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All Articles to be inserted in the paper and any Boeks to be noticed should be addressed to T. WATSON SMITH.

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> OUR EXCHANGES.

Three Catholic priests have within the last few weeks joined Pere Hyacinthe.

Wendell Phillips is still one of the most popular of speakers, and receives a fee of

Gustav Dorè is painting a colossal picture in illustration of the text: "Come

A missionary at Canton has compiled a new Chinese alphabet of 33 letters, by which all the words which now require many thousands of symbols can be written.

The new Spanish Princess starts in life heavily mortgaged with a name. She was christened Maria de las Mercedes Isabella Therese Christina Alphonsine Hyacinthe.

The New York Independent says: " We consider that we have now clearly proved the Baptists until the year 1641." The Volta prize, just awarded to Prof

Alexander Gaham Bell, for his invention of the telephone, as the best electrical discovery of the past fifteen years, includes the pleasant sum of \$10,000. In Sweden, a man who is seen drunk

four times is deprived of his vote at elections. The adoption of that principle would greatly restrict the franchise in this Dr. Crafts has been widely known as a country.—The Signat.

Sunday-school worker and as one or those The Rev. Samuel Farman, of Cambridge,

vicar of St. John's Church at Colchester, has just seceded from the Church of England and has joined the Roman Catholics. by whom he has been accepted at the Oratory, Brompton.

In Connecticut a wife and daughter left the church which the husband and father attended, and hired a pew in another. He refused to pay the rent of it, and being sued for the same, the Court held that he was not liable.

The Methodist Conference at Rockford, Ill., recently passed a series of resolutions declaring that pastors should not change their charges until after election, so that several thousand votes might thus be saved to the Republican party.

The Religious Herald mentions a preacher who has never spoken a kind word for that paper, except when he wished some aid or encouragement. The Holston Methedist says it knows him and will publish his obituary gratis.

The "Christian Index" declares its faith in the doctrine of "poor pay, poor preaching," and says if a church gives twenty-five dollars a year for its preaching it will get a twenty-five dollar man; a truth upon which some churches will do well to meditate.

Referring to the recent Church Congress at Leicester, The Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, organ of the high section of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is shocked to see so many Episcopal clergymen uniting with ministers of other denomin-

The Western Advocate says: "As a rule, those persons who indulge most freely in criticism of their preacher are least actively engaged in the parochial work of the Church, and are among those who give the least indication of a vigorous religious

ant editor of the Northwestern Advocate, the notice of the people every instance of (Methodist,) represented the Chicago Times at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of lawyers had been disbarred for accusing Science in Boston, and furnished daily the court which disbarred them of deciding

There are at present in Great Britain 371 Baptist ministers without pastorates, 177 of whom have seen over thirty years' service, 91 over ten years, 37 over five. -No less than 139 of those now idle have entered the ministry within the last twenty years. There are on the other hand, it appears, 291 churches without pastors.

A leading professor in one of the most popular Italian institutions, and one who, some time ago, became a Protestant, as is well known, has been for some time examining the economy of the various Protes. tant churches, and has reached the conolusion that the Methodist Church is the place for him, and he has accordingly made application to be received .- N. Y. Meth-

very costly table—probably, for its size, the most valuable piece of furniture now the most valuable now the mos the most valuable piece of furniture now most va nine inches high and eighteen inches deep; terms.'

the top, frieze and back are overlaid with old Sevres plaques, and the mounts are very highly chased and gilt. The probate duty on it was for 10,000 guineas, more than \$50,000.

The fact that the Presbyterian Alliance, with all their catholicity, could not agree to sing the name of Jesus together, and could not sit together around the communion-table, is a good deal commented upon in Presbyterian and other quarters. Things will be different in Belfast, four years hence. Psalm-singing has been tried most conspicuously, and found wanting. So with the close communionism of a few minor American sects. We think they will do these things better in Ireland,—N. Y. Independent.

The ministers of the Minnesota Methodist Conference, in session at Minneapolis, adopted a resolution asserting the obligation of the State to pay the \$5,000,000 of repudiated railroad bonds, and promising that each minister shall do all in his power to create a correct public sentiment on unto me all ye that labor and are heavy the question. This is right. If the Church is silent when public credit is dishonored, it is a partner in the iniquity. Public dishonesty is sometimes the effect, and always the cause, of private corruption.—N. Y. Advocate.

The Bates' College students who have been acting as waiters at the Glen House in the White Mountains this summer have returned and report a delightful experience. There were ten Bates students at that hotel this season, five from Amherst, three from Harvard and others from that immersion was not introduced among fitting schools-thirty eight in all. The students got generous fees from the guests, One student received a generous purse from a wealthy old lady, who was so favorably impressed with tis talent that she decided to pay his college expenses for the next two years.

> The Christian Union says; "Tne Rev. W. F. Crafts, D. D., has withdrawn from the Methodist connection and expects to unite himself with the Congregationalists, broad men whose spiritual affiliations are stronger than their ecclesiastical ties. He is in hearty accord with the Evangelical theology, and does not, like Dr. Thomas and Dr. Eggleston, find his ties to the old tries that we can best imitate Christ, and is not followed by regret. Much time and church loosened by any variance from its faith. But he is by nature a teacher and builder, and three years does not give such a man time to do his best work.'

The Bishop of Rochester has sent from Gibraltar, where he is passing his holidays, words of counsel and direction to his clergy as to their duty in the altered state of the law affecting burials. He recommends Churchmen, instead of lying flat on their backs, belplessly shricking about their defeat, to stand up like men and meet their altered circumstances with cheerfulness and courage, and they will soon find out that Nonconformist ministers can be Christians and gentlemen too in the exercise of their new rights. Churchmen may have been outmatched by numbers, some think by argument, yet one triumph is open to them-the revenge of charity.-Mathodist Recorder.

In St. Clement's Episcopal Church. near Bastcheap, England, on a recent Sunday norning, the congregation numbered only three, and the three consisted of the two courchwardens and a little girl. A costly and elaborate service was, nevertheless, carried on by a Ritualist minister, who has faith in the eastward position. and by a paid surpliced choir of twenty. The correspondent adds:-" From the general appearance of this and other churches in the neighborhood it is evident that the time has arrived for their doors to be permanently closed. The services bave become a mere farce, and are simply conducted for the purpose of securing the clergy their rich livings.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a lawyer cannot be convicted for contempt, and dismissed from his profession, for criticising the conduct of a judge. The court declares that it is Mrs. Leanuar Stone, wife of the assist- the especial duty of a lawyer to bring to what he believes to be judicial corruption a case wrongfully under partisan motives. The decision is a valuable one. There needs to be freedom in criticising judicial action-even freedom to "go to the nearest tavern and abuse the judge," unpleasant as that may be to the judge. - N. Y. Methodist.

