

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

"HE CARETH."

What can it mean? Is it ought to him
That the nights are long and the days are
dim?
Can he be touched by the griefs I bear
Which sadden the heart and whiten the hair?
About his throne are eternal calms,
And strong, glad music of happy psalms,
And bliss untroubled by any strife—
How can he care for my little life?
And yet I want him to care for me
While I live in this world where the sorrows
be!
When the lights die down from the path I
take,
When strength is feeble and friends forsake,
When love and music that once did bless,
Have left me to silence and loneliness,
And my life-song changes to sobbing pray-
ers—
Then my heart cries out for a God who cares.
When shadows hang over the whole day long,
And my spirit is bowed with shame and
wrong,
When I am not good, and the deeper shade
Of conscious sin makes my heart afraid,
And the busy world has too much to do
To stay in its course to help me through,
And I long for a Saviour—can it be
That the God of the universe cares for me?

O, wonderful story of deathless love!
Each child is dear to that heart above:
He fights for me when I cannot fight,
He comforts me in the gloom of night,
He lifts the burden, for he is strong,
He stills the sigh and awakes the song;
The sorrow that bowed me down he bears,
And loves and pardons because he cares!
Let all who are sad take heart again,
We are not alone in our hours of pain;
Our Father stoops from his throne above
To soothe and quiet us with his love;
He leaves us not when the storm is high,
And we have safety, for he is nigh,
Can it be trouble which he doth share?
O rest in peace, for the Lord will care!
—Marianne Farningham.

DIET AND DEVOTION.

BY REV. W. F. CRAFTS.

The Bible often reminds us that there is something better than medicine to prevent and cure sickness.

The celebrated French physician, Dumoulin, said on his death-bed, when distinguished men were regretting his departure: "My friends, I leave behind me three physicians much greater than myself." Being pressed to name them, each of the doctors supposing himself to be one of the three, he answered: "Water, Exercise, and Diet."

Another has said that the three best doctors are Doctor Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman. Longfellow said in one of his brief epigrams:

"Joy and Temperance and Repose,
Slam the door on the doctor's nose."

Professor Chandler, Chairman of the New York Board of Health, in a recent address named the following as the best doctors:

Pure Air, Pure Water, Wholesome food, Sufficient Clothing, Sunlight, Rest, Recreation and Watchfulness against contagious diseases.

Be sure, then, first of all, that you have the regular care of Dr. Diet, the Bible counts him so important even to religious people, that it makes 800 references to eating.

An old man, nearly one hundred years old, once said: "If you want to grow old slowly, eat slowly."

"A doctor is one whom we pay three dollars a visit for advising us to eat less and exercise more."

"Feed me till I want no more" may be allowable in a song about spiritual food, though of doubtful import even then; but surely it is not good physiology. Rather should we "always leave the table with an appetite that we may never sit down without one."

A New York man, when visiting at Boston, was invited by one of the people of culture to come to his home for a certain evening "to meet two minds." The New Yorker excused himself on the plea of a previous engagement to meet three stomachs. He preferred an "enterprise that had a stomach in it."

This reminds us that in many persons the animal nature is so much more powerful than the spiritual that the rattle of plates and dishes makes sweeter music than an anvil chorus. Even some Christians "over-eat their prayers." The ancient custom of fasting, certainly must, at times, be a valuable means of grace for both mind and soul to-day, since their relation to the body now is the same as when God so often commanded men to fast. In a slight sense of hunger from taking less food than usual men realize more fully their dependence on God, and in the lessening of digestive work, they are enabled to give the mind fuller and longer opportunity to think upon high and heavenly things. However, we would no more do all the fasting for the year in Lent, than all the praying. Both helps are needed all the year.

There can be no doubt that Englishmen and Americans eat more meat than is wholesome for

their moral nature. Nations which eat meat every day, and many of these people several times a day, are far more intemperate than others. Beef-tea is now found to be a stimulant for the sick, and is sometimes used in place of wine. So, excessive meat eating over-develops the passions, and leads often to wine or worse.

Dr. Oswald, in a recent series of articles on diet in the *Popular Science Monthly*, attributes the vices of boys in part, to this over-supply of animal food. He says tersely: "Hot-headed boys, especially, can be more effectually cured with cows' milk, than a cow's hide." If that is so, we shall believe the little girl who said in a composition, "A cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."

As to alcoholic drinks, the cold business statistics of the life insurance companies show that they punch out the years of our lives as a conductor does the miles from a mileage ticket. Strange that so many who would not commit suicide suddenly will do it slowly in this way! When Tom Sayers, the famous pugilist, was asked if he did not use plenty of ale and porter while in training for his prize-fights, he replied, "I'm no teetotaler; but when I have business on hand, there is nothing like cold water and the dumb-bells."

That reminds us of Dr. Exercise. We should be better Christians, more joyful and vigorous, if we were obedient to his prescriptions. Dyspepsia is a poor pedestrian; walk rapidly for an hour a day and you will soon leave him behind, and with the dyspepsia much of our spiritual despondency and conservatism. Many a bearish Carlyle in the church needs a better stomach as well as a better heart. Lord Palmerston once said, "The outside of a horse is good for the inside of a man." He meant not only the liver and blood, but also the mind and soul, and he was right.

Dr. Repose is also an important physician in this exciting age. It is said that every fit of anger cuts off a year of life. Perhaps it does not always cut off as much as that, but tapping a nerve is well nigh as exhausting to the vital forces as tapping a vein. On the other hand Dr. Repose offers us "length of days." John Wesley on his 86th birthday, "his eye not dim nor his natural force abated," wrote in his diary that the three chief causes of his unusually prolonged vigor were: First, his life-long habit of early-rising; second, his habit of being much in the open air; third, his Christian repose of mind. "I dare no more to fret," he said, "than to curse and swear."

Dr. Pure Air is no less important than those I have mentioned. Mr. Beecher says that the school children of Brooklyn get only twenty-five feet of air when they ought to have two thousand. It is doubtless as bad in many of our cities. Professor Chandler says that the dangers from sewer gas are not exaggerated. That was a capital discovery that pouring oil of valerian into a wash basin in the upper story and elsewhere would reveal a sewer-gas leak in the plumbing, if there were cats about, as they are very fond of the strong odor of valerian, and will be sure to hasten to any point where it is escaping. Dr. Pure Air also teaches us to breathe through the nose, and thus filter the air of its impurities before it reaches the lungs.

Dr. Merryman is not to be forgotten in our health consultation. "A merry heart doth good like a medicine." One who lived almost a century gave this advice to those who would have a long life: "Go to your occupation smiling. Keep a good nature and a soft temper everywhere."

When one kills himself with food, or drink, or vice, or neglect, it is said that his time has come, and he was taken away by a mysterious Providence. Nonsense! He died by suicide before his time through a mysterious stupidity, or a deliberate disregard of the laws of health, or perhaps he was murdered by a plumber, or contractor, who to save a few dollars made a death-trap instead of a health-trap in the cellar. There are Herods who slaughter the innocents not by swords, but by imperfect sewers.

A great surgeon stood before his class to perform a certain operation which the elaborate mechanisms and minute knowledge of modern science had only recently made possible. With strong and gentle hand he did his work successfully, so far as his part of the terrible business went; and then

he turned to his pupils and said: "Two years ago a safe and simple operation might have cured this disease. Six years ago a wise way of life might have prevented it. We have done our best as the case now stands; but Nature will have her word to say. She does not always consent to the repeal of her capital sentences." Next day the patient died.

In order that we may serve God better and longer than we shall otherwise, we need to keep in mind that God's laws for the body are as binding upon us as those of the soul, and that deliberate disobedience to God's physiological command is as wicked as breaking the ten commandments. "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." (Rom. xii. 1).—*Christian at Work.*

THE BLIND POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

It is a remarkable fact that the extended and complicated details of the Post office Department of Great Britain are controlled by a gentleman who would seem to be disqualified for the position on account of blindness.

Prof. Henry Fawcett is one of the most extraordinary men who ever took part in an English administration. He is totally blind, having lost his sight, when a young man at Cambridge, by the explosion of a gun. Notwithstanding this painful drawback, which would have incapacitated most men from taking part in public life, Mr. Fawcett has shown a power of study which has resulted in his being one of the best informed men of his time. He is a distinguished political economist, a profound mathematician, and widely read in all matters of history and literature. Perhaps the most singular of his accomplishments, considering the fact of his being a blind man, is his dexterity as an angler, he being able to handle the rod and fly with extraordinary success. In the House of Commons, he is greatly respected by all parties. An attendant guides him to the door, and there ready hands are always to be found to direct the sightless minister to his place. He is a sound and lucid, if not a very attractive, speaker, having a wonderful command of facts and figures, which thanks to his acute memory, he masters with marvelous rapidity and retentiveness. Mr. Fawcett has of course many devoted friends to help him, and is also blessed with a peculiarly accomplished wife, whose attainments in literature and science are almost as great as his own.

Mr. Fawcett has displayed remarkable vigor ever since he was appointed to the office of Postmaster General. His policy is one of solid, practical reform; and in his own person he represents, perhaps more than any other public man now living, the strong, enlightened common sense of the English nation. No minister who ever had charge of the Post office has, in the space of time during which he has been in power, effected so many useful changes in his department as Mr. Fawcett has done. He introduced a new system of money-orders, or checks for small sums, which has proved of great advantage to the public; and not less valuable has been the plan by which the Post-office receives stamps as deposits in savings banks, an innovation successfully introduced in order to carry out Mr. Fawcett's favorite and excellent idea of offering to the poor every possible facility for practicing the virtue of thrift. He is also contemplating cheaper telegrams, and a new and improved parcel post.—*Christian Weekly.*

TRUE WISDOM.

A man may know all about the rocks and his heart remain as hard as they are; a man may know all about the winds, and be the sport of passions as fierce as they; a man may know all about the stars and his fate be the meteor's, that, after a brief and brilliant career is quenched in eternal night; a man may know all about the sea, and his soul resemble its troubled waters, which cannot rest; a man may know how to rule the spirits of the elements, and know not how to rule his own; a man may know how to turn aside the flashing thunder-bolt, but not the wrath of God from his guilty head; he may know all that La Place knows, all that Shakespeare knew, all that Watt knew, all that the greatest geniuses have known; he may know all mysteries and

all knowledge, but if he does not know his Bible, what shall it avail? I take my stand by the bed of a dying philosopher as well as of a dying miser and ask of the world's wisdom as of the world's wealth, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

I despise not the lights of science; but they burn in a dying chamber as dim as its candles. They cannot penetrate the mist of death, nor light the foot of the weary traveller on his way in that valley through which we all have to pass. Commend me, therefore, to the light which illumines the last hour of life; commend me to the light that commends me to the light that, when all others are quenched, shall guide my foot to the portals of that blessed world where there is no need of the sun, and no need of the moon, and no need of any created lights; for God and the Lamb are the light thereof. Brethren, leave others to climb the steeps of fame; brother, sister, put your feet upon the ladder that scales the sky; nor mind though your brows are never crowned with the fading bays, if you win, through faith in Jesus, the crown of eternal life.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

A FRIGHTENED SAILOR.

