

# The Wesleyan.

Pickard Roy H, DD

S. F. HUESTIS, Publisher.  
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Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE  
Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXIV.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27 1884.

No. 4<sup>8</sup>

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Missionaries," said Dr. Haygood, in a recent speech, "can never be bred in the houses of fashionable Methodists."

Character is not the thing a man puts on when he goes to mingle with his fellow; it is that essential thing in which he stands undressed under the eye that sees all things.—*Standard.*

They said he was a good man, but that he talked the class meeting to death—he didn't know how to quit. The leader ought to help him. It takes two to blunder in that way.—*Nashville Adv.*

"Thank God and be content," was the advice Sir Moses Montefiore received from his wife when, in 1825, he asked her whether he should retire from money-making or continue in business. He followed it.

Dr. Guthrie once said, "the poverty of the parsonage will develop itself in the pulpit." If a pastor's mind be harassed by care as to his support, he will be next to impossible for him to preach his best. If you wish your pastor to preach warm sermons, see that he is warm, within and without.—*Visitor.*

The complete extirpation of conscience would seem to be one of the chief qualifications of a political manager in these days. The use of "soap" is very freely talked of, and many respectable men laugh at it, and wink at each other, and seem to be satisfied that votes shall be bought if only their side can buy more than the other.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The statesmanship of to day is face to face with the problems of labor and capital as they never presented themselves before. Labor in this country is demanding more than it ever did, and demanding it with formidable intelligence and purpose, and through organized associations. Capital is united and welded by gigantic corporations.—*Springfield Republican.*

Chief-Justice Greene, of Washington Territory, in his last charge to the Grand Jury, bears the following testimony to the good effect of women serving on juries: "Twenty terms of court, ladies and gentlemen, I have now held, in which women have served as grand and petty jurors, and it is certainly a fact beyond dispute that no other twelve terms so salutary for restraint of crime have ever been held in this Territory."

One of the hardest lessons for partisan leaders to learn is that the independent voters have largely multiplied and that they have advanced far beyond the point of being disciplined by party bosses. The time was when leaders could discipline independents; but free schools and independent newspapers have been doing a great work during the last score of years, and the independent voters have entirely outgrown the power of leaders.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Does Prohibition prohibit? Undoubtedly it can, and from actual trial we find it does effectually prohibit, and as absolutely and completely as any other prohibitory law. "Thou shalt not steal" does not absolutely do away with all robbery, or transform thieves and burglars into honest persons. Nevertheless the law stands as the great security against depredators of property and those who covet their neighbours' goods.—*Even. Chronicle.*

The Postmaster at Regina, N. W. T., has announced that he will keep the post-office open every Sunday morning from nine to ten o'clock. There is no special reason assigned for this violation of the Sabbath except the postmaster's desire "to accommodate the public." He cannot be too quickly taught that such accommodation is not required in Canada. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the American idea of Sabbath observance spreading in the North-West.—*Tor. Globe.*

In Guilford, N. Y., a son proposed to go gunning on Sunday with his brother. His mother dissuaded him saying, "I am sure something dreadful will happen if you use a gun on Sunday." He laughed, and, not supposing the gun loaded, pointed it at his brother and snapped it. The bullet went through his brother's head, and he fell a corpse. Now the survivor has become insane and the mother is prostrated with grief. It might have happened any day but could not have happened that day if he had kept the Sabbath or taken his mother's advice.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Prof. Alfred Cave, of Hackney College, connected with English Congregationalism, in a series of articles for the *Christian World*, on the theological colleges belonging to Congregationalists, maintains that no college can be in good working order without at least six teachers. Old Testament Language and Literature, New Testament Language and Literature, Systematic Theology, Pastoral Theology, Church History, and History of Doctrines, and Philosophy, including Apologetics, are the subjects he names as needing each a separate professor, if justice is to be done them in lectures.

In her latest letter—to Printers—Miss Skinner makes an appeal which we wish from the bottom of our hearts, the members of the handicraft world, to a man, respond to:—"We hear a good deal about 'strikes' nowadays, but I should be glad if every printer would strike work when an immoral or infidel MS. is offered to him to print. You have mighty power entrusted to you, and if only the *imprimatur*—let it be printed—much used on the title-pages of books printed in the 16th and 17th centuries could be changed into 'let it not be printed' for every bad book, what a blessing it would be."—*Ex.*

The *Southern World* prints a bit of "weather wisdom" which just about covers the case. To those who continually croak about the weather, it says: Whether 'wet' or 'dry' we commend the following utterance of Colonel Richard Peters: "We all complain of the weather, and can't see the wisdom of it, but I confess, in the light of fifty years' experience, that if I could turn on the rain as I do a sprinkler at home I couldn't have managed it so well for this one farm, year in and year out, as it has been managed. So I take the weather without complaining. I know it will come all right in the end."

A little girl was told that she must not go to the currant bushes—that the currants would make her sick. She said that she did not mean to, but Satan tempted her. "Why didn't you pray, 'Get thee behind me, Satan'?" asked her mother. "I did," was the reply, "and he got behind me and pushed me right into the bushes." When we hear Brother Brooks pray at the weekly meeting, "Lead us not into temptation," and see him next morning trying to trade horses with neighbor Jones, we cannot help thinking of the little girl and the currant bushes. A good many people seem willing to let Satan push them if he will only stay out of sight.—*Interior.*

Oh! the idlers and drones in Zion. If a man with means should come to church year after year, never hire a seat, and never give a penny to support the Gospel, he would be universally regarded as a mean and covetous man. A committee would wait on him and labor with him. But there are hundreds of men and women who come and go to church year after year who never lift their hand to do any service for Christ, and they still retain their standing and the good opinion of their brethren and of the church. It is high time that we should awaken out of our sleep, and every man and woman find his or her work, and then every man and woman do the work they find to do.—*Independent.*

The following is reported among the striking sayings of Rev. Sam. Jones, the evangelist. A homely piece, but true: "What would you think of a mother who had thirty babies, the oldest thirty years old and the youngest at the breast; none of them had grown any since they were born, or, if they had, it was like a wasp, less than when first hatched? Poor woman; ten babies on the bed, ten on a pallet on the floor, five or six in the crib, and four on her lap, and all of them squalling! She is to be pitied! But this is the condition of many preachers in this country; thirty or a hundred members, and all of them babies—not one able to take of himself."—*N. O. Advocate.*

The distress in the North, especially at Sunderland and Jarrow, owing to the stagnation in the shipbuilding trade, is growing very serious. Thousands are on the borders of starvation, and the relief afforded barely suffices to keep body and soul together. A time of misery seems hardly the time to preach a sermon, but the extreme destitution of many of these poor families is undoubtedly due to improvidence and habits of intemperance. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in his investigations at Jarrow, has ascertained that probably out of the £10,000 paid weekly to employ in prosperous time by one of the large shipbuilding firms, £4,000 went to the publicans.—*Meth. Record.*

## A CHANGE NEEDED.

In a speech at Ashton, Mr. Hugh Mason, M. P., lately said that Lord Salisbury had 'refused' land for a Wesleyan chapel, and that worship was conducted in a barn. Lord Salisbury's attention being called to this, he wrote: "Mr. Hugh Mason's statement is not correct." Mr. Mason thereupon asked the Liberation Society to make inquiry, he being prepared to withdraw his statement if it could not be substantiated. The following is the result of the inquiry:—There is no Nonconformist place of worship in Hatfield standing on Lord Salisbury's land. There is a large 'Union' chapel in Park Street, dating from 1826, but that stands on a freehold. The only other place of Nonconformist worship is that of the Wesleyans, which is not a barn, as was said, but a portion of a stable at the back of an inn, from the landlord of which it is rented. It is a feather-edged board structure, and is only about fourteen feet square. The tiny area is occupied by nine benches, a harmonium, and a reading-desk. It has been so used for twenty-six years. In it are conducted a Sunday-school consisting of about sixty scholars, services on Sunday afternoon and evening, a class-meeting in the week, and a Communion service on a week-night once a month. During this long period applications have been made to the Marquis of the time for a lease, but these have received either evasive or otherwise unfavorable answers. About two months ago, however, presuming on the friendly attitude of the Marquis towards Wesleyans as manifested in Cornwall, where he went to promote the electoral interests of Mr. Atkinson, the Tory Wesleyan candidate for West Cornwall, another application was made. After about a month his lordship's agent, in an interview with the local representative of the Wesleyan body, stated that the request had been forwarded to the Marquis, who would consider the subject upon his return from Scotland. Up to the present, however, the request has not been granted.

Lord Salisbury pleases himself with regard to his own property and his treatment of Nonconformists. We give him credit also for having had a generous feeling towards Dissenters at least for a moment when he made his speech in favour of Mr. Atkinson's candidature in Cornwall last summer. And we do not wish to press him too closely because his assertions about Dissenters in general, and Hatfield Wesleyans in particular, do not fully agree with one another. But the disclosures now made in respect of land for the erection of a Wesleyan chapel at Hatfield are more than we can overlook. It is plain that repeated applications for a 'bit of land' have been refused. We should rejoice to see such a change in the law as would make it impossible for landowners to withhold a site under such circumstances. Meanwhile, Lord Salisbury may save himself the trouble of trying in Cornwall or elsewhere to show why Churchmen and Methodists ought to be reconciled. Actions are louder than words.—*Methodist.*

**MEN, NOT THINGS.**  
We have heard much in late years of environment. And we have been instructed regarding heredity as determining not merely a man's physical structure, but his mental and spiritual constitution as well. We will not set up a denial of any of these teachings; but it may be well to utter a caution against falling into a doctrine that circumstances alone make the man. Pre-natal forces and surrounding influences have been so much dwelt upon as to lead almost to forgetfulness of the fact that there is a power in man which, as well as heredity and environment, is a determining factor in existence. Some speak as if it were impossible for a man successfully to struggle against

unfortunate hereditary tendencies or unfavorable surroundings. Some speak of drunkenness as a disease, and make it nearly or quite as involuntary as paralysis. In discussions regarding the evangelization of the wretched poor, we are told that we must build them better houses before we can hope to make them Christians. And in various other ways does the doctrine show itself that man is the creature of circumstances, the slave of his surroundings.

Now this is in effect a denial of the difference between men and things. It conceives of man as like a log floating on the stream of fortune without any power to determine his direction. It makes the man different from his brother log merely in a capacity for enjoyment and suffering. The idea, implied rather than expressed, indeed, is that if a man's father was a drunkard, he himself cannot be condemned for not being temperate, and that if he is born in an over-crowded tenement house he can never reach the Kingdom of God. But man has a will. He is an agent and not merely passive. He can originate power. Against inherited traits or surrounding forces he can struggle with a spontaneous, self-originating power. A man's character is not wholly fixed by his environment. It is under God originated and self-created.

A fawcett breaks through the surrounding wall of blindness. A Douglas rises above the horrible environment of slavery; out of the depths of vice many have risen to holiness; for a man is not a thing. Unlike the log, he can go against the current. His destiny is in his own hands.

