



Our Home Circle.

A SONG OF CHEER.

Over the mists of the Wint'ry sea  
A message of gladness is sent to me,  
And I pass it on to my friends to-night,  
This message written in words of light,  
Though dense is the darkness in which we stand,  
"The light is far spent, the day is at hand."

Like figures uncertain we grope about  
In dangerous places, in fog and doubt;  
In vain we long for a shelter warm  
From the chilling sleet and the driving storm;  
But "be ye patient," is God's command,  
"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

Men's hearts, like the Autumn leaves are cast  
Hither and thither by sorrow's blast;  
The air is heavy with want and woe,  
And the fierce war tidings we shrink to know;  
And a cry of sadness rings through the land,  
Yet "the night is far spent, the day is at hand."

It is always darkest before break of day  
Drives the dull shades of the night away;  
The silence is deepest before the song  
Bursts into joyousness, loud and long;  
And though in the stillness of night we stand,  
"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

Even now as we wait in the shadows dim  
The angels are singing the advent hymn:  
Faintly we hear it across the snow,  
The good, glad anthem of long ago;  
And we say as we think of the shining band,  
"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

For Christ is coming, the world's true light,  
And he will banish the mist of night.  
Do not our troubles prepare the way,  
And the night make ready for his great day?  
Oh, let the joy-songs peal through the land,  
"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

Let us go to meet it! How? or where?  
Nay, little it matters, we need not care;  
The skies may be starry with many a gem  
As over the fields of Bethlehem!  
Or we in the shadows of death may stand  
When "the night is far spent, the day is at hand."

All shall be well in the happy morn,  
When we see his face, the lowly born,  
And glad is the message that comes to me,  
Out of the mist of the wint'ry sea;  
For a star of hope is above the land,  
"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."  
—Marianne Farningham.

"FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT."

BY A JEWISH LADY.

"He that scattereth Israel will gather him."—JER. XXXI. 10.

I have been asked by one of my friends to write a brief sketch of my conversion, and I do it believing that the precious Saviour, whose I am and whom I serve, will bless this simple testimony to His grace and power to save.

Nine years ago I came to Australia with the intention of staying a short time with my friends here, as I had passed through some very bitter trials in the old country, and my dear parent thought the change of scene might help me to forget the past.

Before proceeding, I must tell you that I and my family for ages back were strict Jews, and I had been brought up by good, religious parents. How the memory of the old days comes over me as I write! Never shall I forget my father's earnest prayer the last hour I spent under his roof; he gave me up to the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and prayed that the Angel that redeemed them from all evil might bless me.

I landed in Australia upon a Sunday evening, and when I arrived at my destination I found a party assembled, and joined with all my heart in the mirth around me. For twelve months I went into every kind of gaiety Melbourne afforded—dress, balls, the opera; in fact, pleasure of every kind seemed my chief thought. About this time I met a gentleman to whom I became deeply attached; and although our affection was mutual, the thought of marriage I could not entertain, as he being a Christian, and I heart and soul a Jewess, it seemed out of the question. However, time wore on, and I at last consented to marry him, though I knew it would involve the leaving of all who were dear to me, and that it would bring a stigma upon my family. Before we were married, I exacted a promise from my husband that he would never use any arguments to make me believe, as I was determined to live and die a Jewess. I will not dwell upon my married life; my husband was all in all to me—I wanted nothing more. God blessed us with two dear little children, and He who gave them me only knows the agony of mind I endured in the thought, "How shall I teach these little ones what I do not believe myself?" for I had made up my mind, simply out of love to my husband, that they should be brought up in their father's faith.

Although I attended God's house regularly, my heart was in no way changed, and I never thought of Jesus as my Saviour. After my second child was born, I became earnestly impressed with a desire to become a Christian. My prayer at that time always was—"O God! if it be right, let me believe." I could not see that it was honoring the Father to honor the Son; and although I really wanted to be a Christian I did not seek God with my whole heart; my husband and children were all that I desired.

And now there came a time of trial that I must pass over as quickly as possible. By a sudden stroke my beloved husband was taken from me in a few days. So terribly sudden was the blow that I could hardly realize that he had gone for ever; and oh! what a gulf separated us!—it seemed to be impassable. I knew he had died in the faith of Jesus, and I—I as far off being a Chris-

tian as the first day I met him. I was very bitter and hard in my grief, and felt that God had dealt cruelly in crushing me so, taking all the youth and brightness out of my life. It seemed impossible to live, and I felt nothing but the desire to be with my loved one again. Many a day have I lain on his grave in the damp, and prayed that God would take me; but God, "while I was yet a long way off," took compassion, and raised up dear friends who showed me that only in *one way* could I ever hope to see my husband again. The desire to be a Christian now became so intense as to become a part of my life. No half-heartedness about it now. I began to seek the Lord with all my might. "When ye seek me with your whole heart, ye shall find me," is a promise I have proved.

One day I was reading the old, old story, when something whispered to my soul, "He suffered all this for you," and the truth seemed to burst upon me like a flash of lightning. I had found the Saviour, my Saviour, and such a flood of love as came into my heart for Him I cannot describe. I went into my room, and on my knees I sobbed aloud, not for sorrow this time, but for joy. Words fail me in attempting to tell you half my Saviour is to me now. He is indeed my all; and I can say—"The life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God who loved me and gave himself for me." It is now some years since I found my precious Saviour, and although my trials have seemed sometimes as though they would overwhelm me, I have never doubted from the moment that I first believed in Jesus, but have thanked God on my dear husband's grave for taking him (oh, it is only for a short time!) and giving me the rich gift of His Son. My Jesus is no far-away God to me, but a very near and present help; I trust Him for all things, and He never fails me. Should there be some who read this who have not as yet known this precious Saviour, I do most earnestly and prayerfully implore you to seek Him with your whole hearts. In looking back I see I never knew what real happiness was; there was always a want the Saviour alone can fill. And, dear unsaved reader, down deep in your heart there is the same aching want. Oh, I beseech you, receive that one who is able to satisfy and fill up your life. He, the "I am," who heard the groanings and knew the sorrows of the Israelites, has come and died upon Calvary's cross for you. He offers to save you; then pause and think what must be the eternity that awaits you if you reject Him. You will be lost—lost—lost! not because of your sins, but because you deliberately put from you God's Christ. (John iii. 19).—E. L. B. in Jewish Intelligence.

SUNLIT ROOMS.

No article of furniture should be put in a room that will not stand sunlight, for every room in a dwelling should have the windows so arranged that some time during the day a flood of sunlight will force itself into the apartment. The importance of admitting the light of the sun freely to all parts of our dwelling cannot be too highly estimated. Indeed, perfect health is nearly as much dependent on pure sunlight as it is on pure air. Sunlight should never be excluded except when so bright as to be uncomfortable to the eyes. And walks should be in bright sunlight, so that the eyes are protected by veil or parasol when inconveniently intense. A sun bath costs nothing and that is a misfortune, for people are deluded with the idea that those things can only be good or useful which cost money. But remember that pure water, fresh air and sunlit homes kept free from dampness, will secure you from many heavy bills of the doctors, and give you health and vigor, which no money can procure. It is a well established fact that people who live much in the sun are usually stronger and more healthy than those whose occupations deprive them of sunlight. And certainly there is nothing strange in the result, since the same law applies with equal force to nearly every animate thing in nature. It is quite easy to arrange an isolated dwelling so that every room in it may be flooded by sunlight some time in the day, and it is possible that many town houses could be so built as to admit more light than they now receive.—Builder and Woodworker.

COURTESY OF TONGUE AND HEART.

Courtesy is, perhaps, little affected by conditions of time. But in all persons and at all periods it may be brought into ill-fame by hypocrisy or exaggeration. It has a tendency to become that mere mouth-honor and breath which the heart, as Jacobeth says, would fain deny; a game of words, a dress coat, a shadow of amiability, a sesame never to be forgotten before the doors of society, but out of mind and repeated to no purpose when one is at home. "Too polite to be honest" is a well-known Norman proverb, which may have affected the expression of welcome

to Belmont given by Portia to Antonio: It must appear in other ways than words, Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy.

The courtesy of all times has been, perhaps, in this sense more than half unreal. The story of the Spaniard offering his watch to a friend who admired it is no new one. The friend promptly accepted the Hidalgo's offer, and held out his hand to receive the golden gift. "Where," then said the Castilian, with extreme hauteur, replacing his watch in his waistcoat pocket, "where, Senor, is your politeness? That which I in courtesy offered to you, you were bound by that same courtesy to refuse." This kind of civility may be called the beauty of the tongue, as Voltaire called true courtesy the beauty of the heart. It is a pinchbeck generosity, which, however false, has a certain social value. It conceals unpleasant moral deformities. When ably assumed it palliates selfishness, as paint judiciously put on palliates wrinkles. It is the polish of our conversational furniture. This is the courtesy which Dr. Johnson, with his accustomed moroseness of disposition, called cant, the noxious weed which he advised Boswell to eradicate with all diligence, if not from his speech at least from his understanding. Even the term "compliments," which originally meant all those minor delicacies of behaviour that may be said to complete the virtue of courtesy, now means very little, if anything. Our ancient coarseness and rocky hardness of speech has been smoothed and rounded into such forms as these, which, tumbled to and fro by the waves of conversation, become of less and less moment, and finally disappear. Courtesy has been degraded into a mere act of physical respect, a bending of the body and the knees, originally belonging to both sexes, afterward confined to one, and now nearly or entirely obsolete. Courtesy may also suffer from exaggeration. By too much courtesy we become discourteous, and excess of civility makes us uncivil. A gentleman of infinite complaisance was about to take leave of another of like disposition. The latter insisted on seeing him to the door of his house. The former refused, and after many gracious words locked the door on his host and ran down the staircase; but the host, opening his window, lightly leapt into the street and was ready to hand his guest into his carriage. "You might have broken your neck," said the entertainer. "True," replied the entertainer, "but better so than break the canons of politeness."

THE SOCIABLE SCORPION.

An African traveller, speaking of the scorpions there, says: As during three or four months they haunted our tents, so they did our thoughts. Their bodies were as broad and almost as full as a finger; their fangs as broad and plump as those of small crawfishes, and usually measured with their snake of a tail, from three to five inches. They found out almost every camp, and we found them usually, when starting in the morning, under the packages, saddles and tent carpets. One was detected by a colleague in a pocket. Another stung the same man before lunch in his tent. One was caught during a meal on the back of a chair, crawling toward the sitter's neck, while he was just scanning the ground to see whether any were about. My servant more than once turned them out of my bed, usually before I turned in, but once at least from under my pillow immediately after I had risen. A special short pair of tongs, however, was at these times always with my ready servant, and he used grimly to exhibit to us, with a grin, while we were at table, any remarkable specimen which he happened to catch, secured in these tongs. The smaller and slender species with narrow fangs of gall and bile yellow—which warns us when seen in the ribs of deleterious mushrooms and in the flowers of poisonous plants—I found to be more numerous on the main stream and in the Delta of the Nile. These crawl with tail curled up in all seasons. When we asked our Nubian friends about the man-slaying power of the dark, hard ones, we got the indirect answer that they will kill a camel.

THE DOWNWARD PATH.