Many a jolly tar who would be a brave hero should be called to stand to the cannon's mouth, will grow pale at the sight and sound which suggests a supernatural visitor.

In the year 1847, on a dark and windy night, the American barque *Croton* was leaving Havre, France. An order was given to haul out the earing of the main topsail. As this was the duty of the first mate, that officer came forward with alacrity. He had, however, gone but half-way up the rigging when he suddenly turned and ran down to the deck. Pale and trembling he stammered out,—

"Cap'n, I—I—can't! there's something—a voice there talking to me!"

Surprised, but incredulous, the captain sent the second mate to do the job. But he had gone scarcely farther than his superior when he too beat a retreat. It began to look a little serious, and the captain called, "Come boys, who'll go? Any one of you?"

None volunteering, he turned to a quiet fellow, the youngest sailor of the crew, and asked,—

"William, do you dare go up and haul out that earing?"

"Yes, sir," said William "I'll do it, sir."

William went! but when not more than half-way up the ladder he heard a deep, loud voice, apparently directly above his head, say,—

"It blows! It blows hard, don't it?"

The brave boy wisely arguing that so long as the ghostly intruder did not lay hands on him, he was safe, continued up the rigging. He let the earing go, and heard the "That's well," from below. Making all secure he was nearly ready to make the descent, when again he heard the voice, which seemed to say right by his head. "It blows hard, don't it?"

Peering up into the darkness, and holding fast with his left hand, he reached with his right in the direction of the sound. To his surprise he seized something that cut his forefinger so that he felt the blood flow down his wrist and sleeve.

The voice screeched, growled and groaned; something scratched and flapped at his face. But holding it fast and descending as best he could with but one hand to help, and such a struggling companion, he reached the deck.

His captive was an old African parrot, gripping with her beak the hand of poor William.

Poll had been a stow-away in the rigging, and had heard the sailors say to one another, when the relief at the wheel came round early after dark,—

"It blows hard, don't it?"

The Captain when this mystery was unravelled, said, "Well, William, if you don't want old Poll, I'll give you ten dollars for her." William, having enjoyed enough of her company, willingly struck the bargain.—*Youth's Companion.*

SWEET MINDED WOMEN.

So great is the influence of a sweet minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish

child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cosy sitting room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirit, that is wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough school boy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on with instance after instance of the influence that a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

GRANDMA'S SUNDAY.

Tell you about the Sundays,
When I was a little girl?
When my hair, like yours, was golden,
And hung in many a curl?
In those old-fashioned days, dear,
The Sabbath seemed begun
On Saturday, for resting came
Near setting of the sun.
The house was clean and peaceful,
And all the work was o'er;
The very broom was hanging up
Behind the kitchen door.
And then when Sunday morning came,
'Twas not like other days:
The sun seemed shining down on us
With softer, brighter rays.
And did we go to Sunday school?
Oh, yes, and had to say
Much longer Bible-lessons
Than children have to-day;
Whole chapters we would "learn by heart"—
(I see your eyes are wide)
We did not stop at Golden Texts—
And catechism beside.
Then to the meeting-house we went,
In sunshine or in shower;
And we must sit the sermon through
The long, old-fashioned hour.
And that was God's own house to me,
A sacred, reverend place—
I think, my dear, that children now
Are lacking in this grace.
I think that I was glad to hear
The fervent, last Amen;
But I thought our minister the best
And holiest of men.
And when we turned us home again
(The elder folks before),
We spoke not of the music,
But the sermon was talked o'er.
Oh, yes, it all was different,
And not like modern ways;
But I know we kept the Sabbath,
In those old-fashioned days.

ARCHIE'S PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Forty years or more ago, a little curly-headed boy used to listen eagerly while his mother told him stories of the sea, which she had heard from her sailor-cousin, Horace Smith. It was better than any story out of a book. Horace had actually sailed around the world!

"I think it ought to say something about him in the geography," said Archie. "It asks, 'who sailed around the world?' and the answer is 'Capt. Cook and Capt. King.' Why don't it say Horace Smith, too?"

"Oh!" replied his mother, "the geography can't tell of all who have done it. It only speaks of some of the first ones."

"Well," persisted Archie, "I want folks to know that some of my relations have done it, too." And if all the boys and girls in school didn't know it, it was not because Archie didn't tell them often enough.

He went on a journey with his father and mother, and the cousins where they visited were in school, so Archie went with them. He was a smart, bright scholar, and the teacher invited him to recite with the others.

The geography class were in the same lesson he and his mother had talked about, and he was fairly delighted when the question came to him, "Who sailed around the world?" In a loud, clear voice, that all in the school-room might hear, he answered it—

"Capt. Cook and Capt. King, and mother's cousin, Horace Smith.—*Youth's Companion.*"

"MY SMOKE-HOUSE."

A man who lives in Albany, and whose business is that of a clerk, said that he had lately built a house that cost him three thousand dollars. His friends expressed their wonder that he could afford to build so fine a dwelling.

"Why," said he, "that is my smoke-house."

"Your smoke-house! What do you mean?"

"Why, I mean that twenty years ago I left off smoking, and I have put the money saved from smoke, with the interest, into my house. Hence I call it my smoke-house."

Now, boys we want you to think of this when you are tempted to take your first cigar. Think how much good might be done with the money you are beginning to spend in smoke. What would you think of a man who, to amuse himself, should light a paper twenty-five cents and watch it burn? Is it any more sensible to take for your quarter a roll of old, dry, brown leaves, light it, and see it smoke?—*Exchange.*

"Then you understand it my child? Tell me what it means to have a meek and quiet spirit."

"To be 'meek' means to be gentle when people are rough to you, just as Jesus was when the soldiers and people were cruel to him. Don't you remember he was just as lovely as ever?"

"And what is it to have a 'quiet spirit,' Annie?" said I.

"To have a 'quiet spirit,' I suppose, is to take just what God sends. If he lets the sun shine so I can go out to play, its all right; and if he makes it rain so I can't, it's all right; and if I'm sick, it's all right; and if I'm well, it's all right, too."

"Is it easy to feel so my child?" said I wonderingly, longing to have more of the same childlike trust myself, as I looked at the sweet, contented child-face.

"O, yes, sir; it's easy ever since I knew how much God loves me. If you think he doesn't care about you, it's so different!"

"But you think God can't hurt any one whom he loves, child?"

"O no, sir—any more than you or I could; and a great deal less too, for God is always loving and good."

"But does he never make any mistakes, Annie?" said I, wishing to hear what answer she would give.

"I shall never forget the look of wonder upon the dear little face as she answered:—

"He wouldn't be God, sir, if he ever did wrong or made any mistakes."

I bade her good-bye, and rode along the road carpeted with white daisies and golden buttercups, with Annie's simple, earnest words ringing in my ears all the way:

"God wouldn't be God if he ever did wrong or made any mistakes."—*Well-Spring.*

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AUGUST 13.

PRAYER AND FORGIVENESS.— Mark xi. 24-33.

1.—This verse brings out into great distinctness and prominence the two essential elements of acceptable prayer—Desire and Faith; and gives a definite promise that whatever we rightly ask shall be granted.

We must desire what we pray for. There may be everything which is becoming in the form of prayer; the petitions may be right and appropriate, the language chaste and reverent, the attitude and spirit, those of the devout worshipper; but unless there be in the heart a sincere desire prompting every petition, the whole is a vain service. Children need frequently to ask themselves the question of the hymn—

I often say my prayers, But do I ever pray?

What we pray for what we desire. Of course, as the words were addressed to our Lord's disciples, it is presumed that no wrong desires will be cherished. "But what things soever we desire," that are right—that are in accordance with the will of God—we may mention to Him in prayer. This is true of temporal blessings; only, in regard to them, or to anything about which the will of God is not clearly revealed, we must pray in devout submission to His will. "If it be Thy will," should be included in every such prayer, and "Thy will be done," should be the calmly submissive feeling of our hearts. But when we pass on to think of spiritual desires, there is no restriction or limitation whatever in the language of our Saviour. It is literally and fully in regard to all the blessing of salvation, "What things soever ye desire."

The point to which our faith should be directed, Jesus says—"When ye pray, believe." What? That ye receive them. That is the point; there is very frequently a good degree of generalised faith in our prayers. We believe that God hears and answers prayer, etc., but we fail of believing distinctly and definitely that we shall receive what we rightly ask for. In endeavouring to exercise such faith, we must take care to rest it on the right ground. Christ's atonement and intercession, as purchasing for us every blessing, and securing for us the right to pray, is the only ground on which we can expect to receive any blessing. "Believe, that ye receive"—not because ye desire so strongly, or pray so fervently, or expect so confidently, but because God has covenanted in Christ to give.

The promise—"Ye shall have them." This is the positive promise of Him who is eternal truth, and it cannot fail. The promise must be read in the light of some other passages which are familiar to us (Psalm lxxvi. 18; John xv. 7; James v. 17). Let all the conditions be rightly fulfilled, and then we may claim the fulfilment of the promise. It is necessary, however, to say that we may not have what we desired, and prayed for, and expected, at the time we expected, nor, perhaps, just in the way we expected. God is to be judged, both of the time and the mode in which He will answer the prayers of His people.

2.—One of the conditions is here very distinctly laid down. God will not hear the prayers of those who come to Him with enmity in their hearts. We must lift up holy hands, without wrath, as well as without doubting. As our own forgiveness is one of the chief things we have to pray for, Jesus lays it down as an absolute requirement that we must forgive in order to be forgiven. He had said the same thing before, in the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. vi. 14, 15). 1. We are to cherish the spirit of forgiveness in regard to all those who may have injured or offended us. The spirit of resentment, or retaliation, of a desire to be revenged, cannot co-exist with brotherly love or with love to God. 2. We are to manifest this spirit in our course of conduct. We must so talk about those who have wronged or offended those who have wronged us as to make it evident to all that we have the spirit of forgiveness in our hearts. 3. We are to express this forgiveness in the persons concerned when they repent and ask to be forgiven (Matt. xviii. 21, 22).

It is necessary to guard one or two points. 1. The maintenance of our rights is not consistent with the requirement. It is often necessary, for the sake of others, that we should do this, as in defending our property, or putting the law into execution against those who have broken it, etc. All this may be done from a sense of duty by Christian people, who have no feeling contrary to the spirit of forgiveness and brotherly love in their hearts. 2. It does not always follow that forgiveness necessarily implies subsequent friendship. There may be weighty reasons why we should shun any closer intercourse than we can help with those whom yet we may have freely and fully forgiven. How much is implied in our forgiveness must, therefore, in all cases depend upon the relation existing between us and the parties concerned. Where that relation is a close one, the forgiveness must in ways mean more than in the case of those who have no further claim upon us than that of an Indian charity. —Abridged from Sunday-school Magazine.