The London Times remarks, in reference to the discussions now going on concerning the nationalizing of the English Church, that few are aware of the great advance that has been made in toleration within a comparatively short period. "Two centuries ago Nonconformists could not meet for public worship. They could only meet in holes and corners, in back parlors and haylofts, on the sly, and as law-breakers. Only a century ago, upon the least public one was out of the question .- constables were set on, and suspected Papists

A SUNNY MEMORY.

A note, by the last mail, from the Rev. E. B. Moore, of Hamilton, Bermuda, reminds us of those minor ministries by which we may imitate the Master, and scatter sunshine about our pathway. The lesson is commended to those whose possession of time and money permits or obliges frequent absence from home.

I notice from your last budget of papers the sudden death of J. B. Morrow, Esq. I was unfortunate enough not to make his acquaintance until last year, when, passing through these distant Islands, he kindly sought us out; and as the manner of the interview was characteristic of him whom we mourn I will give it to you. Happening to answer one day the door of our par-sonage I met there a strauger who, with outstretched hand and beaming face said, outstretched hand and beaming face said, "this is Brother Moore I suppose, my name is Morrow." Bringing him into the house, he told us in rapid words that he was just passing through Hamilton, and had only half an hour for business, but as he always sought out Methodist preachers wherever he went, he called to see us,—knowing something of the toils of the itinerency it was always in his heart to aid them. For a moment he sat thus enquiring into our work and its prospects; then ing into our work and its prospects; then giving us some items from his own experience—as a good Methodist is always able to do—he spoke some flowing words of comfort and cheer which seemed to come from his own animatel countenance rather than from his lips. Then it was, rather than from his lips. Then it was, "Good-bye, God bless you," and he was gone. Turning back to the house I noticed that the countenance of my wife was more radiant and he eyes more sparkling than usual. As ing why, she said—"Was it not like the list of an angel?" Really the day did sem brighter and the burden of work lip ter than usual. The dear brother left benediction with us that lingered long after he was gone, and the remembrance of which has cheered many hour. theered many as hour all last hail and farewell, but it has left a bright too little. We want less spasmodic, page on our memory forever. One can morbid giving and more intelligent giveasily judge from this how such a one will be missed. Is it not in such small min is what is done intelligently and cheerfully

INTELLIGENT GIVING.

unto me.

-"Forasmuch as ye have done it unto

The following article is from the columns of the Western Christian Advocate. Men who are unwilling to be taught their duty will pass it by. Those who are ready to render unto God the things that are God's will read it. Prayer, without effort to sustain the work of God, whenever the suppliant has ability to give is simply a solemn mockery.

There seems to be a more liberal giving for the building of costly church edifices. keeping up Church music in paid choirs, expensive organs, etc., and a more healthy conscience in the matter of support of pastors; but there seems to be little improvement in contributing to the other benevolent objects of the church, especially that of missions. The same tedious and labored methods must be used by the pastor on missionary day; the same dread | That the Methodist Church was increasof collections by the people-the previous announcement of missionary day being sure to keep some away from church on that occasion. Of the truth of this I have the Church of England became in the been reliably informed by several pastors. nineteenth century, the Societies of Me-

much objected to were there more liberal dist Church. . . . Whether rightly or and more intelligent giving. On a recent wrongly, this community has assumed all occasion, where there was a fair audience the characteristics and responsibilities of of well-to do farmers, only the meager an organic church of the Presbyterian type. sum of \$10 was given, some advance, I believe, on the previous year. Several of these members might have easily and reasily are to the perfection of ecclesiastical orsonably each given the entire amount. At ganization." There must be in the nature another place, in a wealthy congregation, where a 'fair collection' was taken, I was told of one man, a leading member, the owner of large, rich tarms, and worth at least \$40,- the particular society instituted by man 000, who, when the paper was presented to him on that day, as he sat in the front pe &, took it, looked at it, and then returned it with the remark : "I am still owing thedist Church may be comparatively una dollar on a previous subscription, and I will not subscribe until that is paid.' A short time previous, when a special effort was being made to clear off a considerable Church deot, he was waited on not be said, would be perfection-both by a doubly strong committee of ladies: but neither eloquence, charms, nor persistency could avail any thing with him or pierce his adamantine heart; as he had contributed the vast sum of \$25 for the the regulations of the Society can be fine church edifice he could give no more! And what is strangest of all, this man will look his pastor square in the eye, and say. "All that I have, I am thankful to say. belongs to the Lord, and he knows it." He is, moreover, a most zealous Church member, always in attendance at his class and suspicion of a private 'mass-house'—a the prayer-meeting, and constantly exhorting his brethren to greater faithfulness He says, "There is no ancient or modern mouth full of meat and wine, and jewels and higher Christian living. What can inheritance, into possession of a small but hunted down the street to find she ter be said of such a man's religion, or how where they could. Half a century ago a can words express our disgust at his high cuty can enjoy the fundamental privi-

James is clearly applicable in such a case, ley and the men who used to meet with 'Faith without works is dead;" and of him in City Road must have had a pre-John, "How dwelleth the love of God in sentiment, sometimes of the difficulties him?" But whether much or little is given the

idea of stewardship rarely enters into the minds of our members. There is no clear impression of the duty of consecrating a definite portion of one's income to benevolent causes, and giving as God prospers us. God is doubtless pleased with gifts ffered cheerfully and out of sincere tove for him, but they would doubtless be multiplied many fold were they given as a definite part of the income. Few could deliberately and conscientiously decide to give less than one-tenth, and were even this small portion contributed regularly our treasuries would be overflowing and wider fields of usefulness would necessarily be opened up for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. Let each one, ifter deciding what part of his income he vill give, apportion it according to his Lat judgment, in view of the needs of the r. spective departments, namely: Pastors' support, Missionary cause, Bible and tract societies, etc., and then there will no need for diverting a Sabbath each to many of these benevolences. This system would cause a definite sum to be set apart in God's treasury and ready whenever called for. These spasmodic efforts, the results of which depend so largely upon the presence of the eloquent Mr. ——, or the aid of a returned missionary, are objectionable, because they do not produce permanent results. There is a hard strain every year to induce the Church to come up to the figures of the previous year, and often when there is gain, it is more apparent than real; the advance in one department being at the expense of some other

branch of Church work. Sometimes men will be induced to give under the impulse of feeling more than they fully realize to be their duty, and the result is a retroaction, and as a conse the contributions will be less than before. secure the reward which follows the words, energy is wasted in stimulating our members to give without awakening a corresone of the least of these, ye have done it ponding sense of duty or privilege in the matter. It is of vast importance that tris whole subject be carefully studied, and clear and correct views of dut y be arrived at.

THE CHURCH AND THE SOCIETY.