I first saw him at a social party. He took but a single glass of wine, and that at the earnest solicitation of a lady to whom he had been introduced. I next saw him when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to gratify his slight desire by his sordid indulgence, and I thought there was no danger. I next saw him, late in the evening, in the street, unable to walk home. I assisted him thither, and we parted. I next saw him reeling out of a low groggery; a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy were on his tongue, and shame was gone. I saw him once more. He was cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed every head was cast down. His father's gray hairs were going to the grave in sorrow; his mother wept that she had given birth to such a child. I returned home mus-

ing on his future state. I opened the Bible and read, "Drunkards shall not enter the kingdom of heaven." This is a sad story. When a boy, our poor friend was as happy and bright as any of you. More than once, when students together, did he sneer at my teetotalism; and when I urged him to sign the pledge he laughed at me, and scouted the bare idea of danger. Poor Fred! his father had the glass on the table, and there the appetite was formed. Beware of the first glass.

SPEAK A CHEERFUL WORD.

Did you ever go out in the morning with a heart so depressed and saddened that a pall seemed spread over all the world? But on meeting some friend who spoke cheerily for a minute or two, if only upon indifferent matters, you have felt yourself wonderfully lightened. Even a child dropping into your house on an errand has brought in a ray of sunshine which did not depart when he went his way again. It is a blessed thing to speak a cheerful word when you can. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness" the world over, and good words to such hearts "are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Even strangers we meet casually by the way in the travellers' waiting-room, are unconsciously influenced by the tone we use. It is the one with pleasant words on his lips to whom strangers in strange lands apply for advice and direction in their perplexities. Take it as a compliment if some wayfarer comes to you to direct him which street or which train to take; your manner has struck him as belonging to one he can trust. It is hard sometimes to speak a pleasant word when the shadows rest on our hearts; but nothing will tend more to enlighten our spirits than doing good to another. When you have no opportunity to speak a cheering word, you can often send a full beam of sunshine into the heart of some sorrowing, absent friend by sitting down and writing a good, warm-hearted letter.

SOME BRAVE WOMEN.

In October, 1877, the brigantine Moorburg left Foochow in China, for Melbourne; carrying four seamen, the captain, mate, and last, but by no means least, the captain's wife, who was a little delicate woman, and her baby. They had not gone far on their voyage ere the crew fell sick, and one after another died. The mate did not succumb entirely, but became reduced to a skeleton, and was incapable of doing much; while the captain himself was almost in as miserable a plight, his legs having swollen tremendously, and his body being a mass of sores. His wife alone held up under the terrible heat, although she had nursed the sick till they had needed nursing no longer, had done duty at the wheel in regular watches, and taken her share of seamen's work besides. To make matters worse the ship sprang a leak, which the captain luckily was able to stop; and eventually the Moorburg got into Brisbane harbor half full of water, with two sick men on board as her crew all told, and a woman at the helm; the gallant woman bringing not only the ship but her baby safe into port.

Some time in 1874 a woman named Theresa Maria, dwelling in the village of Fratel, on the frontier of Portugal and Spain, on the way across the fields with her husband's dinner, was told by a shepherd's boy that he had seen a wolf prowling about. Never having seen one in her life, she put down her basket, and directed by the lad, climbed to a high place, and looking eagerly around, described the animal in the act of devouring a lamb. Thinking to scare the brute from its prey, the boy shouted at it and pelted it with stones; so infuriating the wolf that it left its meal unfinished, and made for its disturber, jumping up at the little fellow's face, tearing the flesh, and then pulling him to the ground. What did the horror-stricken onlooker do—run away? Not she. Picking up a large stone, she rushed on the beast, and seized hold of him. In vain he bit and tore her flesh; the undaunted woman contrived to keep his throat closely folded by her left arm, while she battered his head with a stone, and at length killed him. Meanwhile the villagers had been alarmed, and came hurrying to her aid, armed with guns, sticks, and stones; meeting Theresa on her way home covered with blood, from terrible wounds in her face, arms and hands. They carried her to the hospital at Niza, where, pitiful to tell, she expired exactly a month afterward, consoled in her dying hours with believing that she had not sacrificed her life in vain. A false belief, alas! for the shepherd boy died of hydrophobia a day or two after his lamented deliverer.

Courageous in another way was a woman of the Commune, who during that terrible rising had worked night and day in the hospital, assisting a certain surgeon, whose services were freely rendered to men with whose cause she had no sympathy. When the insurrection was quelled, the doctor was marched off to be tried by drum-head court-

martial. As he approached the door of the tribunal, he met his late female assistant coming out between two soldiers. "Why, Adele!" he exclaimed, "how came you here? Looking hard at him, with unrecognizing eyes, she replied: "I don't know you, sir," a denial he set down to a fear of acknowledging the acquaintance of a doomed man. Not a little to his surprise, he got off, and was set at liberty; to learn that Adele had been shot, and was on her way to death when she had repudiated all knowledge of him, and forbore appealing for his aid rather than compromise him, and render his chance a desperate one.—Chambers' Journal.

Our Young Folks

PLANTING HIMSELF.

Dear little bright-eyed Willie,  
Always so full of glee,  
Always so very mischievous,  
The pride of our home is he.

One bright summer day we found him  
Close by the garden wall,  
Standing so grave and dignified  
Beside a sunflower tall.

His tiny feet he had covered  
With the moist and cooling sand;  
The stalk of the great tall sunflower  
He grasped with his chubby hand.

When he saw us standing near him,  
Gazing so wonderingly,  
At his babyship, he greeted us  
With a merry shout of glee.

We asked our darling what pleased him  
He replied with a face aglow,  
"Mamma, I'm going to be a man;  
I've planted myself to grow."  
—Home Life in Song.

A BOY'S VICTORY.

A dozen boys stood on the green by the school house, careless and jolly, just from a game of ball. A boy came round the corner of the school house with an old cloth cap on his head, and wearing a loosely-fitting garment of some coarse cloth. In his hands were an iron stove-shovel, and a hod of ashes.

"Oh, here comes old Dust and Ashes," shouted one of the group, springing forward and giving the coat a jerk.

"Hullo! what's the price of sack-cloth?"

The boy's cheek flushed in an instant. The shovel rang on the gravel walk, and his fingers clutched; but as quickly his cheek paled again, and clenching his teeth, as with a great effort to keep back something, he turned a little and muttered the word "Mother!"

"Ho! ho!" shouted the other. "The baby's sick, and wants to see his mother."

The boy in the coarse frock turned away, and rapidly disappeared behind the old barn; then, breaking into a run he fled swiftly down the path to the maple woods, his faithful Hunter bounding and racing through the grass by his side.

Most graciously stood the maples, all russet and crimson and yellow, bathed in the yellow haze of the still October afternoon. In among their shadows he sprang, his feet rustling the already fallen leaves, and flinging himself in a little hollow, he buried his face in his hands. Poor Hunter stood by, wondering why his young master, any more than himself, could possibly think of anything but birds and squirrels at such a time. Then the boy, seizing his only playmate in his arms, cried:

"Oh, nobody loves me, nobody loves me in the world but you, Hunter. Oh, mother, mother, why did you die?"

And the sobs came fast and thick and the tears flowed like rain. Long did the motherless boy wail and cry, till, from very weariness, he could weep no longer. Tears brought relief, and the holy quiet of the grand old woods filled him with solemn and holy thoughts—thoughts of his dead mother.

Jesus was at a the wine ran sh right bountifully. do any good, if discussion as to Lord Jesus made was wine, and I a good wine, for he but the best. W by that word now are very few peop ever see, much le erage. That wh of wine is not tridied concoction. Jesus would not fire-waters and wine manufacturer ticles from the exhilarating, wh more sober centu as is commonly must drink in comes intoxicate possible, for the men were intoxie a rule, intoxicat Saviour's great a Had our time at present circum sea of deadly dri of thousands, I acted. I am su tributed one wo poisonous bever souls are now b The kind of win that, if there ha in the world, n it necessary to drinking it. I any hurt, be su our loving, and not have made i

Some have ra great quantity there must ha hundred and tw ly more. "The says one, "and wine would be you are thinki here, are you n dozen, or a scoo parlor? An another affair, lage, like Cas comes to eat an on for a week o people must be is kept. Not quently a great required. Be consumed all of the Lord multi they must have directly, or el mouldy, and t but wine could I have no doub Jesus Christ mi ing as it was f set the family They were not might sell it as this is not my tend getting in of cold wa alcoholic drink others would d of this each o himself.

An interest ful pamphlet J. N. Farnar made to the A on the "Imp in the Work prove that t in a north ligh shaded or refl doing fine wo be indeed equ scientific rela chemical act a leaf from the fit, not only fine work in had a bay w side of us, and west side feet squar can well be toring this b and working growing wou of the year only becom was steady, that his ay consumption eral system year, by a d pain in throu work, espant then built a south side of he could reg of the light, the same an finement, he and his visio operating in een months southern w experience the more limite worked in a did not sho months, and him again. The sun rose the opposite and his eye spring folia house out of east to pain gan light, which in the rays, and h again; but ern. Next with suitable and a chair most practic prominent b southwest c so planned a shine into it

THE WINE OF CANA.

BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

Jesus was at a wedding-feast, and when the wine ran short, He provided for it right bountifully. I do not think I should do any good, if I were to enter upon the discussion as to what sort of wine our Lord Jesus made on this occasion. It was wine, and I am quite sure it was very good wine, for he would produce nothing but the best. Was it wine as understood by that word now? It was wine, but there are very few people in this country who ever see, much less drink, any of that beverage. That which goes under the name of wine is not true wine, but a fiery brandied concoction, of which I feel sure that Jesus would not have tasted a drop. The fire-waters and blazing spirits of modern wine manufacturers are very different articles from the juice of the grape, mildly exhilarating, which was the usual wine of more sober centuries. As to the wine such as is commonly used in the East, a person must drink inordinately before he becomes intoxicated with it. It would be possible, for there were cases in which men were intoxicated with wine; but, as a rule, intoxication was a rare vice in the Saviour's time and in the preceding ages. Had our great Exemplar lived under our present circumstances, surrounded by a sea of deadly drink which is ruining tens of thousands, I know how He would have acted. I am sure he would not have contributed one word or deed to the rivers of poisonous beverages in which bodies and souls are now being destroyed wholesale. The kind of wine which he made was such that, if there had been no stronger drink in the world, nobody might have thought it necessary to enter any protest against drinking it. It would have done nobody any hurt, be sure of that, or else Jesus, our loving and merciful Saviour, would not have made it.

Some have raised a question about the great quantity of wine, for I suppose there must have been no less than one hundred and twenty gallons, and probably more. "They did not want all that," says one, "and even the weakest kind of wine would be a deal too much." But you are thinking of an ordinary wedding here, are you not, when there are ten or a dozen, or a score or two met together in a parlor? An Oriental wedding is quite another affair. Even if it be only a village, like Cana of Galilee, everybody comes to eat and drink, and the feast lasts for a week or fortnight. Hundreds of people must be fed, for often open house is kept. Nobody is refused, and consequently a great quantity of provision is required. Besides, they may not have consumed all the wine at once. When the Lord multiplied the loaves and fishes, they must have eaten the loaves and fishes directly, or else the bread would grow mouldy, and the fish would be putrid, but wine could be used months afterwards. I have no doubt but that the wine which Jesus Christ made was as good for keeping as it was for using. And why not set the family up with a store on hand? They were not very rich people. They might sell it as they liked. At any rate this is not my subject, and I do not intend getting into hot water over the question of cold water. I abstain myself from alcoholic drink in every form, and I think others would do well to do the same, but of this each one must be a guide unto himself.

