and which will the same CHARLES JONES.

On the 26th December, 1883, aged 70 years , was gathered to his fathers, after a short illness. A native of Bristol, England, and for many years a resident of Gloucester, he emigrated to Nova Scotia about twenty years ago. After a brief residence in Shelburne he came to this place. Hantsport, where he died in the triumph of faith. For more than forty years a member of the Methodist Church, he loved the means of grace. and endeavored in every possible way to advance the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom. G.O.H.

GEORGE BLACK.

The writer of the notice of the decease of Mr. George Black, of Amherst, asks sus to correct the sentence. "Our visits to his dying bed brought us near to heaven the legacy of a holy life," so that it should read, "Our visits to his dying bed brought us near to heaven. To his sorrowing family, all of whom are following him to heaven, he left the legacy of a holy life." ED].

JANUARY THOUGHTS .- 1884.

The beginning of this month witnessed a change in the figures intimating the date of our official documents and epistolary correspondence. The same numerals for the same purpose have not been used since 1848, nor will they be thus used again while time shall

If the last month of the year awakened thoughtful reflection, the present one abounds with joyous and stimulating hope. We seem to start anew on the journey of life, prompted to activity and usefulness byt he lingering echoes of the voices of 1883. Our reflective faculties, roused by commemorative December, have not yet subsided into quiescence. The Christian influences of Christmas are doing much to keep Christianity alive. To the event, then commemorated, we owe the use of the figures of 1884. Did ever the birth of any other child influence to such an extent the chronology of our race? Does not the infidel, every time that he writes a letter, tacitly admit that Jesus of Nazareth has had, and still has, a marvellous influence among the children of men? Already Christianity has had more Christmas days than the Jews had Passovers from the days of Moses bute of praise, are increasing on earth.

We began the year with thoughts of "Jesus and his love," and hope to retain them during all its months. For many years past this has been a month of special prayer, in response to a Christian voice from India. Who can will the good that has been accomplished in this way? The various sections of Christ's Church have doubtless been drawn nearer to each other, in those union services. Denominations never fight with each other while on their knees. We believe brotherly love and religious fellowship have thus been in-

The signs of the times indicate the lowering of denominational fences. Union rather than isolation, is the prevailing idea. Because the different bodies of Methodists in the Dominion of Canada repented of their foolish enstrangement from each other, and have become one family, some wise men are agitating the union of all the Evangelical denomizations, so as to present before heaven and earth the glorious spectacle of a united Protestantism. And as there seems to be more in common between Presbyterians and Methodists, it is thought that these should lead in the enterprise. It might be found, if honest advances were made in this kind of courtship, that the preliminaries would develope more difficulties than were anticipated. Perhaps if we could get the spirit of John Calvin, and that of John Wesley, to attend a general convocation of the clergy, they would both spell and give the same meaning to the w rl "all." If not, the union would stick there. Methodists will never abandon their Arminian theology. I rejoice to know that it is not as frightful to Calvinists as it used to be. It ever this union takes place, the names of all the Johns will have to be dropped out of our creed, and the name of Jesus substituted

During the last year the example of British North America, in reference to religious and political confederation. has been followed in the Eastern and Southern world. Providence and grace. are evidently preparing the world for a finer exhibition of the brotherhood of man than has ever yet been seen on this planet. Thoughts of union among Christians are very appropriate, in connection with Christmas memories, for will among men -- to unite the race in

of the year. It ought then to be a time of pious resolutions. Doubtless some resolves of 1883 have been forgotten, not all however. A few have been kept, to the honour of God and the bene-

There is yet much on earth that is unde strable, and ought to be removed. We feel safe, however, in saying that on the whole the world is growing better. It is true that there are what anpear like war-clouds in the North and in the East. But these may pass away. It is not easy in our day to induce civilized nations to engage in bloody warfa.e. The peace principles of Christianity are permeating the nations. The period is fast approaching when men will learn war no more. The false prophet will be destroyed before that. He is dying now, though he kicks hard about Egypt. Britain will give the finishing stroke when the predicted time comes. It is matter of regret that Fenjanism still lives and is vigorous. Ireland is its central object, but its agents are everywhere. Their weapons are carnal. Gunpowder, glycerine, and dynamite will never reform abuses. These wicked ones will be defeated. For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and, under him, Queen Victoria also reigns.