From the London Methodist we quote part of an article which throws light upon certain currents of thought in English Methodist circles. Does a name occurring at the end give a hint as to the authorship of the article in the Review? In the current number of The London

Quarterly Review there is an article on "The Methodist Conference of 1880" which is worthy of thoughtful attention. It is evidently the production of a wellknown pen. The writer explains the meaning of a well-known statement which was made in the recent Conference and which has awakened inquiry in sundry quarters. We refer to the statement. ing while the Methodist Society was somewhat declining. The author says, "The Societies of the eighteenth century within The methods might not, however, be so thodism within what was really a Metho-It has its ministry and sacraments and Confession and Catechism, and all that of things an abiding distinction between the organic church instituted by our Lord, with its sacraments and laws, and under His guidance, with its rules and regulations. The writer goes on to say, "Ingee possibilities here arise. The Meprosperous and the Society in full vigor, r the Society life may decay, and the Church behind it, as a vast organization, through which and over which he had be in high efficiency; or-and this, it need the Church and the Society might be alike healthy and effective."

The question is, whether, seeing that the Society has developed into a Church. maintained? The writer of the article in question holds fast to the idea of a prosperous Society within a prosperous Church. He would preserve the institution of the Society for the purpose of the discipline of spiritual life. At the same time he would give "all their rights to those who are only communicants." legislation that has even approached the theory that none but members of the Sosoul; and how he is to be delivered or of the relations between the Society and fight, and please God, to overouse.

saved is a mystery. The language of St. | the Church. He continues, "John Westhat would confront their successors They must have foreseen that in due time the class-meeting would have to be adjusted to the sacraments, and that the preachers would become pastors. But they left the embarassment to Providence and posterity. The most holy Providence of God will order all things well in His own time. The writer of this article is a most adroit Church reformer. His article reminds one of the Scripture, "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot hear them now." His caution is exquisite. He will never unduly excite the hopes of those who clamour for change. Nor will he, on the other hand, provoke unduly the anger of those who are opposed to change. A Pope could not express himself with more accomplished skill. The whole article deserves most careful attention.

A HAPPY DEATH.

The Boston Herald tells again of the departure of Bishop Haven, one of the later representatives from Methodism below to the General Assembly and Church of the First-Born above :-

To a friend he said : "The first Sunday in the new year I shall spend in glory. So real was this "glory" to the man who was so soon to enter it that he and his widowed sister Mrs. Cox, spoke together of the message which he was to take from her to her husband. "Gilbert, you know what I told you to tell Wilbur?" "Yes," was his reply, "I will remember it all, and will deliver your message," As time drew on he remarked that he had in the morning sent for Dr. Garratt, who had promised to come to him at four o'clock that afternoon, "You will countermand the order to Dr. Garratt," he said: "I have no need for him. I am going where sick." To his friend Dr. Upham he Preach a whole Christ, a whole Gospel, whole Heaven, a whole hell, a whole Bible." To another he said: "Stand by the old Church." Then referring to his own experience, he said: "It is so delightful dying—it is so pleasant—so beautiful—the angels are here—God lifts us up in His arms. I cannot see the river of death -there is no river-it is all light-I am floating away from earth up into heaven-I am gliding away unto God." One of his friends enquired of him: "Is it all right?" "Yes," said he; and again, "I have not a cloud over my mind; I believe the gospel all through," with a characteristic emphasis on the "all through." It was now four o'clock, and the sun of that winter day was going down; but to him there was no darkness. The last of the throng of visitors at this "reception" was Professor Lindsay, to whom, when taking leave, the bishop said:

"Good evening, doctor. When we meet it will be good morning." "After all his visitors had retired he said: "Now we are alone, and must have a little time with our own family. Here are my two sisters, my two children. Where is my mother? And when she was brought in they stood in a circle around his bed in order that he might see them all. But his sight was failing, and, looking around the circle, he said "Are we all alone?" And on being satisfied upon this point, he gave the last of himself away to God, and to those on earth whom he loved the best; taking their hands one by one and saving this is my dear, dearest mother: Mamie my little sunbeam-dear pretty one; Willie, my noble son;" and then recurred the name which he was ever whispering in the intervals of conversation : "Precious Jesus;

There was another name also—the name of her who had been a constant presence in his soul, though for fourteen years she had also been a presence among the angels

On the night before his election to the episcopate, being in the company of a few choice friends, he said : "I would willingly start and make a pilgrimage around the earth on foot to spend one hour with my Mary"; and when he knew he was about to die, he said, as if overwhelmed by the weary labors and journeyings dragged himself in spite of sickness and sorrow and pain, for all these long lonesome years, he said: "After I have seen the Lord, I shall want to rest for the first thousand years with my head in the lap of my Mary.

The contest which is before the Church of Christ in this age is set forth in some very vigorous words by Bishop Huntington, of the Episcopal church, as follows: "A barbaric splendor, a sensuous and faithless civilization, a decorated and hollow worldiness, a society which, with its dress, dance, for to-morrow shall be as this day; or, if we die, we die '-this i

If the Lord were to send down blessings from Heaven, as fast and as thick as the fall Of the drops of the rain, or the flakes of I'd love and I'd bless him for all; But the gift that I'd crave, and the gift that I'd

keep, if I'd only one to choose Is the gift of a broken and a contrite heart, for that

Why, what have I done, perhaps you'll say, that should make me fret and grieve? I didn't wrangle, or curse or swear, I didn't lie or thieve:
I'm clear of cheating and drinking and debt; well

perhaps, but I cannot say;
For some of these things I hadn't a mind,
some didn't come in my way. And there's many a thing I could wish undone though the law might not be broke, And there's many a word, now I come to think,

that I could wish unspoke.
I did what I thought would answer the best, and I said just what came to my mind;
I wasn't so honest that I need to boast, and I'm
sure I wasn't kind.

But we'll come to the things that I left undone, and then there'll be more to say;
And we'll ask for the broken hearts tha: I cheered and the tears that I wiped away; I thought of myself, and I wrought for myself— for myself and none other beside, Just as if Jesus had never lived, and as if He had

Since He's taken this long account of mine, and has crossed it through and through;
If he's left me nothing to pay He's given me enough to do. He's shown me things that I never knew, with all

my worry and care,
Things that have brought me down to my knees
and things that will keep me there.

He has shown me the law that works in Him, and the law that works in me, Life unto life, and death unto death, and He's asked how these agree. He has made me weary of self and of pelf,—yes
my Saviour has bid me grieve

For the days and the years when I did not pray,

when I did not love nor believe. -Sunday Magazine.

