavenly doctrines that He taught. A miracle is a supernatural operation performed by the power of God (John 3:2; Acts 2:22). The miracles of Christ were so great, so real, so solid and holy, that none without the omnipotent hand of God could do them. Isaiah predicted them in 35:4-6. See Matt. 11:4-6, how verily fulfilled.

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Before daybreak, Christ went to a solitary place and prayed; and when His disciples found Him, He told them that He must go forth and preach, which He did throughout Galilee.

He cleansed a leper (Leviticus, 13:1-6). He cured a man with a withered hand, and made the multitude to gather around him. The joy of the healed man was so great, however, that he could not keep silence, but blazed it abroad, and Jesus was obliged to avoid the city and remain in desert places. Even there the people came to Him from every quarter. These miracles were ENACTED FIGURES OF THE HEALING OF THE SOUL. Let every reader humbly and constantly apply to Christ and learn of Him. Then all shall be well, and everything shall work together for good! Rom. 8:28.—Hon. Judge Young, LL. D.

Among our passengers were several members of the British Society, including the Professors of Divinity and Chemistry of Cambridge, and Professor Fitzgerald of T. C. D. They were on their way to Manitoba, and expressed themselves in very complimentary terms of the Dominion. When we left Owen Sound, we sailed over a beautiful sheet of water, known as the Georgian Bay. On the following morning, we entered St. Mary's River. This river connects Lake Huron with Lake Superior, and is sixty-two miles long, and forms the boundary between the United States and Canada. The shore of Michigan lies on the west side of the river. About eight miles from the entrance you pass St. Joseph's Island, with its old fort, which belongs to Canada. You then enter Potaganising Bay, which is dotted with a number of small but beautiful islands. The sail among those islands is very beautiful. The following day at noon we arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, commonly known as the "Sault." Here we gathered up our "binoculars" and land, and the "Athenian" continues on to Port Arthur. But as this letter is sufficiently long, we must for the present cease writing. W. W. P.
Victoria, B. C.

MILBURN, P. E. I.
On Sabbath, August 31, our new church at Milburn, Lot 8, P. E. I., was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.
After the reading of the lessons, and the offering of prayer, in which three ministers took part, a sermon was preached by the Rev. M. R. Knight, of Alberton, who took for his text 11 Cor. vi. 10. This discourse was of more than ordinary interest, thoughtful and eloquent, well suited to time and place. The sermon in the afternoon was delivered by the Rev. L. W. Wicket, one of our ministers from London, Ont. His sermon on Gal. vi. 14, was listened to with pleasure by all. In the evening the Rev. A. B. McLean, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the service, taking for his text 1 Cor. ii. 2. This was an earnest appeal to the people to know and love Christ. The impression was deep—we hope lasting.

The people of Milburn feel proud of their church. They have erected one of the finest country churches on this end of the Island. It will seat between two and three hundred persons, and is finished inside and out as well. Best of all it is free from debt. This work has been carried on by the people with but little help from other places. Many of the faithful ones here rejoice that God has blessed their labors, and that they have lived to see their work completed.

AN ITINERANT'S JOURNEY.
No. 3.
In our last, we promised to let your readers know if we concluded to purchase; as we intend saying no more about it, they will be enabled

to draw their own conclusion. In Toronto we had to get all our extra trunks enclosed in cases, otherwise the nabobs who manage the Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific Railroad will refuse to carry them as freight. The next thing in order is to prepay the freight bill, and sign a document releasing the company from all responsibility with regard to it. Should the said company, either with "malice aforethought" or otherwise "think proper to dump your goods into the Missouri River, all that is left for you to do is to bow your head in humble submission to the will of the supreme ruler of this huge monopoly. In looking the document over, we observed that it began something like this: "I, the undersigned, on account of certain reduction from regular freight rates, agree," etc., etc. We quietly remarked to the Grand Moral who had charge of this particular branch of the business, that we would prefer paying the full rate of freight, and refrain from appending our unique signature to the document in question. We found that the rates we were paying was about as "full" as they could well make it. His highness blandly smiled, and informed me that their regulations and laws, like those of the ancient Modes and Persians never varied—we could either sign or refuse to do so, in the event of the latter, they would then refuse to handle the goods. As there was nothing else to be done in the case, we dumped down the cash, and quietly bowed to the reign of absolute monarchy. Having completed our business with railroad royalty, we prepared for our departure.

In order to have as little to do with the moguls as possible, we decided to go by way of the lakes. On Tuesday morning, at 11:30, July 29th, we left Toronto for the Canadian Pacific Road for Owen Sound, and arrived there safely about five p. m., same day. Here we embarked on board the *Athabaska*, one of the three new magnificent boats belonging to the C. P. R. We were not a little surprised at the size, elegance, and speed of these boats. They are large, iron screw boats built on the Clyde, lead up in grand style, brilliantly lighted with electricity, and make their sixteen or eighteen miles an hour without any trouble. They were built in sections, taken apart and towed through the canals and then put together again when they entered the lakes.

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A man very earnestly looking in the bungalow of a whiskey-barrel, as if in search of something he could not find. "What are you doing?" asked a bystander. "Why, I'm seeking my reputation in the place I lost it," was the mournful reply.