A STRANGER IN A SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dr. William G. Schaeffer relates the following story in The New York Observer. It happened in this city about twenty-five years ago; "One Sunday, while one of our greatest Sabbath schools was assembled and occupied busily with the lesson of the day, a very tall stranger walked in and sat down. His looks were plain, but entirely calculated to inspire respect. He seemed delighted with the sight of so many beautiful children and devoted teachers, all deeply interested in their work. The superintendent noticed the effect produced by the sight upon the stranger, and before the school closed he stepped up to him and said: "As you have manifested so warm an interest in this our solemn work, I should be obliged to you if you would address a few words to the school before they separate. I am sure the children would long remember it." The stranger consented, and when called on rose to his feet, looking like young King Saul among the assembled Israelites. He addressed the school in simple, bland, affectionate terms, telling them how privileged they were in the enjoyment of such advantages of common schools during the Sabbath, with Bible studies and religious instruction so kindly given to them. He told them how children used to grow up in the Western parts of the country during his childhood, and how his mother taught him the A, B, C, and to spell, and to read, and to study the Bible and the Catechism, or he would have grown up like an Indian, as thousands of children then did in those parts, etc. He tried to impress them with the debt of gratitude they all owed to God for these inestimable blessings, and what their country had a right to expect from citizens trained up and taught as they were. The entire school listened to the words of the tall speaker with rapt, even breathless attention. When he had finished and was preparing to leave, the superintendent requested for himself and the school the privilege of knowing to whose voice they had been permitted to listen, assuring him that the scholars would never forget his words, but carry them through all their future days. The stranger replied, "My name is Abraham Lincoln"—and passed out, leaving the superintendent almost embarrassed with surprise.

KEEP POOR FRUIT AT HOME.

In our frequent walks among the dealers, we often wish we could have the company of those who send fruit to market. Here are several barrels of apples, waiting for the cart to take them to the dump—Why? Merely because the sender sent too much. His "Early Harvest," "Primate," or "Alexander" trees bore well; he shook off the fruit, gathered it up good and bad, bruised and sound, into barrels, and sent it to market. It had no sale; decay set in, and the commission man can only get rid of it at the dump, and has a bill against the sender for expenses. Had one third of this fruit been kept at home and fed to the pigs, or ground to make cider for vinegar, the better two-thirds would have had a ready sale. Many no doubt think that we harp needlessly, every year, upon this matter of assorting fruit. The caution is not needless, and we shall continue to repeat it, until we see a better state of things in the market. A peck of poor fruit will spoil the sale of a barrel. The price is not fixed by the many good specimens, but the few poor ones bring the whole lot down to their level. Every one who sends fruit or other produce to market, should know that it is sold by its appearance.—American Agriculturist for August.

SWIMMING.

At the season for boys to go swimming, it is quite necessary for them to know a few simple facts about it. As the human body is lighter than water, all that is needful to save life is to allow the body to sink until it shall displace as much water as equals its own weight. Then paddle gently with hands and feet, as the lower animals do, keeping the head erect. This motion is the first one taught in many swimming schools. In warm countries very small children are instructed how to paddle about in the water. A Portuguese mother ties a leather belt about her baby and drops him into the water, while she stands by, holding on to the belt until the little creature becomes used to the new element. The risk of drowning is greatly reduced when the idea is firmly fixed in the mind that the body is lighter than water.

USEFUL HINTS.

Eggs taken raw are very strengthening. Break a fresh one in a glass, add a little sugar and beat to a stiff froth, then add a little ice water if liked.

Barley may be sown as a soiling crop from the middle of July to the middle of August. Three bushels per acre of good seed barley is enough for fall seeding.

Experienced horsemen understand that, with a heavy feed of oats, etc., at night and a light breakfast, a horse gets a reserved stock of muscular strength laid in in advance, and travels faster and farther than one having a hearty morning meal.

In preparing greens for the table it is a mistake to squeeze the water out entirely as cooks usually do. If culled fresh they are far better if served with a portion of the liquor they have been boiled in.

A correspondent to the New York Tribune says "that he is convinced by an experience of near fifty years that it is well to tie the legs of every heifer, no matter how gentle, for a short time, say a week or ten days, as a part of her discipline and training when being learned to milk. She will never forget it when a large, strong cow, and then if her teats get scratched or chapped, so that she must be tied to be milked, she will submit with a very good grace."

INFORMATION.

We know of no way that we can benefit our readers more than calling attention to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the oldest and most valuable patent medicine in the world. Everybody should keep it in the house. It will check diarrhoea and dysentery in one hour. If the fountain is pure the streams will be pure also. So with the blood. If that be pure the health is established. Parson's Purgative Pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

THE CORN CROP IN CANADA.—It may surprise the good people of Canada to learn that corn crop has been immensely increased in Canada. No doubt the N. P. people will claim this as a product of protection, but PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR alone is entitled to all the credit. It raises more corn to the acre than all else the world can supply. Safe, sure, and painless. Take no substitute. Only 25 cents. Try your hand. A good crop guaranteed. N. C. POLSON & Co., Proprietors, Kingston.

GROUP.—Mr. John W. Stewart, Anagnone, N. B. says: I have kept Graham's Pain Eradicator in my family for the last four years and find it the best remedy for pains in various forms that we have ever found. One of my children is subject to Croup and in the three or four occasions that we have used the Pain Eradicator it has cured him in half an hour. I have kept it for sale and find it gives good satisfaction.

Mr. Robinson got a bottle from me for his wife that was so bad with Rheumatism in her knee that she could scarcely walk, and he has since told me that two bottles cured her.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—Why will you suffer the smart, or torture of chills, or shivering, or the burning of Ojamae Pepper, or the burning Ammonia, that burns, blisters and feels as bad as both, when applied to Cuts, Burns, Sores, Sore-throat &c. when you can have them more easily and effectually cured by using Graham's Pain Eradicator? of which the Rev. F. C. Ireland of Lachute, P. Q. says:—"In using it in our own family, we find that it possesses one very remarkable property, and one for which we prefer it to all other preparations, that is, while relieving pain it causes no smart or unpleasant sensation whatever, so that it can be given to young children, in fact, we regard it as the very best family medicine yet discovered."

THE FIRES THAT RAGE in the bowels of the earth are like the impurities that rankle in the blood, the former break out in volcanoes, like Aetna and Vesuvius, the latter in Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and Scrofulitic sores. Purify the blood and all these disappear. Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, cleanse and enrich the blood, and may always be relied upon to cure all eruptive diseases. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada. July 16th

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

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—Brown's Household Pain-killer has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lambo and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as it is acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Pain-killer," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Oramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle feebly.

Remember This. If you are sick, GOLDEN ELIXIR will surely aid Nature in making you well again, WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. If you are comparatively well, but feel the rest of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy and new being by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR. If you are COASTIVE or DYSPEPTIC, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain so, for GOLDEN ELIXIR is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints. If you are wasting away with any form of KIDNEY or URINARY disease, STOP TEMPTING DEATH this moment, and turn for a cure to GOLDEN ELIXIR. If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR. If you are a frequenter of a residence of a malarial or miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—ague, bilious, malarial, yellow, typhoid, and all malarial fevers—by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR. If you have rough, pimply, or scabby skin, itching, pains and aches, or feel miserable generally, GOLDEN ELIXIR will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort. In short, it cures ALL diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Cerebrum, etc., and \$300 will be paid for a cure which will not cure or help, or for any thing more or injurious found therein.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF ONLY REQUIRES MINUTES—NOT HOURS—TO RELIEVE PAIN AND CURE ACUTE DISEASES. Fellows' Speedy Relief In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatism, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuragic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

Fellows' Speedy Relief Will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Distention of the Stomach, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chills, Frost-bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colic, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, Limbs, are instantly relieved.

Fever and Ague. Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all malarial, Bilious, Scurvy, Typhoid, and all other Fevers so quick as Fellows' Speedy Relief. It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all its cruel pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF with them. A few drops, in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. Mince and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Truly a Household Friend. The uniformly gratifying and often astonishing results attending the use of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF, render it desirable and proper to bring it to the notice of all classes. Its record as a pain reliever and being readily and in all instances almost constantly occurring in nearly every household, affords the most positive evidence of its superiority. For the very painful and distressing Complaints Rheumatism and Neuralgia, it is regarded as the best specific, and as such it is used by all classes of people.

The volumes of testimony regarding its surprising effects constitute the strongest reason for its use. FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF is so prominently the people's trust-worthy remedy to be kept ever ready. The proprietors of the article, believing that there is nothing more uncertain in giving the broadest publicity to goods of recognized merit, whether of a medicinal or other nature, hereby present this Household Remedy.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF is for sale by Druggists and general dealers at 25 cents a bottle.

PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE UNIVERSAL LINIMENT IS USED. IS WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY ARTICLE FOR ALL DISEASES OF MAN AND BEAST.

UNIVERSAL LINIMENT. An external application for Sprains and Bruises, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Swellings in the Bones and Muscles, Paralysis or Numbness in the Limbs, Pains and Stiffness of the Joints, Swellings and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, the Doloureux, (Neuralgia), or Pains in the Nerves, Milk Leg, White Swelling, Chills and Frost Bites, Ringworm, Pits in the Chest, Side and Back, &c., and useful in all cases where Liniments, Rubefacients, Blisters, Sinapisms, &c., or any other kind of Counter Irritant is required.

Directs for Using Universal Liniment. This Liniment should be liberally applied to the parts affected, three or four times a day (and even more frequently in severe and dangerous cases), and rubbed well into the skin with the hands and fingers, or with a small piece of flannel, saturated with the Liniment, so that more or less irritation, or smarting is produced in the parts to which it is applied.

CHILBLAINS.—They are inflammatory swellings of the feet, especially about the toes and heels, with painful itching and burning, and are caused by exposure to cold. Sometimes blisters form, which become bad ulcers. Treatment.—Wash with castile or tar soap, and apply Universal Liniment freely. Wrap them in lint saturated with the Liniment and keep it on during the night. Keep the feet warm and dry during the day.

LAMENESS.—It is the result of over use. There is soreness, accompanied by pain on exertion, in the affected part. The celebrated Universal Liniment is unequalled in lameness. Rub the tender portion with the Liniment at night, and on going to bed, and again in the morning.

BUNIONS.—They consist of enlargement or thickening of the sack about a joint, usually that of the big toe of the foot. Caused by tight shoes. Treatment.—An easy bed or shoe is essential. Bind on lint soaked with the Universal Liniment and cover with oil silk every night.