THE BATTLE FIELD. Scattered here and there over the

surface of the earth are fields memorable from having been scenes of terrible conflicts. On some of them the grass grows greener and the corn is more luxuriant, from the blood and carnage which years ago enriched the soil. On others are erected costly monuments. reciting the triumphs of the victors, and shove them wave the banners which passed triumphant through the fight. But there are other fields where bloodless victories have been gained, and where many a man has proved himself stronger than he that taketh a city. There may be no monuments to mark these spots. The historians that keep the record of fields trodden by fierce warriors and slippery with human gore, may find nothing in them worthy of their pers. but the angels of God know the places where the legions of hell have been put to flight, and in the day of eternity there will be records of men strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.

through Chas. Street, Boston, in company of Malta ordered all the church bells to though young, was famous for his success and liberality, at a certain point | the potency of bells in terrifying spirits, near the church where Dr. Sharpe was | they were employed in all the matters in then the preacher, he paused suddenly and exclaimed:

grace of God, got it."

"Pray tell me about it," I replied. "It happened in the time of my clerkship," said he, "soon after coming from my country home to the city. "I left my room one Friday evening

standing here a moment, I was hailed were very attractive.

"Looking toward 'the Hill' over angels. there—then notorious for its haunts of

Having taking a few steps towards 'the Hill,' all at once the sight of the chapel in the rear of the church reminded me sometime on Friday evening at the weekly meeting there. But I was moving 'the other way.' It seemed now as if I heard his voice of warning: 'If you go yonder to-night, you will never again feel like going to the chapel. Which party will you join? Answer.'

I stood where two ways met. The de- He had managed to crawl under a table bate was torture. I prayed inwardly. Power came. I stopped short, mentioned the pledge given to my older friend, bowed off and bastened to the chapel.

"What a welcome I had there! I soon found myself at home, and am at remarking, "He got himself into the home there yet; in companionship with a band of young men, true fellow- child cried awhile, till seeing this brought workers, who are trying under the leadership of Christ, 'to make the world better for being in it.' "The epitaph of this 'good soldier'

may be found at Forest Hill Cemetery :

three years old, wrote these words:-"By the grace of God I will never be worth more than fifty thousand dol-

"By the grace of God I will give one-fourth of the net profits of my business to charitable and religious uses.

"If am ever worth twenty thousand dollars, I will give one-half of my net profits, and if I am ever worth thirty thousand I will give three-fourths, and the whole after fifty thousand dollars. "So help me God, or give to a more faithful steward, and set me aside."

He kept his covenant; and at one time on finding that his property had increased beyond fifty thousand dollars, he at once devoted the surplus, \$7,500 to charitable uses. This was the man who on his dying bed could say, 'I have been active and busy in the world; God has prospered me; I have every. thing to tie me here; I have property enough, but how small and mean does this world appear when we are on a sick-bed. My hope in Christ is worth infinitely more than all other things. The blood of Christ, the blood of Christ, none but Christ."

He being dead yet speaketh; and a correspondent of a religious paper published at Richmond, Va., enclosing \$500 for missions, said, "About ten years ago I began the world with what I saved from my wages for tending store. About the same time I read an account of certain resolutions of a Mr. Cobb, a member of a Baptist church in Boston, and I concluded by the grace of God, not only to follow his plan, but also the example and advice of Mr. Wesley, to make all you can, save all you can, and give all you can.''

The soldier of the Lord wins no barren victories. Angels wait and watch the mighty struggle between the powers of sin and righteousness; and the victory once gained shall send its influence throughout the rolling years of time to the remotest ages of eternity.-The Christian.

THE EARLY USE OF BELLS.

A writer in the Troy Times gives the following information about the early use of bells :-

"It is evident that the earliest use of bells in churches was to summon the congregation: but superstition soon enlisted them into her service. It then became customary at their consecration to pray that they might be endowed with power to drive away devils and dissipate thunder storms, hail and tempests. In the opinion of those who originated the practice, the evil spirits were the cause of foul weather, and, begrander victories than earthly heroes ing terrified at the saintly sound of the have attained, which have been won by | bells, they precipitately fled. In parish accounts of the fifteenth century, bread, cheese, and beer are charged for the re-Says a correspondent of the Christian | freshment of the ringers during "thunat Work,-Years ago, while passing derings." So late as 1852 the Bishop with a friend, a thriving merchant who, be rung for an hour to allay a gale. After the discovery had been made of which fiends were reputed to interfere. It was the weapon with which St. An-"Stop a minute! Just here, I once | thony fought the legion of demons who fought for my soul's life, and by the tormented him during his long hermitical life, and in the figures which were drawn of him during the Middle Ages he is represented as carrying a bell in his hand, or suspended from his staff. The passing bell which was formerly tolled for those who were dying or passfor a stroll by this Back Bay. While ing out of the world, as well as the peal which was rung after their death, grew by a young clerk whom I had often out of the belief that devils troubled the met in Kilby Street. He was two expiring patient, and lay in wait to years older than myself, smart, clever, afflict the soul at the moment when it with an air and manners that to me escaped from the body, and occasionally even to battle for it with guardian

"The Bishop of Chalons christened illicit pleasures—he said: 'I'm so a peal of bells in 1822, and in a sermon lucky to have met you. Now come up which he delivered on the occasion said : the hill with me, we'll have such a nice 'The bells placed like sentinels on the towers watch over us, and turn away "Young and social myself, it seemed from us the temptations of the enemy impossible to resist. How could I? of our salvation, as well as storms and tempests. They speak and pray for us in our troubles; they inform heaven of the necessity of earth.' 'If this be of an indefinite promise I had made to true,' says a writer, 'there is more viran old friend, that I would join him tue in the clapper of a bell than in the tongue of a priest."

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

A mother had taken her year-old babe with her on a visit. While she and her hostess were busy about something, the 'It was the crisis of my life. Here baby started on a voyage of discovery. of peculiar construction and had become penned in by its legs. His cries called the mother's attention. She saw that the child was not hurt, nor in danger, and went on with what she was doing, only scrape, and he must get out again." The no one to his aid, nor did it release him, he stopped and set himself at the problem in earnest. He tried one way. That didn't work. He tried another. that failed too, till finally by lying flat "To Nathanel Ripley Cobb: died on the floor and pushing himself out May 22ad, 1834, aged 36, and during a feet foremost, he escaped and went on ou make this blessed choice?" mercantile career of twelve years dis- with his play. "Why didn't you take

must learn to look where he goes; and

This was the man who, when twenty- if he must get himself out, he'll be more careful about getting into trouble."

It was another mother who, when her child wanted the candle although she had told him it would burn, let him have his own way so that he should find out what 'burn' meant.

To some their conduct would seem hard-hearted, but both understood the value of a little "wholesome letting alone." The first boy mentioned is a good deal bigger now, and the same self-reliance marks him yet. Character is formed much earlier than we think.