Therefore he must give an account of himself at the bar of God. He cannot excuse himself for being a drunkard because his father was a drunkard. He cannot claim acquittal for being a depraved man because his surroundings were unfavorable, for he has a will and ought to have risen above these surroundings.—*N. Y. Independent.*

## COTTON—ITS INFLUENCE.

Commerce is a wonderful ally of Christianity. For centuries Portugal has claimed sovereignty over the Congo basin. It has imposed heavy customs upon commerce, and has everywhere hindered, and to a great degree prevented, the entrance of a pure Gospel. But now the International African Association undertakes to open the Congo Valley as a new field for trade; and it is manifestly to the interest of England and all commercial Powers to allow it to act as guardian of the river in order that its banks and waters may be free. Mr. Stanley, in a speech recently delivered in Manchester, England, presented the question in a very skillful manner. He said that he had calculated that if every inhabitant of the Congo basin should have one Sunday dress every year, 320,000,000 yards of calico would be required; if two Sunday dresses and four every day dresses were used, the enormous total of 3,840,000,000 yards, of the value of £16,000,000, would be required. He estimated that a trade of £26,000,000 annually could be secured, and said that it was the easiest matter in the world to induce Africans to wear cotton, when the basin of Congo would be more profitable to England than even India. The traders on the Congo last year imported £884,000, of which £660,000, or three-fourths of the whole, came from England. This putting of the case will no doubt appeal powerfully to that love of gain which has so often shaped the governmental policy of England. It is certainly an odd combination of surroundings that makes the nakedness of African savages a pivot on which the most important international complications turn. But to the thoughtful Christian the most important fact connected with the "Congo question" is the direct bearing that its solution

will have on the advancement of the Gospel. It is these peculiar conditions which invest the conclusions of the Berlin Congress with so much of importance and interest.—*N. Y. Adv.*

## "I AM A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH."

It is the duty of every one to be a devoted and consistent member of some Christian Church. But one great obstacle in the way of a revival of religion is the fact that many of the people are merely nominal Church-members. They are enrolled on Church-books, but they manifest no change of heart and life. Perhaps this is the position of the reader.

Now, understanding that we are not aiming to secure you to the ranks of any one Church so much as to make sure of your salvation, may we submit to you a few questions?

The words say, "If any man be a Christian, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." Are you a new creature and different from your old, carnal, worldly self? Is your whole life fresh and sweet and beautiful, in the light of the presence of Jesus?

"If ye love me, keep my commandments." Do you keep these commandments? Is your life pure and upright, blameless and consistent, full of love to God and your neighbors?

"Hereby know we that we dwell in him, and he in us, because he hath given us of his Spirit." Are you full of his Spirit, growing more and more into his image? "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." Do you love every soul that loves the Lord Jesus? "As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the sons of God." Are you consciously led by the Spirit of God?

"If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." The spirit of Christ at was one of supreme self-sacrifice, and constant work and suffering for others. Are you giving up daily your ease and your will, and every striving to serve and to save your fellows?

"Ye are my witnesses." Do you witness for him? "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow me." Are you daily bearing crosses for his sake?

"Come out from among them, and be ye separate." Are you separate from the world, and different from the world?

"The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God." Have you the inward witness of his Spirit whereby you can cry, "Abba, Father"? "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Have you these?

Let us go to secret prayer and wrestling with God till this matter is settled. In the burning light of the throne, not all the Church rolls in the universe will weigh as dust in the balance, unless our names are in the Lamb's Book of Life.

## AN EXTENSIVE REVIVAL.

The *London Watchman* has an account of a fortnight's mission conducted at Stockton-on-Tees, by the Rev. T. Waugh, Conference Evangelist.

On the first Sunday a special service for the young was held in the afternoon, and at its close a large number of scholars decided for Jesus. On the second Sunday a special service for men only was held, and it was a grand sight to see the spacious chapel crowded mainly with working men. Mr. Waugh also conducted a service for women only on the afternoon of the second Wednesday. Each week two afternoon meetings for the promotion of holiness have been held. Members of other Churches have been very constant in their attendance at the holiness meetings. The Sunday morning prayer-meetings at seven

o'clock were "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." It is difficult to speak in sober language of the success of the mission. The whole town has been moved. Nothing like it in Stockton has been known before. Night after night the grand old chapel has been crowded to its utmost capacity. Crowds have besieged the gates long before the time of opening. On the second Monday, when the preacher related the story of his life and his remarkable conversion to God, hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The closing service was a scene never to be forgotten. The new converts nearly filled the body of the chapel. Affectionate words of counsel and hope were addressed to them by Mr. Waugh. While the congregation remained sitting the new converts stood up with the preacher and choir to sing, "O happy day that fixed my choice." Many were moved to tears at the touching sight of so many hundreds—old and young, rich and poor—starting out for the kingdom. Then the preacher made a most solemn farewell appeal to the unconverted, with the result that 58 adults came out to seek Jesus. Altogether more than 650 persons above 14 years of age have gone into the inquiry rooms. Many of the converts belong to other Churches. Every denomination will be benefited, from the Church of England to the Salvation Army. Although we have printed and advertised very extensively the expenses will be more than met by the voluntary contributions of the people.

## YOUR SIGNATURE.

I sat in the dining room at the Interval Convention, this past summer, talking with a dear friend about the baptism of the Holy Spirit. She had been seeking this baptism for months. As I looked up I saw the Rev. M. B.—approaching, and I stepped towards him and said, "I am going to introduce you to a friend of mine who is seeking the baptism of the Spirit." He took my seat, and the first question he asked (as she afterwards told me), was, "Sister, have you any plans?" "Any plans?" she asked. "Yes, have you any plans—or plans for the future that you would be disappointed if they were not fulfilled?" She frankly replied, "Yes I have." He reached his hand and took up a blank sheet of paper that lay on the table, and holding it up before her said, "All your plans must be given up;" and pointing to the bottom of the page, said, "Will you write your signature here and let God fill in this blank as it seems best to Him?"

She said she shrank back. She saw the whole truth—no will in regard to her future—and her name, her amen, to all that God willed. The struggle was sharp but short, and, with her eyes still on that blank, she said, "Yes, I sign my name." And so she entered the large place where her feet stand to-day. It was the total self-surrender. The life of blessed inward ease can come no other way. Is it not better to have God plan for us than to plan for ourselves? Is it not sweet to think that One above—

"In perfect wisdom, perfect love, I'm working for the best."

And that all He asks is our signature to His will? Who will sign their name to a blank and let God fill in day by day?—*Guide to Holiness.*

Joseph Cook, in talking of students who did not have time to go to prayer-meeting, said that when he was in college he always took time for such things. "When a student becomes unsprited," said he, "his mind is bedeviled; but when he is lifted into a higher spiritual atmosphere by the influence of an hour or two of prayer he can swoop down upon his studies like an eagle on his prey." Very few students would deny that "prayer is the highest occupation of the human soul," and yet it is a common thing to see professedly Christian students deliberately neglect the prayer-meeting where it seems to conflict with social or intellectual pursuits.

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OUR HOME CIRCLE.

PUTTING IN THE SHADE.

'Twas his little daughter's portrait— Child as a lily fair; Clear as some crystal stream her eye, Smiled her golden hair. He bent his colors tenderly; Love was in every line. That decked the canvas pale, whereon His darling's face he drew.

SO NEAR HEAVEN.

The waters of the Chesapeake Bay, in the vicinity of the group of islands which form the principal scene of our narrative, have been the theatre of many stirring incidents in the days of the Revolution; and also subsequently, during the war of 1812.

During the years 1813-14 a large reinforcement came over from the English shores; and a squadron of about fifty or sixty sail entered the Chesapeake Bay.

In a short time we heard their firing again, and four large ships appeared coming in. They cast anchor in Tangier harbor, and landed about two hundred men on the lower beach, where they pitched their tents, and immediately went to work with all their might, clearing off the ground and building forts.

We watched their movements as they continued their work, and I discovered that they were cutting down all the timber before them—willow, cherry trees, pines, and cedars, without distinction. Our beautiful camp ground, where we held our great meetings, was likely to share the same fate.

It came to me that I must go and see the Admiral about this matter, and beg him to spare our camp ground. The next day I resolved to go and try, when I saw his flag streaming at the top of the staff; for by that sign we always knew he was on shore. I went to the sentinel that was stationed near, and told him I wished to see the Admiral; he raised his little flag, and the Admiral came that way, and asked me what I wanted.

'Sir, I have a request to make of you.' 'Well, what is it?' said he. 'Why, sir, it is this: if you can spare any of these trees, I am very anxious you will keep your men from cutting just round here; for this is the grove in which we worship, and where our camp meetings were held before the war; and if we ever have peace again, I hope we shall want to continue these meetings; for in this place we have left it was the very gate of heaven.'

I then went with him around the ground, and pointed out to him where the circles of tents stood, and where the preaching stand was, and the spot of ground before it where we held our prayer-meetings for mourners.

'Mourners!' said he, 'how is that?' I went on in my stammering way to inform him that when sinners heard the gospel preached, and felt their need of Christ, they came in crowds to this spot, and knelt down to pray and cry for mercy, and we prayed with and for them; and hundreds of souls have been converted right here.

'While I was telling and showing him these things he looked at me with great sharpness, and when I was through he said, 'And who are you?' I said to him with

my hat in my hand, that I was 'a sinner saved by grace.' I could see an air of solemnity on his countenance, and he told me the grove should be spared. He gave orders immediately to the whole army that they should not cut so much as a limb off that grove; which orders were so strictly executed that a man came very near being punished severely for cutting something that happened to be in his way.

'They all, after this, revered that ground, and would not desecrate it in any way, or pitch a tent in it, but on the outside of the sacred grove.

On one of those very calm summer evenings, about the close of the day, the officers and men first heard a strange noise, as if sounds were floating in the air; then, after a little space, the sweetest and most melodious singing was distinctly heard. They went out of their tents to ascertain where it was, and followed the sound until they found it linger directly over the preaching stand and the place in front of it where the prayer-meetings were held. It appeared to them to be about the tops of the trees. The singing continued near half an hour, and struck the army with such surprise and awe that all conversation ceased for that night.

The next morning, when John Crockett came into camp, they told him about this singing, and remarked that there must have been a great deal of preaching and praying in that place to make it as holy as they believed it to be. They confessed that they were too wicked and bad to occupy a spot so near heaven, that they could hear the angels sing as they lingered around it. They never polluted the place after that.'—Richmond Advocate.

WISE WORDS ON SOCIAL HABITS.

The eminent lecturer, Dr. J. H. Vincent, recently spoke in the great hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New York, on the following: 'Ought Christians to abstain from the wine-glass, the card-table, and the theatre?'

'I admit,' he said, 'that it is difficult to say that there is any wrong in a glass of wine after dinner, or in a card, or in a dance in the parlor or in an innocent play in the theatre. And yet I must object to them all.

First, because if all the people of this country would abstain from these four amusements, nobody would be hurt.

Secondly, their tendency is bad. I speak not of a glass of wine, but of the wine glass as a social habit. I speak not of the cards themselves, as an innocent amusement; I speak of the card table. I speak not of a dance in the parlor under favorable circumstances; but I speak of a dance on the whole. So I do not speak of an innocent play in the theatre; but of the theatre as an institution; and on the whole, it cannot be denied, their tendency is bad. For instance, there is a mother in Wisconsin whose boy left home for Chicago. Every day she grew more uneasy about him, for she heard nothing from him since he left. Once day a man entered her house and said: 'I have seen your boy in Chicago; he says he has a good time. He is taking dancing lessons, goes to the theatre almost every evening, and when I was about bidding him good-by, he invited me to drink a glass of wine with him and play a game, as he says he enjoys it very much.' That mother went to her chamber, and with tears offered up a most earnest prayer to God, and that night she could not sleep. Why did that mother grieve? But six weeks later she received a letter from her boy. He wrote, 'Dear mother, I changed my life. I gave up dancing lessons, the card games, the theatre, and the wine. Mother, pray for me!' What a different impression this letter created from the former message in the mother's heart, perhaps some can imagine. She went into her room, and bowed with profound thankfulness and joy before the Lord, and that night she went to bed peaceful and happy. Why is she so happy now?

Thirdly, the voice of the church, on the whole, objects to them. Ask the ministers who have had experience with young people who got into the habit of these amusements; ask the pious parents; there is only one voice—they object to it.

Fourthly, the world itself disapproves if it finds Christians indulging in them. What would the world say, for instance, if the papers would tell the news tomorrow morning, 'Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, of this city, and the great evangelist, D. L. Moody, enjoyed themselves in dancing last evening, in a parlor on Fifth avenue?'

The roars of laughter that greeted this last remark of the speaker gave additional emphasis to his sound and sensible words.—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

THE DRIFTING OF THE LEAVES.

Whistling through the autumn trees Comes the bitter, cutting breeze, And the leaves fall rustling down, Golden yellow, russet brown;

To and fro The dry leaves go, Whether drifting none may know.

