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THE SHADOW OF THE ROCK.

DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Editor.

A hiding place from the wind and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place: as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.—Isa. xxxii. 2.

In the shadow of the Rock Let me rest, When I feel the tempest's shock Thrill my breast ; All in vain the storm shall sweep. While I hide, And my tranquil station keep By thy side.

On the parched and desert way Where I tread, With the scorching noontide ray O'er my head; Let me find the welcome shade, Cool and still, And my weary steps be stayed Where I will.

I in peace will rest me there, Till I see That the skies again are fair, Over me; That the burning heats are past, And the day Bids the traveler at last, Go his way.

THE USE OF OUR ERRORS.

Sitting before my fire on a winter evening, and musing as old men are apt to do about their acts, their errors, their successes, or their failures, it occurred to me what I would do if I had the power and was compelled to wipe out twenty acts of my life. At first it seemed as if this was an easy thing to do. I had done more than twenty wrong things for which I had already felt regret, and was about to seize my imaginary sponge and rub them out at once; but I thought it best to move with care, to do as I had done to others, lay my character out upon the dissecting table, and trace all the influences which had made or marred it. I tound to my surprise, if there were any golden threads running through it, they were wrought out by the regiets felt at the wrong-that these regrets had run mortals, if they will, to turn their very through the course of my lite, guiding sorrows and errors into sources of hapand problems, and if I should obliter. given us in Holy Writ, but proven by en thread was attached-wnose lengthening lines were woven into my very nature-if I should obliterate all these, I should destroy what little there was of virtue in my moral make-up. Thus I learned that the wrong act, followed by the just regret, and by thoughful caution to avoid like errors, made me a better man than I should have been had I not tailen. In this I found hope for myself and hope for others; and I tell you who sit before me, as I say to all in every condition, that if you will you can make yourselves better men than if you had never taken into errors or crimes. A man's destiny does not doing wrong, for all men will do it, but of how he bears himself. what he does, and what he thinks, after the wrong act. It is well said by Confucius, the Comese sage that a man's character is decided, not by the number of times he fans, but by the number of times he

I do not speak merely of great events, but of the thoughts upon our beds, the toil in the workshop, and the little duties which attend every hour. God in his goodness does not judge us so much decide if they shall lift us up to a high-

saved by repentance of their sins.

our wisdom, and our happiness. Let hurry and confusion. us take the case of our errors. We compelled, to drown in Lethean waters seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." certain acts, I found I could not spare errors which call forth regrets, mistakes which teach us wisdom, or the sorrows which soften character, and make us sensible to the sympathies which give beauty to the intercourse of life. As I had to obliterate twenty events. I found I could best spare the successes or triumphs which had only served to impart courage in the bettle of life, and had but little influence in forming character. It is true that wherever and whatever we are, we can so deal with the past that we can make it give up to us virtue and wisdom; we can, by our regrets, do more than the alchemist aims at when he seeks to transmute base metal into gold; for we can make wrong the seed of right and righteousnes; we can transmute error into wisdom; we can make sorrows bloom into a thousand

contentment with our positions, but hope for the future. I wish to direct your minds to that amazing truth that there is a Being who rules the world with such benevolence that he enables weak and erring my footsteps through all its intricacies piness. Here we have a truth, not only ate all these, the act to which the gold- our own experience, that mental regret will convert a material wrong into a blessing; or, if the offender wills, it will made the same a hundred-fold more hurtful if he rejoices in his wrong-doing, or hardens his heart against regret. Materialism, evolution, pantheism, or any of the theories which deny the government of an intelligent God, are confuted by the truth that we can, by conforming to his laws, which demand repentance, convert evil into good; or by violating them, making evil tenfold more deadly and destructive; We cau, by our minds and sentiments, change the influence of mater al events, and vary the action of laws which govern turn upon the fact of his doing or not the world. If man, with all his weakness, can do this, it can only be by the aid of a higher power, which shapes, directs, and regulates.

THE CLOSET.

The softest and most pliant temper litts himselt up. I do not know why may be goaded into a rude and violent evil is permitted in this world, but I do outburst Christ knew this when he know that each one of us has the magi- said, " Euter into thy closet." He cal power to transmute it into good, knew the necessity for intervals of soli-Every one can, if he will, make his past tude. The jar and fiet of active life, errors sources of moral elevation. Is and the trifling but manifold annoybot this a grand thought, which should ances which come to us, are so many not only give us hope, but which should hints that we need to follow his loving haspire us with firm purpose to -xercise counsel. When we are wearied into this power which makes us akin to the irritable moods by noise and care, a few Almighty? He has given it to us, and moments or a half hour in some abshall use it. The problem lucets us at fresh, sweet vein of good-humor which ourselves to be patient, that we should go into our closet and, as the dear

Lord advised, " shut the door," To shut the door on all that tends to make us testy, sullen, or even fatigued and jaded, is to open the door of the soul to positively needed peace. There will be no compensation, and no excuse. things, right or wrong, our destiny should be such a quiet nook in every for the imperfection of the less. Such mainly turns upon what we think and house. The calm of it will be like a a person wants the essential principle do after the occurrence. It is then we benediction. Lying alone in undisturb of universal obedience. Consider well, ed stillness, the influence of the busy. er level, or bear us down to a lower troublesome day will grow faint and would have you perform; and if you grade of morais. Our acts mainly far. The excited nerves will be sooth- feel the spirit of those directions spring from impulses or accidents—the ed. The heated, angry blood will be which require us to do all things as sudden temptation, imperfect knowledge cooled. The worn out body will be unto God rather than unto men, you of erring judgment. It is the after rested. The mind, tormented by anx- will not do them with a false heart or a thought that gives them their hue. The ieties or petty provocations, will regain feeble hand. And thus, in small things world may not see this; it may frown its balance. A smile will lighten our as well as in great, in those which are upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember how small unseen as well as in those which attract upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the deed and upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man, who faces as we calmly remember now small upon the man and the man

virtue in all his after life. Let it not is as natural as the loss of it by vexabe thought that I prove wrong may be tion. To retain our perfect equipoise In the class meeting the text, "Let done so that good may follow. With is as necessary to the preservation of St. Paul I protest against such infer- our happiness and goodness as it is reence from the truth that all men are quisite to the proper movement of the Father which is in heaven," was constars. We must have time in which Though we are unable to recall the to grow. Sleep allows the body its errors of the past, we may so deal with time. We cannot become pure and them that they will promote our virtue, exalted in thought in the midst of

To get consciously near to the Dicould find, if we could rub them all out vine in us, we must approach it with that we should destroy the wisdom they the reverence of silence. Communion have given us, if we have taken care to with ourselves, which leaves us nobler make our errors teach us wisdom. Who and more pleasing in his sight, is the can spare their sorrows? How much prayer which brings its own answer. The that is kind and sympathetic in our cheerful, bright, trustful feeling which natures, which leads to minister to the such retiring into our closet will bring, griefs of others, and thus to make our cannot but put every one about us in own give us consolation and sympathies, happier humor. This unfailing response grow out of what are felt as keen cal- to our newly-gained gentleness will be amities when they befall us? When I another reminder of his tenderness and assumed that I had the power, and was | wisdom who said, "Thy Fath-r which

THE LOVE OF PRAISE.

forms like fragrant flowers. These great truths should not only give us

any stupid wonder by singularity or austerity, or by an imitation of the Pharisee are alike excluded from India were sometimes dealt with in the manner of popular teachers.

ONE OF THE WORST THINGS.

And let me warn you that the flesh may be doing us more mischief when it seems to be doing no mischief at all. than at any other time. During war the sappers and miners will work underneath a city, and those inside sav. "The enemy are very quiet; we hear no roaring of the cannon; we see no capturing of Malakoffs. What can the enemy be at? They know their business well enough, and are laying their minds for unexpected scrokes. Hence. an old divine used to say that he was never so much afraid of any devil as he was of no devil. That is to say, when Satan does not tempt, it is often our worst temptation. To be alone tends to breed a dry rot in the soul. "He has not been emptied from vessel to vessel," said the prophet of old, "he is settled upon his lees;" this spake he of one who was under the divine dis pleasure. Stagnation is one of the worst things that can happen to us. and so it happeneth that we are never

ALWAYS DO THE BEST.

Always make it a rule to do every thing, which it is proper and a duty to has pointed out in his word how we solutely quiet spot will bring back that do, in the best manner and to the best of your ability. An imperfect execuevery step. There is nothing we can has no need of patience. It is when tion of a thing, when we might have do which will not make us better or we have been for some time compelling done better, is not only unprofitable, but is a vicious execution; or, in other words, is morally wrong. He who aims at perfection in great things, but is willing to be imperfect in little things, will find himself essentially an imperfect man. The perfection of the greater therefore, what God in his providence one which shall minister to purity and recovery of amiability by such means done, good and faithful servant.

your light so shine, that others may

sidered. The thought was brought out that

there must be a quality in a Christian's good works that will defferentiate them from those which are the expression of what may be called more natural goodness. The light must "so" shine that the beholder will see that it is a reflection from the Sun of righteousness. There is confusion at this point in some minds. Natural goodness in some persons, who make no profession of Christianity, challenges the admiration comparisons are made which are not at all favorable to the Church. Here is a man, it is said, out of the Church, who is more benevolent, more pleasant in his domestic relations, more affable and courteous to his fellow-men, than many in it. This may be true, and yet it may also be true that this good A trait in our Savior's character, citizen and good husband, father, and which is peculiarly deserving of our neighbor, may fall short in a vital notice and imitation, was his constant point. He leaves God out of it all. superiority to motives of fame or repu- His kindness, good temper, and fidelity, tation. The great sin which pollutes are the expression of a happy organizaeven the most illustrious actions of men | tion and favoring circumstances. There is vanity. We find it in characters is no perceptible test of principles, no otherwise almost faultless; we detect struggling against antagonistic forces. it in our best services. We often re- It is all on the patural plane, having sort to it in education; and we find no reference to God, and bringing no that it exercises an unsanctified influ- glory to him. The Phansee in religion ence were we should least expect it. is no better. His righteousness exter. When we discover it in others, it is nally is perfect. He omits no form of with a sentiment of regret, which im- devotion or of service. He prays, fasts, industries and the growth of great cenpairs our admiration; and when we de- gives alms-is devotional, self-denying, eet it in ourselves, if our hearts are charitable, outwardly. That is all-it allowed to answer before God, it is is only in form. He is on the natural with a sentiment of mortification and plane, and is outside of the kingdom humility. It is certain that the most of heaven. A divine voice has spoken exaited minds are most free from this the searching words: "Except your mixture; and it is the first and last righteousness exceed the righteousness object of the gospel thoroughly to dis- of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of Jesus was at an infinite distance in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven." This brings us to the heart from desiring to receive honor from of the matter. They walked in the task of government, as his Legislative men. Not a word which he ever utter. light of their kindling. Their light so ed, nor an action which he ever did, shined as to glorify only them selves. inw making But such a council would was calculated merely to excite applause. This was their motive and this was to do her duty by the Indian people. At It seemed to be his care not to awaken their reward, the one conforming expresent there was a wide-spread feeling actly to the other. The worlding and the true kingdom of God; The right- interests of England, and the moment eousness which exceeds theirs is that which proceeds from a renewed nature. It is a righteousness which has its source in God. It is a righteousness This righteousness will attest its origin when projected upon the worl! in good works. It will be recognized in its true character, and God will get the the glory of it. There is a Christian

> world takes knowledge of the fact. It is a sad thought that the very advantages of some men in the way of natural endowment are, by their nonrecognition of God; perverted to the sinister use of furnishing an argument mind that they must do their life-work from such a motive, in such a spirit. with such avowals, and with such affiliations, as shall glorify God, who is all in all.

atmosphere around the true Christian.