The record of the past is before us What about that of 1884? We will give the answer from day to day. G.O. H.

WANTED: A NEW POPE.

It is not the pope of the seven-hilled city that the world needs to-day: the past has seen enough of this iron-clad rule of crowned ecclesiastics, and the demand for additions to this spurious supremacy and baseless, unlimited assumption is lessening as the years advance, and the larger, freer age draws on. The pope which this nineteenth century is ready to mitre and enthrone, and for whose administration in various realms of human thought and toil there lies a future of noblest kind, is that of sanctified, untitled common sense. It wears no kingly livery, it stands uncrowned in the "mad farce of this wicked world." it claims no palace-home as its peculiar abode, and yet its work and mission upon this "painful earth" is vested with a good which rubies cannot buy and which choicest language can never fully name. The deeds and trophies of this unsceptred guest no pen of to those of the Christ. And still the power has yet made known, and its well influences of Jesus's name, and his tri- earned fame no splendid monument as yet records. Though clad in homeliest garb and still unsung among the poets of the time, it patiently awaits the place of honor and of nower which must finally be hers, and which it justly and forever claims. The absence of this dishonoured king from a thousand transactions of secular type, has left them huge specimens of fanatical zeal and ensured for them a career and destiny of the most humiliating and disastrous kind. And the frequent exclusion of this worthy knight from the councils of the Church and from the programmes of well-intentioned men has involved a loss of influence and of power which we may attempt to write but attempt in

Is it not true that a sanctified common sense is specially required by the individual Christian as he or she moves on and on in life's checkered path? In the development and management of a Christian character, what unseemly blunders, what humiliating missteps, what extravagant calculations, what impotent efforts, what groundless assumptions, what foolish exhibitions of our ignorance, what irritating interruptions to our fine drawn dreams and plans, and what unsubstantial experiences and idle speculations might have been prevented by the adoption of a course of conduct in which common sense was pope or king! And if the work and life of the minister of the Gospel is to be a true and abiding success, he cannot afford to exclude this unpretending power from his councils or his plans. No matter what the preacher's talents may be, how wide and deep his learning, how broad his outlook, how undisputed his piety, and how eloquent his speech, if he refuses to bow to the authority of a practical common sense, much of his life and work ends in failure, and is shorn of the far-reaching influence it would otherwise possess.

How many efforts for good have failed on this very account; how many hopes have been blighted, how much of energy has gone to waste, and what uncalled for perplexities and distressing bewilderments has the preacher suffered, in whose calculations the practical and beneficent rule of a sanctified comone finile. "Of whom the whole small contentions for ecclesiastical pre- press, which grovels for the Roman to may be heaven and earth is named." eminence and monopoly have resulted Catholic vote. A Protestant preacher's time was taken, tried, and sentenced to J. nuary well kept will have a tenden- in alienating multitudes from religious, moral errors are heralded by the news- imprisonment.

cy to influence for good all the months thoughts, and hardening the outside world, by the abandonment of that principle which even unchristian men cannot but admire. The unreasoning fancies of a bigoted exclusiveness, the creation of an unbridled and lawless imagination, the empty, spurious claims and dogmatism of prejudiced minds, and the poor, yet humiliating and bitter popery of a narrow sectarianism, when read in the light of the wide and glorious meanings of New Testament Christianity, become so insignificant and absurd, that the finest spirit of the Gospel is shut out by such petty decrees, the common sense of mankind is outraged, and much of real damage is done to that truth and cause. for the advancement of which the Church has an existence in the world. After long periods of such bungling expedients, accompanied by failures and results of the most disastrous kind, it is high time that all the gates and doors of the Churches were open wide and the noble presence, mission and power of a practical, sanctified common sense were admitted and honored on ever- hand. Under its wise and judicious administration and rule, much would be gained by the Church and many of the strong objections of unbelief would be utterly

> What are costly churches, splendid rituals, and large ecclesiastical equipments if they are managed and controled in a spirit and manner which overrides the plainest intelligent judgments of reasonable men, and are at variance with the common sense interpretations of that book which reveals Christ's kinguom and His grace? In the end it cannot prosper, the glittering bubble will be pierced and the radiant, smitten foam of foolish assumption will be scattered to the winds. There is room everywhere for the swift and potent teachings, not of some extraordinary human agency. but for a common sense judgment within the reach of all.