Fossled about—on high, below,— Sport of all the winds that blow; Never resting, never still, Drifting to the breeze' will,—

To and fro The hard words go, Whence and whither none may know.

Fiercely through the heart and mind, Blows the bitter, stormy wind, And at once the harsh words fall,— Angry words beyond recall!

To and fro The hard words go, Whither drifting none may know.

Many an unkind, angry word, Lightly spoken, lightly heard, Bears its fruit in after years,— Bitter crop of grief and tears!

To and fro The hard words go, What their ending none may know.— George Weatherly.

SOMETHING VERY TERRIBLE.

Speaking to a lady in England of a very intimate friend and relative, lovely as the young man whose great possessions barred him from the Saviour in the olden time, I remarked, 'But then he is not a Christian; poor fellow.'

'Not a Christian?' said the lady, in some surprise. 'Not a true-hearted Christian, I mean, of course; not that he is a heathen or infidel.'

'You really startle me,' answered the lady, 'by coolly passing these terrible judgments on your dearest friends. How dare you say that one you love is not a Christian? It seems to me a judgment quite too severe to be passed upon friends, or even enemies. In the judgment of charity, my brother, my husband, my friend, if not a professed infidel, is a Christian.'

'Without giving evidence of being born again?'

'The Omniscient Eye alone can see into the heart.'

'True; but almost any one can see whether the vine bears grapes.'

'I do not know,' she answered thoughtfully, 'that I am very consistent in the matter; and, except upon the broad platform of universal love, I am not prepared to say that I am right. But there is something very terrible to me in your practice. To speak of living under the same roof with an enemy of God, and speak of it as a simple every-day affair, suggestive only of a little sigh or a pitying, 'poor fellow,' makes me shudder.'

And I shuddered as I listened; for her words wended a sharper arrow than she intended. 'Ah, it matters little whether, with an ostrich-like policy, we draw the soft embroidered mantle about the leprous form of one we love or honestly lay bare the fell disease, if the deception and the familiarity operate alike in making us regardless of the sufferer's danger. The true view of the condition of an unconverted soul has indeed in it "something very terrible."

Have you a friend, a brother, not yet included in the eternal Father's family? Is your husband, with all his affection and kindness for you, an enemy of God? Is your child—the precious little one, whom you have borne on your bosom so lovingly, and watched over by night and day with such a depth of devotedness—walking heedlessly in the path which leads to everlasting despair and death? Is the being dearest to you on earth striding blindfold towards an awful precipice, with but a step between himself and the verge beyond which lies the black unfathomable gulph from which no human being was ever extricated? And, through all this do you sit at ease and fold your hands, and with a smile, of mild, comfortable regret, make casual mention of his danger?

God in heaven, have mercy, and save us from this dread apathy.—Anon.

A WEDDING IN INDIA.

Our readers will be interested in the following account of a wedding in India, written by Mrs. Morrison, of the Ambala mission:

When I last wrote to you we had been to a very grand wedding. The father of the bride is Head Master Kirpa Kam of the Sadr mission school in Ambala cantonments.—Kirpa Kam lives, however, in the city of Ambala, which is five miles away from the cantonments. He is a Brahmin. His little daughter Dropti was the fair bride. She was united in matrimony to Sri Niwas, the son of a Brahmin priest to the King of Nabha. While the bride was with her mother and several female relatives, her father, Kirpa Kam, went to fetch the little bridegroom, who is ten years of age; and here let me say, the little bride will be ten years old on her next birthday. The bridegroom, with two or three relatives, was seated on an elephant. The howdah was a very fine one; of carved wood, thickly overlaid with silver, belonging to the king and lent for the occasion. The elephant, with its grand riders, went slowly along through the narrow streets of the city, toward the house of the bride.

Following in carriages were friends and relatives of the bride and groom. There was such a crush of people on the road that it was dangerous to walk in their midst. What do you think a number of people were carrying? A long piece of cloth fastened to two bamboo sticks held in each hand. It looked at first as if they were carrying banners in a procession. They turned out to be a sort of net, by which the owners would catch coins thrown by the riders of the elephant broadcast through the crowds. Both roofs and streets were crowded. At first the coins thrown were coppers; as they got nearer the bride's house, small silver coins were thrown. At the head of this lane we had to alight from our carriage in order to make our way through the crowd and pass the elephant, to reach the house where the festivities were going on.

There was one policeman and several other men making a way for us, or we might have been crushed. There was a grand feast of candy that afternoon, and at night the little bride and groom were married. Two or three days after the father of the bride distributed native sweets to his acquaintances in cantonments. The wedding of Sri Niwas and Dropti has cost a great deal of money—several thousands of rupees. Her husband's family are very rich, and if Sri Niwas lives Dropti will never know want, but have riches and affluence for her lot in life. But if Sri Niwas should die, then—ah, me! for Dropti—she becomes a Hindoo widow, draught of her husband's family, with no brightness in her life, and knowing nothing of the love of Christ that can brighten and sanctify the darkest hour, or of the bright hereafter for those that know and trust him, where, 'God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away.'

PETROLEUM.

Twenty-five years ago, writes a correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, was ushered into existence a most distinctively American industry—petroleum-producing. Petroleum and its illuminating properties had been widely known for centuries before; on the banks of the Irrawaddy, in British Barmah, in Afghanistan, in Persia, in Turkestan, in Sicily, and elsewhere, but it remained to the United States to produce it and place it among the great articles of the world's commerce. The total production increased rapidly from 82,000 barrels in 1850 to 9,000,000 in 1876. Then came the great Bradford field, and the production jumped in one year to 13,000,000. Since then the yearly increase has been about 5,000,000 barrels. The greatest production was obtained in 1882, when it reached the enormous total of 31,789,190 barrels. Petroleum was shipped to market at first in barges down the Allegheny, and by teams and rail. Then came the pipe-lines, which are to-day connected with 21,000 wells, receiving from them daily 65,000 barrels of oil. In addition they hold stored in iron tanks over 41,000,000 barrels, representing

the surplus or accumulated stock. To transport and store this enormous quantity of oil requires about 5,000 miles of pipe-line and 1,600 immense iron tanks. Besides the 5,000 miles of branch pipe-lines in use in the region, there are 1200 miles of trunk line for piping oil to the refineries at the sea-board, at Cleveland, Buffalo, and Pittsburg. Between Olean, N. Y., and New York city nearly 20,000 barrels are piped daily. Most of the tanks at present being built are of 35,000 barrels capacity, and are uniformly twenty-eight feet high and eighty feet in diameter. Their average cost is \$8,000. The enormous stocks (41,000,000 barrels) are the oil man's bane, keeping prices at times below the cost of production. The oil is represented by pipe line certificates, negotiable in any of the great money centers of the country. The oil in stock bears a daily charge for tankage of 4 1/2 cents per 1,000 barrels.

She went to the kitchen and said to Bridget, 'Does a cake begin here? I want to begin at the beginning and make a cake. Please give me some meal.'

Bridget said: 'If you want to begin at the beginning and make a cake, you must go to the baker's. Flour comes from the baker's.'

She went to the baker's, and said to him, 'Does a cake begin here? I want to begin at the beginning and make a cake.'

The baker said: 'If you want to begin at the beginning, you must go yonder to the miller's. My flour comes to me from the miller.'

She went yonder to the miller's and said to him, 'Does a cake begin here? I want to begin at the beginning and make a cake.'

The miller said: 'If you want to begin at the beginning, you must run over the fields to the farmer's. The farmer brings corn to my mill; my mill grinds it into flour for the baker; the baker sells flour to people living in houses, and people living in houses make the flour into cakes.'

She ran over the fields to the farmer's and said to him, 'Does a cake begin here? I want to begin at the beginning and make a cake.'

The farmer said: 'The beginning was last spring when I planted my corn. When the snow had all melted away I planted my seed-corn. From the seed-corn sprang up corn-stalks. All summer these grew and grew taller, and taller and taller, and when summer was over there was gathered from them bushels of corn. I sell the corn to the miller; the miller grinds it to flour and sells the flour to the baker; and the baker sells flour to the people, and the people make it into cakes. But you see if you begin at the beginning it takes all summer to make a cake. If you want to begin at the beginning, come next spring and plant some seed-corn.'

The story did not tell if the girl went in the spring to plant some seed-corn. My big sister says even that would not be beginning at the beginning, for she says that the seed-corn that you plant had to be grown somewhere.—Wide Awake.

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

Dare to do right, dare to be strong, As on life's highway you journey along; Dare to do good, be honest and true, So shall a blessing be meted to you.

Dare to do right, for mother's sake, boy, Gladden the heart of thy mother with joy; A shield to protect thee, a fair ribbon to show, Then still more earnestly nobly thou go.

Dare to do right, be never afraid, Lead to the hopeless and weak, thou aid; Art thou the stronger? Then stretch forth thy hand, Helping some weak one more firmly to stand.

Dare to do right, dare to be brave, From sorrow and danger seek others to save; Shun ever the wine cup, dare to say no, In path that you traverse some other may go.

Dare to do right, dare to say yes, Such a reply may some weary heart bless; Be hopeful and brave till thy journey is done; With daring and courage life's battles are won.

Dare to do right, make thy course like the lark, Ever onward and upward and true to the mark; May faith, hope, and love, bright beacon lights prove, To guide thee in safety to heaven above.—Ez.

A BOY'S RELIGION.

If a boy is a lover of the Lord Jesus Christ he can't lead a prayer-meeting or be a church officer, or a preacher, but he can be a godly boy, in a boy's way and in a boy's place. He ought not to be too solemn or too quiet for a boy. He need not cease to be a boy because he is a Christian. He ought to run, jump, play, climb and yell like a boy. But in it all he ought to show the spirit of Christ. He ought to be free from vulgarity and profanity. He ought to eschew tobacco in every form, and have a horror of intoxicating drinks. He ought to be peaceable, gentle, merciful, generous. He ought to take the part of small boys against large boys. He ought to discourage fighting. He ought to refuse to be a party to mischief, to persecution, to deceit. And above all things he ought now and then to show his colors. He need not always be interrupting a game to say that he is a Christian; but he ought not to be ashamed to say that he refuses to do something because it is wrong and wicked, or because he fears God or is a Christian. He ought to take no part in the ridicule of sacred things, but meet the ridicule of others with a bold statement that for the things of God he feels the deepest reverence.—Royal Road.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

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THE WESLEYAN

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

THE "WESLEYAN" FOR 1885.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Now subscribers can get the "WESLEYAN" from now until December 31, 1885 for \$2.

All subscribers can get the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN or the CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE with the "WESLEYAN" by sending us \$3.50.

By sending 35 cents additional they can secure a copy of Dr. Wakeley's "Heroes of Methodism" or his "Anecdotes of the Wesleys, both of which are usually sold for \$1.25 each.

Or for 30 cents additional to the subscription they can have a copy of J. Jackson Wray's "Nestleton Magna"—a most popular book; or for 20 cents a copy of "Centenary of Methodism in E. B. America," containing Dr. Douglas' Centennial Sermon and other Centennial addresses, which ought to be in all our homes.

These offers are certainly attractive. They are open to all subscribers, but only one premium book can be sent to each subscriber. Cash in all cases must accompany the order.

THE CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE.

The city of Baltimore is at present a centre of religious interest. The great Catholic Plenary Council was commenced there on the 9th inst. with a display calling up the memory of the Middle Ages.

On the 10th of next month the same city will witness another vast gathering—the meeting of representatives of the several sections of Methodism on the continent to celebrate the centenary of their organization in America and to study their position in the face of the great problems of the present.

The world has here a challenge to decide which best suits our times, our spiritual needs, the demands of our social and public and personal life—that which pleases men with mere show while it denies them the right to judge; or that which makes all possible effort for man's enlightenment according to God's plan, and then appeals to him after Scriptural fashion, "I speak unto wise men, judge ye what I say."