The giving of the care of a child mainly to a nurse whose sole business is to amuse him, buying all his toys ready-made, instead of giving him the materials and teaching him to make them himself, giving him money to spend that he had not earned—this course followed through a child's first ten years will go far toward making him helpless to think, to plan, or to execute for himself, or to withstand temptation. 'Killed with kindness" is by no means a paradoxical epitaph.—Illustrated

EXAMPLE. We scatter seeds with careless hand, And dream we ne'er shall see them more ; But for a thousand years

Their fruit appears, In weeds that mar the land, Or healthful store. The deeds we do, the words we say,-Into still air they seem to fiset,
We count them ever past;

Christian Weekly.

But they shall last,-In the dread judgment they And we shall meet! charge thee by the years gone by,
For the love's sake of brethren deas, Keep thou the one true way.

In work and play,

Lest in that world their cry
Of woe thou hear.

SIMPLE MEANS BLESSED.

The autumn of 1859 had been pass ed at a small watering-place in the neighborhood, where daily intercourse with the honest, brave sailors and coastguardsmen, on the picturesque old wooden jetty, had resulted in many a hearty friendship.

We were enabled to meet on Sunday evenings for reading the Bible and prayer for a short time, after evening service in the church, by the kindness of the harbour-master who lent us his room on the quay for this purpose.

The time of our stay at --- had just wrawn to its close. The last meeting was over. On the following evening, whilst driving to the nearest railway station with two young friends who had been present at that meripture reading, we were remarking on the earnestness of the sailors' fine, frank countenances, as they had listened to the Word of life, and one inquired, "Have you seen any fruit of this seed-sowing Has any one been led to the Saviour

bg. it ?" "I know not of one," was the reply. · But we want upon our God to give the increase.

On returning home, we found a messenger had called to say that the captain of a small vessel, who had been at the Scripture reading the night before, had been seized with a sudden illness. and was believed to be dying. His wife had sent to entreat me to go to him immediately.

The night was dark and stormy gusts of rain were driving before the wind; and the sea was dashing at the foot of the cliff. A young friend had volunteered to accompany me; and with some difficulty, we found our way

to the sick man's house. His wife, who was anxiously watching him, said that his head was affected, as it had been apt to be at times: since ten months before, in the midst of a storm, the falling mast of his ship had struck him to the deck. But this time, in place of delirious swearing, his one cry was, "What shall I do to be saved ?"

The wild, wandering eye, showed me in an instant that it would be undesirable to encourage him to speak. So. kneeling by his side, I took his tossing hand, and repeated slowly and gently to him the inspired answer to the question, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Curist and thou shalt be saved;" and after commending him to that Saviour's mercy in a few short words of prayer I saw the poor sufferer's softened eyes fill with tears; and then he laid his head quietly down on the pillow, and soon afterwards fell asleep.

In a small, neat, sitting-room below, stood his eldest son, a noble-looking sailor, with grave, anxious countenance, waiting to hear what hope there seemed for the safety of his father's soul.

"For a man like him," he said, "subject to attacks that may bring him down to the grave any minute, there's nothing for it—but to be ready.'

"Yes, indeed, we may well wish it for him! But what of you, my friend! You may die before him yet! Neither opinion of him deep into another's mind. you nor I know that we shall wake up It never did any good. Ah! if this in this world to-morrow morning! Are world full of ugly people, and awkward you 'ready' if your call should come? Have you made your choice for God?"

In a low voice, trembling with emotion, he replied, "Yes, I have!" "Thank 'Since last night, at the reading in

ten in our gladness, as we walked home intention to uproot sin. So may a mirafter hearing such good news of the | ror without a flaw never be prepared grace of God.

The following morning we heard that the father was better, and sleeping as peacefully as a child. In the evening we found that his consciousness had fully returned; and that the anxious questioning had been exchanged for a in his own conceit. Let him be, and calm trust in the promise of salvation | the path to the grave will be easier for through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. him to tread; you will be worse, he no

A younger son, with a face as bright as his brother's was earnest—a sailor, esteem as his conscience will allow him too, and with the same manly bearing to cherish. It may be a pleasure to en--was waiting to welcome us into the sitting-room, where their two young and person, but it is certainly not a wives and their babies had been brought | duty. to make friends with us.

"Is it as well with you," I asked. "as with your brother? Have you given yourself up to the Lord Jesus Christ?"

"Yes, I was the first of us!—ar that reading, last Sunday fortnight, about the son who had made away with ad the goods his father had given him, and then came back and got forgiven for it all, without a word being thrown at him. And, said L. I'll arise too, and go to such a Father as that, and I hope He's taken me, and that He'll hold me to Him for ever.'

The next night the whole family gathered round the sick father's bed, for their first "family prayers."—The Hazen and the Home, by Miss Marsh.

CONSECRATED GROUND.

A correspondent sends us the following: "On reading the recent debate on the Eurials Bill, I was reminded of an incident which lends significance to the oft-repeated word 'consecration,' as also the prominent importance and supernal reality attached to the term. The incident was on this wise: In a parish not far distant lived Jim. Jim had actually been twice under the shadow of an ecclesiastical edifice; once, it was said. when he was baptized, but certainly at a wedding. It so happened that the said Jim loved the liquor, and freely used it. Moreover, he not only made sure of the whiskey, but he liked the girls, and occasionally a bit of a fight and sundry things of a kindred nature. Thus he was the ladies' lover, the village bully, the Squire's butler, all in one. There is no use blinking the matter :: Jim, was rather a notorious liver, and 'last of all he died also.' And now for the 'burial debate' and 'consecration.' From the clise of the shambles up to the Squire, all resolved his should be no 'dog's funeral.' Arrangements were made, and notice was duly served upon the Protestant priest, specifying the hour of busial; but to the consternation of many, the priest relied in direct and angry negatives. Jim should have no 'last ceremony :' no, not even a corner in the 'consecrated acre.' At length the Squire interposhad built the synagogue, he had conferred endowment, and on these grounds he begged hard for the decent interment of his old and faithful servant. Alas! the vicar was inflexible. Argument and intercession could not avail. Jim had lived and died a sinner almost as bad as a heretic. He could not be buried in consecrated ground. Look here,' said the Patron of Sports, | us get in?" "I will make a compromise. You need not attend, but for my sake put an end to these wakes and merry makings. Let the sinner be buried' and raise no row about the matter. But his reverence remained immutable. He was the 'custodian of consecrated ground, where an outlaw would never they wanted to get in. The door was lie.' 'Come, now,' said the Squire, open, and a kind welcome awaited them naively and warmly, 'how deep down inside. They kept themselves out by does your consecration go?' The learn. thinking the invitation could not be ed divine was confounded with the meant for them-that they were not fit mathematical element introduced, and to come in. Here, then, is my lesson: he staggered at the novelty of the ques- God has, in His infinite love, provided tion. 'How many feet deep would you a rich feast, to which He freely and think?' said the Squire energetically. fully invites all. Before God could give Well, said the cleric-'well, really- you and me-guilty sinners-this full hem! hem! Yes, quite so. It goes, and free invitation, His only-begotten yes-yes-say ten feet down.' right,' chuckled the triumphant chief, I'll plant him a dozen."—Nonconformist.