CHILBLAINS.—They are inflammatory swellings of the feet, especially about the toes and heels, with painful itching and burning, and are caused by exposure to cold. Sometimes blisters form, which become bad ulcers. Treatment.—Wash with castile or tar soap, and apply Universal Liniment freely. Wrap them in lint saturated with the Liniment and keep it on during the night. Keep the feet warm and dry during the day.

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THIS ORGANIZATION has for its object the acquisition of desirable locations in the North-West Territories with a view to speedy colonization in accordance with Government requirements, and the exercise of other functions incidental to this end, and promotive of the general interests of its Colonists.

THE STOCK LIST consists of numerous and widely-distributed, bona-fide subscriptions to the Capital of the Company, liable to calls, at reasonable intervals, in the discretion of the Directors. The project being the spontaneous outcome of a large class, no advantage is allowed to one shareholder over another, but all stand upon an equal footing.

THE OPERATIONS of the Company will be conducted upon a basis of prudent liberality, that will strongly invite all classes of settlers from the most needy colonist to the well-to-do farmer, artisan, merchant or manufacturer; and at the same time afford a fair compensation for the capital invested.

HOMESTEADS and Pre-emptions will be offered in these settlements upon the same conditions as those of the Dominion Government.

SUBSTANTIAL AID will be given in the erection of places of worship; and the Company will encourage public improvements of all kinds, such as the construction of railways, the formation of Commercial centres, early and direct postal communication, etc., etc.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made with the Government, pending which, reference to locations will be premature. It may be premised that the utmost care and discernment have been exercised in making selections, as will be very evident when details are furnished. This announcement is made that those interested may govern themselves accordingly.

PROSPECTUSES containing full information as to locations, lands, prices, conditions, etc., will be prepared as soon as possible, and will be favored to any person on application to the Secretary. Address communications to

JOHN T. MOORE, Secretary, Drawer 2717, Toronto.

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Has removed to 139 HOLLIS STREET, and is showing a full line of carefully selected goods suitable for the season. The Cutting is executed by Mr. A. MCKAY (former partner of M. MacIntosh & Co., whose name is a guarantee of a good fit and entire satisfaction.

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

SEP. 23-1 y

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

On the 18th ult., the Annual Conference of English Wesleyan Methodist ministers commenced at Leeds. Upwards of eight hundred ministers were present. The retiring President, though a minister of fifty-three years service, took the chair in comparative vigor at the end of a year of arduous official duty, to resign it after the choice of a successor with words which seem to have charmed his brethren. Re-elections of late years have been the exception, but in view of the Ecumenical Conference Dr. Osborn was a second time invested with the presidential dignity, and by a very large vote. In the discharge of the duties of his position at that grand historical gathering the impressions made upon delegates from abroad were not always thoroughly pleasing, but his brethren at home, while sometimes desiring that more might have been said by him, seem satisfied that his reticence in some respects was wise, and that his election was on the whole fortunate. He therefore retires with their best wishes from a seat which he described to his successor as "about the easiest seat in the world, because cushioned with so many prayers." He retires, too, at the end of a year of unbroken peace and harmony in the Church, and in which, moreover, success in an unusual degree and prospects of continued prosperity have cheered the toilers now met in council.

If our English brethren follow Dr. Osborn into retirement with best wishes and prayers, they also welcome his successor, Charles Garrett, whose nomination by the general vote could not but receive the confirmation of the Legal Hundred. That minister secured 209 votes, while Thos. McCullagh obtained 68 and Dr. Moulton 61, the largest number of those given to several others having been 33. The name of William Arthur, in opposition to his wishes, had been frequently mentioned during the year, but he was conspicuous by his absence during the first morning's session. Mr. Garrett commenced his ministry in 1849. The Methodist says of him: "His pulpit efforts have been distinguished by directness, piquancy and power. Vast congregations have been swayed under his preaching to an extraordinary degree. And many sinners have been brought to repentance by the blessing of God upon his appeals. The popular element in Mr. Garrett's ministry has been large and effective. As a ready speaker, commanding a clear and sententious style full of point and cogency, he has been a model in that kind of preaching which may be distinguished as earnest talking."

But Mr. Garrett's reputation is not only that of a preacher. As a worker for the benefit of Methodism in her various schemes, and as a philanthropist, his record is a most worthy one. Of the seven ministers who first managed the Methodist Recorder, designed to be a cheap paper for the advocacy of various agencies which Methodism and the times required, he is the only survivor, Gervase Smith, Panahon, Perks, and Wiseman and others having gone to their final rest. It was he, also, who proposed the starting of the Methodist Temperance Magazine, in which as joint editor with the late George Mauder and with T. Bowman Stephenson he has done such good service. To his earnest efforts are owing the erection of houses of rest for over-worked ministers and the investment of £4000 towards their maintenance. His presence in Lancashire during the sad scenes caused by the war in America probably caused the development of that philanthropic effort with which his name has long been associated. Day by day during long and dreary months his strong and loving sympathy was exercised in behalf of the operatives, hundreds of whom by efforts, almost too much for his physical and mental endurance, he is said to have saved from starvation.

"Probably," says a writer in the Recorder, "he is the only Wesleyan minister who has ever had a testimonial presented to him in the noble Free Trade-hall at Manchester; few, if any of his brethren have ever had an Anglican bishop among the list of subscribers to such a presentation; and how few have ever had 1000 guineas handed over to them at once." In the same district his early total abstinence principles were strengthened and called into exercise. Of his work in that line a sketch on our first page will furnish an idea. His stirring remarks

on "How to stir the masses," at a public meeting in Liverpool resulted in the formation of a company for establishing oocoo and coffee public-houses. He prayed and labored in behalf of the scheme and it has proved a marvellous success in Great Britain and is finding favor in America and Australia. Temperance men will be glad to know that the President of the British Conference wears the blue ribbon on his breast; that he is to-day one of the Vice Presidents of the National Temperance League and of the United Kingdom Alliance and is connected with almost all the temperance organizations of the country. It was in view of the effectiveness of his work among the masses that some of the leading Methodists of Liverpool requested the Conference at the close of his three years' term at Pitt-street to appoint him the superintendent of a lay mission to work among the neglected masses all over Liverpool. The Conference wisely complied with the request and Pitt-street chapel, with a debt of £4000, was taken as headquarters. "This," says one of our English exchanges, "Mr. Garrett soon cleared off, and spent £2,000 more in adapting the place to the wants of the working-classes. The mission has prospered, and now there are ten or a dozen stations in Liverpool, all supported by funds collected by him, and thousands of drunkards have been rescued, and multitudes gathered into the Church through that agency."

On one aspect of this election the Methodist says:—As a recognition of uncommon service in the itinerant work Mr. Garrett's election will be very acceptable to the Methodist people. They will see in Mr. Garrett a representative of that part of the great Methodist system which they best understand. His election will indeed tend to unite the departments and the circuits of the Connection. Years have passed since a minister in circuit work was made President; and election to departmental service has come to be regarded in certain quarters as the necessary forerunner of election to the Presidency. This notion will now be corrected.

A TRIUMPH FOR WOMAN

One of the greatest victories yet scored on the side of Temperance—that won the other day in Iowa—has called forth some of the noblest tributes ever paid, to the influence of woman. If Christianity has ennobled woman, right true it is that she in return is doing—though not yet all in her power—a marvellous work in aid of Christianity's growth.

Other workers in that late conflict for the right are not of course to be forgotten. The Governor who said early in the contest, "Let us have the amendment, if it will save one home or one man from the ruin of intemperance," the Presidents of Iowa and Simpson colleges, who changed the date of their Commencement exercises that the trustees and students might reach home in time to vote; the ministers of the several Churches, prominent among them the Methodists who made their pulpits a place of ringing protest against the reign of intemperance over those 55,000 square miles; the editors of several papers, notably the State Register and the Methodist Northwesterner, all deserve most worthy mention. Hate them do the men of the liquor interest? Hate is a feeble word for their bitterness. But all these noble workers ascribe the victory in a great degree to woman's efforts. Bishop Hurst of the M. E. Church briefly describes some of them in the Independent:

"Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, whose house had been burned over her head for her advocacy of temperance, has been as womanly as she has been eloquent. Every place has sung hosannas at her coming. Miss Willard came over from Illinois, and everywhere put her attic eloquence on the right side of the scales. Her words have been sword strokes over all these prairies, from Davenport to Council Bluffs. Of all the Russian crowns covered with diamonds, that rest in idleness in the jewel-room in the Kremlin, not one of them is good enough for the brows of Mrs. Foster and Miss Willard. Mrs. Fixen, a Danish lady, has made her home here during the struggle, and her felicitous addresses have aroused the Scandinavians to vote for the Amendment. Mrs. Carhart has been as heroic in work as she has been skillful in speech. To Mrs. Skelton, a German lady, is largely due the fact that the German vote has been combined with that of the American in reaching the great majority."

How the ladies did is told by the Bishop:

All over the state the women (who could not vote, but who have won their right to the ballot a hundred times over in this one six months) have surrounded the polling places with those fine devices which only they know how to twine round the strong oak of a majestic cause. At Ames, Marion, and many other places throughout the state there were generous lunch-rooms provided by the ladies, and even bouquets were given by the young ladies to men after they had dropped in their ballots for the Amendment. As it was handed the donor would say: "I suppose you voted for the Amendment?" Many a blue shirt had a bouquet tucked in the button-hole that had never one before. One laboring man, at one of these places, was returning without one. A lady stepped up to him and remarked that she was sorry he had voted against her. "Not I," said the bluff working man. "I cast my ballot with you; and here is my bouquet. I am taking it home to my wife." So saying, he pulled out a neat bouquet that had been given him and which he had stuffed in his pocket, that he might carry it home unharmed."

Many "tender stories out of humanity's heart" are told by Mrs. Foster in the Christian Advocate: "A poor widow, employed in one of the factories, pleaded earnestly for votes to close the saloons, which had been the ruin of her son, that she secured five for the right. Another came to E. C. Foster, the temperance lawyer, of Clinton, and said, "Yonder stands my husband—he's all right now, and I want you to take him straight to the polls before his drinking friends get after him," and as Bro. F. went on his errand, the man himself whispered confidently to him, "I thought this time I'd vote to please my wife."

How many in our own country can sympathize with these women's motives—drunken husbands and ruined boys. When shall we say or write, 'Nova Scotia Redeemta? When? This Wednesday morning, our 'Rosebuds' marched on their way to their annual picnic. How many of them will suffer for the rum-seller's gain? We watched the preparation for a building in one of our public streets the other day. "What is it for?" we asked. "A two-story rum-hole" was the reply. "Yes," thought we, "and it will be licensed to do its fiendish work." But the day will come when men and women shall rise in their might, with God, the Omnipotent, inspiring them, and the car of progress shall crush in its movement the men who will live on the blood of their fellows and crush with them all public and private abettors of this satanic traffic.