There is a Christian method of per-

The Times' (London, England.) correspondent, writing from Aintab. Central | Bay affords a number of interesting and Turkey, reports that during the last lew important facts in connection with the years there has slowly come into existence | climate, zoology, botany, and geology of in that unfortunate country that undefin- | that hitherto wholly unexplored region, ed but very positive power known as pub- tending for the most part to show that it lic opinion. This no doubt, was the force is by no means so inhospitable and barren which produced the recent crisis in Tur. as has been generally supposed. There key, and that crisis has had the effect of | can be no doubt, according to Mr. Selwyn, stimulating the growth of the force which the director of the survey, that Hudson's produced it. Already public opinion is Bay is destined at no very distant date, to beginning to influence even Turkish offi- become of very great importance in concials. As a rule the Turks are despondent, nection with the development and opening while the Christians are hopeful. There up of the magnificent territories of the Turks that the end of their political su- is the highway from Europe. In orpremacy is approaching. "Islamism," der therefore, to secure thoroughly authey say is under the waves." When the thentic information about this region, the correspondent was travelling the other work was taken up in 1878, and a track day in the mountains, an ignorant Turk- survey made by Dr. Bell, from Norway ey woman came to his tent to ask whether | House to Fort York, of the route via Oxit was true that the last day of judgment | ford and Knee Lakes, and Hill, Steel, and was near. She had heard the leading men Hayes rivers. In New Brunswick the of the villages say that the last days of surveys have included about 930 miles of Islamism had come, and that the whole | measurement of coast-line, roads, and world was about to be judged tor its streams. In Nova Scotia the topographiwickedness. A Turkish judge gave ex. cal survey of Cumberland county was pression to the same sentiment; and the continued; about 400 miles in all were despondency of the Turks is increased by surveyed. In Cape Breton island, also the hopefulness and energy of their the work was considerably advanced. Be-Christian neighbours. Very little has sides the out-door work, which included yet been done for the Christians in Asia abundant collection of specimens of all Minor, and yet they are actuated by new | kinds, palæontological investigations were

The Statist (London, England.) commenting upon the condition of Ireland, bserves that the first point that is beyond the reach of serious dispute is that the see your good works, and glorify your country has, in several respects, made considerable progress since the potatoe famine. Morally, the progress has been great: economically it has been less satisfactory, though materially the condition of the people is greatly improved. It can no longer be said, as it used to be said forty years ago, that a quarter of the population vegetates in chronic destitution. Ireland is not merely an agricultural country; it is a pastoral country, and its herds and flocks are raised and fattened not for the sustenance of its own people, but for the English market. As long as trade in England was good, the business throve. But the long depression here and in the United States had the double effect of beholders, and not unfrequently of decreasing the consumption of animal food in England, and of stamulating its exportation from the United States. Prices in consequence fell, and the Irish peasants were unable to make both ends meet. This primary mistortune has been aggravated by a succession of bad seasons; and the testimony of the Local Government Board inspectors, and the memorial which has been signed by Conservative as well as Home Rule members of Parliament, permit of no doubt that the suffering and sickness caused by the want of fuel during the coming win ter will be severe. In the memorial an appeal is made to the Government for aid.

Dr. W. W. Hunter delivered on Friday at Edinburgh his second lecture on the su ject, "What the English have done for the Indian People." After recapitulating the leading points of his former lecture, he called attention to some of the less obvious results of British rule, dwelling at length on the development of new tres of trade; the vast growth of rural rights in the soil; the progress of education; and the development of a higher form of local self-government. The lecturer then insisted upon the necessity for a further recognition of the natives, not only in administrative posts, but in the political direction of their country. He looked forward to the time when there would be a representative council of India, which would assist the Viceroy in the am ng the natives that the finances of that a genuine representative council was created in India this feeling of soreness and irritation on the part of the natives with regard to the expenditure of their revenue would find a voice. England, therewrought in the soul by the Holy Spirit. fore, could grant representative instituions to India only if the English nation was determined to deal honestly with the vast and complicated interests of her Indian subjects. "I feel sure," Dr. Hunter said, "that the British has only to realise the facts in order to do justice. Our history in India has been chequered by occaional mistakes, but on the whole it forms forming Christian service. When the a splendid narrative of empire fairly won disciples of Jesus walk with him, the and honestly governed in the interests of

ations of the Canadian Geological Survey during 1877-8, we glean a few interesting particulars. In 1777 Mr. G. M. Dawson devoted particular attention to ascertain against his grace and goodness. And the distribution and probable workable it is well for all Christians to bear in area of the bituminous and linitic coals on the mainland of British Columbia. His observations extended over an area of 18,-000 square miles. Attention was also paid to the climate and natural resources of the islands, including the fisheries. The report of Dr. Bell on the examination and partial survey of upwards of 700 miles of the eastern shore of Hudson's is a widespread impression among the Dominion in the North West, to which it

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A Lecture delivered in Montreal by Principal Dawson, being the Second lecture of a course on "The Prese t and the Future in the Light of Prophecy and History."

In the last lecture I noticed the growth of prophecy and the growth of the interpretation of prophecy as light came into the world and new additions were made to prophecy, and folfilments took place. In the last lecture I attempted to take points which would be of use to us in giving us rules of interpretat:on. I propose to take up this evening more especially fulfilled prophecy, but with a constant reference to unfulfilled prophecy. One point we may start from is the fact that since that early period in which Nimrod set up his kingdom in Babylonia the world has deen governed by military and to a great extent God-defying despotism. In the old patriarchial times Abraham was an independent chief; the Israelites were independent when they came out of Egypt until they were finally overthrown; the Jews were also under the power of the Gentiles, who were has never been any

EXTERNAL KINGDOM OF GOD

on earth since the Jews were carried away into captivity. These periods, I think, mark "the times of the Gentiles." and if we reckon these times from the beginning of the captivity, we shall find the sacred record comes to seven prophetic years. It has pleased God to allow His people to suffer persecution, and it pleased God to reveal to His servant, Daniel, the history of those persecutions down to the end, a very merciful dispensation. It was well that some intimation of these times could be given. This revelation was made to Daniel in the very time of the captivity of the beginning of the times of the Gentiles. The first intimation is in Nebuchadnezzar's dream, revealed cur- direction. There is seemingly an excepiously enough not to a prophet of God tion to this rule in the case of the moons but to Nebuchadnezzar himseli, the head of the first of these great Gentile kingdoms, the first who subjected the people of God. The revelation came to him in the dream of the great and terrible image, and there was something marvellous in the material of which it was constructed and in the terrible end to which it came. Nebuchadnezzar neither remembered the dream nor knew the interpretation, but Daniel was instructed to give him the interpretation.

the first of which was his own, and the final destruction of the last was to be the inauguration of the Kingdom of

FOUR GREAT MONARCHIES,

dently covers the same ground. Daniel's vision we have four wild beasts: first a lion, then a bear, then a leopard, and the fourth, a nondescript animal which he did not understand the nature of. Just as the image had its ten toes this had its ten horns. I think the figure of the wild beasts marks God's estimate of these kingdoms. God revealed them as powers not righteous, not moral, not even rational, but powers which depended on force and, curiously enough, to this day nations take the same emblems to themselves. Nations are still represented by these animals. At the end of this prophecy Daniel sees the judgment seat; he sees God coming forth to judge these beasts, and God takes away their power from them and destroys them; and then he sees one like unto the Son of Man coming and taking the kingdom of these wild beasts. What does he mean by the Son of Man? It means this: That, whereas, in God's mysterious providence He had permitted these beasts to rule over the earth, in the end he was to replace these animals by one who was in the likeness of a rational man -a man who came down from heaven, as the king who was to take the place of the wild beasts. Whan our Lord Jesus Christ calls himself the Son of Man he means that he is the son of man whom Daniel saw. Now this vision, along with the vision that Neb-

When we cam to look at Daniel's lator prophecy it becomes clear that the first kingdom was the Babytonian Kingdom, then in the zenith of its power; then the Medo-Persian was the oppressor of God's people; the third was the kingdom set up by Alexander of Macedon, a cruel oppressor of the children of God. The tourth can be nothing else but that great power which took their a strange and anomolous animal something which the world had never seen before. This fourth beast, or fourth kingdom, is the one which was to be the last, and which was to be decomposed into ten kingdoms, and the power of which was to be absorbed by a particular lower emblematized to Daniel as the little horn. Daniel's sealed wook has been opened to us as these empires have passed away. We have seen the fourth pass away, and we have seen the ten kingdoms and the little horn ruling

uchadnezzar saw, may be said to be

THE KEY TO ALL HISTORICAL PROPHECY.

nothing less than

THE FOURTH EMPIRE AND ITS ing to the end of the times of the Gentiles. But we have more details as to the latter days of the fourth kingdom; they give us to understand what may be coming in our own times.

The lecturer applied the same rules of interpretation to the Apocalypse of St. John as he had done to the Old Testament prophecies, marking the historical fulfilment of the prophecies figured by the seven seals, &c,

LIVING AND DEAD WORLDS. THE THIRD LECTURE OF PROF. RICH. A. PROCTOR'S COURSE.

HOW THE SOLAR SYSTEM WAS FORMED. Prof. Richard A. Proctor lectured in Chickering Hall, New York, on the vastness of time. His audience, as at the two previous lectures, was very large and attentive, and their interest was proved by the applause with which the lecturer was at times interrupted. Before entering upon the subject of the lecture Prof. Proctor remarked that his averment, in his lecture on Thursday night last, that the moon is beyond the domain of the earth, and is more controlled by the sun than by the earth, had apparently raised doubts in the minds of some persons, and he had received letters requesting further light on the subject. One inquirer asked why, often most God-defying powers. There if it is true that the moon is chiefly under the sun's influence instead of the earth's, it (the moon) goes around the earth. The answer is, the lecturer said, that the moon does not go around the earth. The earth and the moon both circle about their common centre of gravity. The moon's path around the sun is very slightly waved owing to the perturbing influence of the earth's attraction, but the variance is so comparatively slight that if the moon's orbit about the sun be represented by a circle three feet in diameter, the variance from a true circle, caused by the earth, would be hardly perceptible. The lecturer then briefly explained the

famous Nebular theory of Laplace. Ob-

servations show that all the planets are moving about the sun in one direction; that the moons of all the planets are moving around their primary in the same direction, and that the planets themselves are turning about their axes in that one of Uranus, which seem to go in the opposite direction; but this apparent discrepancy has been explained in a manner which proves that there is really no exception to this universal rule of motion in the solar system. If a man placed on an eminence should observe that a number of objects were moving around him in one direction, and that some of the smaller among these objects were moving around larger ones in the same direction, he would be led irresistible to the conclusion that these objects were carried by some fluid constantly moving in that direction, and containing, here and there, edies which would partake of the same kind of motion. This is what Laplace conceived had happened in the beginning of the solar system. The matter now forming the sun God, which should never be taken away; and planets was then, according to this subsequently a more precise revelation theory in a nebulous state, and this newas given to Daniel himself, which evi-As the motion increased and the mass contracted, a ring of matter was thrown off at the outer edge, and this ring in process of time broke up into fragments. After a time these fragments were aggregated into one body, and so the outermost planet was formed. By a similar process each of the inner planets was formed, un-'il finally the vast mass at the centre had gathered into the great ball of the sun, controlling the whole system. Similarly the planets in their partially formed state threw off rings which, condensing, b-came satellites. It may have happened that one of the great rings thrown off by the main mass of whiching matter broke up into tragments, that were so widely separated and perhaps so comparatively small in quantity that they never became aggregated into one body, and so the little planetoids that the telescopes of Peters and Watson and some other observers are continually picking up were formed, being the fragments that would have composed a planet had the process of growth in their

case not failed. There is nothing in this theory of Laplace, the lecturer said, that is contrary to what we see in the solar system. But Laplace knew nothing of the great number of meteor systems with which we have since his time become acquainted. The earth gathers in about 10,000 tons of meteoric matter every year, and so she may be said to be growing; but this process of growth in comparison with the earth's bulk is very slow. Millions of years ago, however, Prof. Proctor said, it is probable that the number of meteor systems was very much greater than now, and the earth being in the nebulous state, extended over a great space, perhaps filling the whole orbit of the moon, and so sweeping up vast quantities of these meteors. At that time, the lecturer said, we are compelled to be lieve the development of the planets from this meteoric source formed no small part of their growth. Combining Laplace's nebular the ory with this theory of growth by meteoric azgregation, we have a means of explaining now the earth and other planets reached the present stage of their existence. Accordingly the lecturer said. we may consider that the objects about us, and our bodies themselves are formed place, the great heathen Roman Empire of matter that was once whirling through space, and so in this sense at least the heavens were once our home.

The stereopticon was then used to show pictures of some of the nebulæ which the telescope reveals, and which seem to show the effect of a whirling motion and the gradual aggregation of solid centres, such as the Lap ace theory supposes to have taken place in our system. It seems not improbable that in these nebulæ we behold systems in the act of formation which millions of years hence may be

suns and worlds like ours. Prof. Proctor then suggested what he said is the first explanation offered of the over the ten and therefore we are com ! fact that meteoric swarms which are medicine,

known to follow in the track of comets, lags behind, and in some cases become scattered over their orbits. The explanation offered is that when the earth was in a nebluous state these masses of meteoric matter plunged straight through her substance, and the natural result of the resistance they thus encountered at regular recurring periods would be to delay them, and so cause them to lag behind in their orbital sweep.

After showing a number of pictures to illustrate the difference between the two orders of planets in the solar system. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars representing the older orders in respect to development, as is shown by their older size, and Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, representing the larger, and, in the same sense, younger order, the vast bulk and depth of the cloud envelopes surrounding Jupiter and Saturn were illustrated, and the remarkable similarity between Satu n's rings and the rings of nebulous matter conceived by Laplace to have been formed in the development of the universe was pointed out. In the lecturers opinion the rings of Saturn will ultimately be formed into satellites like the eight which he also possesses.

Then Prof. Proctor explained more fully the reasons for believing that the moon is in fact a dead planet, whirling through space without the cheerful influences of life upon its surface. Beautiful photographs of lunar scenery were exhibited, and the lecturer showed how it is probable that the great dark plains on the moon's disk that were formerly supposed to be, and that are yet called seas were once really covered by oceans like ours. These oceans according to the theory now most genererally accepted, have as the inner portion of the planet cooled off, been gradually withdrawn into the interior, leaving the surface an arid waste. The vast size of the lunar volcanoes, the lecturer said, might be accounted for by the consideration that a much less resistance of gravity would have to be encountered in their formation on the moon than would be the earth. The intense plackness of the shadows cast by the lunar mountains is one of the proofs of the absence of an atmos-

Careful maps of its surface show that Mars' oceans are much smaller than ours, and that the land and water on his surface are about oqual in extent. Venus seems to be of about the same age as the earth, which she more nearly resembles in size than any other planet. We can even see the atmosphere of Venus, or at least the effect that it produces, when she is in transit across the sun's disk. At such times the dark body of Venus is seen to be surrounded with an arc of light which, demonstrably, is caused by the sunlight in her atmosphere.