O thou despised and long neglected power of an enlightened, sanctified common sense, the individual, the Church, and the great toiling world have suffered untold absurdities, contradictions, disappointments and overthrows, because against thy presence and kindly rule the doors of earth's courts and councils have been so often closed! For thee, even in places and missions of most sacred kind. there is a large and growing field; and the force of thine anathemas and benedictions is felt wherever man has fixed his habitation and home!

IN GLASS HOUSES.

The Western Christian Advosate, Cincinnati, says:

"The scurrility with which the personal character of Luther was treated on "Luther Sunday," by the Romanist preachers, from Mons. Capel down, provokes a smile as proceeding from a Church that is perishing from its own rottenness, a Church whose unspeakable pollution was the raison d' etre of Luther's career, and the cause of the Reformation. Not long ago Bishop Elder of this city had to interdict his priests from their open and flagrant patronizing of the liquor saloons: and scarcely a week had passed after the issuance of his mandate ere sezeral of them openly disobeyed him by going publicly for 7the drink that their Church" allows them into one of these doggeries. A short time ago the keeping of disreputable women in the Roman Catholic parsonage of Norwich, Conn., was matter of talk on the streets of that city. Of course the scandal was denied. but when the house took fire one night. and these women were seen running out of it, the laugh of the crowd was turned upon them and the priests. When years ago the writer was crossing the Isthmus of Darien, he rested over Sunday at the town midway between the two seas, a wild village, though in a region that has been for three hundred and fifty years under Romish "civiliza-Half a dozen children, the priest's own, were playing around house, which stood uninclosed, on the common. Apparently no attempt had ever been made to conceal their paternity. During that week a bet had been made in the city of Panama, that on Sunday a priest would take a game-cock to Church with him, and leave it in the sacristy till after mass; that he would then go with the cock to a cock-pit, and later to a gambling den, closing the day by serving as procurer for five dollars, to any man who would accept his services. The bet was won. These are facts reported to us on the spot by well-informed and mon sense has had little place or power! trustworthy persons. But if one at-In much of the denominational strife tempts to show up this subject of Romish which has marked the years of the pollution, past and present, where could Church the absurd positions of some he stop? Protestants generally are not Christ came to pro note peace and good have been a stumbling block to many blind to these things, notwithstanding minds in the way of truth, and the timidity and flunkyism of the secular

papers of the whole country; but though thousands of Romish priests live in drunkenness, and in personal impurity, these are scarcely even mentioned, nor indeed are any other of their transgressions, except such as those of the late Purcell, whose enormity, and amagnitude render privacy impossible.

WHAT THE NEW STAMPS COST.

"How much do you suppose the new stamps cost the government?" I was asked the other day by Assistant Postmaster-general Hazen. "You don't know, but I'll tell you-just nine and one-fifth cents a thousand. They cost the contractors more than that. The plates, paper, printing, perforating, and putting the mucilage on is worth some thing; then they must be packed and done up in high-priced envelopes. Half the post-offices do not call for more than 100 stamps at a time, but they have to go through the same routine as in filling an order of millions for New York. It costs them more than they get.' "Where is the profit in the contract?" I naturally asked. "Right here," was the response. "All the countries on this continent south of us have their postage stamps made in this country. They prefer the concern which supplies our government. This is the American Banknote company, of New York. Bus they have to pay from five to ten times the price we pay, and they find no fault. There's where the profit comes in from making our stamps. It is the only way to secure these other good contracts."-

FIRST CHRISTMAS CARD.