The Methodist delegates spending a week of December in Baltimore will have an immense population at their back. They will represent, according to published statistics, a total of 3,718,288 communicants in the United States and Canada, a number which would not doubt be increased by latest reports.

ber which would not doubt be increased by latest reports. Allowing three adherents for each communicant, the Churches represented may be credited with a population of nearly 15,000,000; or, allowing two adherents for each communicant, there will still be a population of over 11,000,000, as against the 7,000,000 claimed for the Church of Rome.

The Centennial Conference will meet in the Mount Vernon Place Church, Baltimore. It will begin with a formal welcome and the communion of the Lord's Supper on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th, and continue in session for seven days, adjourning on the 17th. Twenty-three essays, on historical and other matters relating to the rise and progress of Methodism on the continent, will be read.

According to arrangement Bishop Andrews will give the address of welcome, to which Bishop Wilson, of the M. E. Church, South, will respond if health will permit. The latter minister has been ill with what is known as the "break-bone" fever, a painful and aggravated type of malarial disease peculiar to Southern latitudes.

A paper called the Daily Methodist will be issued each morning of the Conference, by the Rev. W. K. Boyle, editor of the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist. It will contain full reports of all proceedings, and the text of all papers read or addresses delivered. The subscription will be 50 cents.

The wide difference in opinion existing in the Church of England is sometimes pleasantly and sometimes sadly illustrated at cemetery gates. In England, the other day, the town council of St. Alban's, at the opening of a new public cemetery, resolved that no part of the ground should be consecrated, and that only one chapel should be built for the use of all parties.

Another bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church has found a grave in the East. On Friday last Bishop Isaac W. Wiley died suddenly and unexpectedly at Foochow, China, from tumor of the stomach.

As an editor he rose steadily in reputation, and as a minister he was genial and easy in his manner, with a thorough command of language and a delicate precision in the use of words.

He was on his third visit to the East at the time of his death. On his return in 1878, with his mind ripened by the experience of his two trips in the East, he wrote his book entitled "China and Japan," one of the most valuable books published relating to these countries. Several other works from his pen have been published.

Bishop Taylor, who before his departure for Africa is making all possible arrangements for his South American work, asks us to publish a call for "new recruits." We do so, while thoroughly aware that our own field is not yet fully manned, and can hardly therefore be looked upon as a recruiting ground.

A man and his wife, good teachers, for school-work in Iniquique, Chile. The Rev. J. P. Gilliland, our minister there, has prepared a good school and a great, needy field of usefulness. A single young man, ordained, to be pastor of a small congregation and a Sunday-school of fifty scholars and teachers, and also to teach a small male school.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, a Wesleyan minister is engaging in evangelistic work outside of English Methodist circles with much success. A correspondent of the London Christian thus reports:

A wonderful wave of blessing has come over Norwich (the old city of churches and gardens) during the past weeks. All the Nonconformists, sinking minor differences, for the time being at any rate, banded together for a united mission to the unconverted; and the conduct of the mission was in the hands of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. St. Andrew's Hall was the base of operations. Here, night after night, between 3000 and 4000 people crowded in to hear the word of life; and hundreds, nay, possibly thousands, under the working of God's Holy Spirit, have accepted Christ as their Saviour.

Our brethren of the St. John District have been discussing in their Sunday-school Convention the relation of children to the Atonement. In speaking of the child's title to baptism, Dr. Curry, Editor of the Methodist Review, states the generally-accepted Methodist position on this subject in a single sentence: "The child's title to baptism—the Christian seal to the covenant of Salvation—is not that he is regenerate, nor that he is a believer, but that Christ has died for him, and that he is among those for whom the provisions of eternal salvation have been made, and which will become effectual unconditionally in those who never arrive at a state of free personal self-determination to or away from Christ, and in respect to all others on the conditions of their faith and obedience."

A statement given by the Rev. C. H. Kelly, at a Methodist Sunday-school anniversary at Maidstone, England, will be of interest to Sunday-school workers generally. "At the last general election he looked with great interest to the result, and specially to see how those candidates who were Sunday-school workers got on. He found that out of seven chairmen of the Old Bailey Sunday-school Union six of them were returned as members of Parliament. "What a pity the other one was not returned, some one would say. Not at all. The seventh was Lord Chief Justice Lush, of the Court of Appeal. Going a little further he found that the ex-Lord Chancellor was a Sunday-school teacher; and that the ex-Lord Chancellor was a teacher in a Sunday-school."

An application and the payment of additional postage has brought us from the Dead-letter office, Ottawa, a memorial sketch of a worthy member of the Methodist Church in P. E. Island. It reached us too late for its proper place this week. We mention this fact, because the friends of the late Mr. Wise may have wondered at the delay. When manuscript postage only is paid, the flap of the envelope should be turned in, and not sealed as in this case. But surely the charge of additional postage at the office of delivery would save both officials and the person to whom the letter is sent a great deal of trouble!

We have observed with interest the various statements respecting conditional engagements between certain Methodist preachers and congregations, but have felt it to be our wisest course to report only such announcements as may reach us from official sources.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS—CONCERNING THE "WESLEYAN."

1. We respectfully urge all who are in arrears for the paper to forward the amount immediately. There is a large sum due the office for the current year, and we greatly need the money. The ministers will please examine the lists which have been sent to them, and endeavour to collect sums due.

2. We want to retain all our present subscribers, and would urge them to renew at an early date. Do not give up your church paper! It costs but four cents per week! Can you have a better and cheaper reading than it supplies?

3. We want for 1885 not less than 500 new subscribers. We have in the Eastern Conferences, two hundred and nineteen circuits. An average of three additional subscribers on each circuit would give six hundred and fifty-seven new subscribers. Please begin to canvass at once! Make known our offers of Premium books! Talk up the WESLEYAN in the Prayer meeting, the Pulpit, the Parlour, and at all your preaching places! It will help you in every way! Let us go at the canvass as though we meant business, and our expectations will be more than realized.

Respectfully submitted, S. F. HUESTIS, Publisher.

NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Possibly a few items of general interest and connexional news from "the most ancient colony" may be of interest to your readers. We are suffering from the effects of

A POOR FISHERY, both on the shore and at the Labrador. In some places, it is true, a good deal of fish has been caught, but taking the country all around it is the worst season we have had for many years. Not only has the catch been far short of the average, but the price has been exceedingly low; and short catch and low price together have told heavily upon the people, and many a household will find it hard this winter to keep the wolf from the door.

OUR NEW DOCK, one of the largest and finest of its kind in the world, is rapidly approaching completion. It has been pushed forward with astonishing rapidity by Messrs. Simpson, the contractors, and is a splendid piece of work. The railway is making haste slowly. It will probably be opened for traffic as far as Harbor Grace, before the end of the present month.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS in course of construction that will greatly add to the beauty of our city. The Church of England Cathedral, a piece of beautifully pure Gothic architecture, has already begun to show how handsome it will be when completed.

TEMPERANCE BOOM, which promises to result in the effort to get the Permissive Bill in operation in this liquor cursed city. A few years ago, the mere mention of such a proposal would have been scouted as quixotic, but times have changed.

ground quietly, the traffic is more and more looked down upon and held in disrepute, and the possibility of putting a stop to the sale of intoxicants ardently urged. A committee, charged with making arrangements for the immediate testing of the question, has already been formed, and it is probable that a general canvass of the voters, to feel the public pulse on the matter, will ere long be made.

CONNEXIONAL MATTERS

are moving on much as usual. Thanks to the consideration shown to us in view of depressed circumstances, at the Central Missionary Board, the men generally will be relieved from the extreme and painful pressure of want. Noble fellows, like true soldiers, they suffer much and say little.

BEAR-ADMIRAL GRANT, C. B., who came to this country on business connected with the raising of the sunken steamer Greenland. Admiral Grant is a devoted Christian man of the type of Gen. Gordon and the late Commodore Goodenough. A member of the Church of England, he is far removed from petty narrowness and bigotry, and associates in church work with all lovers of the Master.

THE NEW ACADEMY AND MINISTERS' CHILDREN'S HOME, which it is proposed to erect in this city. The Academy is greatly needed, the present buildings being entirely unsuitable, and, withal, very old and shabby. Our institution, one of the very foremost in the land, is crippled greatly in consequence; and, unless something is quickly done, we shall be eclipsed and put out of competition by the progress and greater foresight of others.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT. SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION. ST. JOHN DISTRICT. The Convention opened its sessions Nov. 18th at 2.30 in the Exmouth St. school room. Rev. John Read, President of the Conference and superintendent of the St. John district, opened the convention. Mr. H. J. McNaught was appointed temporary chairman and Mr. H. J. Thorne temporary secretary.

for the proper education of their children are so much greater and so much easier of access in other places.

We are appealing to all friends of Methodism for help in this matter, and, as we have not been particularly when appealed to for general and connexional objects by delegations from the Provinces, we hope that in our present time of need, and in response to our urgent request for help, a corresponding liberality will be shown us.

THE SECRETS OF A NEW CHURCH is being formed in St. John's west, where George street church is found to be too small for the fast increasing population. Since Conference a small school house in Focote's Lane, in the western part of the circuit, has been purchased; and every regular service are held there every Sabbath evening to crowded congregations; and a Sabbath school and day school each numbering over fifty scholars, are already in full working order.

Nov. 15, 1884.

PETITCODIAC CIRCUIT.

All things considered, the circuits along the line of the Intercolonial are the most desirable, and of these Petitediac is not the least important. Besides the village of that name it includes the settlements of Anagnone, Corn Ridge, Havelock and Canaan, and when the Havelock railway is completed will be, or ought to be, able to take higher rank among the circuits. Until now the preacher has dwelt in a hired house and been subjected to all the inconveniences that that means.

On the evening of the 18th inst., about sixty persons, representing all ages, sexes and creeds, met for the housewarming, and spent a very pleasant time together. Mr. Parker, Miss Parker, and Miss McMillan—Rev. L. G. Macneil, M. A., of the Presbyterian Church; the Scriptures were read by the Rev. David Beaton of the Congregational Church, the Admiral, an Episcopalian, occupied the pulpit, and the benediction was given by the Rev. Mr. Logan, Presbyterian minister of Harbor Grace.

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SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

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The following motions were passed: That all officers and teachers of our Sabbath schools be members of the convention; that a committee of three be appointed to arrange business; the committee consisting of H. J. Thorne, R. Wills and Rev. D. D. Moore; that the organist of the church, Miss Woodworth, preside at the organ and conduct the singing.



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WHO WAS PRESENT. SCHOOL CONVENTION. IN DISTRICT. opened his sessions in the Exmouth St. Rev. John Read, Preference and superin- John district, open- Mr. H. J. Mc- appointed temporary H. J. Thorne tem- On the meeting be- ganized, Rev. John president and Rev. etary of the conven- tions were passed; and teachers of our be members of the a committee of three arrange business: the of H. J. Thorne, Rev. D. D. Moore; of the church, Miss at the organ and were occupied in re- ports from Queen Exmouth street, et, Fairville, Hamp-

ton and Welsford Sunday schools, which were reported as a rule in a flourishing condition.

The business committee reported the following questions, to which the president returned replies seriatim— Q. Are there any scholars in the district not kept open during the whole year? A. A few are reported.

Q. Do you not think it important that a teachers' meeting should be held weekly to study the lesson, and that the pastor should be there to explain the question so that the proper answer could be given? A. Yes, it is important.

Q. Are Methodist catechisms taught in all schools? The latter question produced considerable discussion as to the importance of teaching the catechism in the schools, and the opinion of the convention was that the catechism should be taught.

The evening session opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Slackford. The basement of the church was occupied by a large audience.

Rev. D. D. Moore, A. M., of Hamp- ton, delivered an interesting and practical address to junior scholars, Mr. J. E. Irvine addressing himself to the senior scholars. A few practical remarks on temperance in the Sabbath school were made by Mr. H. J. Thorne.