Little Ruthie, with her brother Erastus, had found a bird's nest one day with several young birds in it, and she came running into the house, calling, "O mamma, we found a nest with a whole lot of little birds in it that didn't have any leaves on 'em!"

An old New England fashion, happily nearly extinct now—is recalled by the following advertisement, said to be posted in a Prussian village: "Bills will be received by the selectmen regarding the orphan girl, Elizabeth Krouzke, who, for purposes of education, clothing and general care, is to be adjudged to the lowest bidder. All persons desirous of competing are hereby invited to appear."

FROM DEATH'S DOOR. M. M. Devereaux of Iowa, Mich., was a sight to behold. He says: "I had no action of the kidneys and suffered terribly. My legs were as big as my body and my body as big as a barrel. The best doctors gave me up. Finally I tried Kidney-Wort. In four or five days a change came, in eight or ten days I was on my feet, and now I am completely cured. It was certainly a miracle." All druggists keep Kidney-Wort which is put up both in liquid and dry form.

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GOSPEL STUDIES.

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BREVITIES.

"No," said a druggist, "there is not such an awful profit on a glass of soda. You see, the sweat and tear on the glass amounts to something."

If you are moving onward, some things must be left behind. What are the things which are left behind in your life?

What is a garden party? A garden party is the old Shanghai that gets over the fence and rakes up all the nigmosette and other bowsers.

Tactless people always inspire respect. It is difficult to believe that one has no sense to keep out that of his own insignificance.

"Siam is the place where there are neither Jews nor swine, and a person to kick a child once." "Indeed," was the reply, "Let us go and exhibit ourselves there."—*Jewish Messenger*.

A Parsee girl has astonished her race in India by bringing suit for breach of promise of marriage. It is the first instance of the kind known in that land, and it has created a great scandal.

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"The top of my head was bald for several years. I used Minard's Lintment and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had. It is a positive hair restorer, makes the hair soft and glossy, and will not stain the finest fabric.—Mrs. ALBERT MCKAY, Wheatley River, P. E. Island.

Boston's Inspector of Provisions rejected 4,000 over-ripe watermelons in one day; also large quantities of vegetables.

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us that he was cured of a very severe attack of Rheumatism by using Minard's Lintment internal and external.

Japanese coin, called "cash," is wonderfully varied and sometimes it takes 1,000 pieces to make \$1.

In France wood sells at the rate of a third of a cent a pound, or as much as corn in Kansas.

The Australian government has prohibited the importation of dynamite or nitro-glycerine for six months.

For the benefit of our readers we give this weeks sure cure for colic or belly ache in horses. To one bottle Johnson's *Asiatic Lintment* add same quantity of molasses and same quantity of water, and pour down the horse's throat.

Fort Sumter has literally fallen. It is now only one story high, and has but half a dozen guns, not one of which could be used.

A man recently asked in a drug store for a box of rough diamonds but the druggist knew no such remedy. After much parley the druggist found that his customer wanted *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. He says, "That's the only fit name for 'em."

No LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without *Hanington's Food for Flowers*. Ordinary packages 30c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

There are 550,841 miles of telegraph in the world, of which 163,940 are in the United States.

CLERGYMEN, Singers and Public Speakers will find "PHOSPHORIZED" Emulsion of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or Bronchial Tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full tone and strength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution. Always ask for PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

A railroad in which the cars run astride a single rail has been so successful in Africa that one like it is to be built in France.

IRON IS KING.—and Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic is called the King of Blood Purifiers.

The sugar consumption of the United States averages forty-five pounds a year to each inhabitant.

PLEASDON TREADMILL—Philadelphia's most popular toilet article. Its benefits are orchapped hands and sore lips. Softens the skin. Its use is a blessing in disguise.

Italy has 4,800,000 lemon trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons annually.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain in the back or sides? Buy at once a bottle of *MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething*. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures colic, wind and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures whooping cough, soothes the nerves, induces quiet sleep, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children* is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of a skillful and successful physician. It is for sale in all drug stores throughout the world. Price 25 cents per bottle.

BEST AND MOST COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—"Brown's Household Remedies" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, etc. It will most surely relieve the Blood and H. J., as its acting power is so direct. "Brown's Household Remedies" being acknowledged—the great Pain-Reliever, and affords the strength of any other Elixir or Linctus in the world, should be in every family, handy for use when needed, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Croup in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

W. H. JOHNSON,
121 & 123 Hollis Street.

JOHN HOPKINS
186 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

PORK SAUSAGES.
LARD IN SMALL PACKAGES.

Ballonies & Pressed Meats
ALL OUR OWN PUTTING UP
FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY

CELEBRATED
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AYRE & MARSHALL,

General Drapers,

Provision Merchants,

Wholesale & Retail.

No's. 231, 233 and 235

WATER STREET,

St. John's, Nfld.

THE FOWLERS' EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA INFANTUM

DIARRHOEA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

WIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS

For Sale and Exchange, etc.

H. B. CHAFFIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia.

THE REPRESENTATIVE MUSIC HOUSE

OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The Manufacturers we represent have received the SUPREME AWARDS

AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS

WHERE EXHIBITED.

WE WERE AWARDED ALL THE PRIZES AT THE

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1881.

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10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS

ON THE ABOVE

AND ON ALL THE GOODS

WE DEAL IN.

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