Washington Letter.

The first person who ever sent his riends a Christmas card is said to have een the late Sir Henry Cole. Acting pon his suggestion, Mr. Horsley, the artist, designed a festive board of diners, the scene being flanked on right and left by two allegorical denwines representing alms-giving, and supports ed by the legend, " A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you!" It is doubeful, says a foreign writer, whether Raphael, or Michael Angelo could prepare a Christmas card without some apprenticeship. The design must have a directness that tells a plain story to a big plain public. It must, further, be such as tells a seasonable story; and is must make due allowances for the short-comings and the possibilities, and the tricks of color printing. Thus it comes about that few designs, even from good artists, are accepted for ordinary reproduction by publishers. Plenty of English ladies of title work for the publishers of Christmas cardsbaronesses, duchesses, and even princesses-and it is said that all of them look after their gains.

BREVITIES.

Way can not children call their parents "blessed" without "rising up?" asks the obitnary editor.

A Bay City plumber named Sullivan has failed! One respectable freeze would have saved him

Children will ask questions that wise men cannot answer; and men claim ng to be scientific will answer questions no wise man would ever ask. "I do wish you would come home

earlier," said a woman to her husband I am afraid to stay alone. I always magine there's sometning in the house but when you dcome I know there Just as a particular soil wants some

one element to fertilize it, just as the body in some conditions has a kind of famine for one special food-so the mind has its wants, which do not always call for what is best, but which know themselves, and are as peremptory as the salt-sick sailor's cry for a lemon or a raw potato. -Holmes. A female missionary who has been la-

boring in China says she was often bothered by the Chinese women, who wanted to know her age, or whether she was married or not. In one case a woman. turning to a crowd about her, said in a tone of surprise: " Forty years and not married yet?" and she kept repeating this as though she was much shocked at the intelligence.

Political economy : " Didn't I tell you not to let me catch you in a lie? said a politician to his son. "Yes, sir." But I have just caught you in one." Yes, sir." "But why did you let me?" Because I told you this lie to keep you from catchin' me in two others what I told." "O, I see; political economy. Persevere in this kind of civil-service business and you will one day attain a position of public trust."—Arkansas Traveller.

The extreme effort made to support the Mikado's authority in Japan is shown by the following: There is a law against defacing any picture of the Mikado A teacher in one of the Kobe schools within a year was troupled by some of his unruly scholars looking at a card and passing it from one to another. He made several attempts to get possession of that card, and after he had become somewhat excited he succeeded in seizing it, and at once to e it in pieces. One of the boys exclaimed that it was a picture of his Majesty. The teacher saw at a glance that he had committed a horrible or me. He immediately ranaway; but in due

BLESSED BENEFACTORS. When a board of eminent physicians

and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with. many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. These Bitters are compounded from Hops. Buchu, Malt. Mandrake and Dandelion and other oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other medicines, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their

operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or u.inary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild stimulant. these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without being intoxicating,

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until your are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$3500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is the purest and best medicine ever made: the "Invalid's Friend and Hope." No person or family should be without them. "I was troubled for many years with

a serious Kidney and Liver Complaint. Gravel, etc.: my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood is pure, kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72. -FATHER.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no dector could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U.S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more, and I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom, and two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars.

H. W-.. Detroit, Mich.

The hotel waiter's costume still remains the standard for an American gentleman's full dress. To prevent mistakes at parties, however, the waiter is directed to carry a towel on his arm, instead of a young lady .- New Orleans Pica-

Certain parties have been for years of horse and cattle powders which are utterly worthless. Don't be deceived by them. Sheridan's powders are the only kind now known in this country which are strictly pure. They are very

An Italian writer asserts that some minutes before the first shock of the great earthquake was felt in the Island of Ischia, symptoms of terror were exhibited by the domestic animals, rabbits. fishes, and even ants and reptiles.

HOW TO TREAT WEAK LUNGS .- Always breathe through the nose, keeping the mouth closed as much as possible, Walk and sit erect, exercise in the open air, keep the skin scrupulously clean, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs, colds, and bronchial troubles.