SUNLIGHT.

An interesting and an exceedingly useful pamphlet has been published by Dr. J. N. Farrar, as a reprint of a report made to the American Dental Association on the "Importance of Direct Sunlight on the Workroom." His object is to prove that the policy of working all day in a north light is not unhealthy, but that shaded or reflected light is no better for doing fine work than direct sunlight, if it be indeed equal. After considering the scientific relations of the subject to mechanical art and general health he gives a leaf from his own experience for the benefit, not only of dentists, but of all who do fine work in any trade or profession. He had a bay window built on the northern side of his office, with very large north and west side windows and a skylight five feet square, affording as much light as can well be obtained from the north. Entering this bay in a high degree of health, and working closely, he found himself growing weak and very pale. At the end of the year he had a cough, which not only became in a measure chronic, but was steadily increasing to such an extent that his acquaintances believed he had consumption. This weakness of the general system was followed, after about a year, by a trouble in the eyes, causing pain in them when closely used in fine work, especially in cloudy weather. He then built another bay window on the south side of the house, arranged so that he could regulate the degree of intensity of the light. Before six months, under the same amount of labor and close confinement, he found his cough had left him and his vision had become strong. After operating in this south bay window eighteen months he moved to an ordinary southern window, where he continued to experience the same benefit, though to a more limited extent. Subsequently he worked in a west window, where the light did not shine into his office for three months, and his health and eyes failed him again. As spring approached, and the sun rose high enough to shine above the opposite houses, his health improved and his eyes became stronger until the spring foliage on the trees before his house cut off the light, when his eyes began to pain him again. He then used an east light, the best he could command, which in the morning admitted the sun's rays, and his health and eyes improved again; but no light was as good as southern. Next to a skylight observatory, with suitably shaded windows all around, and a chair in the centre, he considers the most practical arrangement to be a very prominent bay window projected from the southwest corner of a block of buildings, so planned as to permit the sunlight to shine into it from morning until evening.

The House and Farm.

The manure produced by sawdust when used as a bedding for horses is said to be a better fertilizer for certain garden crops than any other. When mixed with the soil in which celery is grown, it is said to greatly benefit those plants.

For burns or scalds, varnish the wound with the white of an egg. The application of the egg is more soothing than sweet oil and cotton, the common remedy for burns.

Most farmers use wood for fuel, and the best time to chop, haul, prepare and pack it under cover is in the comparative leisure of the winter months. There are several reasons for this. One good reason is enough, but we have four. It is a great saving of fuel. By drying the wood most of the water is expelled, and there is little loss of heat in drying it as it burns. It costs about two dollars to work up a cord of wood for the stove after it is hauled to the wood-pile, and it makes a difference that any one can calculate, whether a cord of wood burned green lasts twenty days, or burned dry lasts thirty days. The use of well seasoned fuel makes a large saving of time and labor, and on this score alone it pays to always have dry wood.

Experiments have proved that wooden posts put in the ground in the same position as that in which they grew, top upwards, will become rotten several years sooner than they would if placed top downwards in the soil. The theory is that the capillary tubes in the tree are so adjusted as to oppose the rising moisture when the wood is inverted.

To take the woody taste out of a wooden pail, fill the pail with boiling hot water; let it remain until cold, then empty it and dissolve some soda in luke-warm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash the inside well with the solution; after that scald with hot water and rinse well.

For bread pudding: slice, butter, and spread a loaf of bread with preserves or jelly, place nicely in a baking dish. Make a custard of one pint of sweet milk, three eggs, and sugar to taste, and while boiling pour over bread. Place in oven and bake till brown; eat with or without sauce.

A correspondent of the English Agricultural Gazette figures 49,000,000 as the total number of horses in the world, and in the following table gives "the precedence to quality in the aggregate."

Table with 2 columns: Country, Number of Horses. Includes Great Britain and Ireland (2,900,000), United States and Canada (11,100,000), Germany (3,400,000), France (3,000,000), Hungary (2,180,000), Russia (21,000,000).

When the fruit cellar is separate, from the house it should be kept just above the freezing point; such cellars do not require ventilation. Cellars under living-rooms must be ventilated, otherwise the gases given off while the fruit is ripening and too frequently decaying will endanger the health of the inmates. There is a demand for special care in this matter, at the present time, because the fruit has been so abundant that there is an unusually large amount stored in the cellars. If the house is so constructed that an opening can be made from the cellar into a chimney, ventilation may be very complete; an opening which can be closed at pleasure should be made to admit air from without when desirable.

Many persons who are in the habit of freshening mackerel, or other salt fish, never dream that there is a right way and a wrong way to do it. Any person who has seen the process of evaporation going on at salt works, knows that the salt falls to the bottom. Just so it is in a pan where your mackerel lies soaking; and as it lies with the skin-side down the salt will fall to the skin, and there remain; when if placed with the flesh down the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the fish comes out freshened as it should be. In the other case it is nearly as salt as when put in.

It is said the small plant, commonly known by the name of rupturewort, made into tea and drunk frequently, is a sure cure for diarrhea. Rupturewort grows in nearly every open lot and along the roads. It is a small plant, throwing out a number of shoots into a horizontal direction, and lying close to the ground, something similar to the manner of the parsleyweed, and bears a small dark green leaf with an oblong purple spot in the center. When the stem is broken, a white milky substance will ooze from the wound. It is very palatable and infants take it as readily as any drink. This is an old Indian cure, and may be relied on. The botanical name of this plant is Euphorbia Maculata.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as its name implies invigorates and strengthens the hair. It not only restores the original color to gray or faded hair, but by its stimulating action at the roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives it that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy growth of the hair.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

To the Editor of the "Religious Intelligencer": DEAR SIR,—It is for the sake of suffering humanity that I desire to give publicity to the fact of a remarkable cure, in my own person, of what was believed to be a case of consumption and heart disease, with which I had suffered for about two years without ever finding more than temporary relief. About four years ago, while in St. John, I providentially met the proprietor of GRANAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, to whom I mentioned my symptoms, which were: distressing cough, pains and soreness in my chest, palpitation and distress of the heart, and pains in my head, shoulders and arms. On investigating it, he told me my disease was chronic inflammation of the pleura, and a bed form of neuralgia. The correctness of his opinion was evidenced by the fact that I was completely cured in one week by following his directions, and in that time the medicine I had used was one 36-cent bottle of his invaluable preparation, GRANAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. J. N. BARRETT, Pastor of F. C. Baptist Church, White Head, Grand Manan, N. B., October 20, 1880.

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WHOLESALE

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For more than Twenty-Five years our House has made

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Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very commonly sold in these Provinces as Ground Spices. We were the FIRST, and for many years the ONLY packers of really Genuine Ground Spices in Halifax, and with little or no advertising Avery Brown & Co's

Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST.

The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light upon the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

The only excuse for the adulteration of Spices is that the price is thus reduced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consumer. In reality as the value of Spice depends only on its Strength and Flavor

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Our sale of Pure Spices has increased to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but will always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is known.

Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

Ground Allspice,

Ground Cinnamon,

Ground Cloves,

Ground Ginger,

Ground Pepper,

Mixed Spices.

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A Few Pieces of fine quality

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HALIFAX, N. S.

July 30, 1880.

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THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1880.

DECISION.—THE LESSON OF THE SEASON.

The beginning of the year is a favorite period for new departures. Many business men are only waiting for the dawn of 1881, to enter new or wider paths. Preparation for these changes is now being made; for some of them arrangements are fully matured. A few days will pass, and the business man will say to his friend by way of apology as he takes up the familiar newspaper for the first time in the new year: "Excuse me, I just want to see what changes have taken place in business." And for a few moments his attention will be wholly engrossed with notices of "partnerships" and "partnerships dissolved."

Such interest up to a certain point is perfectly just and right. It by no means involves a charge of worldliness. So long as business for time is rated at twelve, and that for eternity at thirteen, that charge cannot be sustained. We, however, only use an oft-repeated incident in business intercourse as an illustration. Secular journals will be filled with the facts and aspects of secular business; it must not be seen that "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

More important decisions are also looked for at this period—decisions that affect eternity. A mere glance ahead at the end of life, as it has been a thousand times illustrated in the experience of others, with its last visit to the shop or office, its aching head, its forgotten cunning, its uncare-for money, its eternal absence from business haunts, will at once check him who would pretend that the erection of the dwelling, the building of the ship, the cultivation of the farm and the increase of wealth, are the highest purposes for which men live. The noblest aim—which by the way does not exclude but only swallows up these lower purposes—is to live aright according to the Divine standard. The mere desire to die well is not the most worthy aim. To live unto the Lord is the purpose of the intelligent Christian; to die in the Lord will follow as a natural consequence.

Foremost then in the business of this busy season should be the consecration of life to our Lord and Master. This is business of the most practical character, belonging just where the Master put it—in the estimates of profit and loss. The mistake of many is that they treat worldly matters as facts and Gospel truths as theories. Men know that mere intention never provided a breakfast, never took down shop-shutters, and never paid their bills; they know that yon vessel would rot at her anchor, if undisturbed by storms, unless the intention to raise her anchor were followed by action, and yet they leave eternal destinies dependent upon mere intentions. In connection with prayer for Divine light, give this subject the degree of thought concentrated upon business plans, use the decision displayed in worldly efforts, and in heaven and earth the results will be read with joyful interest. This most important business having been settled, other items which may occur on the page of the private note-book, will be more cheerfully and successfully attended to. He whom we adore, must first be recognized as the God of all grace, then He becomes to us in a precious sense the God of Providence.

This business of the King "requires haste." We dare not name a day for its discharge. To-morrow death may come. Hallowed services, such as those of the Watchnight, and the Covenant, will be observed, but we may be unable to join in them. In the absence of a watchnight service, we once awaited in the quiet of a country home the departure of the old year. The clock was about to strike the knell of the dying, and to tell the birth of the coming year, when a neighbor stepped in to announce the death of his child. He who would henceforth live to Christ, and hereafter die in Christ, should make such haste as the storm-warned sailor makes for the port, or imitate

the farmer who fears that a storm on the morrow may rob him of the result of the season's hard labor. Life's very uncertainty should lead him now to seek salvation as men seek it on a sick-bed, with death looking in at the door.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FINANCES.

A friend, well acquainted with our work, and deeply interested in its development, asks us to devote a little space to this topic. He wishes us, it may be presumed, to bring before the public certain facts which appear in the report of the Sunday-school Board, at its late session.

In financial matters, as far as our Sunday-schools themselves are concerned, no small progress has been made within a few years. The rooms in which our children are gathered, the efforts made to adorn and give a cheery air to their surroundings, and the variety of reading placed within their reach, all prove that the Church has been learning that the best flocks will be the reward of those who take care of the lambs. Still greater improvement may be expected when the Church shall cease from effort to support her various departments by mere spasmodic effort, and shall learn again from the Jew the sadly-forgotten lesson of systematic contributions.