All the orbs that circle through space are thus shown to undergo a process of birth growth and death, and yet, the lecturer suggested, there may be orders of existence in the universe of which we know nothing; and what seems to us like death may be only an interchange of waste material from the higher orders to

The humble man, though surrounded with the scorn and reproach of the world, is still in prace, for the stability

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

32 LETTERS: No. 4.

7, 16, 24, 31, 29, was a high-priest. 30, 10, 13, 21, 20, was a minor prophet. 27, 20, 12, 23, 28, 27, 27, 28, was a city twice visited by Paul. 3, 22, 12, 9, 6, 26, was one who supplied three armies with water.

17, 10, 18, 25, was a flower spoken of in 29, 12, 18, 7, 29. was one of the Jewish

months. 1, 32, 24, 15, was a strong fortress. 22, 10, 28, 19, was a pious Jewess. 3, 27, 2, 16, 20, was a Jewish measure, 11, 6, 25, 21, 14, was a part of the food

of the Israelites. 8, 20, 4, 12, 13, 25, was a kind of wood used in burning incense. 2, 10, 17, 29, 15, 5, was a well-known in-

The whole is a verse in the Bible.

Answer to No. 3.—Wine is a mocker.

strong drink is raging. The answer to Scriptural Enigma No. 2. was given by Herbert L. Vroom, of Clementsport, N. S., and L. M. M. of Moncton.

CONSUMPTION.-For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than ALLEN's LUNG BALSAM. This unequaled expectorant for curing Consumption and all diseases leading to it, such as affections of the Throat, Lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the cure of such diseases have been fully tested by the Medical Faculty. The Balsom is consequently, recommended by its great success.

An Eastern paper says :- " Every man who goes into the lumber woods this winter should take with him a supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and Parson's Purgative Pills. Tais little precaution may save months of labor and much suffering.

The exposure of the utter worthlessness of the large packs of horse and cattle powders has saved our people a vast sum. There is only one kind now known that are strictly pure and these are Sheridan's. Don't throw away your money,

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.-The best and most popular Family Medicine in the world. A blessing to the rich: a friend to the poor; within the reach of all, it has saved more lives and relieve? more suffer ing incidental to travelling than any other BISHOP OTTERBEIN.

Philip William Otterbein was born in Dillenburg in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, June 4, 1726. His father, the Rev. John Daniel Otterbein, was at first rector of a Latan school in Herborn, and subsequently pastor of a congregation in Frauhausen and Wissenach. He was a minister in the Germam Reformed Church, and was noted for his learning, piety and zeal. His mother, too, was a person of more than ordinary understanding and devotion. Whatever of learning, piety, and force of understanding their son exhibited in after years were in no small degree the result of a mother's influence. She, under God, was one of the instrumentalities that assisted in preparing the subject of this sketch for the work for which God had designed him. Mr. Otterbein was carefully educated

for the ministry in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, philosophy, and divinity. He was ordained to the ministry at Hebron, in 1749. Soon after this he commenced his pastoral work at Dillenburg, being then about twenty-four years of age, It speaks well for his talents and the good reputation he had attained, that so soon after his ordination to the ministry be was chosen pastor in his native town. Although at this time he had not entered into the enjoyment of a personal knowledge of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, he was, however, deeply conscientious, and earnestly desired to be in heart and life all that the gospel required. With him nothing was so sacred as the Word of God, and whatever he believed to be the truth he declared and enforced with planness and energy. His sermons were remarkable for their directness and spirituality; and though nothing could be said against his character as a man, nor against the doctrines he preached, yet his friends advised him to use great caution in his exhortations and reproofs, as some of his parishioners were becoming disatisfied with his plainness. But, as Daniel, who, when he knewthat the writing was sealed against him, went as aforetime to his chamber and prayed, so Mr. Otterbein went to his pulpit, and preached and exhorted and reproved as before, because he dared not swerve from what he conscientiously believed to be the truth, it was not long till both the clergy and the magistrates were turned against him, and the authorities were privately solicited to arrest his preaching. His mother hearing of this, said to him, "Ah, William, I expected this, and I give you joy. This place is too narrow for you my son. They will not receive you here. You will find your work elsewhere." She little thought of the greatness of the prophecy she was then uttering, and of the greatness of its fulfillment in the tuture, and in a distant land. She felt that her son was eminently fitte. for the ministry of the Gospel, and she had faith in God that he would in due time open a door for him. She little thought that her beloved son, now rejected by his own peo ple, would be honored of God in planting a vine in a foreign land that would grow and flourish for many generations. to feed and shelter great multitudes of people. She was among the few of her time that knew the secret and power of into a new life he was eminently fitted prayer and of faith in God.-National Repository for December.

DISEASED CHURCH-MEMBERS.

Notwithstanding quack doctors and venders of patent medicines are multiplied, diseases of all kinds multiply faster than the doctors. But there are none so dangerous, and none that prove so unmanageable and fatal, as the epidemic among church members. Delays are dangerous; and should the disease become seated, the result is generally death. The very first symptoms should be attacked, and the patient put under a thorough course of treatment, as the disease very soon takes on the chronic form. The following are some of its more general symptoms, and the most satisfactory manner of treatment, though additional remedies might be applied.

Symptoms.

Loosing a relish for John v. 39; the pulse waning to Col. iv 2; a craving for John ii. 16; causing dullness and sleepiness during the sermon; a fear of damp, hot, and cold weather; a nausea at Acts xii. 12; an indifference for Heb. x. 25; loss of memery of Ex. xx. 8: physicians who have been acquainted with Sabbath sickness; a coldness toward John xiii. 34; an occasional breaking out near 2 Peter ii. 10; pulse rising to 2 Thess. iii. 11; feverish with 1 Tim. v. 13: circulation active at Proverbs vi. 16-19; evident signs of 1 Cor. iii. 3; becomes chronic at Gal. v. 19-21; and incurable with Heb. vi. 4-6.

Treatment.

Take a double quantity of John iii. 3: increase the dose with Matt. xviii. 3; mix it well with I Peter v. 6; boil it down in equal quantities of 1 Peter ii. 1-3, and Eph. iv. 21-25; while boiling stir in ample proportions of 1 John iii. 10; Romans xii. 9, 10; 1 Peter i. 22, Till safe beyond the sullen streams of and 1 Cor. i. 10. If this should get cold, it will lose its strength; therefore it must always be taken hot every day with Col. iii. 12-15 and Eph iv. 31, 32.

Each morning take a good draught of 2 Cor. xiii. 5, in Matt. vi. 6, carefully adding verses 12-14, 15. Just before breakfast let the whole family join together in Jer. x. 23-25, and before retiring digest well Matt. xvii., and repeat the morning dose. "Before tak. ing" you can see Jer. xvii. 9. "After taking" with Ps. li. and Rom. iii.24, 25. you will see Ezek. xxxvi. 26; Heb. viii. 10 and 1sa. lvii. 15. No fears need be entertained of taking too large doses. If constant inward application be made. the effects are varified in Rom. xiv. 17 and Phil. iv. 7, working outwardly in Gal. v. 22-26 and 1 Tim. 18, 19. Try t; apply it.

WESLEY AND OTTERBEIN.

A rather remarkable coincidence appears in respect to the conversion of Mr John Wesley and of William Otterbein. In Mr. Wesley's journal are the following entries: "I went to America to convert the Indians, but oh, who shall convort me?" Again he says, " It is new two years and almost four months since I left my native country in order to teach the Georgia Indians the nature of Christianity, but what have I learned myself, in the mean time? Why (what I least of all suspected), that I, who went to America to convert others, was never myself converted to God." So Mr. Ottenbein came to America to convert the Germans, but was not himself converted. When Mr. Wesley saw his condition his first thought was to quit the ministry. In this state of mind he called upon Mr. Bæhler to ask him if it would not be advisable for him to cease preaching altogether. "By no means," said Mr. Bæhler; " preach faith till you have it, and then because you have it, you will preach it." Mr. Wesley took this excellent advice, and soon realized what it was to trust in God to the saving of the soul.

Mr. Otterbein's conversion occurred on this wise. He had preached one of his plain and pointed sermons on the necessity of a new neart and life and God had owned the truth for its own sake, perhaps also for the sincerity of him who preached it, and at the close of the services one of his parisaioners. whose heart had been touched, came to him in tears and asked him what he must do to be saved. This brought the question to Mr. Otterbein's heart as he never realized before. When the jailer came to Paul and asked him what he must do to be saved, he was not long in receiving an answer. Paul had passed over that road himself and knew just what to say. Mr. Otterbein knew the way in theory, but no more. He looked upon the trembling penitent before him, and with deep emotion said, "My friend, advice is scarce with me to day." He had often preached to others the necessity of a new heart, and now another preached it to him. He immediately repaired to his room, and there continued in meditation and prayer till God gave him a new heart. If his preaching up to this time was plain, pointed, and logical, it was none the less so now, and besides it was accompanied with an unction that sent the truth like an arrow to the hearts of the poople. Having entered for the position of a leader. He was calm, dignified, humble, and devoted, and enjoyed the entire confidence of all who knew him. - National Repository for December.

RELIGION.

Of heavenly origin, adapted to mankind. Born of free grace, allied to human faith; Darkness disperses, rocky hardness melts. Brings heart repose, and freedom to the slave.

The mental vision clears, the unseen shows. Reality appears, not shadowy things; Lowers the skies, raises humanity. Man sits with Christ in heavenly places here,

Visits the barren wild, plants edens there, The solitary places now rejoice, And hallelujans ring on every side. Benevolence awakes in selfish souls, Wipes from the widowed cheek, the fall-

ing tear. Cares for the orphan, weeps with those

who weep. Rejoices with the glad, true friend of all, Gives safety to the throne of human power The hand of justice righteously controls, Hallows the palace, brightens coronets, Best ornament on robes of royalty, The gathering war clouds, burnesstrife. Spikes cautiously engines of wrath and

death. Captures with arms of love fierce enemies, Delights to oil the Gospel chariot's wheels, And onward push the car through realms

of sin. Casting out devils of intempe, ance, And legions smaller sizel, cursing the

world, Restrains the impetuous, prompts the loitering feet,

Turns sloth to diligence, and death to life, Full of activity, multiplies and adds; The busy mart prefers to solitude. With willing step haste to the couch of

pain, Relieving agony, and hunger too, With treasures from the larder unconstrained. Richer in deeds of love than words of

tongue, The Bible clasps, relaxing not its hold, death,

The happy pilgrim wears the crown of life. G. O. H. Burlington, Nov. 21, 1879.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

FOURTH QUARTER:-STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. D. 96. LESSON XII. THE LAST WORDS; or, The Saviour's Words. Rev. 22:

DECEMBER 21.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 10. He saith. The angel who had shown to John the vision. Seal not. "Fasten no seals to the roll which records the vision," that is, do not conceal, but make it public. For the time is at hand. The fulfilment of the prophecy was to commence at once, and not, like many of the Old Testament prophecies, to be held back for centuries. The church would need the comfort of the vision in its period of persecution, and is therefore to have access to its record. , g ed

11. He that is unjust. This verse has received various interpretations. as some reter it to the hereafter, when character. Lesson of the day may be taken as an ilwill be fixed and unchangeable forever : some consider it a "solemn irony."-Alford. "The time is so short that there is hardly soom for change, some explain openeth. The water of life issues from "Let the wicked go on in their wickedness, if they will; retribution draweth nigh. Let the righteous persevere in the face of persecution-their reward will come soon."-Alford paraphrases, "Let him that is unjust commit injustice still : let the moralty polluted pollute himself still; let the righteous do righteousness still, and the holy sanctify himself still," 1. " As there are varying degrees of character here, so there will be hereafter." 2. "The tendency of character is progressive, in both good and evil."

3. "The repermanence of character." sult of character is a final fixedness either in boliness or wiekedness.

12, 13. I come quickly. A prediction of the second advent of Christ, or perhaps of his "coming" in the destruction of the Roman State, which was then historically near. If the former, then 1800 years are a short space of time in the divine whom we once knew-some of them dearcounsels. 4. " How idle to reckon up the er to us than life—have disappeared from periods of prophecy when "quickly" means with God more than eighteen centuries!" My reward. In the double sense of the reward of righteousness and the penalty of sin. 5. "Every man's 'reward' will be in accordance with his character." As his work. 6. "God judges men not according to their doctrines or the life beyond the grave; but the senses, professions, but according to their deeds." Alpha. The first letter of the Greek alphabet, taken as the symbol of "beginning" Omega. The last letter, a symb 1 of "ending." 7. " He who was before all things, and in whom all things subsist, will outlast all things, and reign when the universe shall have passed away."