Mr. Jeremiah Thompson discussed the topic "How to increase the interest of scholars in missions," after which the convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY. The convention resumed its session at 10:15 with singing, followed with prayer by Rev. J. M. Treadrea, of Jerusalem, Q. C. The minutes of the previous evening were read and approved, the order of the day was suspended and the Best Method of Conducting a Sunday School was taken up as the subject for deliberation. This topic was pretty fully ventilated.

Rev. R. S. Crisp then read his paper on the Past, Present and Future of Sunday-schools. He referred to the interest always manifested by the Roman Catholics in children. Luther always spoke with thankfulness of the training he received in his "father-house." After the Reformation catechising was introduced. Sunday-schools were first organized by Robert Raikes. What is the present position of this movement? Sunday-schools have called into existence a psalmody and a distinct literature of their own. There are in the world about 1,750,000 teachers and between 12 and 13,000,000 scholars. The spiritual education of our children is the one point on which we need education ourselves. Parents ought to care for the salvation of their children. Other requirements are: A large supply of suitable teachers; careful training of teachers; close connection between the Sabbath school and the church. The paper was discussed and warmly commended.

Miss Smith proposed the question, "Is the grading of schools advisable?" Remarks thereon were made by Mr. J. E. Irvine, Rev. Messrs. Dobson, Shenton, Crisp, Johnson, Treadrea, Marshall and Mr. R. Willis. The afternoon session opened with singing and prayer by Rev. Mr. Marshall. The discussion of the morning was continued, several lady teachers expressing their views.

Rev. Mr. Dobson read a paper on the Relation of Children to the Church. He summed up his remarks under the following heading:

- 1. We claim that all children are born in a justified and regenerated state.
2. That they, through the grace of God, have the same relation to Christ and the church as adult believers.
3. That all our teaching should assume this fact unless the child gives evidence of having fallen from grace: in such a case we should urge upon them the necessity of conversion.
Discussion on these points followed, lasting until 4 o'clock.
Mrs. J. W. Smith taught a senior class of young ladies the lesson entitled, "Solomon's Choice." The young ladies answered the questions put to them promptly and correctly.
Mr. James Marnie then taught a junior class of boys the lesson called, "Solomon's Sin." The boys acquitted themselves well in replying to Mr. Marnie's systematic questions.

In the evening, after devotional exercises and reading of the minutes, Rev. J. Shenton delivered an address on "The Influence of the Teacher upon the Children in and out of School." He summarized his address:—

- 1. The influence of the teacher must be good.
2. Deep sense of the value of the work.
3. Value of the child as belonging to Christ and His church.
4. The future moral possibilities of the child.
5. Brevity of time in which the work is done.

Second—Teachers' influence outside of school summarized in one word, Example. Must live the lesson taught. Our work is:—

To live in hearts we leave behind. Is not to die. After singing Rev. J. Read gave a Bible lesson, subject: "The Temple Dedicated." After singing Rev. J. M. Treadrea delivered an address on the duty of parents to the school, summarized as follows: (1) Parents should feel interested in the school. (2) Parents should support financially the school.

(3) Get papers for the school and let the children have them to read. (4) Parents should help the children in learning the lesson. On motion, votes of thanks were passed to the trustees of Exmouth street church for the use of the edifice, to the chairman for the courteous manner in presiding over the convention, to Miss Woodworth for presiding at the organ, and to the secretary.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a report of the proceedings for the WESLEYAN, and the convention adjourned.

J. S.

LITERARY, Etc.

The North American Review for December maintains the high character of that publication, as will be seen by its table of contents: Labour and Capital before the Law; The Palace of the Kings of Tyrins; Notes on a proposition to raise ten thousand dollars. Among them is Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. It is proposed to keep Governor St. John and other speakers in the field all the time.

A "really charming book," says Mary Mapes Dodge, Editor of "St. Nicholas," pronounces it, is Stories in Rhyme for Holiday Time, by E. J. Wheeler, and profusely illustrated by Walter Satterlee. It is especially designed for all young people, whether with gray or golden heads. No pains have been spared to make it most attractive. The author has been for some time a contributor to St. Nicholas, etc. The artist is well known as unsurpassed in this line of work. The illustrations, 29 in number, are most of them full-page, and invariably striking and spirited. Of its literary excellence Wm. C. Wilkinson speaks most highly, and considers it "some thing much better than a mere holiday book to have its season with children, and pass." "I predict for it," he says, "a real success." Price, royal 4to, illustrated cover, cloth, \$1.75. S. F. Huestis, General Agent in the Maritime Provinces for all Messrs. Funk and Wagnall's publications.

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METHODIST NOTES.

The Maple Leaf has this: "The Rev. E. A. LePage is now holding a series of revival meetings at Church Hill, Albert Co. The last sermon of a series at Elgin was preached last Sunday evening. Two converts were baptized last Sunday morning, eleven were baptized on the previous Sunday. Twenty-six in all have been baptized.

The Guardian says that the revival services at the Elm-street and Agnes street churches, Toronto, are being continued. In both churches the interest continues to grow, and large numbers of persons are consecrating themselves to Christ. The number of seekers who have declared their selves in the Elm street revival since its opening is now considerably more than five hundred.

Mr. J. N. Downing writes: "The good work is still continuing on the Lawrenceton circuit. We had Bro. Spangale with us on Sabbath, 16th Nov. He preached in Lawrenceton in the morning, and received two into full communion, one formerly having been a Roman Catholic. He also preached in the Woodlawn church in the afternoon and received four members. Others are enquiring. 'What must we do to be saved?'"

The Rev. G. W. Fisher is glad "in being able to report steady progress from Hillsboro' circuit. Financially the various congregations are doing remarkably well, and in many ways encourage their pastor. The Sabbath and week-night services are well attended. At Hillsboro the congregations and weekly prayer meetings are especially good. We have recently received some new members and trust that special services about to be held will be productive of yet more good. Our last year on this circuit promises to be the best in every sense of the word."

On Sunday last the church at Sussex, N. B. was formally re-opened for worship. It had been removed from its former site, and made a handsome building, 75 feet in length. At the close of the service in the morning, by the Rev. R. Wilcox, Secretary of the Conference, the presentation of the church took place, the declaration being by the Rev. W. W. Brewer, pastor. In the afternoon, the Rev. John Prince, a former pastor, preached an appropriate sermon, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Sprague followed with another and most impressive one from Jer. 8: 11. Several ministers of other churches assisted in the services of the day.

The St. John Telegraph of Monday says: "The new Methodist church at Passekeag was, yesterday, formally dedicated by the President of the Conference, the Rev. John Read, assisted by Rev. W. Tweedie. The services in the morning were of the most impressive character. In the afternoon the pulpit was occupied by Mr. Tweedie. The building is a neat and tasteful edifice and entirely free of debt. Great credit is due the energetic committee, as also the pastor, Rev. D. D. Moore, who has done much to add numbers and strength to the Methodists at Passekeag. The President preached a fine sermon at Hampton in the evening to a large audience.

The Sentinel states that in the case of James Turner vs. Trustees of Methodist church, Woodstock, N. B., verdict was given for the plaintiff for \$737.66. The Sentinel states that this was a case arising out of the contract entered into between the parties for the remodelling of the church, in 1883; plaintiff claiming a balance due under the contract, and also a considerable sum for work done by him which he contended was new work, independent of and outside the contract. The defendants, as to the balance due under the contract, pleaded a tender and payment into court, and as to the alleged new work, contended that it was work included in and which the plaintiff was bound to do by the contract.

A canvass for a petition to submit the Scott Act to the voters of Toronto has been commenced. The P. E. I. Supreme Court has adjourned until the 8th December, when judgment will likely be given in the Scott Act cases. T. M. Lewis, agent of the Sons of Temperance, has started five divisions since the annual report was made up. Three of these were organized in Annapolis last week, with one hundred charter members.

Active work has been begun in the following Manitoba constituencies for the submission of the Scott Act:— Manchester, Marquette, Portage la Prairie, Dufferin, Rock Lake, Morris, Norfolk, Brandon, and Winnipeg.

President McVicar, of Washburn College, Kansas, writes: "Practically the high license system has not been found, as far, to work any satisfactory reformation. Of the two the gilded saloon is more harmful to the community than the low tipping house."

The Beer Adulteration Act, lately introduced into the British House of Commons, provides that if a publican exposes for sale any beer other than the genuine extract of malt and hops, without specifying the ingredients, he is liable to a fine of £20 for the first offence, and £50 for all subsequent offences.

In New South Wales, Mr. Justice Dowling recently stated in open court, though not himself a total abstainer, that "he felt convinced that, if nine-tenths of the colony's public-houses were closed, he, as a criminal judge, would soon have nothing to do, and the goals of the country would be almost empty."

A movement has been inaugurated among leading temperance men in the United States to keep up the campaign for constitutional and statutory prohibition. Several persons have subscribed one hundred dollars on a proposition to raise ten thousand dollars. Among them is Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. It is proposed to keep Governor St. John and other speakers in the field all the time.

The London Methodist is "very glad to observe that, in view of the Wesleyan Conference being fixed for the city of Newcastle-on Tyne in 1885, the Council has unanimously elected a Wesleyan as Mayor in the person of Alderman W. H. Stephenson, J. P., who is well known throughout the length and breadth of Methodism."

The Rev. J. F. Goucher, of Baltimore, has offered \$5000 for the M. E. University, at Tokyo, which the Missionary Committee will accept provided other donations to the amount of \$7000 be offered for the same purpose. The same minister also offered \$5000 towards the expense of the new mission to Corea, which the board gladly accepted. Mr. Goucher also extends some help to Bishop Taylor's African work.

The pastor of the Swedish M. E. Church, Austin, Texas, writes of unusual progress. Eighteen months ago there were but two churches, one a parsonage and one preacher in the State. There are now five churches, five parsonages and four ministers, and the revival comes for three more men. There is much encouragement in working among this substantial class of emigrants.

The Presiding Elder in Switzerland writes: "We have a very blessed work in Switzerland, and particularly in the canton of Zurich, where we have in every city, and in many villages, our meetings. On the Zurich circuit we have two chapels, and another one will be dedicated this Autumn. In the larger cities in Switzerland we have chapels in the following places: Basel, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Rheineck, Winkthor, Liestal, Biel, and Leuzburg.

The Spanish authorities in some quarters seem fearful to the work of the Gospel. At Mahon, on the Isle of Minorca, a Methodist preacher has been allowed to preach every Sunday in the public prison. In Granada the police have warmly defended an evangelist and his wife against a mob who attacked their school with stones. The English Wesleyans have nine missionaries, including three Spaniards, in Spain and Portugal, four of whom are in the Balearic Isles, the Rev. William T. Brown, with two Spanish missionaries, and one assistant.

Home mission work is flourishing in the colony of Victoria. The two general missionaries have been labouring with great success. Where, hitherto speaking, there was the least likelihood of a general work of grace, such a work has taken place; and hundreds are now rejoicing in the favor of God, and walking in the pathway of Christian living, who owe their conversion, under God, to the work of these brethren, as following upon the preparatory labours of the resident pastors. In several circuits, unvisited by special agents, great good has been done.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES. Dr. Delitzsch's Hebrew translation of the New Testament seems to be producing a deep impression among the Jews in Bessarabia. Six editions have been sold. Earl Granville has erected a memorial on the spot on his estate where Augustine is said to have delivered the first Christian message to the Anglo Saxons of England in 596.

Mr. Wm. Bucknell has presented to the Philadelphia Episcopal City Mission his beautiful residence at Chestnut Hill, valued at \$75,000, for a home for convalescents. A Congregational minister in a Lancashire town recently took charge of the entire Sunday-school one afternoon, while all the teachers sallied forth into the streets and courts to bring in neglected children.

The last Lord Mayor of London concluded his year of public religious duties on a Sunday evening by presiding at the service held in the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel. About four thousand persons were present. A Presbyterian church in Germantown, Pa., has raised over \$100 for an organ fund by selling waste paper, and a Congregational church in Chicago is raising funds in Chicago in the same way for the City Mission.