One or two facts stated in the report remind us that so far as the development of a connexional or missionary spirit in our schools is concerned, we are not warranted to speak of progress. Methodist Sabbath-schools throughout the Dominion of Canada, and the Islands of Newfoundland and Bermuda, contributed to the Missionary Funds of the Methodist Church last year nearly four thousand dollars less than they gave five years ago. The members of the Board attribute this failure in part to the "growing distaste to the old method of collecting by Christmas cards." Lack of aim in effort, too, may have had some influence, but may we not fear that our children are learning only too well the lesson we are most diligently teaching them, when for the old method of giving we substitute all sorts of devices to "raise the wind," and sometimes literally accomplish it, by availing ourselves of help that hurts. We cherish the hope that through the formation of juvenile missionary societies in all our schools, a missionary spirit may be developed, larger amounts raised for our work, and raised, too, by such means as shall prove a blessing to our youthful contributors.

On one point our Sunday-school workers are in evident need of information,—we refer to our Sabbath-school Fund. The collections in aid of this Fund are larger than in any previous year, but they come in unequal proportion from the various Conferences. "In the Toronto Conference the larger number of circuits have taken collections; the London Conference still more generally complies with the Discipline on this point, while the Montreal Conference shows only 28 circuits out of 168 that make any return. Ten circuits, yielding a total of \$14.58 are all that respond in the Nova Scotia Conference; 40 circuits in New Brunswick send \$67.49; while Newfoundland returns \$59.09, only nine circuits failing to report. The purpose of the Fund is to supply needy schools with libraries. Grants for this purpose have been made from the Fund during the past year to the value of \$355.75. From our own Book Room several small libraries have been sent, by order of the Secretary of the Board, to as many needy schools in the Maritime Provinces, and from personal knowledge we are prepared to speak favorably of the care used in the appropriation of the money placed at the disposal of the Board.

For this important department of our work we ask additional interest during the present year. In the education of our youth, training in the maintenance of the work of God is only less important than in the knowledge which makes wise unto salvation.

From Bermuda we have late advices per *Beta*. The Act to regulate the Trusts of the Methodist Church in the Islands has passed its third reading in the House of Assembly, and has probably by this date received the approval of the Council. It leaves the Lower House in good shape. Rev. E. B. Moore of Hamilton, has given much time and attention to the preparation of the Act, and A. M. Oudney, Esq., M.C.P., a leading member of our church at Hamilton, has carried it through its successive stages in good style. Both merit the thanks of the Conference. The task is less easy there than here. In that isolated mission, where the summit of an immense mountain raises its head above the surface of the ocean, to be clad in rare beauty, strange prejudices still linger, and religious exclusiveness still holds sway. Yet eighty years progress in Bermuda, as well as eighty years progress in British North

America, presents its striking contrasts. Eighty years ago, through the first Bermuda legislation on Methodism, John Stephenson, our pioneer missionary there, was imprisoned for preaching the Gospel, sufficiently long to break down his health and shorten his days. The legislation of today places Bermudian Methodists fully in line with their brethren elsewhere.

Since the arrival of a new regiment at St. George's that part of the church allotted to the use of the military has been found to be too small. About eighty soldiers are marched each Sunday morning to service, and an almost equally large number are present of their own accord in the evening. The pastoral care of this number of soldiers will add not a little to the labor of Mr. Angwin, who by appointment from the Horse Guards is Wesleyan Chaplain at St. George's. Our authorities at home—the Home Mission Committee—should go a step further, and ask for some remuneration to the Church that willingly permits its pastors to devote an important part of their time to these sons of English Methodists, and without charge gives up to them a number of its pews. The Church would be justly aided, and the chaplain would occupy a better position in the estimation of both officers and men. The late Charles Prest, when Secretary of the Home Mission Committee, put down his foot with military tread, which we seemed to hear across the ocean as we read in response to an appeal on this point, "We never have taken any pay and we never will." Mr. Prest's reply, more emphatic than convincing, had little weight with us then and it has less now. So reasonable does the partial support of the Wesleyan chaplain seem that during one year of our stay in Bermuda the estimates sent out from Britain actually contained an amount for that purpose, which of course we never received. In the meantime Wesleyans will welcome these strangers to their church and seek to do them good. And, let us add, we are in some danger of the sin of envy, when we know that a minister has time and opportunity for religious work among British soldiers.

Please renew your subscription for 1881 as early as possible.

Readers of our daily papers during the last week have had an opportunity of observing the tactics of Romanism. As a matter of policy, no Roman Catholic paper is maintained in Halifax; it suits the purpose of the priesthood to make the best possible use of the secular journals. Strong objection, we understand, has been made by them to the publication of lengthy reports of Protestant sermons, while they secure column after column of description of aught that takes place in St. Mary's Cathedral. A report of a lecture lately given there has illustrated still further the Romish method of working. This lecture, on the Divine Constitution of the Church, and abounding in the usual dogmatic statements, was given a Sunday or two since, and published in a daily paper the next day. During the week an Episcopal minister, through the columns of the same paper, called in question certain statements of the lecturer, and declared his readiness to meet him with chapter and verse. It need scarcely be said that the priest in question wanted nothing of the kind, for Rome trembles at the idea of discussion. He therefore, with an air of superiority, for which there can be no justification, declines any further controversy.

A specimen copy of the *Canadian Scholar's Quarterly*, bearing the imprint of our Book Rooms, East and West, has just reached us. This first number contains the International Scripture Lessons for the first three months of the coming year, with Scriptural references and occasional marginal notes; brief lessons from our catechism; and hymns for each session, selected from our new hymn book. The latter provision we observe with much satisfaction. Hitherto, between the songs of our Sunday-schools, prayer meetings and Church-services there has been a missing link. The singing in our sanctuary services was one thing; and that in our Sunday-schools quite another. Sweet voices, which made the music of the latter, seldom gave their aid to the often worthier songs of the former. An effort to place our new book of praise beside the best Sunday-school music-books of the day will find encouragement in many quarters. We regret that we cannot give equal commendation to the proposed forms for the opening and closing services of schools during the quarter. A more frequent repetition of the Ten Commandments, and the Apostle's Creed, is doubtless to be desired, but the introduction of these in a way calculated to foster any fondness for liturgical services should be most jealously avoided. In all other respects the new publication will be found of great advantage. Its price is exceedingly low—two cents a number, or eight cents a year. Specimen copies may be obtained at our Book Room.

ENGLISH METHODISM.

The English correspondent of the *Western Advocate*, W. O. S. (Rev. W. O. Simpson) reverts at some length to an article lately published in the *London Quarterly Review*, the chief literary organ of English Methodism. The article in question has been widely read and has been attributed to Dr. Pope. W. O. S. has some doubt on this point, since "though the writer occupies the same ecclesiastical position as Dr. Pope, his style lacks the subtle fragrance of spirituality which always hangs around the products of the Doctor's pen. Concerning the article itself he says:

The writer affirms the distinction to which Dr. Pope gave utterance at Conference between the "Methodist Society" and the "Methodist Church," and longs for the time when "communicants" as well as "joined members" shall be counted, and the "Church" be thus fully represented; and he anticipates that such a consummation will be reached, not by the force of reasoning, but by the logic of events. Meantime he confesses that he and those who think with him are in a minority, and I am of opinion that they are likely to remain so. The question is not a burning one; in fact, as far as the large body of Methodists in the north of England are concerned, there is not a spark of warmth in it. The majority of ministers are strongly adverse to any change. A minister of large influence, whose birth and education have linked him with that class of Methodists who most eagerly seek the change, said to me the other day, in these or the like words, "It will be a bad day for Methodism, when, by any relaxation of our rule, we surround ourselves with those who give us no constant guarantee of personal experience, and make if possible a still further enlargement of the sphere of nominal Christianity, already grievously large." An incident which happened only the other day illustrates the feeling of the people at large. The chairman at one of the Leeds missionary meetings (celebrated for their size and enthusiasm), in the course of his remarks referred to the class-meeting, adding, "Shall we give up our class-meetings? Two thousand people flashed up in sudden excitement and shouted, 'No!'"

The most valuable portion of the article to which I have referred is occupied in the consideration of the question of the advance of Methodism as a denomination, and the signs of that advance. The first sign is the unswerving fidelity of both ministers and people to the doctrinal standards of the denomination. Again, as a second sign, "the public worship of Methodist congregations is on the whole undergoing steady improvement." Here again the reviewer forms for himself a standard of excellence which I scarcely think would be approved by the majority of Methodist people. "Perfection would be a liturgical service in the morning and a service without liturgy in the evening, provision being made for the occasional litany and full communion service on the sacramental days." I doubt the statements of the reviewer, and deny the inference which he would draw from them. I do not think there is any increase in the use of liturgical services in the connection. It is but little met with outside London, and in many a chapel there it would be given up if the choice of the people could be consulted. If, as the reviewer thinks, there is an increase in the use of liturgical service, then I can not accept it as a sign of progress; rather the opposite, a forfeiting of the old relationship of our worship to the mass of the people for a small tenure of influence over a small section of persons amenable to aesthetic culture.

Elsewhere will be found a notice of the death of another prominent English Methodist layman—Mr. Mark Firth, of Sheffield. The losses of Methodism in England are heavy, of late, but it has often been seen that death only emphasizes the example of such men as Sir Francis Lyceet and Mark Firth. May their mantle fall upon many English Methodists, and reach even our Provincial shores as well. With the most sincere belief in the principle of systematic beneficence, as the only righteous and adequate method of supporting the work of God, we have in other days questioned the wisdom of allowing that excellent Irish minister—Dr. Cather—to be employed wholly in the interests of a Society devoted to the propagation of that principle. In the course of editorial remarks on Mr. Firth's death, the *Watchman* dispels all our doubts. The editor says:

"Mr. Firth was among the noblest examples of the wisdom and profit of that 'systematic beneficence' which the late Dr. Cather so faithfully, persistently, and effectually inculcated. We gladly take this opportunity of paying tribute to the memory of a man too likely to be forgotten. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Cather for the possession of such benefactors as Sir Francis Lyceet and Mr. Mark Firth; and we think of the three men as indeed a happy and glorious group in presence of 'the Eternal Throne.'"

Observe the succeeding links in the chain of Christian service! How true are the words we utter over our Christian dead—"Their works do follow them!" Dr. Cather was called hence, but the men just named, and hundreds of others, survived him to illustrate the principles he taught. Now these two have left earth, but who can estimate the influence set in motion through Mark Firth's institutions for general and ministerial education, and Sir Francis Lyceet's Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee? Here we get just a glimpse:

Munster-park Methodism is entirely new. Not many months ago the late Sir Francis Lyceet directed the attention of our superintendent to this locality. Here he found an immense and constantly-growing population, with no church or chapel of any kind. Having secured the consent of a number of gentlemen to become trustees, they then, with the aid of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee, purchased a suitable site for the erection of a chapel and school. On this an chapel has been placed at a cost of

£800. A considerable congregation has been gathered, and a society has been formed, and a Sunday-school has been commenced. Encouraged by the success already secured, and stimulated by the special offer of the late Sir Francis Lyceet, the trustees have resolved to proceed with the erection of the permanent chapel, schoolroom and classrooms, at a cost, including land, of £6,000, towards which a grant and loan of £4,000 can be obtained from the Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee.