14, 15. They that do his commandments. The best manuscripts change this to "Blessed are they that wash their robes," which in the Greek is a sentence very similar in appearance though different in meaning. Yet those who wash their robes are the only ones who do his commandments. Have right. Only the blood-wash ed ones have the title to approach the tree of lite. Into the city. See previo s lesson. Without are dogs With us the lesson. Without are dogs dog is a tayoured animal; but in the East they are ownerless, wild, despised, and the emblem of every thing impure. Sorcerers. These who, whether in reality or pretence, are in league with Satan. Whoremongers ._ The sensual and imino:al, Loveth and maketh a lie. 8. "God loves truto, and none but the truthful can dwell with God.'

16. I Jesus. The Lord here speaks directiy. Unto you. To all the churches. The root and offspring of David. The "root-shoot," or a shoot growing out of the root; referring to our Lord's descent from David, as was predicted by the Messiab. Isa. 11: 1. The bright and morning star. "The bright, morning star." The bright star, which has risen upon the world, ushering in the day of redemption.

17. The Spirit. God's holy Spirit, speaking through the conscience, calling men to repentance. 9. "What an hour to receive a message direct from the throne!"
The bride. The Church of Christ on earth, everywhere in the epistles recognized in this relation, 10. "How close is the bond between the church on earth and its head in heaven." Say, Come. The last call to signers in the volume of God. It is as if the apostle held back the closing roll of the book to add one more appeal. Him that heareth. All who themselves hear the call are bidden extend it to others. 11. " Every man who has listened to the Gospel may himself become its preacher and messenger." Athirst. The sence of need is the only pre requisite for the seeking of salvation. 12. "Just to the degree that people thirst af-ter God will they seek him." Whosoever will. 13. "God never over-rides or ignores the moral freedom of a soul." If men are saved or lost, it is by their own choice. Freely. Not only abundantly, but with-

out price. 18, 19. I testify. The closing testimony and warning, given by the apostle himself. And unto these things. Not a mere formal threat to the copier of the bok, but to those who read or interpret it, and equally applicable to all parts of the word of God. 14 "Let teachers and preachers take heed how they deliver God's message." Take away. A warning not to temper or tone down God's word to man's liking. 15. "The test of truth is not human taste, but God's declaration" His part. He who by taunpering with God's truth misleads souls shall himself be deprived of an interest in

Christ's kingdom. 20. 21. He which testifieth John is here speaking of Christ. I come quickly. A repetition of Christ's declaration concerning his advent. Come, Lord Jesus. The answer of the waiting church, eager for her Lord's return. 16. "We may not know when Christ will come, but we should be always ready for his coming."
The grace. The favor of Christ. A form of benediction used by the apostles. Amen. A Hebrew word meaning "verily," or "so let it be."

GOLDEN TEXT: The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen. Rev.

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT.

I. Grace is a small word carrying large wealth of meaning, like a small vessel laden with gold. It signifies, first, the free mercy of God towards men, without merit or claim. Thus we are told that the grace of God which bringeth salva. tion unto all men, hath appeared," Titus. 2: 11. Through that grace we obtain the pardon of sin and enter into acceptance with God. But grace does every-thing in us, as well as everything for us, working in us that which is good. Thus to St. Paul crying for help, Jesus answered, "My grace is sufficient for thee." The word as used by the apostle carries both these senses. He prays for the grace which saves unto eternal life, by what Jesus does for us and works in us.

II. The grace of Jesus Christ-This praye er has especial significance coming where it does. Jesus, had appeared to the beloved apostle in a form far different from anything which he had s en before. The Instration. Jesus is the Judge who giveth to every man as his work shall be. He shuts the gate of heaven and no man the steps of his throne, and he proclaims a free welcome to all who are athirst to come and drink of it freely. He will come quickly, and upon our readiness to greet his coming, our eternal bliss or woe depends. Well, then, it is for us to obtain his grace to make us what we ought to be, that we, too, knowing that our Lord will come quick.y, may be able to respond with John, "Amen; come, Lord Jesus."

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The eternal The next Lesson is the Fourth Quarter -

ly Review.

THE UNSEEN WORLD.

On every side we are surrounded by that great mystery, death. Multitudes this scene of action. Where, what are they now? To-morrow we, too, must enter upon that interminable existence. Where, what shall we be? Compare with these questions all other enquiries, all other investigations, are perfectly insignificant. We learn to know something of reason, science, experience, afford not a single glimpse of the unseen world. Is it incredible that the eternal Father should vouchsafe us the knowledge which so unspeakable concerns us, and for which he has imparted in our souls such inextinguishable desire?

CHRISTIAN JOY.

You are to find Christian joy in your duties in the family, and in your duties outside of the family, in your every-day life at home and in society. The great truthes of God's love, of the redeeming power of the Holy Ghost, of the watchfulness of God over men, and of his helpfulness toward them, are to have such an effeet on your mind that when you enter upon your daily tasks you shall have power of hope in you so that you can extract joy from common things, There is where you must get your joy-in nature; in society: in social intercourse; in all things. Paul said he rejoiced even in infirmities.

No. 115 GRAFTON ST. HALIFAX. N.S.,)

August 4, 1879. MESSES. T. GRAHM & SON, -Dear Sirs-It gives me great pleasure toinform you of my perfect cure of CATARRH, from which I have suffered in its severe form for 12 years without being able to find a remedy for it, and I had long thought that nothing could cure me, but thanks to Providence and the use of your valuable preparation, CATABBHINE, I have been completely cured of that distressing and, I might say disgusting complaint, and I only used one box I can confidently recommend it to any suffering from that

Yours truly. complaint. C. F. F. SCHOPPE.

Price 25 cents a box.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price of (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time, the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch s the firmest (f all the stitches made, neat and regula, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly disce nable with the naked eye, and with a Made in one minute, without boiling.

rapidity rendering it impossible to count Sold everywhere in 25ct tins. Wholesale by rapidity rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them. amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGENTS WANTED by the company. Address them for information FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO..75 BROADWAY, NEW YORK., N.Y.

20 LOVELY ROSE-BUD CHROMO CARDS or 20 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 10 cents.

Aug 233m Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day a home easily made. Costly Outfit free B. A. BORDE Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. May 8 July 9 15.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDERGRIFT.
Mr. Vandergrift, of the firm of Vandergrift &
Haffman, is a well-known basiness man in this
place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Qur Minister's Wife.

LOUISWILLE, KY. Feb. 16, ISTT

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Deav Sir.—Three years ago I was suffering
terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our
minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE.

After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved.
This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again
commenced taking it, and am being benefited
greatly. It sho greatly improves my digestion.

MRS. A. BALLARD.

1911 West defferson Street. Louisville, Ky. Feb. 16, ISTT

1011 West Jefferson Street.

1 MOISE Safe and Sure. Mr. H. R. Stevens.

In 1872 your Vecetine was recommended to me; and, sleding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered easing more astern use I rapidly recovered easing more

system from the first dose; and under its per-sistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegering my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new lite and energy. VECETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VECETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

blood.

Hyde Park, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876.

M.: H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-scated abscess, which was fifteen mouths in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go

May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is pro-

By what I saw and heard I gained some con-By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon safter, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired until I had taken faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cuged: and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health. I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main fromble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgement, cure them.

them.
With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

and at Walleshie of Brown and Webs an Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

Parsons' Purgati Piles make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the clood the tire system in three months. Any person how will take pill cach night from 1 12 will keep may be restoted to cound health, it such a thing be saile. Sen 'y mail or 8

An English Veterinary Sulgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make ens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pin' tood.

prevent this terrible disease, and will positively "u.e nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a momen. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNS N & CO., Banger, Maine.

SOUP SYMING O' Prepared Pea Soup.

Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING. Anti-Dyspeptic.

WM. JOHNSON.

28 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A Attorney-at-Law, &c. Lunenburg, N.S.

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AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE-C. B. RECORD'S BRICK BUILDING. Main Street, Moncton, N.B. R. A. BORDES.

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Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS,

AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS and COPPER WORK

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures,

With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPICATION OF

WARREN'S FELT ROOFING,

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Dry Goods Importers!

AUTUEN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of

Exceptionally Good Value.

Every Buyer of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY should examine it if only for comparison sake.

FULL lines of AMERICAN, CANADIAN, and MARITIME PROVINCES Manufacturers.

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25 Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HICHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD.

A careful observance of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA will accomplish this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifics, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more physicians for Consumption—and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Anaemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly mar-

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. GENTS-I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites during the past year and egard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last year I have used in my own family, and MESSRS. SCOTT & DOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with Hypophosphites and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is agreable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. A H SAXTON, M.D Baltimore.

Yours respectfully, MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last two months I have fairly tried Scott's MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE—trentemen—within the last two months i have fairly tried SCOTT 8 EMULSION OF COD Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M D, New Orleans, La.

Messrs Scott & Bowne: - Gentlemen: -In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime: and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of lite, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street, who asks, what cured you and I anlaw taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street, who asks, what cured you and I answer Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine.

Very truly yours, II F SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most — I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literary starving—I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours

For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. SCOTT& BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO.

PIANO OF ORGAN TAILORING!

Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Illustated Newspaper with much valuable information PREE. New Pianos \$125, \$135, and upwards. New Organs \$65 to \$440. Be Sure to write me before buy ing elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. ADDRESS Daniel F. Beatty Washington, N.J.

FOR

Address Box 54.

H.G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S.,

Agency for New York Fashions Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred

Poultry $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{rite}}$ Prichard, Sunny-side Farm,

tide Farm, you buy to sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper and Free-

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

MR. EDITOR,—Resolution 5 of the Joint Committee for the Relief and Extension Fund reads: "That the special effort to raise this Fund be completed by the 15th of November of the present year, so as to avoid any interference with the usual Missionary meetings." Have the \$150,-960 been raised?

ENQUIRER.

REPLY.—Three of the superintendents only of the Nova Scotia Conference have sent in their lists of subscribers to this Fund. Four of the superintendents only of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference have reported by sending in lists. The superintendents in the other Conferences have not done very much better. The authorities in the Mission:Rooms at Toronto have received a great many intimations, of an indefinite character, ss to what may be done for the Fund. They can not, however, report definitely as to the results of this movement until the lists are all received giving names and amounts. About \$56,000 is known, at the head office, Toronto, to have been, up to this date, pledged for the Fund. What shewing, the lists to be received will give, remains to be seen. Further information on this subject will be found in another column.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 28, '79

DRAR BROTHER, -I have seen an occasional no ice in the WEGLEYAN of the Royal Arcanum; and lately have had a fly sheet placed in my hands criticising that institution. Can you give any information on this subject?

REPLY.-A fly-sheet, which, we presume, is similar to the one referred to, has been sent to our office. The name, of the individual, or of the company, that has prepared this document, and is circulating it throughout some parts of the country, does not appear on its face. It probably has been published in the interests of some Life Insurance Company, and to be adverse to co-operative benefit associations in general, and to the Royal Arca- The weather was unfavourable, as the num in particular.

the basis upon which the Royal Areanum | all the day. The collection for the Misrests, and who has read the fly sheet, sion Fund in the evening amounted to will see that it grossly misrepresents that nearly four hundred dollars. Amounts organization. Criticism, however, even that will be contributed by friends not though it may be disingenuous, is not to then present, will probably bring the total be deplored. If there is any weak spot up to nearly five hundred dollars, This about this new and popular Order, it had better be discovered at the earliest possi- the regular annual contribution for misble moment. It its enemies can point out | sions has not suffered because of the apanything wrong in its fundamental prin- peal for the Relief and Extension Fund ciples, or anything vulnerable in its The Windsor circuit is not only one of the machinery, they will, by a revelation oldest stations in the Dominion, but also thereof, do the growing Order excellent, one of the most thoroughly Methodistic. service, and their mischievous intentions | Brother Brecken is greatly esteemed by will therefore be productive of good re. our people there, and is happy in having

The Royal Arcanum is very similar in its fundamental principles to the New and Roland Morton. . England Methodist Minister's Relief Association. The benefits of the latter association are confined to Methodist ministers and their families only; the benefits of the former may be participated in by fourth Sabbath of the last month on the Muspersons in secular as well as in minis- quodobiot Harbor circuit, under the circeterial waiks.

The objects of the Order are to unite persons within certain limits as regards age, health, and character for the purpose of giving to the members moral and material aid. A Benefit Fund is a peculiar abundantly, during almost the entire day. feature, whereby, on the decease of any member, his widow or family shall be paid a benefit of three thousand dollars, parsonage, and the principal church. The tees to be paid depend upon the age at which one becomes a member. Experience shows that the benefit of three thousand dollars may be secured at a cost harbor. The facilities for securing reequal to about thirty per cent. of what Insurance Companies demand to effect an insurance for the same amount.

PLEASANTBORO', Dec. 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR,-For some time past our church has been closed, and we have not. had our usual preaching and other services, from the fact that we have no fuel to warm the building, and no oil to give our Sabbaths go by without a service for anch reasons. Can you suggest a re-A FRIEND.