MOUNT ALLISON.

Work will be resumed at Mount Allison College on the 24th inst. The chair so worthily filled by Prof. Burwash will be occupied by Prof. Goodwin who has already distinguished himself in the study of science. The latter gentleman is expected to sail for Halifax on the 1st of August. He has already shipped for the College at Sackville a valuable purchase of scientific apparatus for his department. Prof. G. recently graduated as Doctor of Science at Edinburgh University. His Doctor's thesis is to be read before the Royal Society, and he is to be made a Fellow of the Chemical Society of the University. The Chignecto Post remarks that "the prospects of Mount Allison have not been brighter for some time than they are now."

In view of the approach of the time for holding our Financial District Meetings we copy the resolution of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference respecting District Scholarships. Very welcome assistance has been given by these scholarships in the past; much more may be done by general, earnest effort in the near future.

In view of the strong inducements in the form of bursaries and scholarships held out by various colleges to influence the attendance of students, it is deemed important in the interest of Mount Allison College that similar means of encouragement to students should be offered to young men in attendance and contemplating attendance at our college: therefore.

Resolved, That the Financial District Meetings be recommended by this Conference to take into consideration the desirability of providing one or more scholarships for each District—such scholarships to be made available for the ensuing year.

With the advance of the season the usual number of drowning accidents is reported. One of the most sad yet chronicled is the loss of Mrs. Babbitt and Miss Chestnut near Fredericton on Saturday last. On the part of the elder of the two ladies death was the result of an heroic effort to save the life of another. After an earnest but unavailing look for help had been given, she plunged in to save the life of the child, and again to save the life of

her friend but only to lose her own in the attempt. A sadly satisfactory proof, as a contemporary remarks, that there exists all around us the spirit of self-sacrifice for others' good, waiting only for occasion and a call. Not unwisely is greater attention being given of late to the highly useful art of swimming. The young people of a country like ours should be made familiar with the means of protecting life from drowning. Practice is the great necessity. Few are cool enough to remember rules when finding themselves for the first time too far in the water to obtain a footing. Last Sunday's session of our Sunday-school at Fredericton, of which Miss Chestnut was a member, is said to have been a very sad one.

It has often been said that "not much character is required to sell whiskey." Bishop Hurst, quoted elsewhere, furnishes a comment on this trite remark when he speaks of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the earnest lady advocate of temperance, whose house has been burned over her head. A sad practical comment, the more impressive because occurring nearer home, is furnished in the attempted assassination of Police Magistrate Marsh and Sergeant Vandine of Fredericton. No better proof can be afforded of the practical value of our present temperance measures. No clearer idea can be gained of the conflict which the world has yet to wage with an evil which above all is Satan incarnate. The Master shall yet overcome, but the old scene in the demoniac's life must be reproduced in the history of the world. The "devil threw him down and tare him," but the conflict was the precursor of victory.

The experience of Luther's friend—that the old Adam was too strong for young Melancthon—is frequently reproduced. Yet, in view of frequent disappointments, it is well for a young minister to settle clearly in his mind what ministerial success really is. Error here may be sadly fatal, because overlasting in results. F. W. Robertson well says: "What is ministerial success—crowded churches, full aisles, attentive congregations, the approval of the religious world, much impression produced? Elijah thought so; and when he found out his mistake, and discovered that the applause on Carmel subsided into hideous stillness, his heart well-nigh broke with disappointment. Ministerial success lies in altered lives and obedient, humble hearts—unseen work recognized in the judgment day."

The Sabbath-school Convention of the Maritime Provinces holds its first meeting in Dartmouth this evening in the Presbyterian Church, Hon. Dr. Parker presiding. There will be three meetings, at 9.30, a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m., on Saturday and Monday. Morning and afternoon meetings in the Baptist Church, and evening meetings in the Presbyterian Church. On Sunday afternoon mass meetings of schools will be held in the Brunswick and Grafton Street Methodist Churches, Halifax, and the Presbyterian Church, Dartmouth. At the closing meeting on Monday evening, addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. Burns, Dr. Walton, and S. E. Dunn. The Committee have used much effort to make the meetings of the Convention both attractive and instructive.

The Rev. B. Chappell writes from Spence's Bridge, B. C., July 2nd.—"Since last writing my Chairman has asked me if I could take Saanich, a new mission about to be begun on Vancouver Island, and I have answered him that I will try. I am so glad, for this will save the long rides which I could not by any possibility have continued." We are glad to know that Mr. Chappell feels himself able to attempt this new mission. In a private note he says, after a reference to ill-health, "I do not regret coming out. It was the path of Providence." We wish him much success in his new mission.

Mr. Joseph Laurence, of Keswick College, near Leeds, writes to the Methodist Recorder, in reference to a telegram from the Newfoundland Conference for six young men for the ministry: "I had the whole of the supply of men required ready for going, but since the telegram came some are unexpectedly detained at home for sufficiently satisfactory reasons another year. Two sail on July 18, three others on August 1, and the sixth is required, if possible, to go out then or on August 15."

CENTENNIAL.

To the members of the Methodist Church in these Provinces.

DEAR BRETHREN: The Conferences which recently assembled at Windsor and Fredericton judged that our Church should, in a fitting manner, celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its introduction into these Provinces. After careful consideration it was determined that our gratitude to Almighty God for his preserving and fostering care during those years should take a tangible form and become a lasting and useful memorial before him; and the resolutions below were accordingly prepared, directing the ministers in charge of circuits to hold public meetings, and to receive subscriptions for the purpose mentioned therein.

We trust that you will enter upon this work with a zeal commensurate with its importance, and that the services to be held in connection with the approaching Financial District meetings will justify us in expecting that a thank offering would be presented to God worthy of the occasion and sufficient for the purposes contemplated.

We have reached a stage in our history, and a position among the churches, when, if we judge that there is any reason for our existence as a church, there is also reason for deep gratitude. One hundred years of the divine blessing have lifted our church to a position which we may survey with satisfaction, and we have been enabled to take no unimportant part in the work of maintaining evangelical religion in this land. The little band which Mr. Black at first gathered has grown into many thousands, and these thousands are now called upon to offer thanks to God for the divine help through which they have increased and triumphed. We are sure that you will not be backward in your offerings of praise, or that more practical and substantial expression of your feelings suggested by the resolutions of the Conferences. Our Ebenezer should be, not surely the passing voice of praise, but an enduring monument which shall speak to our children; and we can think of nothing more intimately connected with our future usefulness and continued success than the objects pointed out in the accompanying resolutions.

We are, dear brethren, Yours in Christ, JOHN S. PHINNEY, Pres. of N. B. and P. E. I. Conf. WILLIAM C. BROWN, President of N. S. Conf.

The following resolutions on this subject were passed at the recent session of the N. S. Conference:

- 1. That this Conference regards with no ordinary interest the present period in our history, it being now just one hundred years since the Rev. William Black entered upon his self-denying, evangelistic labors in preaching a present, free and full salvation, in the towns, villages, and sparsely settled districts of these Provinces, and his co-adjutors being instrumental, by their doctrines, discipline, and laying broad the foundations of a Church which proved the spiritual home of multitudes who have passed into the skies—as it has been and still is to thousands who value its ordinances and privileges.
- 2. That in the judgment of this Conference it is eminently proper in our Centennial review devoutly and gratefully our past history, that by the reminiscences that may be gathered and by tracing the operations of the Divine hand in connection with the labors of God's servants, there may be awakened a deeper sense of obligation for the goodness and grace of Christ our Saviour, leading our ministers and people generally to new consecration in the service of the Lord.
- 3. That this Conference accordingly resolves upon the inauguration of measures for a suitable Centennial celebration, commencing with the services of the Conference and to be followed by such other religious and social services on our circuits as large, as the Conference may deem advisable.
- 4. That in grateful acknowledgment of the Lord's signal blessing upon our Church during the hundred years past, the Conference would view with satisfaction any suitable measure to ensure some tangible memorial of our sense of obligation and responsibility, and would regard the following as quite appropriate, viz: the formation of a Centennial Thanksgiving Fund, the objects of which shall be first, to secure in connection with our new College building at Sackville, a Theological Memorial Hall, as a tribute to the memory of the late venerable Wm. Black, and to bear his name; secondly, Church Extension, comprising evangelistic work and parsonage aid.
- 5. That the donors to the Thanksgiving Fund have the option of indicating to which of the above objects their benevolence may be applied.
- 6. That in order that all our people may participate in the joy of this glad occasion, and may share in furthering the objects contemplated, this Conference recommends that religious and social centennial services be held in all our circuits, in the month of October next, and that arrangements be made at the approaching Financial District meetings to render successful such Centennial celebration.

The N. B. and P. E. I. Conference also passed resolutions as follows:—

- The Committee appointed upon the Commemoration of the Centenary of Methodism beg leave to report:—
- 1. That in view of the completion of the first hundred years of Methodism in these Maritime Provinces, they recommend to this Conference for the commemoration of this event, to be adopted by the Nova Scotia Conference, for the purpose of acknowledging the good hand of our God in the history of our Church during the past century.
- 2. That the Conference be requested to set apart Thursday morning for an open session of Conference to which our friends in this city be invited for the purpose of reviewing the work of God among us, and initiating a movement which may at once express our gratitude for the past, and tend to the promotion of the interests of Methodism within the bounds of our Conference for the future.
- 3. That the Conference order that arrangements be made at the ensuing Financial District Meetings to give effect to these resolutions by the holding of Centennial Memorial services, and the taking up of subscriptions in all the circuits of the Conference as a Thanksgiving Fund.
- 4. That the objects contemplated by the movement be 1st, the erection of a Centennial Memorial College Hall at Mt. Allison, and 2nd, the extension of our work, increasing the resources of the Parsonage Aid Fund, two-thirds of the contributions to be assigned to the former, and one-third to the latter, except where the donors otherwise desire.

CONFERENCE, AS SEEN ACROSS THE GULF STREAM.

Billy Dawson once accused an opponent who stood afar off ridiculing a Methodist revival, of judging his neighbor's family by what he could see looking down through his chimney. Very similar is the position of a spectator who judges a Conference at a distance of 800 miles. The inference here to be drawn is my first point:—Our reporting is a gratuitous business and as such must always be an imperfect one. If it be worth while to make an impression on the public as respects our annual ministerial deliberations, then it becomes us to think whether it would not be advisable to give strength, genius, space to our reports. I blame no one. It is an encouraging duty to be obliged to convey an idea of seven days' discussion in half a dozen columns. But I must say that the public at present are left to suppose, by our reports and "Minutes," that a Methodist Conference is a prosy, old-fashioned affair, instead of being, as it really is, one of the breeziest, freshest arenas of debate on the face of the globe.