What waves of influence, gathering ever-increasing volume until they break on the eternal shore, may be set in motion by sanctified wealth!

At this season of gifts, we commend to the notice of our friends the "Jost Mission," in this city. The ladies associated for its aid meet every Tuesday from two to four for the purpose of making up clothing for the poor.

Contributions of cast-off clothing or material of any kind will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by Major Theakston, 111 Agricola St. Contributions may also be left with A. A. Bliss, Granville St., J. Smart, Blowers St., or at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Prince St.

You will advance the interests of any family whom you can induce to subscribe for the "Wesleyan."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are indebted to Capt. Shaw, of the *Beta*, for late Bermuda papers. Articles on the International Series of Lessons will be resumed next week.

An advertisement of *St. Nicholas*, a favorite magazine among young people, appears on our eighth page.

The treasurer of the Infant's Home acknowledges \$1.60 from Rev. T. D. Hart of Maitland; and \$1.05 from Rev. J. Gaetz of Aylesford.

In accordance with a suggestion from Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Rev. J. V. Jost has consented to act as our agent at Charlottetown. Mr. Jost has already given proof of his interest in the *WESLEYAN* by forwarding the names of several new subscribers.

Mr. M. B. Huestis, Bookseller and Stationer of Windsor, sends us two very beautiful pieces of music. They are "Nearer my God to Thee" and "Old Hundred," with variations. Mr. Huestis keeps on hand a supply of the best music, and is prepared to supply instruments from the best makers at lowest rates.

A Methodist exchange says: "An enterprising pastor in the Newark Conference found on going to his present charge, a list of only twelve subscribers. These he increased to twenty-five. At the beginning of the next year he enlarged his list of twenty-five to one of sixty, and that he now proposes to double for the year 1881."

PERSONAL.

The *Canadian Methodist Magazine* for December contains a portrait and brief sketch of Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., the successful President of Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Methodist Historical Society, on the 8th ult., the Rev. John Carroll, D.D., of Toronto, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society. We congratulate Dr. Carroll on this recognition of important work done by him in the preparation of valuable volumes on Canadian Methodism.

In our list of deaths will be found the name of William Sandall, Esq., for eleven years Chamberlain of the city of St. John, N. B. How many lives, like that of Mr. Sandall's, were bridged by the fiery visitation of June 20th, 1877, will never be known. His bereaved family have the sympathy of the whole community, and of numerous friends beyond it.

Hon. George E. King has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in place of Judge Fisher, deceased. Mr. King's mental powers, educational advantages and legal training prepare him to take high rank among his judicial associates. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, having proceeded thither after a period of study at Sackville. At Wesleyan University he and Dr. Alison, now Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, were fellow-students.

LITERARY NOTICES.

*Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine* for November loses none of its beauty in the presence of a northern winter. It will be read with as much interest beside the glowing grate as beneath the summer shade of the verandah.

The *Canada Health Journal* for December has a list of contents not excelled by many more pretentious and expensive health magazines. Its articles on Winter Ventilation, Sewerage, and Limitation of Infectious Diseases, fill but a part of its pages. "The crying want is better education of the public in hygiene." So says a high authority in medical matters.

The December number of the *Canadian Methodist Magazine* closes the 12th volume of that serial in good style. The announcements for 1881 are very attractive, including a series of articles on Travel in Greece, Turkey, Egypt and Palestine; "Valeria, the Martyr of the Catacombs," a story of the days of persecution; "Men worth knowing," by the Editor; and Mrs. Brassey's "Sunshine and Storm in the East," all handsomely illustrated, together with other features of sustained interest. A \$1.20 book is offered for 30 cts. to each subscriber. The subscription price is \$2.00 a year; \$1.00 for six months. Methodist Book Rooms, Toronto and Halifax.

TO OUR

Objection is some price of the *Wesleyan* gladly reduce it if able to furnish the paper. Our readers will find no religious weekly in our country containing an equal amount of news, and furnished at less than the cost of course compared with weeklies which are not set in type for distribution, and should be at the low rates at which we sell. We shall be glad to receive the *WESLEYAN* well worth the price to each Methodist.

THE MEAT

The Great Eastern definitely chartered dead meat to the United States. It is calculated that Argentine Province can be laid down in a pound. The promoters intend to slaughter a great ship as received and for this purpose services of trained slaughter-houses of meat will be stored. It is estimated that cases of beef, all but 4,000 tons of meat-voyage. The result successful, will have than appears at first watched with much no doubt, for, notwithstanding imports of fresh retail prices still will also break down while reaping immense most at famine food requisites of the

FAST C

An article recently York *Observer* from in which rather seven upon the children of ner in which many ed. The doctor b observations made by summer at one of summer resorts. he saw little child bles engaged in pl cards, and for stak with all the skill a ture experts. In o marks: "The pare saucy and rude and a child four years of its mother, reprov and, to my horror, and said, 'The day matter to—', a place their mother's seem for their children to have such man seems incredible. vigorous missionar ing places is wide

MONEY

About a year ago Office at New Orleans unsealed in which United States bon letter containing o was returned to the Dead Letter office had gone from New via New York and ton. The letter to the Atlantic an to the writers o the meantime th had dispatched th stir in poet of prolonged absence disappearance, ve fort of the New C peances indicate was to blame for of the firm had with the Postma be obtained that the office. "We that the letter w the Postmaster replied that the as they had se it was correct. Th was received fr office after a mon revealed the mys "—, New

Probably the m of the age is "O um," now on ext lery, London, E immediately bef Franco-Prussian rors of the seige folded up and bu ty, uninjured by eral years it ha London, and has tion, being a feature of the The canvas mea on which are pai and seventy dist one being Jesus Hail for the p scene as depicted is one that can publishers of the had this picture the benefit of t subscriber to th his own subscri person not now to a copy of the scriber gets one \$1.10, the usual per. The pictu scribers to the get the second picture by send to the ordinary

TO OUR AGENTS.

Objection is sometimes made to the price of the WESLEYAN. We would gladly reduce it if we could, but are unable to furnish the paper at a lower rate.

THE MEAT TRADE.

The Great Eastern steamship has been definitely chartered for ten years to carry dead meat to the United Kingdom from the American seaboard or the River Plate.

FAST CHILDREN.

An article recently appeared in the New York Observer from the pen of Dr. Prime, in which rather severe strictures are made upon the children of to-day, and the manner in which many of them are being reared.

MONEY LETTERS.

About a year ago a clerk in the Post Office at New Orleans discovered a letter unsealed in which was over \$80,000 in United States bonds.

Probably the most remarkable picture of the age is "Christ leaving the Prætorium," now on exhibition in the Doré Gallery, London, England.

AN ENGINE OF DEATH.

Capt. John Ericsson is experimenting in New York harbor with the most formidable engine of death known in warfare. He has invented three things—a boat, a gun, and a projectile.

EXPLOSIVE SILKS.

It has been known for several years that certain classes of black silk yarns are so loaded with dangerous dyestuffs as to become liable to spontaneous combustion.

RESCUE OF A CREW.

The Allan steamer Sardinian, on her homeward voyage from Quebec (30th ult.) with mails and passengers, experienced terrific weather in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A GOOD IDEA.

The gamins of Baltimore are to have the merriest kind of Christmas this year. The kind ladies who gave them a festival on Christmas Eve a year ago are making preparations on a much larger scale.

METHODIST ITEMS.

The estimated cost of the new church at Dorchester is about \$4,000. Of this amount about \$2,500 have been subscribed.

Rev. J. A. Mosher, of Wallace, writes that Mr. James Huestis, a brother of Rev. G. O. Huestis, is recovering from dangerous illness.

A series of Sociables is being held to raise funds to remove the debt on the Methodist Church, Williamstown, Carleton, N. B.

The first wedding in the new church at Shediac was that of Mr. Charles H. Webb of Moncton, and Miss Moore of Shediac.

A Sunday-school concert was held in the basement of the new church in Portland, N. B., on the evening of the 8th inst.

The new hymn-book is to be introduced into the Brunswick St. and Grafton St. Churches in this city on the first Sunday in February next.

A bazaar at Kaye St. Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was well patronized. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather on Wednesday evening, the Bazaar and Tea will be continued on Tuesday evening next, 21st inst.

At a missionary meeting at Lawrence-town, Halifax Co., on Tuesday evening, Messrs. Brecken and Evans of this city were present.

At the recent meeting of the Ecumenical Committee, Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, and Dr. A. Lison, of Halifax, were appointed as the representatives of our Church on the General Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Congress to be held next year in England.

The Toronto Globe reports the death, on the 2nd inst., of Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. Dr. Young, of Emerson, Man. The Guardian speaks of her as "a devoted Christian lady, ready for every good work."

The ladies of the Brunswick St. Church, having made themselves responsible for a certain part of the cost of the parsonage purchased a year or two since, are holding tea-meetings and "socials" on all suitable occasions.

ABROAD.

Extensive revivals are reported in the columns of our American Methodist exchanges.

The Duke of Devonshire has sent a cheque for £50, toward the erection of a new church at Turnham Green, Hammer-smith circuit.

The University of Denver has gained nearly 100 students in as many days. We heartily congratulate President Moore, Ex-Governor Evans, and the many other warm friends of the institution upon this gratifying success.

Maple Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, is happy. On Sunday, Nov. 27, the pastor, the Rev. E. A. Manning, appealed to his congregation to liquidate the church debt, amounting to \$6,500.

At the recent session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Dr. Bennett, President of Randolph Macon College, asked for a collection of \$1,200 needed to complete and make binding a subscription of \$24,000, and the whole was given, with a handsome surplus.

Methodism grows in Brooklyn, N. Y., quite steadily in proportion to the growth of the population. In 1850 the city contained 96,838 people, of whom 1,799 were Methodists.

At Gloucester as well as at Newcastle the honours of the Shrievally have fallen upon two Methodists in succession. The junior circuit steward has been succeeded by his senior colleague, Mr. Sheriff Denton was a member of the first mixed Conference, and the ex-Sheriff attended the Representative Conferences at Birmingham and City Road.

GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond is holding largely attended and successful revival services in Winnipeg.

The First Baptist Church of Stockholm, Sweden, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary October 14th. The Baptists now have 125 chapels in that country.

A gentleman named Morris has generously offered to build, at his own expense, a convocation hall, dining room and dormitory for the Montreal Presbyterian College.

A small congregation of full-blooded Chickasaw Indians lately gave \$400 for the foreign missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The church was only recently gathered, and its members live in the true primitive style.

The Irish Independent Catholic Church in New York is steadily growing in numbers and importance. The congregation is composed of all classes of the Catholic Church, and their place of worship at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-Eighth street, is filled to overflowing on each Sunday night by a deeply interested audience.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Liverpool Times reports robberies rife in that town.

The citizens of Annapolis are receiving honorable mention in consequence of the spirit of enterprise shown by them in the matter of steam communication.

Capt. Elderkin, of Falmouth, N.S., manufactured and shipped to St. John and Halifax this season about three hundred barrels of pickles.

Mr. John Kitchen, of River John, has commenced building a barque of a thousand tons, for Capt. David S. Crerar, of Pictou.

The brig, Neva, from Jamaica. The death of Frederick Fader, her master, is announced from fever, which occurred on the day the vessel arrived at St. Mary's. His wife was with him at the time of his death.