REPLY.-If we were acquainted with your locality, and its people, we might be able, perhaps, to suggest a practicable remedy; but, as it is, we can only advise you in a somewhat general kind of way. In our younger days, we sometimes found, in certain localities, that it required an etfort to secure an abundant supply of fuel, and light, and to obtain the services of a sexton. Sometimes we would get the principal attendants at our services to bring each a small portion of fuel, and each to bring a candle, for in those days, and in those places, candles were our sources of artificial light. Sometimes we too often of him as a mere fighter; there-

meeting to make the needed arrangements. On one circuit, where we had several preaching places, our largest chapel, and our largest congregation, was in a locality where we had only two members of our church, and both of them were women, and not able to render us much assistance. No one seemed, for a long time, to care anything for Methodism further than to come and hear the young minister preach. We had to get fuel as best we could. We carried our "burning fluid" in the wagon or the sleigh; filled the lamps, trimmed them, and lighted them; swept the floor, and warmed up the building. We never let a Sunday pass, when our appointment was at that church, no matter how stormy the weather, with out a service. There were only fitty-two Sabbaths in a year. After about sixteen months the Lord revived his work. About thirty persons were converted and were received into membership. Always, after that, there were persons to bring fuel, and pay for the "burning fluid," and take care of the building. Perhaps our friends at Pleasantboro' need, more than anything else, an extensive revival of religion.

The ways and means for warming, and ighting, and taking care of a church, must depend upon circumstances. The expense involved in some places, and under some circumstances, will be light; in other places, and under other circumstances, it will be necessarily somewhat heavy. If the trustees of a church find that the needed expenditure is beyond their income, let a public meeting of the congregation be summoned; and surely, in such an assembly, there will be developed some practical way whereby the house of the Lord may be made ready and comfortable for the services of the Lord's day.

WINDSOR

We had the pleasure of occupying the pulpit of our Windsor church on Sunday morning last, and of taking part in the Missionary Anniversary Meeting, in the same church, on the evening of that day. Brother McDougall preached in Avondale in the morning, and was the chief speaker in the Windsor meeting in the evening. wind was blowing with considerable ener-Every one who has carefully examined gy, and the rain was coming down almost as his Aaron and his Hur, the venerable supernumeraries - Revs. John McMurray

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOR.

We had the pleasure of spending the tion of its popular superintendent, Rev. Joseph Mayhew Fisher. The services of the day had -pecial reference to the Relief and Extension Fund. The weather was very unfavorable, as the rain was falling Our congregations, however, were good, and the financial results satisfactory. The on this old circuit, are located amid a well developed supply of granite rocks, and at the head of a picturesque Atlantic munerative harvests by means of the plow, the hoe, the scythe, and the reeping hook, did not appear to us, on that stormy November day, to be very promising. The spiri'ual laborer, however, in Christ's vineyard has again and again gathered, in Musquodoboit Harbor circuit, valuable sheaves for the heavenly garner. It has already given to the ministry of our church several of our most able men. Why may us light. It seems very strange to have not that sea side mission yet do even grander things for the Master than it has hitherto done? The contributions for the annual Mission and the Relief and Extension Fund, on this circuit are g ood.

> THE REV. JOHN BEDFORD, one of the most gifted and useful Methodist ministers of the English Conference, died recently in the forty-ninth year of his ministry, and in the eightieth year of his age. He was an earnest and vigorous worker. and did his full share in helping to make the Methodistic history of the fatherland during the last halt century. The London "Methodist" says of him:

" Mr. Bedford had a combative spirit, which was of immense value to him in his special duties. Men learnt to think would have a public meeting, and get fore he was sometimes only respected somely bound.

those persons who were present at the when he deserved to be loved. He was a MONCTON BUSINESS PROSPECTS. man of war from his youth. Early in his ministry he fought hard and successfully against the priestly assumption of some foolish and obscure Anglicans, who, as is too often their wont, troubled our people.

"When the roll of the dead is called next year in the London Conference, men's souls will be deeply stirred as they hear the names of old fr ends and old colleagues; but there will be no name of all the list that will be heard with greater respect and regret than that of John Bedford, a "brother beloved," who will be remembered affectionately as of unsullied character, of indomitable zeal for God's cause, of self-denying devotion to the in-terests of Wesleyan Methodism, and a fine example of a Christian minister."

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS

RELIEF AND EXTENSION—STATE OF THE FUND.

Some correspondents express dissatisfaction that there is not a weekly announcement of the amount subscribed to date. The Treasurers would be delighted to furnish this information if they only could obtain it; but in spite of repeated and urgent requests, reports come in slowly. The following shows the sum total of ministerial and general subscriptions, so far as the lists have reached us, to date. In regard to the ministerial lists, three districts-viz., British Columbia in the Toronto Conference, Ottawa in the Montreal Conference, and St. John in the New Brunswick Conference—are vet to be heard from. Newfoundland has not reported by districts The numbers given include all the ministers, superannuated and supernumerary, probationers, Japan-

MINISTERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	No. of Ministers in Conference.	No. who have subseribed.	Amount.
Toronto Conference	361	258	\$ 6,584
London "	331	280	7,488
Montreal "	225	151	5,126
N. Scotia "	109	84	2.907
N. Brunswick Conf	98	69	3,510
Newfoundland "	50	13	399
1	1,174	851	\$25,014
GENERAL SU	BSCB	aprions.	
	s in ncc.	oort'd. nt bed.	y F'd u

,	1,174		851	\$25,014
GENERAL S	UBSC	RIPI	TONS.	
Foronto Conference	Greuits in Confer'nce.	No. report'd.	Amount Subscribed.	St. Ordin'ry F'd ger's last year.
ondon "	. 224	73	15,870	14,522
N. Brunswick Conf		3 4	$\frac{1,501}{108}$	I,688 142
Newfoundland "	. 41	1	1,840	1,509

Cash receips to Nov. 30, on both ministerial and General Lists.....\$15,700

from which lists have been received; some fitteen or twenty others have reported gross amount by post card, but the mised subscriptions without delay? Not a few send only the lists of paid subscripent. tions, but nothing to indicate how much has been promised.

ADDITIONAL MINISTER'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HALIFAX DISTRICT. Previously acknowledged \$840 60 Edmund Botterell.....

CLOSING THE LISTS.

the scheme were drafted, adopted and all the Circuits. Will you please forward, published the following resolution: - immediately, a list of all promised sub-"That the special effort to raise this fund scriptions to the Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., be completed by the 15th of November of Methodist Mission Rooms, Toronto? ference with the usual missionary meet. this Fund in their respective Districts,

number of circuits, the lists are not yet warded at once to the General Treasurers. closed; and unless this be speedily ac- By a statement published in this week's complished, not only will the ordinary in- WESLEYAN, you will observe that only come be seriously affected, but the Relief three circuits of the N. S. Conference have and Extension Fund itself will suffer loss. sent in their lists, It is kery necessary An earnest appeal is made to the brethren that these lists should be completed and to finish the canvass without delay.

MINISTERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Brethren will greatly oblige by omitting the names of ministerial subscribers from the Circuits lists. There are three reaincome of last year. In the next place, Fund.—(See Minutes of Conference.) many of the ministers will remove to new tions have already been published in the WESLEYAN. ministerial lists; and to publish them again in the circuit lists would be mis-

REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR has laid upon our table his Christian Adventures in South Africa. This volume contains a record of earnest efforts for the extension of missions in that part of the world, and of successes that attended those efforts. The work abounds with stirring incidents connected with the writer's personal experience. The book contains 557 pages, is well printed on good paper, and is hand- ings the sunshine or the shadow that ex-

The Peters' Combination Lock Company has purchased a four acre lot, in Moncton, N, B., and has begun the erection of a large and substantial brick building, for the manufacture of various kinds of brass goods. The walls of the building are rising rapidly. It is probable that, in the early part of the coming summer, the company will be able to place some of its manufactured articles upon the market.

Earnest efforts are being made to secure the erection of a sugar refinery in that towa. There are fair prospects that those efforts will not be in vain.

Our maritime country needs, in these trying times, such enterprises as those It were well, we think, if, in Halifax, or some other suitable centre, manufacturing enterprises of greater or lesser extent were undertaken at an early day.

THE expediency of purchasing the New Brunswick Railway by the Dominion Government, is being discussed in some circles. The purchase of this road would involve the necessity of its extension from both of its present points of termination. so as to connect with River du Loup on the one hand, and St. John on the other. Should this arrangement be carried out. the route by rail, between St. John and the West, would thereby be very many miles shorter than it now is by way of the Intercolonial, and the value of St. John as a winter port of the Dominion would thereby be greatly enhanced.

WE had the pleasure of examining this week, the most beautiful piece of penwork we have ever seen, consisting of a card setting forth the subjects taught at was not able. Four weeks after my arrithe Halifax Business College. Mr Wm Whiston, who has executed this fine piece of work, is certainly a pen artist of the highest order.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR 1880. The Fact that this standard magazine has had a successful career of over thirtyfive years against much competition, is proof sufficient that it merits an undoubted want of the public. It furnishes what is essential to American readers in a great and indespensible current literature-a literature which embraces more and more every year the work of the ablest thinkers and writers of the day. As the only satisfactory complete and frosh compendium of this literature, its importance and value have steadily increased. It enables the reader, at trifling expense considering the quantity and quality of the reading furnished, to keep pace with the best thought and literary work of our time; and its great convenience to every intelligent per-842 142 829,019 830,732 son or family can therefore hardly be overrated.

The extra offer The 142 reported above are the circuits 1880, and the reduced clubbing rates, are worthy of note in the prospectus published in another column. The magazine is well worth the attention of those who are selecting their reading for the new year. As lists furnish the only reliable data. Will the multitude of periodicals increases more the brethren kindly forward lists of pro- and more beyond the means and leisure of readers, the value of such a comprehensive one as this becomes more and more appar-

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF CIRCUITS. Dear Brethren,—There are two matters 5 00 to which I beg to call your attention:

I.—RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. The special effort on behalf of this The Committee by whom the details of Fund, I presume, is about completed on

the present year, so as to avoid any inter- The Chairmen are the Treasurers for to whom you will remit all subscriptions There is reason to fear that, on a large that have been paid, which will be forforwarded at once, so as not to interfere with the ordinary income of the Society.

H.—THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND. At the last session of our Conference, it was agreed that a collection on behalf of sons for this: In the first place, in order this Fund should be made on all the Cirto reach the \$150,000, it is necessary to cuits in the month of December, and the raise-exclusive of minister's subscrip- amounts promptly remitted to the Presitions- an amount fully equal to the whole dent, who was appointed Treasurer of the

You will please attend to this order of fields before the second instalment becomes Conference. The amounts, as received by due. In the last place, these subscrip- me, will be duly acknowledged in the

Fraternally yours, S. F. HUESTIS. President of Conf. Halifax, Dec. 8, 1879.

Falsehood is never so successful as when she baits her hook with truth. No opinions so fatally mislead us as those that are not wholly wrong; as no watches so effectually deceive the wearer as those that are sometimes right.—Colton.

EVERY man throws on to his surroundists in his own soul.

POSTAL CARDS.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 11, '79. As an item of news, you can mention in religious column that we had a good ser-vice at Yarmouth North, on Sunday evening last. Four persons were baptized and six received into membership with the church.

AVONDALE. Dec. 8, '79.

Rev. Mr. McDougall was with us yes. terday. Rev. Mr. McMurray conducted the opening exercises, offering an impressive prayer. Mr. McDougall, basing his remarks on Ex. 14, 15, and gave us an account of the trials and su-cesses of missionary life in the North-West. Presenting the triumphs of the Gospel in changing the heart and life of the heathen as grounds of encouragement for increased activity on the part of the church.

The address, which occupied an hour was listened to throughout in wrapt attention. Financially the meeting will Drove a success.

Subscriptions to Relief and Extension Fund continue to come in. Amount subscribed up to date amounts to \$227. Spiritually, we could wish for better times. We pray for the power of God to

rest upon preacher and people. R. A. DANIEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DERBY, N. B., Dec. 1, 1879.

MR. EDITOR,-No doubt some of the many readers of your paper, and persons interested in the general work of the church, would like to hear what has been done on this Mission. Since I came to this field of labour, there has been but little circuit work done, so far as preaching the Gospel is implied. This was not because I was not willing, but because I val here, I was taken sick with diphthe ria, which appeared in its worst form. So bad was the case that but few thought I would ever recover; but under the skilful treatment of Dr. Davison, and other friends, and with the blessing of a heavenly Father, I was raised from the bed of affliction, but in such a weak condition, that three months passed before I was able to preach, and can only take part of the work on this wide-spread field yet. During my illness, some help was received from Revs. S. T. Teed, George Steel, and the late C. H. Bourne, for which we are all thankful. Here, also, I must express my feelings of gratitude to Mrs. E. Wilson and family, for their kindness to me when sick with that so much to be dreaded disease.

Though our people have not had the amount of preaching they should have had, they have not lost their interest in the work of the church. This is evident from the way they laboured for the com. pletion of our new parsonage. The credit of commencing this work is due the Rev. A. K. B. Shrewsbury. He laboured for this faithfully, during his ministration here, and before his removal had the outside of the main building and all outbuildings completed. Since I came we have finished the inside of the house, also furnished it. We cannot speak in too high terms of the people here for the interest they have taken, and the spirit that they have gone to work with, for the building of the house. This enterprise has been greatly aided by the kindness and generosity of Mr. Scott Fairley, of Blackwell, who gave us a large subscription, and then advanced what money we needed for carrying on the work. At present there is some debt on the building, but in a few years that will be paid; then we will have as our own one of the best parsonages in this district, and but few better in the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference.

On the evening of Nov. 20th we took possession of the house, and found every thing in order. Some fifty persons were in waiting to receive us, notwithstanding the stormy evening, had it been fine there would have been many more.