An evidence this that a station in Bermuda is irksome, say you? You are mistaken, friend. I allude to the general effect of our reports. The fact is that, after a year's residence in Bermuda, if a man's heart is in his work, the world outside is of but minor consequence. Think of that ye proud millions, and be humbled! We can actually get on without your frowns or favors! Really, it is not so in most of our Circuit relations! Our ministers are all separated much of the time from old acquaintances. The isolation of Bermuda is but a notion in great part. But to return to the Conference at Windsor.

How appropriate—how coincident—were some of its observances and the more prominent speakers and officers. Could Bishop Black have been personally there to direct its affairs, how better could he have disposed of the Centenary occasion? Windsor, the place: an ardent, reverent student of old-fashioned Methodism; the retiring officer: a son of Windsor Methodist; the incoming President: well nigh a hundred ministerial successors, if not spiritual grandsons of Black himself, the audience; and the peerless Dr. Douglas as chief orator! What must have been the inspiration of that week! And yet the outside world have lost an opportunity of breathing into the spirit of our Methodist life of the past hundred years, because full justice was not done in the public press. True, a memorial volume may be issued, giving sermons, speeches, and so forth; but, apart from the intrinsic merit of these, will the book extend the necessary liberality in building up a Centenary Fund? Let us hope that it may.

But what rare things have been done by the Stationing Committee! Little men in large pasture fields may be admissible. They shall have ample space for once in a life time; but what of the ponderous men who are hemmed in by such narrow limits? We have been accustomed to think of them as requiring a four-acre field to turn round in: and here they are expected to exist three years within an ecclesiastical gunshot of either neighbor about them. Then, what a Nemesis has been at work in one or two Districts which were familiar to us. Certain preachers seemed to belong to them as much as Cardinals to Rome. Not that there was any design in it at all; yet each succeeding removal only revolved the machinery of the District without transferring it to any other, much as the new style of watch makes its entire works revolve to show the time of day. It is amusing to notice how the wheels and pinions and cranks—no puns, if you please—have been scattered over the territory of Nova Scotia. Well, may God give our beloved brethren the old influence wherever they find themselves. It is no bad sign when a man makes the place so dear to him, and him to the place, that a removal is like tearing up the tap root of an oak tree.

How trippingly Methos Bishop Bishop annual fine be in these Maritime Provinces, they recommend to this Conference for the commemoration of this event, to be adopted by the Nova Scotia Conference, for the purpose of acknowledging the good hand of our God in the history of our Church during the past century.

L. Conference

How our "ex" dignitaries are multiplying! If it were the fashion in Methodism to make each President a Bishop—instead of being, as we are, all Bishops by virtue of our office, each annual Conference would now have a fine bunch of mitred prelates. The six Conferences must have to day over fifty Presidents. Just think of it! And if this keeps on—as keep it must—who needs despair? But what a tribute is this to the spirit and genius of our government! The nearest to a genuine republic on the face of the globe is a Methodist Conference. Ten to one when you ask the door-keeper for information, you may be talking to a retired monarch. It is a grand antidote to what of pride may creep into a Conference, to know that the ballots and the plaudits which usher in one favorite to-day will be repeated for another quite as true and capable to-morrow. Let no man rob us of this voluntary humility. There are two stairways at present to the President's chair, one leading up, the other down. We beg the General Conference to hesitate before pulling away the latter. Methodist preachers seldom improve by staying too long anywhere, it is certain they might suffer by a life-period of presidential service. True, the Bishops beyond the border, like good wine, improve with age; but Methodism there has its own guards for that institution which we have not, and cannot have. One would imagine from the correspondence West sent this topic that our eight years experience in union has proved we are so many wandering stars, needing some central sun to call us back to regularity and perfection. Let the General Superintendent stay where Providence has placed him. People have suffered before now for desiring a king. We are content with a theocracy.

And so, for the first time in many years, the N. S. Conference has looked upon the face of its own Doctor of Divinity. Really it is somewhat remarkable, now that we look back upon it, how divinity preserved its health among us so long without a Doctor. I know it is vulgarly asserted that with the doctor come ills and maladies; but I do not mean in that sense. The world over, there was not perhaps a counterpart to the Nova Scotia Conference as it has existed for several years. We never saw a Doctor in Divinity except when we borrowed one. Occasionally it was a subject of wonder whether there was something abnormal in the condition of things, till we reflected that Methodism existed for a long time without a Doctor. That counsel us Benson, Bradburn, and Pawson, and Watson, and Wesley himself, with scores of such scholars and divines, went through their work without any such distinction. Adam Clarke was an exception. He spent thirty years in writing a commentary on the Bible. In oriental literature and Biblical research he was the peer of the most learned. His genius was of the original kind that found new meanings in languages, as for instance the startling discovery that the tempter of Eden was not a serpent. But Clarke's degree from St. Andrew's was more one of distinction in letters and laws than divinity. The Divinity degree, as now bestowed, is a modern honor. It would be difficult to define what it really means in the light of its application. But one thing is certain:—the Maritime Conferences will appreciate this latest announcement of the Faculty at Mount Allison. If the highest style of oratory, the most systematic education, and an unusually extended service to the Church, are qualities meant by the degree, they and we have no reason to be ashamed of the honour this time. By the way, we heard that there were attempts to attract Academic attention in other directions, such as Franklin drew lightning from the clouds, by kiteflying; as the lightning struck zig-zag as usual this time! A word or two as to

BERMUDA METHODISM.

Since it was known that our denomination had increased nearly fifty per cent during the last ten years, and since Hamilton Methodism became possessed of a church altogether the finest in the island, our own people at least have been disposed to regard their system and condition with great satisfaction. It has just been ascertained definitely that Hamilton owns now Church property to the value of \$40,000, against which there is a debt of less than \$12,000; while the income of the old is sufficient to meet all the interest against the new, with a balance that will soon materially reduce the liability. This also has given our people here great cheer. No longer do Methodist visitors—the number of whom increases with each winter—look askance at the architectural contrast with what they may have left behind. As a consequence a very large proportion find their way to the Methodist church. Matters in St. George's and elsewhere are about as usual. We are now enjoying delightful in this vapour bath by the Gulf Stream.

A. W. N.

The Methodist Recorder says: It is rumored that the Revs. R. W. Allan and A. H. Male will be nominated for appointment to the charge of Wesleyan soldiers and sailors in Egypt. Mr. Allan is one of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy Subcommittee, and at present has the care of Wesleyans in the Woolwich Garrison. Mr. Male has but recently returned from India, where he has had experience in similar work. Should this arrangement be carried out, both these ministers will carry with them the confidence and the good wishes of the Churches at home.

LABRADOR MISSION BOAT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Will you oblige by inserting in the columns of the WESLEYAN the following resolution of the Newfoundland Conference concerning the Labrador Mission Boat, and also a list of subscriptions towards the purchase of the same, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged:

- J. Macdonald, Esq., Toronto, \$50.00
S. School, Tertville, per same 4.00
Friends at Grafton St. Church per Rev. Thomas Harris 17.50
Children's Gaz., St. George's Bermuda 25.55
A friend in Halifax per Rev. S. B. Dunn 10.00
Mrs. J. Northup, Halifax, 4.00
A Windsor Girl, per Rev. J. M. Pike, 7.25
S. S. Wolfville, per J. Caldwell, Esq., 4.15
Labrador Mission per Rev. J. E. Borell 9.50
Mrs. McEvin, Wiltshire, P. E. I. 10.00
Thos. C. Duder, Esq., Fog 9, Nfld. 4.00
\$148.15

The Mission boat has been despatched to the Labrador. The cost of the same being about \$238, the balance of \$80 the Conference asks the Sabbath-schools of the Newfoundland Conference to provide. The boat is called "The Evangelist."

JAMES DODD, Treasurer. Nfld., July, 1882. Christian Guardian will please copy.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1882.

The next session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada will begin in the Centenary Church in the City of Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, the sixth day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, President. A. SUTHERLAND, Secretary. July 13th, 1882.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Patriot of the 24th ult. reports: "The anniversary service of the Prince Street Methodist Sunday School last evening was of a most interesting kind. The large church was well filled, the children occupying the gallery and conducting the singing. It must have been an inspiration to the minister just taking charge to have looked upon the faces of the hundreds of little ones, assembled to hear his words, and he was fully up to the occasion in his efforts to interest and instruct them. Their kindling eyes and unwavering attention, manifested how well they understood and appreciated their own sermon about 'Wisdom' and the 'Rubies.' The subsequent address to the teachers was full of wise and earnest counsel, and had about it the ring of eloquence and power. We have to congratulate the Revd. Mr. Burwash on the very auspicious inauguration of his ministry among us and heartily welcome him as a citizen in our midst and as a valuable acquisition to our able staff of clergymen."

SAMERO.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—You informed your readers last week of your trip to Samero; this visit to our home gave us great pleasure and, judging from what I hear, your ministrations of the Word was most profitable to the congregation which gathered. We trust to see and hear you here again and at no distant day. If any other of our Halifax brethren could favor us with their presence and help, in blessing others I am sure they will be blessed themselves, in more ways than one. Since your visit our little community has had a great gloom cast over it, by the sudden death of one of our amiable young men. On Sunday I occupied the place you occupied only a week before, and tried to show the great necessity of immediate and constant readiness for the future, with the corpse before us. The fishermen all manifested their respect by running up their flags halfmast. It was quite touching to see the flags fluttering here and there and everywhere, in token of esteem for the departed. I pray that the event may be made a blessing to our young people. Only a month ago we buried a youth, now another is put away. I asked myself, I asked the young people assembled, Who next?

Your reference to what has been done, is being done, and what remains to be done, I trust may lead some generous one or ones, seeking a way to help a deserving object, to see that object in what you referred to last week. We need help. Our people are a humble, striving folk, sorely tried this season especially, and any help they may receive will be appreciated. Thanks, many thanks, to those who have helped the cause here, but any fresh obligation under which we are placed will call forth our grateful acknowledgments. J.

P. S. I presume Mr. Editor, any help given may be placed in your care. [Certainly, Ed.]

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. M. Pike's address for the present is Wesleyan Office, Halifax.

Rev. J. C. Berrie's address is at Shediac, N. B.

The assistant editor of the N. Y. Christian Advocate, Rev. Dr. W. H. DePuy, has returned to his post. During his brief absence in Europe he travelled 13,000 miles.

Mrs. Paisley, widow of the late Thomas Paisley, and mother of Principal Paisley, of Mount Allison Academy, died at Fredericton on Friday last. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon.

Before leaving Sackville N. B., Miss Sarah Shenton was presented with a purse by some of the ladies of the congregation in recognition of her services in presiding at the organ.