It is reported that a vessel was lost at Pleasant Bay, near Cheticamp, during the recent gale and that twenty-two persons perished. The name of the vessel was not given, but there is little doubt that the report is true as this place is one of the most dangerous parts of the Cape Breton Coast.—North Sydney Herald.

The last Gammell will has been admitted to Probate, and proved in solemn form. The effect of this decision will be to set aside the first will, and distribute the property of the testator among his heirs, including his widow, Mr. McKay, counsel for Mrs. Gammell, gave notice of appeal.

The existence of fire in the Cage Pit, at Stellarton, has now been settled beyond a doubt. Deputy Manager Douglas went down the hoisting shaft of the Cage Pit early on Tuesday morning. On reaching the bottom of the shaft he observed indications of fire and on proceeding a little further he saw the flames. He then immediately returned to the surface. Shortly afterwards, at about 7.30, a slight explosion occurred, followed at intervals of fifteen minutes by two other blasts.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

One thousand tons of birch timber will be cut in the vicinity of Grand Falls this fall.

The young man Chapman, of Fort Lawrence, so badly frightened by three young men coming out of a graveyard, covered with white sheets, is dead.

After an absence of ten minutes from the box, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of policeman Malone, on trial for shooting John McFarlane, of Portland.

Shortly before four o'clock last Saturday morning Dr. Addy's house, Union Street, St. John, was considerably damaged by fire, the flames making their appearance in Mr. Wm Martin's grocery.

James Jones, who had his leg cut off by the freight train near Fairville, on the 9th inst., died at the Public Hospital on Friday. The unfortunate man had been drinking.

Mulholland was sentenced on Monday to five years in the Penitentiary, but execution of sentence was deferred until the Supreme Court shall have pronounced on the validity of the verdict against him.

H. A. Jacobs, of Moncton, the oldest practicing physician in Moncton, died one night last week under circumstances peculiarly painful and unfortunate. He was alone in his home at the time of his death.

Sugar refined at the Moncton refinery was to be seen in some of the groceries last night. A good many persons last night or this morning had the pleasure of taking their first cup of tea or coffee sweetened with sugar refined in the Maritime Provinces.—Moncton Times, 10th.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Northern Light is running regularly between Georgetown and Pictou.

Sonris harbor is still open. The new light house on "The Point" was lately lighted for the first time.

Mr. Michael Costello, of Bear River, Line Road, lately shot a bear which weighed 800 lbs.

An effort last week to cut a channel for the vessels frozen in at Summerside was defeated by a return of frosty weather.

Coal is scarce in the Island, and high in price. Several vessels intended for that quarter were obliged, in consequence of the ice, to discharge elsewhere.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The square timber to be cut on the Ottawa this winter is estimated at seven million and a half feet.

The all absorbing topic in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa is the Pacific Railway contract. On the first division on an amendment by Mr. Blake, seconded by Sir R. J. Cartwright, the Government secured a vote of 104 against 51. The amendment proposed "that in view of the magnitude and gravity of the questions presented, and in order to give time for consideration by the House and country, the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Wednesday, 5th of Jan.

At Montreal, on Thursday, Richard Liston, a champion boxer, a prisoner charged with larceny from Miss Stella Hart, with whom he eloped, was married to the young woman, in the Court of Queen's Bench, by Rev. Gavin Lang. Liston is released as the prosecutor is now his wife.

BERMUDA.

The brig Lottie Bell has arrived at Bermuda after a long and stormy passage. One horse was lost.

A large shark was lately caught just outside the "diving rock" at the bathing place near Fort Catherine. The fish measured six feet in length.

Philip Ness, Esq., Colonial Surveyor, died on the 26th ult., in consequence of injuries sustained through being thrown from his carriage. A young horse which Mr. Ness was about to try in his carriage ran away; the wheels of the carriage came in contact with a gate pillar; and Mr. Ness was thrown out, and taken up in an unconscious state. His medical attendant pronounced his injuries slight, but one week from the day on which the accident occurred, symptoms of Tetanus appeared, and despite the efforts of three skilful physicians, Mr. Ness continued to grow worse, and finally succumbed.—Colonist.

ABROAD.

A number of important Nihilist arrests have been made in St. Petersburg.

It is estimated that a hundred lives were lost in the Penycraig Colliery.

Seventeen transports with able men left Africa, on Nov. 15, to enter upon a campaign against Lima.

Captain-General Blanco formally declares to the inhabitants of Cuba that peace is restored to the whole Island.

Several deaths through intoxication and exposure to the severe cold are reported in New York.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon, is seriously ill. Typhoid fever is feared and further medical assistance has been summoned.

Earl Granville's despatch on the fishery claim is approved by the Tories and the Liberals alike, partly because it is considered to embody fewer concessions than are claimed by President Hayes.

The Pope has conferred on D. J. Murphy, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, the hereditary title of Marquis, in recognition of his great services to religion in America and Europe.

In the last week in October the wrecks in Europe were almost unprecedented in number. The approximate value of the property lost is put at \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 was British.

The business portion of Pensacola was nearly destroyed by fire on Friday night; loss over half a million. Five blocks in the heart of the city were burned, over a hundred establishments destroyed and fifty families rendered homeless.

A despatch from Teheran reports that the Persians have destroyed Uchui, killing many of the inhabitants. They afterwards defeated 12,000 Kurds. At Mergerwar, Sheikh Abdullah is organizing a force for another attack.

The American Government, having no diplomatic representatives in Persia, recently requested the British Government to extend its protection to American missionaries in the disturbed region. Instructions to that effect have been given to the British representative in Urumiah.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Dubuque on Monday morning. Hiram D. Holbrook, local agent of the American Express Co., fired a bullet into his sleeping daughter, two years old, and then shot himself in the head. Poor health is said to be the only cause known. He died in three hours. The child was said to be dying.

A foraging party in Leribe districts, South Africa, has been compelled to retire with the loss of thirteen colonists. Affairs in the Transvaal are very serious. The Boers are assembled in large numbers and threaten to resort to force. An attempt will be made to arrest the ring-leader and a proclamation has been issued warning the Boers of the result of persistence in agitation.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning at a house in Baltimore. The interior was in flames before the alarm sounded, the entire household being asleep. The family escaped safely, but a servant aged 35, and a boy aged 10, both colored, jumped from the fifth story. The woman died in half an hour, and the boy was reported dying.

Intelligence respecting Irish affairs is not reassuring. The Times says in reference to the late Cabinet meeting of Monday: "The issue to the Cabinet meeting is to introduce a bill on the opening of the Session, to give the government extraordinary powers for the maintenance of law and order in Ireland. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus will necessarily form a part of such a measure. A message from the throne will call attention to the terrible condition of Ireland and recommend extraordinary power for repression. A declaration of the remedial policy of the Government will be made simultaneously with the proposal for coercion. The Land Bill cannot be ready by the opening of Parliament, but a declaration of its leading principles will be made. We believe the fixity of tenure will be one of the chief proposals of the Government. A resolution to introduce the Coercion Bill does not exclude recourse to extraordinary powers before if necessary. The Land League proposes to hold a great National Convention of League delegates when the Government Bill is promulgated.—A farmer named Mullan has been murdered near Glanad.—A portion of the County Donegal has been proclaimed in a state of disorder.

THE STORY OF A CONVERSION.

(From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.)

BY THE REV. MARK GUY PEARSE. (Concluded.)

Meanwhile conversations with the earnest people about him made him feel that they were resting on something he did not know. An old woman, whose soul was rejoicing in the Lord, said to him: 'Ah! you went to college to learn the Latin; but though I don't know a letter in the book, yet I can read my title clear. To mansions in the skies.' Another good old woman, whenever he called, made him read through the story of her conversion, which she had written out in a copy-book. As he visited every house in the parish once a week, the good people had many opportunities of giving their testimony.

What could this conversion be, of which they spoke; and this joyful assurance which turned death itself into a welcome friend, and transfigured the death-struggle into a marvellous rapture and triumph? He prayed earnestly that God would guide him into truth; and eagerly read good John Berridge's Great Error Detected and Southey's Life of Wesley, determined, if possible, to know what it meant—not for himself, but because he hoped thus to get at the secret by which the Wesleyans and others caught and kept the people.

Soon the light came; but not at all as the troubled Incumbent had looked for it. Amongst the most promising and attached of the church-goers was the clergyman's own gardener. He was taken seriously ill, and the doctor gave no hope of his recovery. At once the man turned from all the Church-teaching, became alarmed about salvation, and sent—not for the Parson, but for a pious Class Leader who lived near by; and as this good man talked and prayed with him, he found peace with God through the precious blood of Christ. The news spread everywhere, sounding like the death-knell of all Mr. Haslam's hopes: 'The Parson's servant is converted.' Further off than ever was the dream now. Here was this man, to whom he looked with comfort and satisfaction as one stray sheep gathered into the fold of the Church, and he was gone right over to these schismatics!

Such was the Vicar's grief and vexation that he would not go near the man in spite of his repeated entreaties. At length, however, he went to his house. The dying man sprang up to meet him in a most joyful state. 'O, dear master, he exclaimed, 'I am glad you are come! I am so happy! My soul is saved! Glory be to God! I am sure you do not know about this, or you would have told me. I am quite sure you love me, and I love you—that I do; but, dear master, you do not know this—I am praying for the Lord to show it to you.'

The man spoke the words with such deep tenderness, and was so full of joy, that the Parson could stand it no longer, but made at once for the door. He came home yet more perplexed and troubled. His most promising Churchman had fallen, and was actually praying that the Parish Priest might fall too. And every parishioner seemed to say, 'So much for your teaching! You will never convince us.'

Soon came the next blow. Mr. Aitken, of Pendeen, not far from Mr. Haslam, had asked his advice about his church; and in the hope of diverting these troubled thoughts, Mr. Haslam set out to visit him. As they sat by the fire, Mr. Aitken enquired about his parish-work.

'These Cornish people are ingrained schismatics,' said the Priest of Baldu, bitterly; and he told of his gardener's conversion.

'Well,' said Mr. Aitken, coolly, 'if I were taken ill, I would not send for you. I am sure you could never do me any good, for you are not converted yourself.' This only provoked him to try and justify himself, uneasy as he was. But the next day Mr. Aitken turned on him directly: 'Have you peace with God?'

Mr. Haslam replied that he had; that he got it at the Daily Service, and especially at the Holy Communion.

'And how long does your peace last?' said Mr. Aitken, quietly.

The question was a strange one. 'I have to do the same thing every Sunday,' said the High Churchman.

'I thought so,' and Mr. Aitken, as he spoke, took up the Bible and began at the fourth chapter of St. John, pointing out the difference between getting water from a well and having a living well within you.

'Have you this living water?' asked Mr. Haslam.

'Yes, thank God; I have had it for the last thirty years.'

says Mr. Haslam. 'I was completely overcome, and melted to tears. I sat down on the ground sobbing, while he shouted aloud praising God. I do not remember how I got home. I felt as if I was out on a dark, boundless ocean, without light, or oar, or rudder. A tremendous storm of wind, rain and thunder, which was raging at the time, was quite in sympathy with my feelings. I could not rest. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, passed by, each day and night more dark and despairing than the preceding one. On the Sunday I was so ill that I was unfit for the service. Mr. A. then had said to me: "If I were you I would shut up the church, and say to the congregation, "I will not preach again until I am converted. Pray for me!" Shall I do this?'