The Free Church of Scotland has made arrangements for a new mission in Palestine, with Tiberias as headquarters. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has offered \$12,000 for the establishment of another mission in the Holy Land, the management of which has been undertaken by the English Presbyterian Church. The site for headquarters has not yet been agreed upon.

Revivals are reported from various parts of South Australia. In the Brompton circuit during an eight weeks' mission 150 persons, ranging from children of tender years to adults of over 60, have professed conversion.

The W. F. M. S. of the M. E. Church has in Italy one titled lady as a Bible reader and other Bible women who have proved brave and faithful during the cholera epidemic. It is hoped that a lady may soon be found competent to open a high grade school in Italy for girls.

Amanda Smith, who is doing good work in Liberia, writes to the M. E. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, that "white missionaries are preferable to colored for Africa, as the latter are inclined to assume an air of superiority which hinders their usefulness and vitiates their piety."

The American Bible Society managers met Nov. 6th. Reports showed that 238 colporteurs had been at work during October. The total receipts for October were \$24,913. The number of volumes issued during the month was 34,533.

The Baptist Woman's Home Mission Society has raised \$35,000 to support thirty-one women missionaries, five teachers, and seven Bible readers, and has offered to support also a missionary among the Chinese in San Francisco.

GLEANNINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION. The outlook for lumber operations in New Brunswick for the coming winter is not very promising.

Parliament will probably meet on January 22nd. The Commons chamber is being put in order and the electric light substituted for gas.

The population of Port Arthur, N. W. T., is 6,097. Of this total 4,484 are males, and 1,613 are females. A year ago the population was estimated at 2000.

The steamer Catalina, which sailed on Saturday for London, took 6,802 barrels of apples, besides a quantity of other cargo. The apples are valued at \$18,240.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Union Telegraph Company, associated with Colonel Snow and others in the Short Line railway, arrived at Toronto on Tuesday on business connected with the Government.

The death is announced of Edward Furney, aged 67, the millionaire shoe manufacturer of Hamilton, Ont. He was one of Canada's most enterprising and successful manufacturers.

The Moncton Brass and Iron manufacturing company, limited, has been incorporated—capital \$100,000, in 2000 shares of \$50 each. This is the company formed to purchase the property of the Lock company now in liquidation.

The economy of unweaving the statue of the late George Brown took place Tuesday at Toronto. There was no party demonstration on the occasion, as all parties unite to honor the memory of the departed statesman and journalist. The oration was delivered by Premier Mowat.

The section of the Canada Pacific railway north of Lake Superior is rapidly approaching completion. Rails are now laid for 350 miles west of Pembroke, leaving only 87 miles to connect with the line coming east from Port Arthur.

On a review of the circumstances surrounding the trial of Mrs. Butler, sentenced at Quebec to be hanged for murder, the Governor General has been pleased to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

New Romish bishops, it is believed have been determined upon for Hull, Joliette, St. John and Beauharnois, Quebec, but the names by which they will be designated are not yet known. It is believed that Mgr. Teschereau, archbishop of Quebec, now in Rome, will be made a cardinal.

The schooner Jessie, 147 tons, belonging to A. Fillmore, of Moncton, is about to leave St. John for British Columbia. A daily paper thinks that the bold skipper who takes the schooner around will be entitled to rank with old Norsemen in their daring exploits at sea.

The concession granted by the Portuguese government for a cable to the Azores and thence to Sable Island, has been renewed and the first section between Europe and the Azores will probably be laid in the course of five or six months by a company of powerful English capitalists.

Among recent appointments gazetted are: To be commissioners of schools in the district of Lunenburg, Rev. Wm. Brown, Rev. Geo. Harris, Rev. Geo. O. Huestis, and James Euenhaug. In the district of New Dublin—To be a commissioner of schools—Rev. J. R. Borden, Bridge-water.

By order from the Pope, Laval University, Montreal, has been designated as the only one in the Province of Quebec, and all the colleges were to affiliate with it. The Jesuits' College have refused to obey the order, declaring that their order is under such rules regarding education even as the Pope cannot change.

It is reported that the Congo conference at Berlin has recognised the African International Association. Seventy-one members of the House of Commons voted in favor of Labouchere's resolution for the abolition of the House of Lords.

The London Times quotes statistics to show that within seven years the growth of tea in India has nearly doubled. Complete official returns of cholera in the province of Naples show that there were 14,037 cases and 7,576 deaths.

The British Parliament is soon to be asked for an income of £110,000 per annum for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

The U. S. Supreme Court has just decided that the Indians are not citizens of the Republic, and have no standing in the courts.

The amount of sugar consumed in England reaches the enormous sum of 1,083,000 tons per annum, which is sixty eight pounds per capita for the whole population.

Cleveland's majority of the total vote cast in the United States on Nov. 4, is about 90,000. The late President Garfield had a majority of the popular vote of 7,018. Cleveland was elected Governor of New York last year by a plurality of 192,000, while in the State he only secured a plurality of 1,047 in the election for President.

The crematory at Lancaster, Pa., the second establishment of the kind in the United States, and the only one now open to the public, was dedicated on Tuesday with appropriate religious ceremonies.

Sir Sanford Northcote presided at a dinner given in honor of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and a large number of members of the House of Commons were present.

Two New York ladies who died recently made large bequests to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Miss Athla Assing leaving to it \$25,000, and Miss Walton \$200,000.

President-elect Cleveland is a Presbyterian, and no doubt after the 4th of March next he will attend the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Lincoln and others used to go.

Baron Alexander von Seidlitz, the most famous banker in Russia, died on the 5th inst., leaving a fortune of 100,000,000 roubles, or nearly \$75,000,000. He was a widower and childless. His vast estate, with the exception of what is disposed of by his will, will be inherited by two nephews.

According to the report of Vere Foster's Irish Female Emigration Fund, 29,250 girls have emigrated from the West of Ireland during the time that the fund has been in operation. The subscriptions received from 1880 to 1884 amounted to £29,200, in which is included a balance paid by Mr. Foster, £26,948 14s.

Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury have arrived at a definite agreement upon the redistribution bill. Mr. Chamberlain continues to support his colleagues. The cabinet is thus united. The debate upon the second reading is expected to be short. Parliament will adjourn about the 12th of December.

The Waltham Watch company give notice that a large reduction is to be made immediately in the working force and that wages are to be reduced from ten to twelve per cent. The number to be discharged is estimated from five hundred to seven hundred. The total number now at work is upwards of 2,500.

The French Admiral Lespas has arrived at Hong Kong from Tientsin. Operations at Formosa are at a standstill owing to monsoon and constant rain at Kelung. Waddington and Marquess Tseng are conducting negotiations through Earl Granville, which gives some promise of a peaceful settlement of the dispute between France and China.

On the arrival of the St. Laurent at New York last week every trunk and box belonging to passengers from Paris was opened, and the clothing lifted up so as to allow the vapor used for fumigation to pass through it. Then carboys of sulphuric acid were opened and the room closed. The same thing was done with the luggage of the steamer passengers from Paris. For two hours the luggage was kept shut up.

Spies at Dongola report that the forces of the Mahdi are encamped around Khartoum to the number of between 15,000 and 20,000 men. The British troops are moving on to Hongdunk so as to avoid the small-pox contagion prevailing at this point among the natives. Rumors are to the effect that cholera is prevailing among the troops of the Mahdi in Kordofan.

In Chicago on the 16th ult., some sixteen children were feeding a large cat, when it made a bigger cat, as he afterwards said, one of the older boys secured an empty kerosene barrel, and put it on the burning pile. The barrel being tightly plugged and full of gas, sooner caught fire than it exploded with tremendous force, injuring six children beyond recovery. All the children were more or less burned and scratched by flying brands.



BOSTON LETTER.

MR. EDITOR.—Your paper is regularly received, and as its presence was hailed with pleasure while at home it is much more welcome to me here. In the reading room of the school of theology there are about thirty religious weeklies, among which are the WESLEYAN and Christian Guardian, which, with only one or two exceptions, in general information and spiritual food compare favorably with any of them. Perhaps some may think that love for my own country warps the judgment, or, in keeping with Gough's story of the Irishman and his wives, that I have a slight "kink in the neck" toward Biddy. Such might naturally be expected, but it is not the case. The papers speak for themselves.

It is needless to say that the advantages are very great and the outlook of a very prosperous year. Although it might be interesting to many of your readers, time and space forbid the entering upon a description of the Schools of Medicine, Law, Music and Arts, and for the present I must pass them over by saying that they have each a large staff of professors well calculated to sustain the reputation of the University. Feeling assured that the homes, the most at least of them, which receive the WESLEYAN are more or less interested in the schools of theology everywhere, a line or two about the

BOSTON SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

may be in order just here. The Faculty, numbering seven, are too widely known to need mention. These professors, like the professors at Mt. Allison, are very approachable and kind and take a deep interest in the welfare and advancement of the students. The number of students in attendance this year is about eighty. Nearly every State, also India, Japan, Turkey, and last but not least, Canada (by three) are represented. To regular students there is no tuition fee, but to special students the sum of \$15 per year is charged. We board in the club at a little less than \$3 per week. The dormitory is quite comfortable and pleasantly located in the most central and business part of the city. The chief part of our room furniture is provided for us free of charge, but each student has to pay for the year \$20 to meet heating (dormitory and college) expenses. The students as a body are the most devoted and gentlemanly I ever associated with; and as a consequence the class and prayer-meetings are well sustained, and are attended with deep interest and power. The weight of recitation work is done in the afternoon, continuing till half past five. This arrangement is indeed good. It enables us to get up our lessons in the forenoon and have the evenings free for reading, attending entertainments and lectures, without interfering with our class preparation. A large percentage of the students preach on the Sunday, receiving salaries ranging from \$325 to \$500. A few of the older, wiser, bolder, and more fortunate ones receive even more than the latter sum.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

is quite strong in this city. Admitting the fact that there are large quantities of poison passed over the counters, yet it is equally true that here the temperance movement is quite active. When we know that it is supported by such men as the Rev. Phillips Brooks, J. B. Gough, and Hon. J. B. Fitch, and others of equal note, there is every reason to believe that the day is near at hand when the inhuman traffic, if not completely driven from the land, will be brought under the proper control. The churches are moving in a strong and determined march along the line of reform. It is by no means uncommon to have mass temperance meetings at which the ministers of the different Protestant denominations are on the platform, strongly urging the necessity of the government of the nation putting down the traffic with a strong hand. The seating capacity of the largest building is sufficient to accommodate the crowds of some of these meetings, which are the best I ever attended. Every Sunday afternoon, a capable speaker lectures on the Temperance question in Tremont Temple. To-morrow afternoon Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is expected to hold forth.

One of the difficulties in this reform is that the temperance people are not fully united on the one line, and until a full and definite union is effected the greater results will not likely be reached. In the reform army there may be found three

divisions—the out and out prohibitionists; the license party, who seems to advocate that the proper way to control the traffic is by this means; while the third supports the theory of so training and educating the people that they may drink if they desire and yet not fall victims to the horrible plague. These divisions no doubt explain to some extent at least why the prohibition candidate did not poll a larger vote. It is the opinion of the most thoughtful and observing that the morning of the day is breaking when the election platform of this country will be "liquor or no liquor." Would that the sun of that day were already shining above the eastern hills. It may be honestly conceded that in several of the states the temperance cause is fully abreast of any part of the world, yet who can survey the whole scope of the liquor traffic in this country without being appalled? The writer heard a very popular preacher state on one of the public platforms of the city: "This king of iniquity buries a city like Cambridge with her colleges, her wealth, her intellect, her industries—her all each year. The amount spent in liquor every year would more than bread and clothe the whole nation." Another prominent gentleman, from the city of New York, stated on Tremont Temple platform that in that city alone there were 10,000 saloons, and that there last year 70,701 persons were arrested by the police, and that of that number the crimes of 56,000 could be traced directly (the balance indirectly) to liquor, and that among this number 17,500 were women. Let it be stated to the honor of this great nation that the whiskey tide flows principally through the hands of the "foreign element" and not through those of the native born. The "children of Erin" perhaps are of all the most conspicuous on this sea of death. In conclusion, a word from the

POLITICAL FIELD.