LET THEM ALONE.

Never try to rob any one of his good opinion of himself. It is the most cruel thing you can do. Moreover, it is by no means doing as you would be every outcast who enters Jesus sees of done by. Crush a woman's self-esteem. and you make her cross-grained and snappish. Do the same to a man, and you only make him morose. You may mean to create a sweet, humble creature, but that all should should come to Him but you'll never do it. The people who think best of themselves are apt to be best. Women grow pretty in believing they are so, and fine qualities often crop out after one has been told she has them. It only gratifies a momentary spite to force your own unfavorable people, silly people, and vain people. knew their own deficiencies, what a sitting in sackcloth and ashes we should have! The greatest of all things that God for that! And how long is it since a man can possess is a satisfactory identity. If that which he calls "I" pleases him, it is well with him; otherwise he Reader, will you accept the invitation beings alone; hold no truthful mirrors now .- Young Reaper.

The storm and the rain were forgot- before their eyes, unless with a pure for you. In those things which we cannot help, may we ever be blind to our own short-comings. We are neither ugly, nor awkward, nor uninteresting to ourselves if we do not know it. fool may have the wisdom of Solomon better. Leave every man as much selflighten people as to their faults of mind

Our Young Folks.

SECRETS. The moment a girl has a secret from

her mother, or has received a letter she

dare not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in danger. A secret is not a good thing for a girl to have. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of women at any age, the better. It is almost a test of purity. She who has none of her own is best and happiest. In girlhood, hide nothing from your mother; do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush. Have no mysteries whatever. Tell those who are about you where you go and what you do. Those who have the right to know, I mean, of course. A little secretiveness has set many a scandal afloat; and much as is said about women who tell too much, they are much better off than women who tell too little. A man may be reticent and lie under no suspicion; not so a woman. The girl who frankly says to her mother: "I have been here. I met so and so. Such and such remarks were made, and this and that was done," will be certain of receiving good advice and sympathy. If all was right, no fault will be found. If the mother knows out of her great experience that something was improper or unsuitable, she will, if she is a good mother, kindly advise against its repetition. It is when mothers discover that their girls are hiding things from them that they rebuke or scold. Innocent faults are always pardoned by a kind parent. You may not know, girls, just what is right-just what is wrong, yet. You can't be blamed for making little mistakes, but you will never do anything very wrong if from the first you have no secrets from your mother.

"CAN THE LIKE OF US GET IN?"

Coming rather late, one stormy aftermoon in November, to the place where a children's service was to be held. I was surprised to find a group of little ones standing outside the door in the ed. He had bestowed the 'acre,' he heavy rain; apparently waiting for something. They were strangers to me, but as I came up three of them ran to me, asking eagerly: "Is there anything

to pay to get in ?" "Nothing, dear children," I said; and in the three ran at once.

But two little ragged ones, with bare feet, still lingered outside, till one of them shyly asked me: "Can the like of

Glad I was to be able to say yes: 'O, yes; all are welcome;" and we

all three went in together. But I had learned a lesson from the children which I hope I shall never forget. They had all been invited to come. They were cold and weary outside, and Son had to suffer and die in the sinner's stead, in order that He might take away the mighty barrier of guilt that blocked up our way to heaven. But now there is "boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which He hath consecrated for us, through the veil, that is to say, His flesh" (H-b. x., 19, 20;) and in the travail of his soul and is satisfied. Jesus, then, wants you to come. The Father is waiting to welcome you. He is not willing that any should perish, and live. The Holy Ghost saith: "Teday, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." And God's messengers are sent out to say: "All things are ready, come; ""Whosoever will, let him come;" "Whosoever," that means you, you will never get a fuller invitation.

Do not think the invitation is not meant for the like of you. Do not let any thought, as that you are not fit to come in, keep you out. The like of you may come in. Jesus "came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance" (Matt. ix., 13;) and He has declared: "Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out" (John vi. 37.)

ponsed pour of forty thousand dol- him out?" was asked. "Because he the harbor; and I hope He'll keep me is utterly wretched. Let your fellow- and come just as you are? And come

Sunday

LESSON VI JOSEPH IN P

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Chap. 40: butler. Not seer of the r wine-cellars dreds of pe every thing preparing of Both officers in ancient E rank and im fidential nat well as their they were ge princes of th

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S GET IN?" stormy afterplace where to be held, I roup of little

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to say yes: ne;" and we

sson from the hall never forvited to come. outside, and he door was waited them nselves out by could not be ey were not fit is my lesson: love, provided He freely and od could give s-this full only-begotten in the sinner's right take away it that blocked at now there the holiest a new and u consecrated that is to say, 20;) and in Jesus sees of nd is satisfied. to come. The ne you. He should perish, d come to Him ost saith: "Tevoice, harden od's messen-"All things are ver will, let him that means you, er invitation. ivitation is not ou. Do not let ou are not fit to

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and He has de-beth to Me I will John vi. 37.) pto the invitation re? And come

Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON VI.-NOVEMBER 7, 1880

JOSEPH² IN PRISON.—Gen. 39: 21-23 **4**0 : 1-8.

TIME-11 years, B. C. 1729-1718.

EXPLANATORY.

The Lord was with Joseph. From the time of Joseph, even unto this day, prisons have often been the abodes of some of the favorites of heaven. In the account of Joseph's imprisonment is given to us an explanation of one of the mysteries of this our human life. We do well, and suffer for it; and then we complain that we have not our reward in material prosperity. Shortly after his imprisonment, Joseph was released, bis merit acknowledged, and almost regal dignity conferred upon him. Whereupon we say, "Now all is right, merit has its reward;" and with this poetical justice we are satisfied. But this is not the justice of God's world. Are these, then, the rewards of well-doing, -horses and carriages, the royal robe, and the knee bowed before him? Is it with these things, quite earthly, that the Everlasting rewards celestial qualities? What was Joseph's reward? Not the rank conferred upon him; but this-to be pure, to be haunted by no principle of remorse; to see God, to have the vision of the King in his beauty, to know and to feel that he is near. Think you that from this the dungeon could take much, and that to this his earthly honors could add any thing? The reward of well-doing is God. Gave him favor in the sight of the keeper. The keeper might have been previously acquainted with Joseph, and have had access to know his innocence of the crime laid to his charge, as well as with all the integrity of his character. But there was a higher influence at work; for " the Lord was with Joseph."

Committed to Joseph's hand all the prisoners. We observe here the real nature of human influence—not the influence of rank, but of character. Make all men equal in rank to-day, and to-morrow there will be found those who have acquired influence over the others. These prisoners were all in the same position, but very soon Joseph's character gained him influence.