'The sun was shining brightly, and before I could make up my mind to put off the service, the bells struck out a merry peal. I would go to church and read the Morning Prayers, and after that dismiss the congregation. While I was reading the Gospel I thought: "I will just say a few words in explanation of this and then dismiss them." So I went up into the pulpit and gave out my text: "What think ye of Christ?"'

'As I went on to explain the passage, I saw that the Pharisees and Scribes did not know that Christ was the Son of God; that they looked for a King to come and reign over them as they were. Something was telling me all the time: "You are no better than the Pharisees yourself; you do not believe that He is the Son of God, and that He has come to save you, any more than they did." I do not remember all I said, but I felt a wonderful light and joy coming into my soul. Whether it was something in my words, or my manner, or my looks, I know not; but all of a sudden a Local Preacher, who was in the congregation, stood up, and, putting up his arms, shouted out in the Cornish manner: "The Parson is converted! the Parson is converted! Hallelujah!" and in another moment his voice was lost in the shouts and praises of three or four hundred of the congregation. I joined in the outburst of praise, and gave out the Doxology: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the people sang it over and over again. My Churchmen were dismayed, and many of them fled precipitately from the place. Still the voice of praise went on, and was swollen by numbers of passers by, who came into the church, greatly surprised to see and hear what was going on.

'When this subsided I found at least twenty persons crying for mercy, whose voices had not been heard in the excitement and noise of thanksgiving. They all professed to find peace and joy in believing. Amongst this number were three from my own house; and we returned home praising God.

'The news spread in all directions that "the Parson was converted," and that by his own sermon in his own pulpit! The church would not hold the crowds that came in the evening. At the end of this great and eventful day of my life—my spiritual birthday, in which I passed from death to life, being "born from above"—I could scarcely sleep for joy.'

So began a great revival in that church, in which hundreds were brought to the knowledge of the Lord; and which spread to towns and villages for miles around. And so began a life of extraordinary usefulness, in which the dream of early days was more than realized: a usefulness that cannot fail to be greatly extended by the publication of this book. For stirring incidents like this which we have told, for quaint and strange scenes, and characters like dear old Billy Bray, and for the life story of an ardent and successful Evangelist, let the reader turn to its pages.

We cannot, however, refrain from quoting Mr. Haslam's account of his first interview with Billy Bray:

'One morning, while we were sitting at breakfast, I heard some one walking about in the hall with a heavy step, saying, "Praise the Lord! praise the Lord!" On opening the door, I beheld a happy looking little man in a black Quaker-cut coat. "Well, my friend," said I, "who are you?" "I am Billy Bray," he replied; "and he is the Parson—converted, are ye?" "Yes, thank God." "And the missus, he be converted?" "Yes, she is." "Thank the dear Lord," he said, moving forward. I made room for him, and, stepping into the room, he made a profound bow to the said "missus," and enquired, "Be there any maidens?" "Yes, there are three in the kitchen." "Be they converted, too?" I was able to answer in the affirmative. He made off in the direction of the kitchen, and soon we heard them all shouting and praising God together. When our strange guest returned to the drawing-room, he suddenly caught me in his arms, and carried me round the room. Then he set me in my chair, and, rolling on the ground for joy, said that he was as happy as could be. I invited him to take some breakfast with us, to which he assented with thanks, and chose bread and milk; for he said, "I am only a child." He told us that twenty years ago, as he was walking over the very hill on which my church and house were built (it was a barren old place then), the Lord said to him: "I will give thee all that dwell on this mountain." Immediately he thanked God, and then ran to the nearest cottage, where he talked and prayed with the people, and was enabled to bring them to Christ. He was successful in the other two cottages. Then he told "Father" that there were only two houses in the place, and continued to pray that more might be built. He was "fine and glad" when, sixteen years afterwards, he heard that they were building a church and school-room and vicarage on the hill; but terribly disappointed when, after the work was completed, he came over to a service in Baldu church. He came out crestfallen, and told "Father" that that was nothing but an "old Pusey," and he was no good. However, he continued to pray for the hill, and was

overjoyed when, three years afterwards, he was told that the Parson and all his family were converted, and that there was a great revival in the church. As soon as he felt that his Father was willing that he should come, he had hastened over to see for himself that the glorious news was true.'

Correspondence.

AVERAGE DEFICIENCIES.

MR. EDITOR.—Sickness in my family, and the pressure of important church enterprises, forbade my attendance at the late session of our Missionary Committee. Perhaps, had I been there, the following matter would have been made plain:

The average deficiency on the missions of the N. S. Conference is estimated this year at \$357. In the New Brunswick Conference I understand it is \$320. In the Western Conferences I am told it is \$300. It will—perhaps—relieve the minds of some of the brethren, of unpleasant questionings, to have the reason of the above dissimilarity explained.

Mr. Editor, I am prepared to prove that the sufferings of some of the brethren on our Home Missions are becoming intolerable. I believe this distress to be very general amongst them. And yet, it is these Home Missions that are taxed year after year, with steadily increasing severity, to assist each other. There are many brethren who seem to be destined to spend their whole lives in these spheres of labor; while the interchange between these and the more favored circuits and brethren, shows no tendency to increase. Perhaps it is right that this order of things shall continue; but, for one, I believe it to be a crying wrong. And I submit that the time has come when there should be an equalizing of deficiency between the brethren on dependent and independent circuits; and that the medium through which this should be accomplished should be the Children's Fund.

J. S. COFFIN. Sydney, C.B., Dec. 3, 1880.

A similar question respecting the inequality of deficiencies in the several Conferences was asked last year through our columns. Two or three brethren here, if we are not mistaken, asked it this year of our ministerial representative to the Central Board, by private letter. We do not wonder that, when salaries are reduced so nearly to starvation rates, men attach an importance to small amounts, of which under other circumstances they would take little notice. There can be, we believe, but one solution given—the varying mode of appropriation in use by the different Conferences. The ministerial and lay representatives from the Nova Scotia Conference are most positive in their declaration that the principle of equality was rigidly observed in the distribution of grants by the Central Board to the Home Missions of each Conference. Any failure to carry out the subdivision of the grants by the Conference Committees after the same plan must at once cause an inequality. We do not think that any discussion through our columns would throw light upon this point. A little private correspondence with the Secretary of each Conference Missionary Board, as to the precise plan of appropriation obtaining in his Conference, would probably remove all doubt or misapprehension.—EDITOR.

NEW CHURCH AT SHEET HARBOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

On Sunday, Nov. 7, we had the pleasure of dedicating to the service of God, a newly-finished Church at Sheet Harbor. The plot of ground on which it stands was presented by Mr. Simonsen, and the building itself was built, mainly, through the efforts of the Rev. G. O. Robinson, who collected liberal donations from friends of the cause in Halifax city, and the warm-hearted liberality of Messrs. Murray and Hart, and others connected with our cause at the Harbor, while the present minister, W. H. Langille, contributed in no small degree to its completion. The church is Gothic in form, 30 feet by 50, with 15 feet posts, and comfortably seated for about 280 persons. The ceiling is painted light blue, and forms a pleasing contrast to the finished whiteness of the plastered walls. The entrance is marked, by the absence of a porch, but two rooms inside, one on either side of the door, afford ample accommodation in this respect, entirely preventing the lounging and gossip so prevalent in country congregations. The cost we have not been able to ascertain, but \$300 does not seem to us to be an outside figure.

The Sabbath was unfortunately very wet, yet at the opening service the church was comfortably filled. In the afternoon, notwithstanding that the "skies poured out water" so abundantly as to cause us to predict no service, thirty-four persons seated themselves to listen to the preacher's earnest words. The evening service was dispensed with on account of the storm, but the time was occupied by driving, in company with our S.S. superintendent, Mr. Murray, to the houses of various friends and invalids, baptizing eleven children on the route, getting thoroughly drenched for our pains, and lying down to rest, thoroughly tired with the day's work.

The future of the Mission is fairly bright—we do not imagine that it will grow to full sized gourd in one night, but work will pay. There is plenty to do and the labor must not be slighted. As on all missions, diligence and devotion are essentially necessary to success, not only as regards pulpit administration, but pastoral oversight and visitation. The present pastor is much beloved by the congregation. We wish him much success in his future career. The stewards are in nearly every respect all that could

be wished, and no minister will lack proper assistance at their hands while faithfully laboring for the Master. We left for home on Monday the 8th, very much pleased with our short sojourn at West River. W. G. LANE.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

Many readers will remember the pulseless anxiety of the public in the early days of October, 1854, when hope for the safety of the steamship Arctic faded gradually. On the night of October 10, George M. Burns, a survivor from the lost ship reached New York, and went to the Herald, knowing that paper paid well for news. His narrative was taken and put in type at a late hour—after three o'clock. The Herald's plan was to withhold their city circulation until an hour at which no other sheet could reprint the story from its columns.

A rumor of the arrival of a survivor reached the city editor of the Times, but his most trustworthy reporters worked until 2 a.m., and found nothing reliable. The form of the Times were closed, and the city editor started for home, disheartened and every nerve strained to painful tension over defeat. A few blocks were passed, when a man jumped on the street car. He was sufficiently intoxicated to attempt familiarity with the conductor. The quick ear of the city editor caught the words Arctic—Herald. It was enough; he left the car, ran at the top of his speed to the Times office, and shouted, out of breath, "Stop the press!" A young man named South was called from the press-room and promised fifty dollars if he could get the first copy of the Herald that came off the press. "Buy it, beg it, steal it, anything, so long as you get it!" exclaimed the city editor. All the Times compositors were routed out of their beds by messengers, and stood at their cases, sticks in hand, like an army sure of a speedy and glorious victory. Forty minutes after the press stopped South came into the composing room, waving the wet sheet of the next morning Herald overhead. A mighty shout arose. The story was given out in four-line "takes." In an hour it was all up, and the presses again set to work. They ran without intermission until two o'clock in the afternoon to supply the demand. The Herald not discovering the theft of the paper, adhered to the plan of withholding the city papers until seven o'clock, and then found the heavy edition dead on their hands. South got his fifty dollars, and the salary of the city editor was increased.—Printer's Circular.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them.

Heaven must be very near to us, else how could the angels be so near to us, and yet so near to God?

Goethe says a man must be either an anvil or hammer; yet how many are nothing but bellows.

A sin without its punishment is as complete a contradiction in terms, as a cause without an effect.

Sidney Smith once said to Mr. and Mrs. Grote, "I do like them both so much, for he is so ladylike and she is such a perfect gentleman."

"It was fifteen minutes too long," was the comment on a good sermon that did not end when it had reached its logical conclusion and climax.

Some people are like peaches, soft until you get at their hearts; and others are like chestnuts, pretty hard to get at, but sweet inside.

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still, night is full of magnificence; and for many it is more brilliant than the day.

You can't judge the inside by the outside. As with a watch, so with a man; good works may be hidden in a very common case.

"Any letter for me?" asked a young lady of a female postmaster, in a country town. "No," was the reply. "Strange," said the young lady about to herself as she turned away. "Nothing strange about it, cried the f. p., through the delivery window, "you ain't answered the last letter he writ ye!"