Thus was every thing left in the house needful to commence housekeeping with, including a barrel of flour, tea, sugar, meet, salmon, &c., &c. All this gave us great reason for rejoicing, but we hope and pray that before the year is ended we shall be able to rejoice over souls saved, and a revival of the Master's work here,

D. II L.

OUR MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CONNEXIONALISM

MR. EDITOR,—By reports of Missionary Board proceedings, I learn that I am indebted to our estimable President for an answer to the enquiry made through your columns a few weeks ago. I must, however, express my surprise at the very brusque manner adopted by Dr. Sutherland in discussing the subject. In my innocency I assumed that there was a connexional equality amongst all our churches, whether rich and independent, or poor and dependent. This being the case, it appeared to me to be perfectly legitimate to make any enquiries of any and every church concerning connexional matters. Allow me further to state my enquiry did not spring from a fault finding spirit, but solely from a deep interest in our Missionary Society, and a sincere desire to become thoroughly acquainted with its valued methods of operation.

The information obtained in regard to Montreal was perfectly satisfactory, and instead of "calling in question" that item of expenditure, I regard it as a wise and profitable one. But why could not this information have been given in the spirit in which it was asked? Is this a connexional fund or not? If it is, then no one can deny it to be the privilege of even Domestic Missionaries to "legitimately" either question into or call into question the action of churches East or West, in this matter.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY.

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STAL CARDS.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 11, '79. of news, you can mention in mn that we had a good ser-uth North, on Sunday evenour persons were baptized, ved into membership with

AVONDALE. Dec. 8, 79. Dougall was with us yes. Mr. McMurray conducted roises, offering an impress-McDougall, basing his re-15, and gave us an account su-cesses of missionary h. West. Presenting the Gospel in changing the f the heathen as grounds of for increased activity on church.

which occupied an hour, throughout in wrapt nancially the meeting will

to Relief and Extension o come in. Amount sube amounts to \$227 e could wish for better y for the power of God to er and people.

R. A. DANIEL.

SPONDENCE.

BY, N. B., Dec. 1, 1879. -No doubt some of the your paper, and persons general work of the e to hear what has been ion. Since I came to ur, there has been but

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RY SOCIETY.

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lined in regard to satisfactory, and ne stion" that item it as a wise and by could not this iven in the spirit Is this a connexit is, then no one privilege of even " legitimately" all into question East or West, in

C MISSIONARY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Young People's Institute has recent ly been organized in connection with the Grafton Street Methodist congregation in this city. The first of a course of lectures under its auspices was given, on Monday evening last, by the Editor of the WES-LEYAN. The lecture room was well filled.

The new Methodist Church at Granville Ferry is to be opened for divine worship on Sunday, 14th inst. The President of the Conference, Rev S F Heustis, is appointed to preach the opening sermon; Rev Caleb Parker, at 3 p m., and Rev A W Nicolson in the evening.

HALIFAX, Dec. 7 .- On Saturday the \$50,000 for the Montague gold mines was paid over by the American purchasers.

The weekly steamer Moravian brought 1,836 tons freight-148 for Halifax, 56 for I. C. Railway stations, 659 for the Upper Provinces, and 971 for Baltimore.

A short time since the Nova Scotia Humane Society offered a premium of \$5,-000 for the invention of a new stock car in which cattle could be fed and watered without removal while in transit. Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Truro, made a model car which he believes will be admirably adapted for the purpose, and he has applied for patents in Canada and the United States.

A new factory is to be started at Round Hill for the manufacture of pails, buckets, etc.

D. Banks McKenzie has delivered several lectures on temperance, in Halifax, during the past week. He represents St. John's, Newfoundland, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, as the three worst rum cursed cities in America. He lectured on "Father Matthew" on Monday evening last, and was, at the close of the lecture, presented with a valuable fur coat by some members of the Reform Club. He left Dunkin Act by law was carried on Friday the city on Tuesday to fill engagements elsewhere.

The friends of T. M Lewis, Esq , (who has been for some time in the Massachusetts | it is estimated that there will be 370,000 General Hospital,) will be pleased to learn that his health is improving, although very slowly, and doubtless several months more will elapse before he is able (if no relapse takes place) to move about much. The surgeons in attendance are reported to have said that they believed they had the disease under complete control. It is now going on four months since Mr. L. entered the hospital.—Yarmouth Herald.

The steamer Alpha, of Clements' West India line, sailed on Thursday evening, 27th ult, for Bermuda and the West Indies. She had a full assorted frieight and about 20 passengers, mostly for Bermuda. Mr. E. F. Clements, her owner, went out in her for the purpose of making arrangements respecting the line in the West Indies .- Ib.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The ladies of the Queen's Square Methodist Church assembled at the parsonage of the church on Tuesday to form a parsonage Aid Society in connection with the church.

On Tuesday evening a choice entertainment was given in the Portland Methodist Church, comprising readings, recitations, instrumental and vocal music, &c. Rev L G Stevens, pastor of St Luke's Church, gave one of his popular readings.

The Sun says :- The many friends of Rev Jos Hart, pastor of Centenary Church, will learn with regret that his trip to Halifax has not res Ited in improving his health, and that there is no early prospect that he will resume his pastoral duties.

William Sterns of P E Island, a carpeater, while working on Trinity Church, St John, fell from a ladder, and sustained very serious injuries.

The liabilities of L H DeVeber & Sons, according to the official statement, amount to \$828,800.65. The individual liability of J S Bois DeVeber, as trustee of Lewis Rivers and endorser on promissory notes is \$33,800, making a total of \$912,600.65. The indirect liabilities are stated to be **\$**247.929.

Arrangements have been made for presenting an address to Sir Leonard Tilley on his visit to Fredericton, which will take place in a few days.

Diphtheria is prevailing at Dorchester; a child of six years and another of four years have recently died there of that disease.

Tenders are asked for the building of the Centenary Church in St John.

Thomas Potts Esq of St John delivered the second lecture of the Exmouth street course. His subject was "Rambles in John Bull's Homestead."

A wonderful mineral spring has been discovered on the Monquart River, a tributary of the St. John, about five miles distant from Pearson's Siding on the N B Railway. Marvellous cures of scrofula, indigestion, and other ills to which flesh is heir, are effected by a free internal use of its magic waters.

Rev. Dr. Waters, pastor of St. David's Church, St John, is in ill health.

The Transcript of Sackville has made its appearance in a new typographical

A soft coal mine, and a bed of yellow ochre have recently been discovered within the vicinity of the town of St. Stephen.

----GENERAL.

The Rev. Robert J. Cameron, some years ago, pastor of the St. Andrew's, (old kirks Church, St. John, N. B., died in Scotland on the 5th inst. Mr. Cameron has resided during the last few years in Scotland, and was at the time of his death, minister of the Burntland Presoyterian Church.

Rev. William Ives Buddington, D. D., pastor of Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, died Nov. 29th, of cancer in the lip, in the 64th year of his age.

The Wesleyan City Road Chapel, London, England, was badly injured by fire, on Sunday, Decr. 7th, but Wesley's pulpit was saved, although Wesley's Morning Chapel was gutted, freecoing and ceiling were ruined, and the roof will probably have to be rebuilt.

Abundance of coal having been discovered west of Winnipeg, and also to the east of it, that city bids fair to become a great iron producing centre.

Rev. Edward Eggleston has been com-pelled from ill hea th to abandon all work for the present. He is suffering from nervous disorder, brought on, as is supposed, by overwork. He intends to go

The trustees of Dr. Talmage's Church, Brooklyn, are taking steps to sever the connection between his Tabernacle and Presbyterianism.

A new Presbyterian church was opened in St. John's, Newfoundland, on Sunday, Nov. 30. Rev. Job Shenton preached one of the dedicatory sermons, on the evening of that day.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE winter has set in with great severity throughout northern Europe.

It is expected the Grand Trunk through line to Chicago will be opened about Christmas time.

A Rome correspondent reports that Vesuvius is again active. A great eruption seems probable. Mr. Edward Blake was elected by acclamation to represent West Durham in

the House of Commons. The temperance party have scored a victory in Colchester township, where a

by a majority of 91. The wheat harvest has commenced in the northern districts of Australia, and tons of grain for export.

The steamer Waubuno, which left Collingwood for Parry Sound on Saturday morning was wrecked near Moose Point, and it is feared that all her passengers and crew have perished.

MR. JOHN THADEUS DELANE, formerly editor of the London Times, died recently in his sixty-second year. He was the son of Mr W. F A. Delane, formerly business manager of that journal, and after graduating at Oxford, became assistant editor of the Times in 1839, and in 1841 succeeded to the chief post, which he resigned three years ago.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to build and operate a line of railway from Sult Ste. Marie eastward, to connect with the Cauada Central and the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway at or near Lake Nipis-

A St. Louis despatch says: One hundred and twenty Latter Day Saints, from the Southern States, left here on Saturday en route for the San Louis Valley, Colorado, where there is already a colony of 300 to 400. This is the fifth party from the South this season. They get cheap lands from Colorado, and conform to the law prohibiting polygamy.

PRAYER for the long life of the Sovereign has happily been graciously answered. It is worthy of note that Queen Victoria has outlived every bishop and judge in England, Scotland, and Ireland in office when she ascended the throne. She commissioned eight Premiers to form thirteen different administrations, and outlived all her Premiers but Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield.

A swindling scheme known as the "Denver Land Company," was exploded a few days ago by agents of the Post Office Department in the United States. Two men, named Grant and Wilson, had bought a thousand acres of worthless land in the sand hills, forty miles north of Denver, which was plotted and recorded as "North, Denver," and were advertising "city lots" in this charming location at a dollar apiece. The bait must have taken, for a perfect avalanche of mail matter is said to have been received at the Denver post-office by the company, during the eight days of its existence.

In reply to the charge of failure of Foreign Missions, the St. Louis Presbyterian gives the following striking facts:-1 During the year the Gospel was preached in one thousand towns and cities in China where it had not been previously heard. 2. In China there are 14,000 native church members. 3. The missionaries of the American Baptist Church baptized last year 18,000 converts from heathenism. 4. In Madagascar the idols have been burned, and the London Missionary Society reports 170,000 communicants. 6. Not less than 60,000 idolaters in Southern India cast away their idols and embraced christianity in the year 1878.

THE FEDERATION OF THE ENGLISH EMPIRE. - A writer in the Westminister Review for October, concludes a series of three articles on the above subject. He would relegate local and home questions to Legislatures and Municipalities, but have Imperial questions treated in the Imperial Parliament, in which the British Isles and all the colonies, but excluding India, would be represented. The Imperial House, this writer says must be composed of 300 members as follows:-England, 185; Scotland, 25; Ireland, 40; Colonies, 50.

The Colonial representation proposed is as follows :- Canada and Newfoundland 20; Australia, 15: New Zealand, 5; Cape Settlements. 5: West Indies, 5.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY .- I'se Daily News (London, England,) says the recent activity of the English Government in re-

seems as if it were likely to give occasion for all the jealousy, dissatisfaction and disturbance which it was at one time hoped might have been wholly avoided by that European co-operation which Lord Bea-consfield broke up. We have yet to see how Turkey will think it her interest to act. The rumors which ascribe to her an inclination to seek out an alliance with Russia are perhaps rather the result of conjecture as to what she might possibly do than of any more substantial reason to anticipate such a purpose. But we may take it for granted, despite of Turkish denials, that a co-operation of some kind with Russia is one of the projects which despairing Turkish statesmanship would take into consideration. The mere fact that so much alarm and confusion is abroad, that such rumours spread and that a new disarrangement seems at hand, bears heavy witness against the policy of Lord Beaconsfield.

THE OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN. -The Standard (London, England,) remarks that the conquest of Cabul has been brought about by a campaign almost unique in the ease with which its successes have been achieved. There never was any doubt on the part of experienced soldiers that an English army could march to Cabul with the greatest ease; but the feat has not been schieved in the most economical manner, nor without very great friction among different authorities. The system of supply and transport has, admittedly, failed to show itself adapted to to great needs, and it must be confessed that the weakness of the enemy has played no considerable part in bringing the struggle to a rapid and satisfactory issue. Yet, when we have granted the existence of many defects in our military system, it may fairly be added that we are never likely to meet in Asia an army which is not more full of defects than our own. Against Asiatic nations the two hundred thousand men of the Indian army, with their English arms and English discipline, are absolutely irresistible; and the prestige which Russia was supposed to have gained in Asia by her victories over the Sultan will have been as much lowered by her ill success in Turkestan as ours will have been raised by the rapid and easy conquest of Afghanistan.

Mr. Alcott's declaration that Emerson is in the full sense of the words, a Christianity theist was made, it seems, in the presence, of Mr. Joseph Cook. Mr. Cook has taken it as the text of his first Boston Monday lecture, which he calls, "After Emerson, What? or, the consequences of Concord Theism." Emerson, he says, came before the world at first as the representative of the Hegelian vapours," and bis early literary career was under the influence of pantheism," from which he derived "dangerous inferences in morals." Mr. Cook regards it as a sign of the times and a part worthy of study that Mr. Emerson has been proclaimed to be a theist, and, although he does not call him exactly a christian theist. yet he does believe him to be "a theist of the most unapologetic and audacious kind.

AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, December 14th, 1879.