Just before leaving Tryon the Rev. J. S. Phinney was presented with an address from the official members of the circuit, expressing sincere regret that the time was at hand which rendered it necessary for him to deliver up his charge as pastor of the Tryon Church, also giving expression of appreciation for services rendered, and of good will for himself and family. On his arrival at Sackville, carriages were waiting at the station to take himself and family to the parsonage, where they were cordially welcomed by ladies of the Church and invited to sit down to a good dinner kindly provided for them. COM.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The following subjects have been selected as topics for discussion at the second Dominion Convention of Y. M. C. Associates, to be held at Truro, August 10-13.

- 1. Association work in its peculiar adaptation to the wants and temptations of young men.
2. What special lines of work are best calculated to attain the primary objects of our Associations.
(a.) In Cities. (b.) In towns and villages.
3. Bible study.
(a.) The importance of Bible Classes. (b.) How shall I study the Bible for myself and for the benefit of others.
4. Branch work.
(a.) Among Railway men. (b.) In Colleges. (c.) Among Commercial Travellers. (d.) For boys.
5. Educational classes and social work. To what extent, and how can these be utilized?
(a.) Educational. (b.) Social.
6. (a.) International Executive work; its importance. (b.) District work and Conferences: Their desirability.
7. The great need of a realization of our individual responsibility as Christians, and of the imperative necessity of laboring for Christ. These topics will be introduced by short papers, or brief addresses, by men of ability and experience, and will afterwards be thrown open for general discussion.

LITERARY, &c.

Our Little Ones, for August is a sweet summer number of one of the best illustrated monthlies for children which we have seen. It is issued by the Russell Publishing Co., Boston.

The Southern Pulpit, published in Richmond, Va., is conducted by Revs. H. M. Jackson and J. J. LaFerty. The former is the rector of Grace Church, the latter the well-known and able editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate. The sermons in the July numbers are by able preachers of the several Protestant Churches, and are on topics of vital interest. Outlines, Homiletic Studies, Suggestions, and Notes on Books are all good. The Theological and Homiletic Monthly, of Richmond, has been incorporated with the Southern Pulpit, which is a model in neatness and beauty of make-up.

Last week we referred to the death by drowning of a little son of Mr. E. D. R. Phillips, of Bath, N. B. Rev. H. Penna writes: The circumstances were peculiarly distressing. Going into the river with some other little boys, he ventured beyond his depth and was carried away by the current before assistance could be given. The body was found a week after, some miles below Wo doctock. While one of his schoolfellows, just before the sad event, was playing on the organ, he was very anxious to hear "Rock of Ages." This was the last music he heard on earth. Naturally of a lively temperament, his absence is very keenly felt in the bereaved family. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have the sympathy of the entire community in their affliction.

No new revolution of the Egyptian kaleidoscope is reported. The rumor that Russia is about to quit her passive attitude for one directly hostile to British policy in Egypt is suggestive, but not startling. A guarantee against direct intervention on her part would seem to be afforded by those internal dissensions which keep her monarch yet an uncrowned king.

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A St. John paper states that Rev. John Betts and family were to leave Sussex on Monday for Birtle, Manitoba. Mr. Betts has our best wishes for health and true success. The same paper states that his successor, Rev. H. McKeown, is meeting with a hearty reception from the people of Sussex. Rev. Dr. McKeown, his brother, is spending a part of his vacation in New Brunswick.

Our visiting brethren, Revs. Dr. Draper of New York and J. H. Starr of Whitby, Ont., are increasing the pleasure afforded by their presence by their very acceptable pulpit services. Mr. Starr preached on Sunday morning in Brunswick St. church and Dr. Draper in the evening in Charles St. church. Each was also employed during a part of the previous Sunday.

The St. Croix Courier makes appreciative mention of Dr. Sprague's ministry at St. Stephen. It says:—"The young men of the community, particularly, in whom he always took a warm interest, and in whose interests he has on many occasions sacrificed his own convenience and encouraging example." Mr. Sprague expects to spend a few weeks in Charlottetown before going to Fredericton. The same paper announces the arrival of Rev. Robert Duncan. On Friday evening, a number of the congregation met at the parsonage to bid their pastor welcome. On Sunday, Mr. Duncan preached to large congregations, morning and evening.

EGYPTIAN.

Latest despatches state that the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream Guards embarked at Kingstown, Ireland, on Tuesday for Egypt. An Alexandria despatch to the "Central News" says the Governor of Assiout with 2,000 men, is holding the town for the Khedive. Fears in regard to the failure of the water supply have subsided. The number of Christians murdered at Damahower, Tintah, and Mihalla, is now estimated at 560. The Khedive has written a letter to Admiral Seymour giving carte blanche to English operations on the Suez Canal and in Egypt. The Khedive however, earnestly requests England to refrain from decisive steps until sufficient force is at hand to protect life, so as not to repeat the disaster which occurred at Alexandria. The Khedive fully approves of Turkish troops being commanded by an English General.

METHODIST NOTES.

The St. John News says: "The new organ of the Centenary Methodist Church has been subjected to a thorough trial by a competent judge, and pronounced in every respect satisfactory. The building is rapidly approaching completion and might be made ready for opening within two or three weeks if the glass for the windows were now within reach."

The young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Methodist Church, who have been in attendance at the Normal School, Fredericton, were entertained in a social manner at the parsonage, on the evening of the 28th ult. The young ladies of the church provided an abundance of ice-cream, cake, etc., and the evening was spent in a delightfully social way.—Reporter.

On the 23rd ult, the new organ in the church at Fredericton assisted in the service of praise for the first time. The Reporter says: "At the evening service Prof. Sterne presided at the organ and his skillful and artistic playing held the very large congregation spell-bound. Competent judges, including the professor we believe, have expressed themselves highly pleased with the rich tone of the instrument, and also with its beautiful appearance. The singing by the choir was of its usual high order."

The corner-stone of the new Methodist church at Baie Verte was recently laid by Josiah Wood, M. P. A paper containing the names of the leading men in the Government and the Church, etc., with copies of several papers, the WESLEYAN included, were deposited in a tin box, and placed in the wall. Mr. Wood then assisted in putting the stone in its proper position and announced it as laid in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The service was an exceedingly interesting one, and will long be remembered by those who took part therein. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. R. Wilson and W. J. Kirby.

ABROAD.

It is claimed that not a Methodist pulpit in Iowa was "counted out" in the late temperance battle. Three hundred conversions are reported as the fruit of the camp-meeting at Clear Lake, Iowa.

Nearly all the Methodist Episcopal Churches in New York and Brooklyn remain open during the summer, and but few pastors are absent.

The Commencement of the University of Southern California, June 21, was very satisfactory. The trustees of the endowment fund reported that the property of the University amounted to \$99,064. No debts.

At Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., all the graduates, eight in number, are reported as professing Christians. At the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, of the 54 graduates, 46 are members of the Church, and 12 of them are ministers.

The Sunday-school scholars of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under an effort inaugurated by the Rock River Conference, are providing funds to purchase a steam yacht for the use of the Methodist missionaries in their central China mission.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The French Protestants contribute 1,000,000 francs a year for Home and Foreign Missions.

The Mexican Indians have recently killed and mutilated Rev. J. O. Westrup, missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, and his guide. The band of Indians who committed this outrage were about twenty in number.

What a mighty revolution is that in Africa which places on the waters of Upper and Lower Congo two fine steamers. The former of these rivers is navigable for 1000 miles. These steamers will prove of immense advantage to the mission stations in that region.

The Universities Mission in Central Africa, has three great centers of operation—Zanzibar, the Usambara country north of Zanzibar, and the Rovuma district, with about a thousand natives under its care. Its income for 1881 was about \$65,000. It employs thirty-four European missionaries and twenty-six native Evangelists.

Tanderstak, Alaska, is a Chilkat village of sixteen houses and 160 people. Each of the houses cost the Indian owners over a thousand dollars. Their desire, however, for the Gospel was so great that the whole population left their village last October and moved to the new mission station at Willard, that they might have school and church privileges.

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION.

A \$135,000 hotel for Winnipeg is under contract to be finished next fall.

The prospect of a bountiful harvest is reported from Manitoba.

The crop of cherries this season in Digby County will be a large one.

The Shelburne Sheep Raising Co. are having 10,000 acres of land surveyed for stock raising purposes.

The final survey of the Oxford and Parwash Railway, distance eighteen miles, has been completed.

A practical man has been secured by D. B. Woodworth, M. P., to erect a monster Woolen Mill in New Glasgow, N. S.

Guyaboro now has a newspaper. It is called the Star. A neat, well-printed little paper.

Mr. W. M. Sears has presented the City of St. John with a handsome drinking fountain.

Bridgewater has a knitting factory. It is one of the newest institutions in the town.

Some kind of an insect is destroying the oat crops in Queens and Sunbury, N. B. The oats look as if scorched by fire.

Several fine veins of pure iron ore have been discovered at Roman Valley, Guyaboro Co., and are said to be very valuable.

A man named Michael Bracken, from Chatham, was run over and killed on the Chatham Branch Railway on Tuesday. Rum did it.

Reports from Margaree C. B. state that the salmon fishery last month has been the best known there for years.

The catch of lobsters at Port Hood, C. B. this season has been large. On some days from 14 to 15 tons were caught.

Sir Charles Tupper has signed the contract with the Blackman Company for the construction of the North Shore Railway.

The house of Norman McLeod, on the Gulf Shore, Cumberland Co., was entirely destroyed by fire last Monday. The loss was heavy, as all the goods were lost.

At Fredericton, on Monday, attempts were made to assassinate Police Magistrate Marsh and Sergeant Vandine. The latter is in a very critical condition.

Captain Goodwin of the schr. Laura Gertrude, arrived recently, reports the loss of two men, John Goodwin and Ephraim Abbot, both of Argyle, N. S., who were drowned by the swamping of their dory.

Judge Ritchie of Nova Scotia having resigned the Equity Judgeship, Judge James has been appointed to succeed him. Hon. Mr. Thompson, late Attorney General, succeeds to the Puisne Judgeship thus vacated.

Last fall Mr. R. J. Stephens commenced operations on a new Manganese mine at Chiverie. He has fifteen men employed at present and there is every indication that the mine will pay.

The Duchess of Albany presented to the Canadians the prizes won by them at Wimbledon. Lieut. Mitchell was warmly cheered as he came forward. The Canadians win prizes of the aggregate of \$1,500.

A company to be known as the "Moncton Forge Company," with a capital of \$100,000 divided into shares of \$100 each is to be formed in Moncton. A start will be made with 20,000 subscribed.

The bays and harbors of Cape Breton are literally swarming with herring of a superior quality, and hundreds of barrels are being taken in nets.