The heated excitement has almost passed away. Cleveland, "for better or for worse," goes to the "White House." The push and energy which characterize the American people are not absent in their political contests. All classes talk politics, women as well as men claim it their unbounded right to discuss the questions before the polls. The preachers are not considered quite abreast of the times unless they breathe and move in the political atmosphere to a greater or lesser extent. The ablest political speeches that I have heard were delivered by preachers, but it is right to further say they were along the line of temperance reform. A preacher here can and is expected to express his opinion and vote without having a heavy falling off in his congregation, as would be the case in Canada, especially in the Maritime Provinces. This has been the case since the days of the advocacy of the emancipation of the slave, to which cause the pulpits of the land rendered valuable assistance. It is estimated that this recent campaign cost the country millions of dollars. Some of the torchlight processions were really grand and amusing. Of one I shall speak more particularly. It proceeded through the principal streets the evening previous to the election. The men, who were said to number 14,000, were principally dressed in military costume, carrying artificial guns on the end of which were burning lamps. Among them were several regiments of cavalry, in uniform. One regiment, called "Mother Hubbard's," was dressed in women's clothes, having long hair flowing down their shoulders. A few of them wore masks. The music which the bands furnished was good. The transparencies told the good and gracious acts of one party and the follies and sins of the other. The Harvard students had the most expressive and amusing transparency of the procession, which showed the portraits of Blaine, Cleveland and Butler, and the words in large letters were written respectively under each, "the world," "the flesh," "the devil," and St. John was represented as drinking on the sly. The promise made in the beginning of this letter of being brief, I fear has been broken and like the Scotchman the happy "faculty of continuance" has been greatly exercised.

Boston, Nov. 15, 1884.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

ANDREW ANDERSON.

Most of your readers have observed the death of our lamented brother Andrew Anderson. As he was well known to scores of our ministers and people, some notice of his devoted life and eminently Christian character will be looked for and desired. He was born in Lewick, in the Shetland Isles, and lost his father when only seven years of age. He came to St. John in the year 1850, and was converted to God during the extensive revival of that year, in the Centenary church, under the ministry of the Rev. Robert Cooney. He had been brought up a Presbyterian, but united himself, on his conversion, with the Methodist church, joining the catechism class of the late Edward E. Lloyd, Esq., who was his highly prized adviser and friend. From that time till his sudden death

for thirty-four years—he was actively engaged in the work of the Master. For the past eleven years he has sustained on the Hopewell circuit the office of circuit steward, local preacher and Sabbath-school superintendent, and during no period of his life has he been more evidently alive to God, and more anxious to do what he could to advance the interests of the church than during the last few years. "Faithful until death," seemed his motto. Living or dying he was the Lord's. He often sang with much feeling the following lines.

"I know that safe with Him remains, Protected by His power, What I've committed to His trust, Till the decisive hour."

Then will He own His servant's name Before His Father's face, And in the New Jerusalem Appoint my soul a place."

Soon after his death I received several letters from those of our ministers who had known him best, bearing testimony to his worth, and the esteem in which they held him. One of them, whose Recording steward he was for the last three years, writes as follows: "As a business man Bro. Anderson was faithful and diligent, and strictly truthful and honest. Socially he was very kind and of the most obliging disposition. His benevolence and generosity were only limited by the utmost extent of his means. His money, time, and strength of body and intellect were freely given to aid some worthy cause, or assist some needy person. He often gave at self-sacrifice. The Temperance cause, the Bible Society, and the Sabbath-school all lose in his death an earnest, faithful advocate and supporter. As a Christian and member of the Methodist church he was consistent, devoted and pious. As a local preacher he was intelligent and faithful, making careful preparation for his pulpit work, and his services were generally very acceptable to the people. He was always deeply interested in everything pertaining to the cause of God and the prosperity of Methodism. Even his failings leaned to virtue's side. He will be generally missed, as one of the very best of men. You can scarcely say too much in favor of his memory."

After such a testimony from one of his most intimate friends—only one among many similar testimonials—we need only say further that our deepest sympathy is with his bereaved wife and family. May the God of the fatherless and widow bless and comfort them.

ROBERT S. CRISP. Nov. 5, 1884.

THOMAS STACEY

was born at Gabarus in 1802, and died Oct. 6th, 1884. He was converted early in life and joined the Methodist church. His Christ-like walk convinced the most sceptical that his profession was sincere. Living in a place where there were but few Methodists, he soon began to exhort the people to turn from the error of their ways to God. He was soon appointed class and prayer leader, which offices he held for many years, with credit to himself and for the good of the church. Till within a few years, he was a constant attendant at the House of God. He loved the communion of saints. Lately he was afflicted with lameness, which rendered it impossible for him to attend Divine Service. His last sickness was brief. Stricken with paralysis, he only lived three days. He gave no dying testimony, and none was needed, for he "walked with God."

JOHN CRIMSTON, SR.

was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1812. When he was five years old, his parents came to Nova Scotia and settled at Porter's Lake, but not liking that place they soon moved to Halifax. When sixteen years of age, he went to Lunenburg where he remained for some time, and then came to Gabarus. For fifteen years he was engaged in fishing, when he built a brig, and soon after a vessel of which he took command. For thirty-four years he sailed in his own vessels as captain. He was just about giving up the sea when on the 11th of Oct. his schooner, the *Chas. Valentine*, was lost with all on board. Three weeks later his body was found and was buried in the churchyard at Gabarus.

About twenty-six years ago he was converted during a series of special services held by the Revs. F. W. Moore and S. T. Teed. Having been for some time under deep conviction, he was prepared to appreciate a sense of his sins forgiven. His life showed that his conversion was real; and until his death his daily walk and conversation were such as are becoming to the children of God. On land and at sea, the Bible was his constant companion, and he was ever the same humble, trusting follower of Jesus. Thoroughly converted, he consecrated his increasing wealth to the service of God. As he prospered his liberality increased; and many a poor widow and sick person knew what it was to see the kindly face of Capt. Crimston as he came to speak a word of comfort and give substantial proof of his benevolence. In him the poor and needy found a faithful friend. When Methodism was young

in Gabarus his house was open for the preaching of the Gospel, and when the church was built he was its foremost supporter. Until the parsonage was built, he entertained the minister free of charge; and each succeeding one found in him a true friend and a trusty adviser. In speaking with the writer a short time before his death he said that he had the impression that he would find a watery grave. But notwithstanding this, when the storm came he did not fear, for he felt confident that if he did not live to see his home again, he would reach his home in heaven. He leaves a wife and seven children, besides a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

NELSON S. STACEY

was born at Gabarus in Aug. 1857, and was drowned Oct. 11th, 1884. He was converted last winter during a series of special services, and joined the Methodist Church. Going to sea during the summer months, he was to a great extent deprived of the means of grace, but he still maintained a sense of his acceptance with God. In speaking of his experience a short time before his death he said that he was trying to live for Jesus. Light hearted and kind, he leaves many friends. He was married only about ten months. A wife and many friends are left to mourn, but not as those who have no hope.

G. W. F. G.

BREVITIES.

If you are determined to live and die a slave to custom, see that it is at least a good one.—*Charlotte Bronte.*

There never appear more than five or six men of genius in an age, but if they were united the world could not stand before them.—*Swift.*

'There, now?' cried a little girl, rummaging a drawer in a bureau; 'grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles!'

A fresh mind keeps the body fresh. Take in the ideas of to-day, drain off those of yesterday. As to the morrow, time enough to consider it when it becomes to-day.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

A sad-visaged Republican yesterday referred to the Rev. Dr. Burchard as "the old gentleman with one foot in the grave and the other in his mouth."—*Hartford Cour.*

The *Utica Observer* can count up 96,000 office-holders, and it says "the vast majority, more than half being postmasters, are subject to removal and may be replaced by Democrats."

I hate anything that occupies more space than it is worth. I hate to see a load of handboxes go along the street, and I hate to see a parcel of big words without anything in them.—*Hazlitt.*

After her grandmother had given her a good scolding, a little mischief was overheard to say to herself, "Somebody is cross in this room: 'tain't me, and 'tain't dolly, and 'tain't kiddy. I wonder who it is?"

A new clock has been invented, and is coming into use in Europe, which is warranted by its manufacturers to run for five years without either winding or maintaining. The Belgian Government placed one in a railway station in 1881, sealed with the Government seal, and it has kept perfect time ever since.

Each man of the camel corps which has been formed for Egypt will ride like the mounted infantry, at the back of a native driver, whose assistance in the management of the animal is indispensable. Besides the two men, a camel will carry baggage and probably one of the 12 gallon tanks of water.

It is noted among the peculiarities of the Philadelphia city directory that Mr. Shanks teaches dancing, Mr. Drinkwater keeps a liquor saloon, Mr. Black sells coal, Mr. Saylor is also a sailor, Mr. Painter is a painter, Mr. Law practices his name, Mr. Birch keeps a school, Mr. Lamb sells lamb and other kinds of meat.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who was a candidate for President, but who was neither elected nor voted for, as anybody knows of, is a lawyer. The *New York Herald* has the following about her: Mrs. Belva Lockwood was trying a case before Chief Justice Carter the other day, and got into a legal snarl. 'I should like,' she said, 'to have your Honor advise me what to do next.' Slowly and with a stammer, the witty Chief Justice replied, 'Mrs. Lockwood, the Court would advise you b-b-b-by all means to employ a lawyer.'

The bullying manner of the German students is proverbial, and is also their mania for duelling. It was at Heidelberg that a quiet citizen leaving the train said to a swaggering student, "Sir, you are crowding me! Keep back, sir." The student turned fiercely, and said, in a loud tone, "Do you not like it? Well, sir, I am at your service whenever you please!" "O thank you!" said the traveller. "O thank you!" said the student, "I will carry my valise to the hotel for me." The student fled amidst shouts of laughter.

Dame Experience

Does not conduct a select school, yet her charges for tuition are seldom small. The training imparted has current value everywhere, and for this reason she can demand arbitrary compliance with her wishes. One of her appreciative maxims is to get the best value for your money you can. Shun the inferior or dangerous, even if cheap. "Therefore don't buy substitutes for that invaluable article—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the always sure, safe and painless corn remedy. Putnam's never fails, is painless, prompt and certain. Beware of substitutes. Sold everywhere by druggists and country dealers.

**ANGER IN THE AIR.** In the chilling winds, the damp atmosphere, and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma, and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

**A Good Motto.** Waste not your substance in riotous living, which feeds impure blood and clogs the system with disease. Open the channels of health, purify the blood, and regulate all the organs with Burdock Blood Bitters.

**A FOURFOLD WORK.** Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

Have you ague in the face and is it badly swollen. Have you severe pains in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps or pains in the limbs, or rheumatism in any form? If so get *Johnson's Anodyne Linctum*. It will give instant relief and finally cure you.

If any person would so the difference between real worth and real worthlessness let him buy a small pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders and feed it out to his hens. The increase of eggs will surprise you.

**HE KNOWS IT.** Hiram D. Maxfield, formerly of Silver Springs, R. I., has no doubt about the wonderful curative powers of Kidney-Wort. He was so afflicted with Kidney Complaint that he could not stand on his feet from pain and weakness. As soon as he commenced using Kidney-Wort he experienced immediate relief and at once began to grow strong and was relieved of all pain and unpleasantness. He says: "I know I have been cured by Kidney-Wort."

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**RHEUMATISM.** I was for some years troubled with Rheumatic pains and weakness in my knees, so that it was with great difficulty that I could walk about. From the failure of every thing I had tried, I had despaired of ever finding a cure, but by the advice of a friend I gave Graham's Pain Eradicator a trial. One bottle of which completely cured me, as I have felt no return since using it some eighteen years ago. GURLAND COX, J. P. Canning, N. S. Dec. 6 1869.