Brunswick St. Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev H Pickard, DD 11a.m. Grafton St 7 p. m Rev. I. M. Mellish Rev. S. B. Dunn 11 p.m. Kaye St. 7 p.m. Rev. W. A. Black, A.B Rev. C. M. Tyler 11a.m. Charles St 7p.m Rev. J. L. Sponagel Rev. W. H. Evans Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at desired. Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

WEE	KLY	CA	CALENDAR.				
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PHASES OF THE MOON. New Moon 13th, 6h. 39m. a.m., E. 4 S. First Quarter 20th, 6h. 51m. a.m., N. | E. Full Moon 28th, 11h. 51m. a.m., N. 4 W.

14th Geo. Washington, d., Mt. Vernon, Virginia, A.D. 1799

14th Albert, Prince Consort, d., Windsor Castle. A D. 1861 15th Timoleon, liberator of Syracuse, d., B.C 337. 16th Geo. Whitefield, preacher, born Gloucester, A.D. 1714 17th Beethoven, musical composer, born Bonn, A.D. 1770

17th Sir Humphry Davy, chemist, born Penzance A.D. 1779 18th Samuel Rogers, poet, d, London, A.D. 1855 19th Capt. W. E. Parry, arctic navigator, bern Bath, A.D. 1790 20th Ignatius, bishop, martyred at Rome A.D. 107

MARRIED

At the Methodist Parsonage, Margate, on the 4th Nov., by Rev. E. Slackford, Mr. George R. Mc-Leod, to Miss Margaret McLeod, both of New London, N. S. By the same, at the residence of Mr. John Bent

ley, on the 12th Nov., Mr. Henry Wallace Tombs of North Rustico, to Esther Ann Wigginton, of Margate. By the same, on the 17th Nov., James Humphries, of Margate Road, to Margaret Harrington, of

At the Parsonage, Hantsport, 5th inst., by Rev A. D. Morton, David Lunn, of Falmouth to Margaret Whalen of Halifax. On the 6th inst., by the same, T Olive Dowd. to

Mrs Matilda Crowell, all of Hantsport. At the Parsonage, Port Mouton on the 3:d of Decr., by the Rev. J. W. Shepherdson, Mr. Michael Davis and Miss Olive Hushins, both of Summerville, Queens Co., N.S.

By the Rev. J. B. Hemmeon, on the 4th inst. The Hayden murder trial at New Haven, Conn., is dragging its slow length along.

Grand to Turkey and her engagements has Mrs. J. Elderkin, of Port Greville, to Thomas L. DeWolfe, Esq., of Dartmouth, N. S.

DIED

At Granville Ferry, N. S., on the 24th October, Mary Dunn, aged 80 years, relict of the late Capt. Christopher Dunn,

In this city, on Sunday morning, 7th inst., congestion of the lungs, Willie J., second son George and Rebecca Siggins, aged 2 years.

At Falmouth, Nov. 27th, of Diphtheria, Alice Todd, beloved daughter of John and Amanda Aylward, aged 2 years and 10 months

At Winthrop, Mass., on the 1st inst., Mr. Anthony Dennings, aged 79 years, a native of She l-

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Missionary Meetings.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Hantsport—Dep T Rogers.

Horton, Dec. 22, 23—P Prestwood and A D Morton. Kentville, Dec 17, 18, 19-T Rogers and B Hills.

ewport, Dec 17-J McMurray, R Brecken and GO Huestis.

Purlington, Jan. 21, 22, 23—R Brecken, F H
Pickles and J McMurray.

Circuits not included in the above list are pro-

ided for by local arrangement.

The arrangements for Horton Circuit are probably modified by more recent action.

A. D. MORTON, Secretary.

The GREATEST LIVING AUTHORS, such as Prof MAX MULLER, Rt. Hen. W. E. GLADSTONE, JAS. A. FROUDE, Pref. HUXLEY, R. A. PROCTOR, E-1w-A. FREEMAN, Pref. TYNDALL, Dr. W. B. CARPEN-TEE, FRANCES POWER CORDE, The DUKE OF AR. GYLL, Wm. BLACK, Miss THACKERAY, Mrs. MULOCH-CRAIK, Geo. MACDONALD, Mrs. OLI. PHANT, JEAN INGELOW, Mrs. ALEXANDER, Thos. HARDY, Matthew Arbold, Henry Kingsley, W. W. STORY, TURGURNIRY, CARLYLE, RUSEIN TENNYSON, BROWNINGs and many others are represented in the pages of

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PERIODICAL in the world, of the most valuable Literary and Scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the FOREMOST ESSAYISTS, SCIENTISTS, CRITICS, DIS-COVERERS, and EDITORS, representing every department of Knowledge and Progress.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the expressorder of HARPER& BROTHER HARPER BROTHERS, New York. Addiess HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. GRANDFATHER'S CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY T. TAYLOR.

It was Christmas Eve, and Nellie, Maud, and Willie had kung their stockings, taking good care that the pins were strong enough and the stockings sufficently large for holding all they hoped Santa Claus would bring them. It was almost bedtime, but mamma said they might sit up an hour later than usual, and there was one thing more they wanted before they could think of going to bed, and when grandfather drew his arm chair near the fire, Maud climbed up in her seat on one knee, while Willie sat on his stool on one side, and Nellie on the other leaned her head against the unoccupied knee.

" Now for the Christmas story, grandfather," said Willie.

"Shal! I tell it to-night, " asked grandfather.

"Oh yes," replied Nellie quickly. "for you know to morrow night there will be lots of company, and all sorts of games."

"We all know that," interrupted Willie, impatiently; "don't talk any more, girls, but let grandfather commence his story."

Grandfather put his hand on the boy's head as he said, "Softly, softly, my son-but I will commence my story. Once upon a time there lived in a grand old house an old gentleman and his wife; they had rich furniture, and many servants to wait upon them, carriages to ride in and fine horses to drive-all that could make life pleasant in this way they had, and possessed besideswhat was best of all-good kind noble hearts, always open to the poor, and disposed to assist the friendless. "The old gentleman and his wife

seemed very happy and contented, but those who knew them best said that their lives had been shadowed by one dark cloud. At the time my story commences the gentleman's hair was as white as mine, though he was not so old, and his wife's face, though cheerful and pleasant, had more wrinkles than their should have been; for when they were both quite young they had lost their only child, a find boy of twelve years. While riding a pony, his father's birthday gift, he was thrown off, dragged along the gravelled walks, and when he was picked, up this life was all over for him. The poor father and mother could never forget him, nor this dreadful accident; they put away ail his toys, his clothes, the whip he held in his hand when he was thrown the saddle he used-all were locked up in their boy's room, which was never opened, save once a year, on the anniversary of his death; then the grieving parents would go in there together and look over poor Walter's things with a good many sighs, and talk of him in a low voice, tears always coming to the mother's eyes.

" We all know in the course of time grass grows green over graves, and Old Time has a way of his own for covering our sorrows so they do not seem so terrible as they did at first; and the years rolled on, while the gentleman and his wife lived contentedly, loving each other very much and striving to make all happy around them, though their best joy of life seemed to have been taken away. They were always particularly kind to the young folks; they had some nephews and nieces, and a great many young friends, and although there were no children there, children loved to visit them, particularly about Christmas time.

"Then the grand house was filled with old and young people; they all came to spend a week, and always wished when the week was over they could spend another. Stockings were hung up, Santa Claus always filled them, and presents were as thick as strawberries in June.

"One Christmas Eve a pleasant company were assembled at the old gentleman's house-blue-eyed Mollik was there, black-eyed Johnny, and Jimmie with gray eyes like an owl; a good many pretty girls and smart bright boys, with a fair sprinkling of old folks, all met together there as lively as crickets after a summer shower. They played blind man's buff, hunt the slipper, and all sorts of merry games. The children screamed with joy, and after a good | prince. long evening they went off to bed, While visions of sugar plums danced

through their heads.' I venture to sav. "But while all was joyous and pleasant, bright fires, warm rooms, and warm beds within the house, outside the front porch,' the coldest winds of winter were howling a Christmas carol. Perhaps the fierce storm king was running a race with Santa Claus. He, poor fellow, had a hard time of it that night, though his reindeers were very fleet and his sleigh-runners bright and sharp enough; but he managed to get ahead of the storm, blowing the thick white flakes out of his way until his red cheeks were rounder and redder than ever, and as he leaped from one chimney top to not have had a colder one, nor a whiter another and slid down with his huge and purer. bag of toys on his back, he gave the old storm-king a knowing wink, as much as to say, 'Ha! ha! old blue

nose, you can't come down here.' The storm whirled by, giving a shrick of disappointment and shaking in his rage the house till all the windows rattled.

"The children in warm feather beds heard him pass by; then covered up their heads under the thick blankets and whispered, 'It is Santa Claus coming down'-for though they all loved the kind, generous old fellow, they couldn't help feeling a little afraid.

"Faster came the snow, louder screamed the wind, while the old folks sat quietly and comfortably around the blazing fire. The old gentleman went to the window as a fiercer blast beat the poor windows and made the flames roar up the chimney.

Santa Claus will have hard work getting down there,' he said looking at the fireplace and then out of the win-

"'I can see nothing but the fearful storm he said, 'God pity any poor creature exposed to this dreadful night!'

"He little thought that there could be any person outside, but at that very moment there was a poor woman, struggling against cold and storm, in scanty clothing, holding in her numb arms a fatherless babe. The light from the windows attracted her notice, and with the little strength she had left she staggered towards the house. 'We must lie down here and freeze to death,' thought the poor mother. The snow beat in her face and came up to her knees, while the wind tried to carry off some of her ragged garments, as she plodded on towards the light.

"All her thoughts must have been for her child, for she took from her own shoulders ber miserable shawl, that could not have kept out the cold that dreadful night and wrapped it around the babe, and struggling on through the snow growing every moment deeper, she succeeded in reaching the porch, and laid ber child down under its friendly shelter; she gave the bell a timid ring, and then turning from warmth, food and shelter, fled out in the wild

"Did the bell ring?' asked one of the group around the fireside, as the faint tingle was scarcely heard above the roaring of the sterm.

"All listened attentively,, waiting to bear the sound repeated, but no sound came. They all thought then their ears must have deceived them, but the old gentleman insisted upon seeing if any person could be at the door at that late hour, and, as the servants had all retired, he decided to see for himself. He procured a lantern, but found that the key of the hall door had been taken out, and before it could be gotten some time had elapsed, and just as the tall I don't care if I do come down and warm clock at the head of the stairs struck | myself," said the stranger, and he detwelve he opened the door.

"The light from the lantern showed little bills of drifted snow scattered about the porch, and the wind came rushing in as he peered out anxiously in the dark.

"Yon were mistaken,' said one gentleman; 'there has been no person here' pray come in from this terrible cold.'

The old gentleman threw a parting glance, and as he stepped forward his foot knocked against something; he looked down and saw at his feet a bundle of dirty looking rags; he picked it up and found a living though almost unconscious child.

"Take it in, take it in,' he exclaimed. 'and I will see if the mother is any where near.'

"For a long time they searched, but the wind had obliterated every trace of her footsteps and they gave up in despair, hoping whoever had left the child had secured some sheltering place for the night. The baby seemed to be a fine healthy-looking little fellow about a thought of his poor mother, or wondered why she had forsaken him; but food and warm clothing revived him, and he must soon have forgotten the perishing mother, whose weary feet and numb hands had brought and placed him unber that kind roof.

"Bright and early the next morning the children were busy and delighted over their stockings, for Santa Claus had forgotten none, and all seemed to have what they most wanted. When they were at breakfast the kind old carefully in his arms. The beby did stove. not look like a bundle of rags then, but laughed and crowed as happy as a

"The children all crowded around admiring and wondering. Just then a one of you will say that he wants to play servant came in. 'Sir,' she said, in a a game at cards with me, I will take a frightened way, 'a poor beggar woman hand." "No," said we all in chorus; "we has just been found frozen, dead, under shan't play cards any more," and then we

"Yes, there she was, stiff and cold, as she had crawled out of the way the night before, with her poverty and misery her only companions. Perhaps she saw the light and heard the voices searching for her and could not make Taylor." herself known, or would rather die there with her head resting against the snow serving beneath and above for a bed covering and shroud-sbe could

"The noble-hearted old gentleman brought the babe again in his arms in the evening, and said :-

" If I cannot find this boy's father he shall be my son'-he looked at his wife- and there will be another little Walter in our home.'

"The tears came in her eyes, but she went and stood by her husband, kissed the baby, and said, while her voice trembled :

" Yes, another little Walter." "Kiss me good night, my dears, grandfather, wiping his own eyes, and ask your mother, to-morrow, why I call this day my birth day-and then you will learn why this story I have told you is a bester and a truer one to me than anything I could ever tell you about Christmas trees, Santa Claus, little Gretchens with yellow hair, or even of the cows, who they say this night grow thankful and reverential, as we all should, and bend their knees as the clock strikes twelve."

REMINISCENCE OF FATHER TAYLOR.