Chap. 40: 1. After these things. The butler. Not only the cupbearer, but overseer of the royal vineyards, as well as the wine-cellars; having, probably, some hundreds of people under him. Baker, or cook. He had the superintendence of every thing relating to the providing and preparing of means for the royal table. Both officers, especially the former, were, in ancient Egypt, always persons of great rank and importance; and, from the con-fidential nature of their employment, as well as their access to the royal presence, they were generally the highest nobles or princes of the blood.

Pharaoh. Pharaoh means "the great house," and is used in the Scriptures and on the monuments as a generic name for king; as we use "Czai" for the Emperor of Russia, and the "Sublime Porte" for the government of the Sultan.

Charged Jeseph with them. The captain of the guard, not the keeper, though he was most favorably disposed; but Potiphar himself (or his successor, as Smith suggests) gave Joseph charge over them, being, it would seem, by this time satisfied of the perfect innocence of the young Hebrew, though probably, to prevent the exposure of his family, he deemed it prudent to detain him in confinement. A season in ward. Lit., days: how long, is uncertain. It would appear simply for-tuitous that Pharaoh should have thrown into prison his two officers, on account, perhaps, of some very trifling offence; still more accidental, that Joseph should have charge of them; that both should have had alarming dreams. But all this apparent chance was made a prerequisite, in the course of God's providence, for Joseph's exaltation and Israel's redemp-

They dreamed a dream. The two officers of Pharaoh had, each of them, a dream during one night. Through the East generally, dreams were anciently regarded as of supernatural origin, and the interpretation of them sought with anxious care. That, prior to the gospel dispensation, God should often have revealed his will to men by such phenomona, cannot be surprising. According to the interpretation. The expression implies that the dreams were not empty, and unmeaning, as dreams usually arc, but each of them highly significant.

Behold, they were sad. Supernatural dreams seem usually to have left an impression upon the minds of their recipients amounting to a violent agitation. Thus (Dan 2: 1). So also the dream of Pilate's wife (Matt 27: 19).

Wherefore look ye so sadly? We see the tenderness of Joseph's sympathy. He observed the shade on the countenance of his fellow-prisoners. This tenderness of feeling was gained only by suffering. Joseph had suffered like them, and therefore he understood their feelings. We do not often remember that suffering is absolutely necessary to capacitate us for sym-

There is no interpreter of it. Showing that the interpretation of dreams was much in vogue, and that it was one of the wants of persons of rank to have their dreams interpreted. Do not interpreta-tions belong to God? Joseph piously reminded them of this, as opposed to the pretentions of astrologers. The butler first relates his dream (40: 9-11). The dream was thus interpreted: "The three branches," said Joseph, " are three days. Yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head (or reckon with thee), and restore thee unto thy place, and thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler" (vers 12, 13). The baker, encouraged by the interpretation of the butler's dream, tells his dream. (Vers 16, 17.) To this Joseph gives an unfavorable interpretation. The interpretations are cor-

rect; and in three days, on the king's birthday, the butler is released, and the baker hanged. But the man so befriended by Joseph, and appealed to for remembrance, failed to remember him. Thus the poor Hebrew prisoner is left to his simple faith in God for the realization of his own dreams, when it seems now farther off than ever. Meanwhile God is so ordering events as to make Joseph's deliverance due more directly to himself than to any human agency.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

The fameus obelisk called "Cleopatra's Needle," and now just carried to London and re-erected there, was first erected 1,500 years before Christ, at On (Heliopolis where Joseph was in prison.)

As I stood before one of those wonderful Ambusson tapestries, I asked the attendant to show me the other side. It was a confused mass of threads and thrums and ends, without order or meaning or beauty. And yet, he said, the artist stands on this reverse side while he is making the picture. He sees his pattern, he knows what threads to weave in, but he does not see the picture he is forming. So Joseph was now weaving his life on the reverse side. He could not see its meaning. He saw the confused jumble of life's threads. He worked in the threads God bade him; he followed the pattern set him; and at length God showed him the right side, the true picture his life was making, full of blessing and glory.

The House and Farm

Solution of sulphate of iron and a little carbolic acid added, keep cesspools and sewers sweet and harmless, if used regularly and often.

French poultry funciers are now feeding fowls designed for market, with barley and steamed yellow carrots. This feed is remarkable for its rapid fattening quali-

Mix a half-pint of vinegar and a half-pint of milk. When they have formed a curd, take the whites of five eggs and boil the whole together; sift into them sufficient quicklime to make the whole into a paste. It is a good cement to hold broken glass and crockery.

It is well known that the injury caused to plants by early spring frosts, is not owing so much to the direct action of the cold, as to the sudden application of warmth afterwards. London nursery-men have availed themselves of the knowledge of this fact, in recovering plants affected by frost during the night. Their practice is simply to sprinkle them copiously with cold water before sunrise.

The farmer who always takes particular pains to put his produce in neat, attractive packages, and never mixes the second with the first quality, will have to spend but little time to find good men ready to buy all his products, and pay them a fair price; but he who mixes three qualities together, and tries to sell them as first quality, will always be troubled to find buyers, and usually have to sell at low

A recipe for New England baked beans : Boil the beans (the small pea-bean is the best) in plenty of water until nearly done, then drain off the water and put them in an earthen pot, with cover, and bake slowly for two hours or more, in water enough to keep them well moistened. Most people in New England add from one to four tablespoonfuls of molasses, according to their taste. This gives them a rich brownish shade, and a better taste. Put in pork or not, and in quantity to suit.

The size of the cowe a dairyman may desire for his herd is somewhat a matter of fancy; but, other things being equal, when the cost of feeding, etc., is taken into consideration, the medium-sized cows are the most profitable. Cows are mach ines for making coarse food into that of a most concentrated and valuable form, and like other machines, there is a size that does this work with the greatest ease, with the least waste, and therefore greatest profit -Am. Agriculturist.

The ventilation of cupboards seems to be a minor matter in the erection of houses, out the want of a thorough draft is apt to make itself unpleasantly apparent to the smell. The remedy of this defect is very simple. If possible, have perforations made through the back wall of the closet and a few in the door. When the wall of the closet cannot be perforated, bore holes freely in the door on the top and bottom. To prevent dampness, with the accompanying unpleasantness and injurious effects of mildew in cupboards, a tray of quicklime should be kept and changed from time to time as the lime becomes slaked.

The farmer who lets all the liquids of his barnyard run to waste is a spendthrift, however "close-fisted" he may be with money. A practical farmer said recently: "On my farm on the Hudson River. I have built cisterns under the barn and stables, in which this liquid is collected. These cisterns are all connected, and one being built on a lower grade, they all empty into this one. When at rains I put a forcepump into the cistern and fill two water-carts, such as are used in watering Ground Allspice, our streets, and scatter this liquid over my meadows; in forty-eight hours afterwards, a change is perceived in the color of the grass." Another farmer who has a similar arrangement in his barnyard says he saves 100 loads every year, and thinks the liquid worth as much as so many loads of solid manure.—Exam. and Chron.