"Yes," the Manitoba farmer said, barbed wire fence is expensive; but the hired man doesn't stop to rest every time he has to climb it. Cr. cd, 1en Commandments, and Form of

GOT HIM OUT OF BED. - I was confined to my bed with Rheumatism, could not move hand or foot. A clergyman called to see me and advised me) use Minard's Liniment. I did so, and in 5 days was out of bed and resumed my work as well as ever. JAMES LANGILLE.

Springfield, Annapl's Co., '82. m2 ly

The Immigration Association of California announce that there are still open to settlement in that State nearly 45,000,000 acres of land.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will tell you at once that it wil regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States Sold everywhere. 25 cts. a bottle.

Notice may be especially called to an advertisement headed Invigorating Syrup, which may be found in our columns this week. The proprietors, G. Gates Son & Co., do not hesitate in recommending them as perfectly safe and purely vegetable compounds. The No. 2 is especially adapted for delicate women, advanced stages of consumption, piles, and children of the most tender years.

The No. 1 is particularly recommended for the ailments mentioned in the adv., and may be relied on as a perfectly safe preparation, and where persons are exposed to cold or wet will prevent them from taking cold.

They say it should be kept in every

Our S. S. PERIODICALS For 1884.

A Sa result of M thodist Union, the Sunday School periodicals of the United Methodist Church shall be adapted to meet to the fullest degree, the highest requirements of every Methodist school, Neither money nor labour shall be spared in making them the best, the most attractive, and the heapest Lesson Helps and Sunday School Papers in the world. The last year has been the best in their history. It is determined that the next year shall be better still

The Sunday School Banne

Was never so popular and so useful as it in now. We shall adopt every possible improvement to keep it in the very foremost rank of Lesson Helps. In order that every teacher in every school of the Methodist Church may have the aid of this unsurpassed Teacher's Monthly,

ITS PRICE WILL BE LOWERED

from seventy-five to sixty-five cents singleor copies and from sixty-five to cents on all ones more than one to any address. This gives the school which can take only two or three copies an equal advantage with the school which can take a large number. Three PIVE CENTS A MONTH

will place in the hands of a tracher twelve times thirty-two pages-384 pages a yearof rich, tutl, concise, practical Lesson Notes and l'eacher's Hints, adapted for the several grades of the Sabbath School, and well printed in clear type on good paper. Wilat, so-called, " cheap " Lesson Helps provide all that is required for all grades in one volume of 384 pages for the small sum of sixty cents a year, only five cents a mouth?

Pleasant Hours

Has nearly doubled its circulation during the past year, and has everywhere been received with the greatest favour. It is even being ordered from the United States and Australia as superior to anything that can be produced for the price in those countries. During the coming year special prominence shall be given o Christian Missions, especially those of our Church in Japan and among the Indian tribe of the North-West and the Pacific Coast Numerons illustrated articles on these sub. iects, together with letters from the missions aries in " the high places of the field," will be a conspicuous attraction. It is a quarte night-paged paper, issued every fortinght, at the following low prices :-

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Home and School.

Begun lest January, has leaped at once to popularity and success, having reached al-ready a circulation nearly as great as that di Pleasant Hours a year ago. They are twin papers alike in size, in price, and in charge ter. Issued on alternate Saturdays, they furnish a paper for every Sunday in the year, They both abound in choice pictures, poems, stories, sud sketches, in Temperance and Missionary Sentiment, in loyalty to Queen and Country, and in wit and humor; and both have copious Lesson notes. Many schools circulate these papers instead of the brary books-nuding them fresher, brighter, more attractive, and much cheaper.

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Will be brighter, better, and more beautifu; than ever, with a super-or grade or pictures and will be issued every fortnight, instead of twice a month, so that at no time will the school, be three weeks witho t its shining presence, as now happens four times a year. t is just what the little tolk of the Propary lasses need -- full of pretty pictures, short stories, poems, and casy Lesson Notes.

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Temperance Pledge.

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