An "ex Jack Tar" writes to the Detroit Tribune the following incident of the life of Father Taylor:

One Sunday afternoon, in 1848, five sailors, including myself, were the sole occupants of the forecastle of the schooner Osprey, of Boston, which then lay at the long wharf in that city-a locality well known to those who "go down to the sea in ships." The weather was exceed. ingly unpleasant. The wind was blowing from the north east, and was keen and cutting, accompanied by a drizzling rain. To pass away the time that hung monotonously upon our hand we chatted, told stories, growled, argued, and in fact did pretty much anything except think it was Sunday. Finally, I perched myself upon the side of my berth, and drawing out a dilapidated pair of trousers, and procuring from a bag, which was suspended near where I sat, a needle and thread, commenced inserting a patch where one was ten per cent. But no rule can be relied sadly needed.

My fellow-sailors with one accord proposed to play eucher, and one of the numaroused by a strong voice at the entrance aged but pleasant appearing gentleman, who, perceiving that I was aware of his presence, sang out, "Hallo, boys, enjoying yourselves, ain't you?" "Yes, old hoss," ejaculated the dealer, "wont you come down and take a hand?" "Well, boys, seeing that it is very uncomfortable. scended and seated himself by my side.

"Here, old fellow, you take my place; have had enough of eucher to-day, and (yawning) as I am sleepy, I guess I'll This remark, as the readers will readily perceive, was addressed to the new comer, and the latter replied that he never played cards, but he offered to sing, and intimated that he could entertain us in that way. The cards were "bunched' and deposited upon one corner of the There are many, many sad-hearted wives table, and the stranger drew from an in- and frightened children who know only side coat pocket a small black covered book, which, like the pack of cards, presented evidence of much use. "Give it to us strong" said one of the men; "we ain't much on the regular sing, but I guess we can all join in the chorus." And he did give it to us strong. With a voice full of melody, and strong in tone, be sang:

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform; Hs plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm.

At the conclusion of each verse he said Repeat," and five sailors not only joined in the chorus, but also in the repetition, and with a will, too. The effect was year old. I do not know whether he electrical. My dilapidated trousers disappeared into the back of my birth in a jiffy, and needle and thread with them, and when the singing had been concluded my companions made a concerted move to leave the table upon which a few mo- vance yet. We lay before our readers ments before they had been slamming the cards. But they were interrupted by the old man's pleasant voice, who said in a solemn and impressive manner that could not be misunderstood, "Let us pray!" He knelt down at one side of the table feaed up one of the most impressive pray- appeared. ers that I ever heard. During its delivery one of the men seized the pack of cords, gentleman came in hold something very and in a quiet manner put them in the

The movement was discerned by the stranger, and when he had concluded his exhortation, he arose to his feet, aud scanning the countenances of the quintette before him, he said, " Now, boys, if any all tried to shake bands with the man, according to its own fancy. but he couldn't accommodate more than two of us at a time, and with tears of joy streaming down our cheeks, we inquired his name. His repiy was, "My name? Why, I am pretty well known in Boston. God bless you! They call me Father

Whooping Cough is successfully treatcold stones of the porch, the drifting ed by separating the patients beyond hearing distance of each other, and by the employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites. Whooping Cough is a nervous disease of so sympathetic a nature, that a paroxism may be produced in one susceptable by simply hearing the cough of another person. The above named treatment has been found singularly effective.

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT! ROB A POOR MAN OF HIS

BY JOHN BARLEYCORN, JR.

What! rob a poor man of his beer, And give him good victuals instead-Your heart's very hard, sir, I fear, Or at least you are soft in the head.

What! rob a poor man of his mug. And give him a house of his own; With kitchen and parlor so anug! 'Tis enough to draw tears from a stone

What! rob a poor man of his glass, And teach him to read and to write What! save him from being an ass!-'Tis nothing but malice and spite,

What rob a poor man of his ale, And prevent him from beating his wife From being locked up in a jail. With penal employment for life!

What! rob a poor man of his beer, And keep him from starving his child It makes one feel awfully queer, And I'll thank you to draw it more

IS BEER INTOXICATING?

If you drink beer, you can feel it go to the head, unless your brains are so soaked with it that you cannot feel anything cor-

If you do not drink it, you can see its effects upon others, and know that it is intoXicating, even better than those who drink it, because you are wide awake and have all your senses about you.

We know that beer must be intoxicating, because is contains alcohol. We can get alconol from it by heating it, and collecting the steam as the stillers do. When the distillers separate alcohol from wine, they call it brandy. When from beer, they call it gin. We know gin to be very intoxicating. Beer is only less so because it contains less alcohol.

The amount of alcohol in Philadelphia lager is nearly four per cent, or four parts in one hundred. In Burton pale ale, it is eight per cent. In old English ale, it is on. In fact, you can get it as strong as you choose to ask for.

You say that this is very little, four or eight or ten parts in one hundred. True ber took from his berth a pack of cards. but the drinkers take enough more to When I had partially concluded the job make it up, say from ten to fifty glasses that I had undertaken, and my compan- in a day, and some even more. Now, there are ten glasses of beer in a gallon, ions had played "a herse." we were and if it has five per cent alcohol, it is equal to four fitths of a pint of whiskeyto the forecastle. Looking up I saw an a pretty heavy dose. It is enough to do a deal or mischief and it does it.

Here is an item just out: "The other evening four young fellows went to a saloon in South Boston, drank two or three rounds of lager, quarrelled about paying for it, broke one another's heads and twenty dollars worth of glass, and got into the station-house in less than one

Would this have happened if beer ha not been intoxicating i

Look at the police reports of those arrested for disorderly conduct, and in a great number of cases you will find it was because of beer.

In the family it makes no end of trouble Women drink beer and grow cross and dowdy-yes, and become hopeless sots, Men drink beer and act like bears. too well that beer is intoxicating.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES .- A large firm in one of our interior towns lately paid thirteen thousand dollars to their employees. Of ten thousand dollars spent upon the spot, two-thirds was paid into the saloons. Only think, that for the support of wives and families, in food, clothing, house-rent, etc., only one half as much should be used as was paid for guzzling at the saloons! When will men love their wives and families more and better than they do beer?

THE BIBLE OF MODERN SCIENCE

The preparation of the new Bible. which is to be inspired by sweet reasonableness, has not made much ad. the improved version of the first chapter of Genesis:

1. There never was a beginning.

And Cosmos was homogeneous and and undifferentiated, and somehow or while we all bowed our heads, and he of- another evolution began and molecules

3. And molecule evolved protoplasm, and rhythmic thrills arose, and then there was light. 4. And a spirit of envy was developed and formed the plastic cell whence arose

the primordial germ. 5. And the primordial germ became protogene, and protogene somehow shaped

eozoon, then was the dawn of life. 6. And the herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its own kind, whose seed is in itself, developed

7. The cattle after his kind, the beast of the earth after his kind, and every creeping thing became evolved by heterogeneous segregation and concomitant discipation of motion.

8. So that by survival of the fittest there evolved the simiads from the jellyfish, and the simiads differentiated themselves into the anthropomorphic primordial types. 9. And in due time one lost his tail

and became man, and behold he was the most cunning of all animals. 10. And in process of time, by natural selection and survival of the fittest, Mat-

HOUSE AND FARM.

RANCID BUTTER. -I know of nothing that will make bad butter good; but it may be reformed and improved some what by churning it awhile in good new buttermilk, then working the buttermilk out of it as at first.

OATMEAL PUDDING .- Put in a basin a fourth of a pint of cold milk and mix into two ounces of finely ground outmeal; then add to it a pint of boiling milk-mixing it this way prevents lumps put it on the fire and let it boil ten minutes; have some dried bread crumbs, and taking off the patmeal mix in the crumbs until the whole is rather stiff; chop two ounces of suit: cut up as fine as possible one small onion, beat up the whites and yolks of two eggs and a sprinkle of sage and marjoram, and mix these with the cold porridge; butter a pan, put in your mixture, and bake for an hour, When roast beef is scarce, patmeal pudding, with a little gravy, ekes out the feast

To CURE HAMS.—This receipt is 50 years old, and I think it is the best. To each 20 pounds of green meat make a mixture of one-fourth of a pound of brown sugar and a desertspoonful of ground saltpetre ; rub this well by hand into the meat; then with coarse salt cover the bottom of a barrel, say, to half an inch; put in hams, and cover with half an inch of salt, and so on until the barrel is full : hams shoul remain in a cool place four weeks; when salted, wipe and dry them, and get some whole black pepper, which you must grind yourself, and pepter thoroughly, especially about the hock and bone let the hams lie for two day; then smoke for eight weeks .- New York

OLD MAIDS' PICKLES.—One small head of cabbage cut fine, six large onions sliced, one ear green corn sliced, one dozen green tomatoes sliced, one half dozen ripe tomatoes sliced, one pint radish pods, green; two ripe cucumbers cut small, two green cucumbers cut small, thirty small green cucumbers used whole, one teaspoonful turmeric. twelve green peppers used whole if small, three cents worth of cloves, oneeighth of a pound of ground all-spice, one-eighth of a pound of ground cinnamon, one-eighth of a pound of mustard seed, one-eighth of a pound of pepper corns, one-half pound brown sugar, one quart good cider vinigar, one root of chopped horse radish. Boil the vinegar, sugar, spices, and turmeric, and pour hot over the pickles, having brought them to a scald in week vinegar

BLANKETED CATTLE .- " J. E. S." These cattle are descended from Datch stock imported into this country a long time ago. Several names have been given to these cattle as "Belted." Sheeted," "Draped," etc., all found ed upon the leading characteristic, namely: a broad band, or belt, of white passing around the middle of the body while all the rest is black. They are excellent milkers, and are found in considerable numbers in Orange county, N. Y., a noted dairy locality; and when seen there in herds, are marked features of the landscape, which even the unob serving traveller could not fail to notice and admire. In Holland this peculiarly marked breed is preserved with great care. An engraving of a pair of these cattle was given on the first page of our Journal for December, 1877. - American Agriculturist for December 1.

BLOODY MILK .- " W. S. W .. " Kent Co., Md. The milk may be found mixed with blood, without any distinct attack of Garget. Garget consists of inflammation, and congestion of the udder, or part of it, and is accompanied by constitutional disturbance, generally fever, But the milk may be tinged with blood from other causes. Violent jerking of the udder, by racing about, a blow, cold in the organ, or other similar accidents may cause it, and with some heavy milkers, which are subject to it occasionally, the cause seems to be over excitement of the secretory apparatus of the udder. Generally a cooling purgative, or a saline diuretic, (such, for instance, as 8 oz. of Salts, or 4 drams of Salpetre, or both together, with rest, and frequent, careful, and gentle milk ing, will effect a cure when the latter is the cause. For Garget, similar, but more active treatment is needed .-American Agriculturist for December 1.

PERFUMES FROM Roses.-Tincture of Roses-Take the leaves of the common rose, place them, without pressing, in a large-mouthed bottle; pour some good spirits of wine over them, seal the bottle securely and let them remain in a dry place for a month or two.

REMEDY FOR FRECKLES .- She following remedy has been found efficacious in Europe for freckles : Finely powder ed sulpho-phenate of zinc, one part; oil of lemon, one part; pure alcohol, five parts; collodion, forty-five parts. To be mixed well together by trituration and applied to the skin.

To REMOVE FRECKLES. - Scrape horseradish into a cup of cold sour milk; let it stand twelve hours; strais, and apply two or three times a day. Or, mix lemon-juce, one ounce; pulver ized borax, one quarter drachm; sugar, thew Arnold, Herbert Spencer and Charles itsed borax, one-quarter drachm; sugar, Darwin appeared, and behold it was very one-half drachm; keep a few days in a glass bottle, then apply occasionally.

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ANDFARM

TER. - I know of nothing bad butter good; but it sed and improved someing it awhile in good new n working the buttermilk

UDDING.—Put in a basin int of cold milk and mix es of finely ground out-ld to it a pint of boiling it this way prevents on the fire and let it boil have some dried bread taking off the oatmeal, unbs until the Whole is hop two ounces of suit; as possible one small the whites and yolks of a sprinkle of sage and mix these with the cold ter a pan, put in your ake for an hour, When carce, patmeal pudding,

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re : rub this well by hand ; then with coarse salt tom of a barrel, say, to put in hams, and cover ch of salt, and so on untuil; hams should replace four weeks; when d dry them, and get some pepper, which you must and pepper thoroughly, ut the hock and bone; lie for two day; then ght weeks .- New York

s' Pickles.—One small age cut fine, six large one ear green corn sliced. en tomatoes sliced, one tomatoes sliced, one pint reen; two ripe cucumbers o green cucumbers cut mall green cucumbers usne teaspoonful turmeric. peppers used whole if ents worth of cloves, oneund of ground all-spice, pound of ground cinnah of a pound of mustard th of a pound of pepper pound brown sugar, one der vinigar, one root of radish. Boil the vineices, and turmeric, and er the pickles, having o a scald in week vinegar.

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the skin. VE FRECKLES.—Scrape to a cup of cold sour and twelve hours; strain, or three times a day. juce, one ounce; pulverquarter drachm; sugar, m; keep a few days in a. en apply occasionally.

AME BACK

RENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recom-mended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press. The manufacturers received a special award and the only metal given for porous plasters at the Centential Exposition, 1876, at the Paris Esposition, 1878. Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only plasters which relieve pain at once

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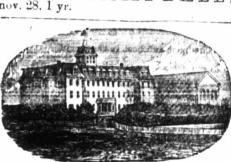


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