In Carleton, N. B., on Saturday night, a disgraceful street row occurred, in which a young man, about 20 years of age, named James Campbell, received injuries which resulted fatally. Six arrests have been made.

At Fredericton on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. John Babbitt and Mrs. Chesnut were drowned. The latter was in bathing with a child, and getting beyond her depth, Mrs. Babbitt made an attempt to rescue her and succeeded in saving the child, and on making a second attempt to rescue Miss Chesnut, both lost their lives.

The story of the Winnipeg Customs receipts for June is surprising—said receipts having amounted to \$227,273.34, whereas for the corresponding month last year, they reached \$111,221.34 only. Still more astonishing is the assessment tale from Portage la Prairie. Last year the valuation was \$100,000. This year it is \$1,500,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

At Battle Harbor, Labrador, on the 10th July, two men were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

Reports concerning the fishery on the Nfld. coast are very discouraging; at Labrador the prospects are more cheering.

A railway excursion to Topsail is a new feature in the recreations of the citizens of St. John's.

The first fatal railway accident occurred recently at Upper Gullies, by which a Mrs. Ryan, of Colliers, lost her life.

The S. S. Neptune sailed from St. John's, Nfld., on the 8th July, for the Arctic. News from the American Colony at Lady Franklin Bay will be looked for with interest, after the past terribly severe winter.

ABROAD.

Several regiments of Irish militia have volunteered for service in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone has of late been very closely guarded, even at church being attended by two policemen.

Since the hot season began sixty-four ship captains have died of yellow fever at different ports in Cuba.

Sir John Rose and Robert Herbert, Under Secretary of the State for the Colonies, sailed from England on Saturday for Canada.

Lieutenant Jackson, of the Inflexible, who was wounded in the naval engagement, died recently. This makes the sixth death on the British side.

Charles Bradlaugh has been placed under bonds in London, for publishing blasphemous libels in the Free Thinker.

The population of Berlin is 1,140,000 souls. Of this great number, by actual count, only 30,000 attend any church.

During the last three months there were four hundred and fifty-five agrarian outrages in Ireland, exclusive of the sending of threatening letters.

The Post Office Department of the United States is self-sustaining, for the first time in thirty years. Some public journals are disposed to boast of this.

Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland Leader, has brought suit for \$25,000 libel against the Catholic Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, for charges printed in a Cleveland Penny Paper.

The rents received last year by the American Bible Society for the rooms in the great Bible House in New York amounted to the large sum of \$31,665.61.

The commander of a fortress at St. Petersburg has been sentenced to degradation and exiled to Siberia for showing too much leniency to the Nihilist prisoners under his charge.

The people of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, by a vote of 26,729 to 17,945, have adopted a law prohibiting unnecessary labor on Sunday, theatrical representations, street processions, etc.

Institutions of the higher educational institutions of England is to be opened to women. This is Owen College, at Manchester, which is now preparing a scheme of instruction for women students.

Upward of 13,000,000 letters and postcards are posted daily in the world; 3,418,000,000 letters are annually distributed in Europe, 1,246,000,000 in America, 76,000,000 in Asia, 36,000,000 in Australia, and 11,000,000 in Africa.

Gen. Grant is reported as saying that Egyptian fellahs are worse off than Southern negroes before the civil war, and that the more the sluggish waters of Egyptian civilization are stirred up by British shot and shell the better for the country.

More than one thousand deaths are reported as having resulted last year from accidents in mines in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The average of such deaths during the last eight years is one in every 454 persons employed.

The "European, American, Canadian and Asiatic Cable Company has contracted with Henley's Telegraph Works Company for 6,120 miles of cable, comprising two complete cables between England and Sable Island, N. S., and connecting with Canada and the United States.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Rev. J. Burwash, \$1.00; Rev. J. J. Colter for Mrs. June Daley, \$1.00; Rev. F. H. Pickles for Mrs. Mosher, \$1.00; Rev. Henry Patten for E. F. H. \$2.00; Rev. J. Embree for George Reaser, \$2.00; Stephen Abbott, \$2.00; John Newbery, \$2.00; James Brown, \$2.00; Rev. J. J. Shannon for Mrs. John Bowser, \$2.00

PREACHER'S PLAN.

HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1882. 11 a.m. BRUNSWICK ST. 7 p.m. Rev. R. Brecken. Rev. W. G. Lane. 11 a.m. GRAFTON ST. 7 p.m. Rev. J. J. Teasdale. Rev. J. H. Starr. 11 a.m. KAYE ST. 7 p.m. Rev. W. G. Lane. Rev. R. Brecken. 11 a.m. CHARLES ST. 7 p.m. Rev. J. M. Pike. Rev. F. H. W. Pickles. 11 a.m. DARTMOUTH 7 p.m. To be arranged for. 11 a.m. COBOURG ROAD. 7 p.m. Rev. F. H. W. Pickles. Rev. J. J. Teasdale.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, St. John's, N.S., by the President of the Methodist Conference, assisted by the Rev. G. Boyd, F. Wain Lockhart, youngest daughter of Captain William Taylor. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. G. Turner, the Rev. William Wain, of Arthurville, Victoria Co., to Miss Fannie M. Wilson, of Richmond, Carleton Co. At the residence of the bride's father, Coverdale, Albert County, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Wm. Penna, Mr. John M. O'Neil, of Salisbury, to Miss Martha Ayle. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th ult., by Rev. A. D. Mort, Mr. John Sherman, to Miss Lelia, daughter of Mr. Philip Stonehouse, all of West Branch, River Philip. On the 19th ult., by Rev. Frederick Smallwood, Miss Annie Sophia Clarke, of Fort Augustus, Lot 36, P. E. I., to Mr. Hugh Currie, of P. A. C. Road Station, Lot 38. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John W. Waldman, Mr. Robert S. Kenny, of Carleton County, to Mary M., daughter of William Blacien, of Fredericton. On the 19th ult. by the Rev. E. Evans, at the Parsonage, Frederick William McLaughlin, to Annie K. Hodgins, both of Bay Creek. At Annapolis, on the 25th ult., by Rev. E. B. Moore, Mr. Wm. A. Hubbard, of Boston, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Mr. John Moore, of Hillsburg. On the 29th ult., at the Methodist Church, Paganway, by Rev. Eben E. England, assisted by Rev. W. H. Bood, Rebecca, youngest daughter of Henry G. Bennett, Esq., to John F. Fowell, of Cambridgeport, Mass. In the Methodist Church, Avondale, on the 25th ult., by Rev. H. McArthur, Mr. Samuel Morris, of Avondale Harbour, to Mrs. Ira Fairvie, of Avondale.

DIED

On Friday last, in this city, Elizabeth, widow of the late John McKinnon. At Yarmouth, N.S., July 26th, Jane, wife of John H. Kilham, and third daughter of Chas. McLachlan, Esq., of St. John, N.B. At Bath, N.B., on the 7th ult., Frank Tuttle, second son of E. D. E. and Elizabeth Phillips, to the 9th year of his age. At Harbor Grace, N.S., July 20th, Jane, eldest of the late Dr. John Thompson, aged 72.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETINGS.

LIVERPOOL. The Financial Meeting of the Liverpool District will be held (D.V.) at Petite Riviere on Tuesday, August 22nd, 1882, commencing at 2 p.m. In the evening a public service will be conducted in the interests of the Development of Christian Efficiency, Wednesday afternoon, will be devoted to pastoral visitation. A centennial service will be held in the evening. By Order, J. MAYHEW FISHER, Fin. Secy.

HALIFAX.

The Annual Financial Meeting of the Halifax District will be held in the St. Church, Halifax, on Tuesday, August 22nd, at 9 o'clock, a.m. JOHN LATHERN, Chairman.

SACKVILLE.

The Financial District Meeting will be held at Moncton, Wednesday, August 16th, to commence at 9 a.m. in the School room of the M. C. Methodist Church. Superintendents of circuits and Recording Stewards are requested to be present. JNO. S. PHINNEY, Chairman.

CUMBERLAND.

The Financial Meeting of the Cumberland District will be held at Spring Hill, Wednesday, August 30th, commencing at 9 o'clock. The Brethren are requested to bring their Reports of General Conference Collected with them. A. D. MORTON, Secy.

YARMOUTH.

The Financial Meeting of the Yarmouth District will be held (D.V.) at Barrington, on the 19th August, at 4 p.m. By order of the Chairman, W. H. HEARTZ, Fin. Secy.

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IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE

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CAMP MEETING

Will be held (D.V.) in the magnificent Grove owned by the N.S.C.M. Association. Near BERWICK.

To commence, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1882, at half past 2 o'clock, p.m. Bring your tents and remain on the ground during the services. Low-admission offered rent free. Apply to the Secretary.

The Windsor & Annapolis Railway Co. will sell tickets from August 15 to 2, good to return till Aug. 26, for one fare and a third. The Steamer Empress, of the Union Line, from St. John via Digby, will give return tickets free on presentation of certificate from the Secretary of Association. Passengers of Association that travel by that Line. The Western Counties Railway will grant return tickets to holders of certificates from the Secretary of Association that they have attended the Camp Meeting, for one third fare. International Railway Company will grant Excursion tickets for One Fare, Friday Aug. 18th, good to return on until August 29th. J. C. E. JEFFERSON, Secretary N.S.C.M.A. Berwick, Aug. 1, 1882.

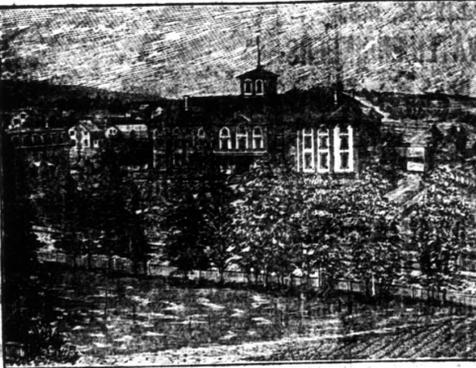
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WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Cock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after Friday the 18th day of August next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the contractor declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted. The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 16th July, 1882.

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141 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S. Over Methodist Book Room. Having purchased the Plant and Goodwill of the Printing Department of the Methodist Book Room of this city, I beg to inform my friends and the public generally that I intend carrying on a general Printing Business at the above address, where I shall have much pleasure in filling orders for

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TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLINGHAM CANALS, advertised to take place on the 5th day of August next, is unavoidably further postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT. Plans, Specifications, &c., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on THURSDAY, the 10th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

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N.B.—The London edition of this paper has a circulation of 250,000 per week. The sale of single copies in Halifax was increased from 250 to 1,000 copies within the last three weeks. June 28, 1882.

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THE FIRST TERM OF THE COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1882-83 will open MONDAY, August 24th.

MATRICATION EXAMINATIONS will begin on FRIDAY, August 25th, at 10 a.m.

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