Do you feel languid and dull, and have no appetite, then your system is out of order and requires a good bracing medicine. Take a few bottles of Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

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**NO LADY** who delights in flowers and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without *Hanington's Food for Flowers*. Ordinary packages 30c. sufficient for twenty plants for one year.

**COUGHs AND COLDS** that we so frequently neglect and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of Consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION taken whenever the cough is troublesome, will relieve the patient, and perservered in, will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases. Always ask for PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

**RHEUMATISM** is a constitutional disease and must be treated through the blood to entirely remove it from the system. It is an exceedingly painful disease, but not dangerous, excepting when it attacks the heart, when it usually proves fatal. SCITICINE cures it permanently by neutralizing the RHEUMATIC POISON in the blood.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you troubled at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures colic, wind, flatulency, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents per bottle.

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If you want knowledge you must toil for it; if you want food you must seek for it; if you want pleasure you must earn it.—but if you want nice soft hands you have only to use Estey's Fragrant Philaderma.

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It is the best preparation for children known, being very pleasant to the taste, speedy and safe in its effects. Should diet for a short time after relief is obtained.

TRY ONE BOTTLE. Sold by druggists and dealers generally at 25 cents per bottle. See Certificate next month. Manufactured by G. W. GATES & CO., Middleton, Annapolis Co., Md.

JOHN HOPKINS 156 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. FINE SAUSAGE.

LARD IN SMALL PACKAGES. Ballows & Pressed Meats ALL OUR OWN PUTTING UP FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY CORNER GRANVILLE & SACKVILLE STREETS.

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ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON AND ALLISON, IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WHOLESALE and RETAIL

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS, AND LADIES UNDERCLOTHING 27 and 29 KING STREET SAINT JOHN, N.B.

TEACHERS WANTED-10 PRINCIPALS, 12 ASSISTANTS, and a number of M. S. and Specials. Application for mail for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Ill. Mention this current.



PREACHERS' PLAN FOR HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1884. 11 a. m. BRUNSWICK ST. 7 p. m. L. Daniel. B. C. Jordan.

MARRIAGES

At the Parsonage, Margate, P. E. I., by the Rev. H. R. Baker. A. N. Nov. 10th, David Dunning, of Wigan, or Road, to Miss Felicia Summers, of Kelly Town.

DEATHS

At Milford, Hants Co., Nov. 17th, after a lingering illness, Margaret A. beloved wife of Gilbert W. Walker, aged 42 years.

CARD

BEING IN possession of a remedy for Asthma, Hay Fever, Phthisis, and all Lung troubles, where there is difficulty of breathing, I will furnish information and remedy. Please inclose stamp. Address—

KNABE PIANOFORTES. TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. No. 204 and 206 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore. No. 115 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

ALWAYS READY TO ALLEVIATE OUR PAINS AND ILLS. THE OLD RELIABLE KILLER OF PAIN. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited. Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

Burdock BLOOD PURIFIER. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BRUISES, FLU, RHEUMATISM, SCURVY, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., TORONTO.

JUST PUBLISHED.

William and Mary. A Tale of the Siege of Louisburg, 1745. By REV. DAVID HICKEY. PRICE \$1.00. Trade Supplied. S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville St.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS FOR 1885. S. S. BANNER, 60 cents per year. PLEASANT HOUR-SINGLE COPIES 30 cents per year. Semi monthly, less than 20 copies, 25 cents per year. Over 20 copies 22 cents per year.

HOME AND SCHOOL, Semi monthly, Same rates as Pleasant Hours. SCENEAM, Semi monthly, for little folk. Less than 20 copies 15 cents per year. 20 copies and upwards 14 cents. BERRIAN LEAVES, 5¢ cents each per year. HERM QUARTERLY (in place of Scholars Quarterly), 6 cents per year. Most of the subscriptions expire with December. Please renew at once. New Subscribers for 1886 will get December papers free. These are the Cheapest & S. S. papers published in America. Address:— S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville Street.

XMAS PRESENTS

As we are now approaching the holiday season, when we have all to buy our Christmas presents, we would suggest to patrons and readers of this paper the advisability of paying Mr. Charles Stark a visit, 52 Church St., Toronto, where they will find an assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, etc., for variety, price and elegance of design equal if not superior (in special lines) to any jewellery house in the City.

Mr. Stark has recently made large additions to his extensive warehouse, his principal show and sale room on the first floor being 110 feet deep, in which his goods are displayed in fifteen large side and centre show cases, making the most elegant display in the City. For the convenience of Mr. Stark's thousands of country customers he issues a one hundred and twenty page catalogue, containing eight hundred illustrations of goods suitable for Christmas presents. Watches, Jewellery, etc., are sent by registered mail, prepared, and safe delivery guaranteed. This is the great feature in Mr. Stark's business, leaving but one price and selling only for cash at exceptionally low prices, he has built up one of the largest businesses of the kind in the Dominion. We advise our friends to give him a call or send for his catalogue, which contains a dozen of ordinary jewellery stores.—Canada Baptist.

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND. A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED. Compound adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels. Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nervousness, and is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

J. S. LATHERN, M. D., M. R. C. P. London. Physician and Surgeon, Office, 247 Brunswick St.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall-st., N. Y.

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WHEN SUCH VALUABLE REMEDIES ARE WITHIN YOUR REACH?

LIFE OF MAN BITTERS. Will cure most all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, including the worst cases of Dropsy and is certainly the best blood Purifier known.

INVIGORATING SYRUP. Cures Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, Worms, and Headache. Acts as a gentle physic and should be kept in every household.

ACADIA LINIMENT. Cures Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Quinsy, Cuts and pains of all kinds, as well as for other ailments on Man and Beast.

NERVE OINTMENT. Is truly a household remedy and is used Externally for the Lungs, Piles, Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Chapped hands and cutaneous eruptions of the skin and a hundred ailments fresh to his lot.

VEGETABLE PLASTER. Cures Boils, Cuts, Cracked Hands and Lame Back. Put up in tin boxes it is one-third cheaper to use than those ready spread bands being so much better.

CERTAIN CHECK. Cures Cholera, Diarrhoea and all like complaints in children and adults.

EYE RELIEF. Cures all forms of Sore Eyes, Piles and Chlilblains. Don't forget to try it this winter.

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NOW READY!

Blank forms of Circuit finance for quarterly distribution. Price 60 cts., per 100. Send for sample. S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville St.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED. When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails in giving relief. As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS! THE SONG CREETING. By L. D. FERGUSON. For High and Normal Schools, SEMINARYS AND COLLEGES. A book of 160 large octavo pages, containing 82 harmonized songs of the highest character both in words and music; also Vocal Exercises and Solos, and directions for Vocal Culture. The publishers are confident that this will be a most satisfactory book. Send 60 cents (the retail price) for specimen copy. \$1.00 per doz.

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METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

Our Stock of these beautiful goods is now complete. It surpasses any assortment selected from the very best manufacturers in England and America cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

WE give Special Attention to all orders received from the country, and will send parcels to any address postpaid on receipt of price.

SPECIAL OFFER. Twelve Cards of assorted designs enclosed in Envelope for 15 cents.

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PHILODERMA

Is a bland and soothing liquid nicely perfumed, and when applied to the Hands and Face produces a delicious sense of coolness and comfort, exercising also a direct curative action, and is far superior to Camphor Ice or Cold Cream for the cure of Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, etc. Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

G. M. SMITH & Co.,

155 GRANVILLE ST. NEW GOODS FOR Autumn & Winter, 1884.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULLY STOCKED.

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Orders from the country solicited, which shall receive our care and best attention.

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READ WHAT DR. DAKIN, OF PUCWASH, U. S. SAYS:

Putner Emulsion Co., Halifax. GENTLEMEN.—I have used PUTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c., for a number of years and have found it a remedy of great use in many forms of disease, especially in Pulmonary Complaints, Scrofula, Anemia, and in fact in any state of the system showing a DEPRESSED CONDITION OF THE BLOOD, with LACK OF TONE and deterioration of vital forces. I have also used it, with very much satisfaction, in Wasting Diseases of Children and some other complaints incidental to childhood. R. A. DAKIN, PUCWASH, NOV. 12, 1884.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. CURES—Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the nose, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

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MAKES NEW, RICH BLOOD. Positively cures SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIAL BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONCE FILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I had them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill."—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Va. "In my practice I use no other."—J. Danneberg, M. D., De Witt, Iowa. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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BROWN & WEBB'S REAL FRUIT SYRUPS,

MAKE MOST DELICIOUS EYE MOST DELICIOUS PURE SUGAR and Fruit juices being used in their Preparation, are Palatable and Healthful for the Well and the Invalid.

MAY BE HAD IN THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES: Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Lime Fruit, Lemon-Gingerette and Limonia Cordial.

RETAIL of all respectable Grocers. WHOLESALE BROWN & WEBB, Halifax. N. B.—Observe the New White and Gold Label, with fac-simile of our signature and seal.

BEWARE of so-called "FRUIT SYRUPS," with gaudy labels and bright colors, prepared with chemicals, acids and artificial flavorings and colorings.

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Brown & Webb's Ground Spices ARE THE BEST. Being Ground and Packed in our own establishment, we can warrant them absolutely pure. The result of over THIRTY YEARS' experience in the Manufacture of Spices has been to establish the fact that BEST SPICES ARE BROWN & WEBB'S. For sale by all Respectable Grocers and General Dealers.

BROWN & WEBB

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SWISS HUNTERS, FOR \$10.00 EACH. Fine Gold Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Jet Goods, Rock Crystal Spectacles and Eye glasses in Gold, Silver, Celluloid and Steel Frames. BEST AMERICAN EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, made after the French Marble Striking on Cathedral Gongs.

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FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, AND ALL WASTING DISEASES, USE

PUTTNER'S EMULSION,

OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES and PANCREATINE.

It never fails to cure diseases of the nervous system, Mental Anxiety, General Debility, Impoverished Blood, and for weak women and children, it is unsurpassed.

SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR FIFTY CENTS.

FALL--1884.

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Most of custom work, his stock of clothing is ever ample and well got up.

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which he needs and desires as the "common" mode the usual variety. Clergymen 10 per cent discount. Please call an examine goods and prices before ordering or making purchases elsewhere.

W. CUNNINGHAM, N. S. 184 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. (3 mo.)

ESTEY'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON AND QUININE TONIC!

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and Restore the Health and Vigor of Youth. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Third Feeding habit by food. Bones, Muscles and Nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion.

Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the Original and Best.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 50 Cents. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, - - PHARMACIST, MONCTON, N. B.

S. F. HUESTIS, T. WATSON SM.

VOL XXX

NOTE AND

When a visitor School asked a yo if she was a memb answered: "No. tle." There are church members Phil. Times.

Literature, like with cant; its g ideas are surround its phrases of dee pealed by irrev they lose all s emptied of all s Union.

The vote for, S tion candidate, of New York cit Ben. Butler out in the same terr Republican poll heard cursing S two miles these —N. Y. World.

We noticed in remarkable at lady lecturer, fo tude; it read, ally interested dress, made by artistic beauty sed in this city crowded audienc —Zion's Herald.

The New Yor bly remarks st party had exp sending copies to 1,000,000 June to Novem \$2,000,000 bands, uniform have had a muc winning.

Many of our indoors ten h such close con door exercise evenings. Gr should be no sufficient time outdoors and s private reading movement.—f

A Yorkshire tion of faith m are well cont Scripture is d ear where th mouth." W Christ to ad discussions w now consumi more profitab alleviate the

A London like to have a free-thinking spite of the r "posal, cannot ology. "It justify to th orthodoxy Le while unort only 42."

How anx spread bad what kind of betails anyo tell it, and wide. arise from a miseration u unsuspected of a fellow-der.

The Helio ter as recent apologies. But there brethren w ailments b always tell thing which justify to th that way.

Did you superannu deceased such preac olences of est deb t with a have a have the you have Think of lectures fo Zion's H

Two y cities of the best city and under cit republica old, elat a part merly re would be