Archbishop Secker one day said to Wesley, "Could you a hundred years hence look out of your grave, you would see abundant reason to regret your present course." Wesley's answer was, "God governed the world before I was born, and He will take care of it when I am dead. Present duty is mine—events I leave to Him."

A Scottish woman called in a certain minister to see her husband, who was very ill. After finishing his visit, the clergyman, as he was leaving the house, said to the man's wife: "My good woman, do you not go to any church at all?" "Oh yes, sir, we gang to the Barony Kirk."

"Then why in the world did you send for me; why didn't you send for Dr. MacLeod?" "Na, na, sir, deed na; we wadna risk him. Do you ken its a dangerous case of typhus?"

It was the custom among the Nestorian Christians, immediately upon the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, to carry the newly-made wife to the house of her husband's parents, and place an infant in her arms and two sets of baby clothes before her. If she succeeded in dressing and undressing baby three times to the satisfaction of the critical maidens there assembled, well and good; but if she failed, she was sent to her old home again to stay there, a wife, and no wife, until able to face and pass a second trial.—Chambers Journal.

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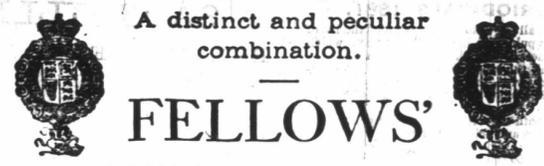
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In the summer of 1864, I was suddenly effected by a copious expectation of mucopurulent matter. I had been declining in health for some months, and, being exceedingly nervous, the symptoms caused alarm. As my business was that of a dispensing chemist, the shop was constantly visited by medical men, all of whom tendered their advice. During 1864 and 1865 my chest was examined by ten first class physicians, some of whom pronounced the case Bronchitis; some, not wishing to cause alarm, or unwilling to venture an opinion, gave no decision; some attributed equivocally that I had Tubercular Disease of the Lungs, and located the trouble where the pains were felt. By professional advice, I used, in turn, horse-back exercise, country life, eggs and ale in the morning, tonics, Bourbon whiskey, cod-liver oil, electricity, tar, and various inhalants, but the trouble increased. Expectoration became more profuse and offensive. Night-sweats set in. Cold chills, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, cough, blood-streaked expectorations, loss of appetite, loss of memory, loss of ambition, accompanied by general prostration, showed themselves. Under the microscope the blood was found to contain but a small portion of vital corpuscles; the heart's action was feeble; the pulse intermittent; the stomach could not digest properly, so that flatulency and acidity was the result. Finding the symptoms indicated Consumption, I determined to use every effort to stay its progress, and, if possible, to cure it. I selected the most powerful tonics and moderators, and combined them with the vital constituents of the human body. For months I endeavored to amalgamate them before my efforts were crowned with success. I can speak too plainly or too strongly of the effects produced, and the benefits derived from the composition.

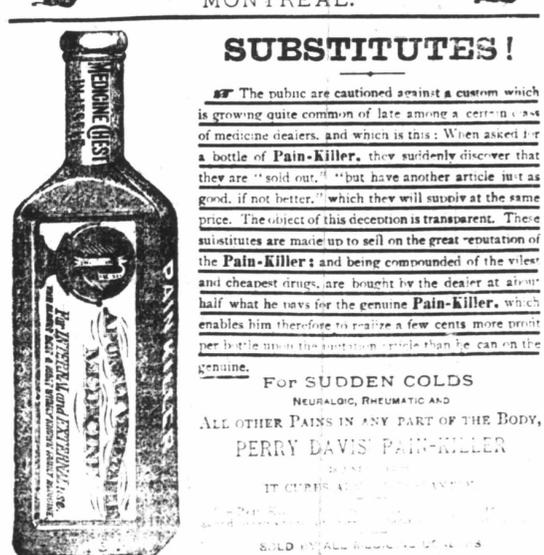
At first my appetite increased; the expectoration became easy, digestion better; the faces became more copious and less frequent; cold chills ceased; night-sweats lessened; I gained in weight; the hacking cough left me; refreshing sleep returned; my spirits became buoyant, the mind active and vigorous. I continued taking the Syrup month after month; but owing to the damp, foggy climate of St. John, my recovery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual return of strength for three years, during which time I continued taking the remedy. My present weight is one hundred and eighty-eight, being thirty pounds above my usual. I have no symptoms of debility remaining. The only notable sign during twelve months was the expectation. Now that he stopped, and I consider myself well. The reader may ask, how do you know your difficulty to have proceeded from ulcerated or tubercular disease? I answer, In the most certain of all modes for ascertaining. In March last I engaged from the right lung a piece of PHOSPHATE OF LIME, half the size of a pea, which could have come from no other place, and which the highest authority in Lung Diseases (Lancet) states is the result of tubercle, which has been cured. Added to this, I had the leaden-colored, purulent, blood-streaked expectoration, and the opinion of one of the best diagnosticians in the country. I believe I have experienced all the symptoms incident to the two first stages of Consumption, and have successfully combated them, so that I do not despair of any case where there is left sufficient lung tissue to build upon. I can only add that the mere monetary consideration of increased sales would never induce me to publish this report, but a sincere sympathy for the poor Consumptive, with whose misfortune I believe it to be any to trifle.

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Table with columns for names and amounts, including Joseph D Ward, John Book, Rev R McArthur for Edw Crowell, etc.

MARRIED

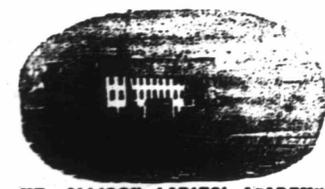
On the 7th inst., in the Methodist Church at Shelburne, by the Rev. Thomas Hicks, Mr. Charles H. Webb, of Moncton, to Miss Matilda Moore, of Shelburne. This being the first marriage in the new church, the happy couple were presented with a Bible and Hymn-book.

DIED

At Barrington, on the 27th Nov., Elizabeth Doane, widow of the late Samuel O. Doane, aged 66 years. Her end was peace.

THE WONDERFUL

Christmas 'St. Nicholas.' A special Holiday number, designed for boys and girls everywhere, whether regular readers of the Magazine or not.



MT. ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY, SACKVILLE, N. B.

COURSES of Study from INTERMEDIATE to the degree of B. A. MUSIC, FRENCH, and FINE ARTS departments.

PERIODICALS 1881.

We hope all our readers have studied the list of Periodicals published in the WESLEYAN, which may be ordered through the Book Room.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

Table with columns for time, location, and preacher names, including 11 a.m. Brunswick St., Rev R Brockton, etc.

NEW STOCK FOR THE HOLIDAYS

METHODIST BOOK ROOM!

We respectfully invite the attention of our friends to our large stock of GOODS suitable for Christmas Presents.

THE POETS

Handsome bound in cloth, extra gilt, usual price \$1.25—each \$1.00.

REMOVAL OF DRUG STORE

JOHN K. BENT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist. BEGS to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed his DRUG ESTABLISHMENT to the commodious premises, 132 Granville Street.

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Munro Exhibitions and Bursaries. Through the liberality of George Munro, Esq., of New York, the following Exhibitions and Bursaries will be offered for competition at the commencement of the Winter Sessions of this College in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883.

Spavin Cured.

ST. JOHN, N.B., January 6th, 1880. DEAR SIR:—In regard to your favor of a few days ago, I would say... "About one year ago a horse owned by me contracted a large Bone Spavin for the cure of which I tried a number of the liniments and lotions advertised to cure the same, without any effect, and he became very lame. A friend of mine recommended me to try FELLOWS' LEMING'S ESSENCE. I acted upon his advice, and now I am happy to say the lameness has ceased and the Spavin disappeared. I now consider him entirely cured, and would cheerfully recommend FELLOWS' LEMING'S ESSENCE as being the best remedy in the market for all lameness that horses are subject to.

SACKVILLE ACADEMY.

REV. CHARLES H. PAISLEY, M. A. Principal.



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ACACIA VILLA SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION is now in operation and will receive PUPILS. Any person desiring information respecting terms &c., will send for a circular to the Principal.

SAMUELA CHESLEY, M.A.

Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N. S.

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LONDON, July 22nd, 1880. MESSRS. C. GATE, SOY & CO.

RELIEF,

I did so, and one bathing cured them. Some time afterwards my wife's eyes got sore, and she used it with the same effect. I gave some to a friend who had Erysipelas for years, and after bathing with it great benefit was derived.

Spavin Cured.

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Are now showing the bulk of their importation of British, Continental, American, and Domestic Goods, FOR FALL & WINTER.

Stock will be completed 10th Sept.

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METHODIST BOOK ROOM

125 Granville Street.

PERIODICALS FOR 1881.

We shall be glad to receive early orders for any of the following at the undermentioned prices, which will be found much lower than last year. These prices will include postage.

Table listing various periodicals and their prices, including The London Quarterly, Theological Quarterly, etc.

MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

Table listing monthly illustrated papers and their prices, including British Workman, Cottager and Artisan, etc.

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S. F. HUESTIS, T. WATSON SMITH

VOL XXXIII

THE "WESLEYAN"

OFFICE:—125 GRANVILLE STREET.

All letters on business and all moneys remitted to S. F. HUESTIS.

All Articles to be inserted in the "Wesleyan" must be sent to the Editor, S. F. HUESTIS, 125 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

OUR EXCERPTS

The Jansenist has been excommunicated by the Archbishop of Paris when lately called upon to defend the doctrines of Rome.

The late Herr Isidore was a wealthy philanthropist who had a will which was worth half his fortune of \$100,000. He expended in the foundation of the assistance of poor out regard to sect.

The Rocky Mount Lake City, says: "The Episcopal Church of this town was not built in vain. It has the spacious and fine, during the Moodings, been taxed to And each Sunday evening one thousand persons for want of room."

The model of the Prince Imperial has the north aisle of Windsor Castle, when by the Queen and her week. There is now as that the memorial in the Bay Chapel near the spot at present occupied by the front Capt. Wyatt-Ede in the Bay Chapel.

Bishop Cox's argument is so in the country, where they come unless something is wicked for the C. the sectarians comma and so gain the man mind! Oh, those who will preach! And hearing them! What it r—Covenant.

A few days since the terrible hurricane of the 14th, was visited by the community was a distasteful college, with its associations, and the were destroyed. The blown away also, a dent Tucker, lies wounded and helpless, nolds, of the college, —N. Y. Ad.

The case of a suit of an Irish estate for the payment of a left to the minister the Primitive Wesleyan, has been decided. The executor bound, because the Methodist Society court decided that the itive Church with the act of parliament, and carried them out.

The bill introduced in the Legislature to p stringent as such a Not only the duell but every second as guilty of murder, and death penalty. If pals are wounded, by concerned in the affair guilty of misdemeanor imprisoned in the Stat period of not less than any office in the Stat sent or accepted with duel be fought in an punishment is to be.

The circulation of English organ of the rapidly run up to many as 1,000 copies comparatively small tion whether its suc spite of, its sensati against good taste a such a look of the / to repel the fastidio marvellous account successes of this reu amongst the lowest. —By the way, I have some of the membe sionary Committee's late the Salvation branch of their wa Pres. if living, we but how ab at Al John Bond?—Tabl