CASTLE ST, St. JOHN, N B, Jan 1, 1973. MESSES. T GRAHAM & Son,-About four years ago I got my ankle badly sprained, causing it to swell so much that I could not put on my boot, the pain was so severe that I could scarcely move about for two weeks. I used different popular remedies wthout benefit till I tried Graham's PAIN ERADI-CATOR, which cured me by a few applications.

I recommended it to a friend who had suffered from a sprain more than six months, and he was

cured by less than a bottle.

I have used it in other forms of pain with equal success, and for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., STEPHEN N. CRAWPORD.

PURE SPICES

BROWN & WEBB

LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co. WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX,

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

of the Spices ground and sold by them. For more than Twenty-Five years our

House has made

Pure Spices

A Specialty,

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

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

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

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

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

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

The Best is always the Cheapest,

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

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

Ground Cinnamon. Ground Cloves.

> Ground Ginger, Ground Pepper,

> > Mixed Spices.

BROWN& WEBB WHOLESALE Drug and Spice Merchants

HALIFAX.

MACDONALD

HALIFAX, N.S. STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS.

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

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters'

BRASS GOODS,

AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS and COPPER WORK ALSO

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CONSUMPTION

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. Mesers. Scott & Boune: GENTS-I have frequently prescribed Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year, and legard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases platable and efficacious.

MESSES. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is agreable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. A H SAXTON, M.D Baltimore. Yours respectfully, October 12, 1879.

MESSES. SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last two months I have fairly tried Scott's MESSES. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—within the last two months I have lastly into the second present that it is the finest presentation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form.

December 10th, 1878.

Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M. D., New Orleans, La. December 10th, 1878.

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

Very truly yours, HF SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass,

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

I am yours R W HAMILTON, M.D.

For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. SCOTT& BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO Nov. 14, 79 lyear.

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MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, New York

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G. & T. PHILLIPS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

ENGLISH METHODISM.

Not long since, we copied from an English journal a letter presenting an explanation of certain erroneous statements respecting English Methodism. A return to the topic is prompted by a suggestive inquiry from the pen of an esteemed senior minister of our own Church. At the same time we readily admit that the repetition of false, and of partially true, paragraphs in some of our secular exchanges furnishes an additional stimulus to present refer-

In the absence of a copy of the Minutes of the English Conference, we can only use round numbers. Published tabular statements, however, establish these facts: -that 43,000 persons were received into full membership during the last Conference year, and that at the close of the year the names of 25,000 others were upon the lists as probationers for membership. The same statements meanwhile show a loss of 5,500 persons by death, and a further net loss of 14,000 by removals, and also point to the still larger number of 24,000, who have ceased to meet in class. Exact figures prove a decrease of 934 members for the year, a decrease which would have been changed into an increase had not a late arrangement required a separate enumeration of the junior members. As is remarked in the letter previously quoted: "English Methodism was never stronger than it is now in everything which constitutes the strength of all other Churches, but as membership amongst us means attendance at the weekly class-meeting that has always been fluctuating from Mr. Wesley's days down to ours." Even the membership, as ascertained by the test of the class-meeting, and measured by decades, presents a large advance. Twenty years ago the members of the English Wesleyan Methodist Church were 310,000 in number; ten years later they had increased to 348,000; to-day 376,000 are found within her ranks. Besides these are a number of communicants alone, whose names are not included in church-lists, though their presence at the Lord's table would elsewhere be compliance with the single condition of membership.

The publication by Methodism of her annual compilation of statistics exposes her to an ordeal which other denominations, more reticent in their figures, escape. In view of this fact, it seems at first sight unsatisfactory that her modes of computation should | year. be such as some fail to comprehend, and such as permit others, jealous of her influence, to circulate ambiguous reports, calculated to perplex her adherents. Her statistics, we believe. made up according to modes in use by other Churches, would show an increase which, with some show of reason, might awaken jealousy. Only the other day a prominent English Episcopalian, when laying one of the corner-stones of a Methodist church in Cornwall, stated that, in his opinion, any decrease "applied to her classmembers and not to the number of her adherents."

One watches with interest, just now, the views of those who regard Methodism from a distance. True to its instincts, the Church Times supposes the alleged decrease to be due to "the great efforts that have been made by the Church of England to reach the masses." The Fountain, of which Dr. Parker is editor, thinks that in "Methodism the young people are not studied enough," and that "the higher education of youth must be met by the broader opinions of religion, and that Methodists will do well to remember that sunshine is needed for young plants as well as rain, music as well as tears and fasting." Perhaps no English journal, outside of Methodism has given more attention to the present position of our Church than the London Christian World. In a leading article apon the class-meeting, which must ever be considered in any discussion apon the work of God among us, it anumerates almost a score of organiz-

est men. It then proceeds to show the bearing of these, which no Church can afford to ignore, upon attendance upon any one religious service. Its proffered advice, in brief, is this-The Methodist Church is growing; the Methodist Society is declining. You will have to alter your test of membership and then you will hear no more of decrease.

It is worthy of remark that this distinction between the "Methodist Church" and the "Methodist Society" was first suggested by Dr. W. B. Pope, during the Conference conversation on the work of God. For a time at least, his words will have the force of an oracular utterance. Then he, to the disappointment of many, made no explanation of his remarks. Some one spoke of him as

'Like one who on a lonely road, Doth walk in tear and dread; And having once turned round, walks And turns no more his head,'

In an article in the current number of the London Quarterly Review the words find an explanation. Our readers will find a reference to this article in a quotation from the Methodist; on our

"The solution of the difficulty" (the adjustment of the relation between the Methodist Church and the Society) says the reviewer "will come; for an irresistible necessity demands it. But it will come through the operation of the same Hand that formed the organzation at first. John Wesley, and the men who used to meet with him in City Road, must have had a presentiment sometimes of the difficulties that would confront their successors. They must have foreseen that in due time the class-meeting would have to be adjusted to the Sacraments and the Preachers would become Pastors. But they left the embarrassment to Providence and posterity. The most holy Providence of God will order all things well in His own time."

Please remind your friends that Two dollars will pay for the Wesleyan from the present to December 31st 1881.

THE N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE -CHURCH ERECTION.

Any reader of our "Methodist Items for the past few weeks must have felt. we have done, that the Methodists of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference are taking a new departure in church building. spite of the hard times, from which we are just emerging, the last two Sabbaths have witnessed dedicatory services in New Brunswick, and several other churches are to be set apart for their sacred purpose about the commencement of the

We shall not anticipate, to any extent, by quotations from the columns of the secular papers, any communication from the active superintendent of the Kingsclear circuit-the Rev. H. J. Clarke-respecting the services held last Sabbath at Lincoln. After their six years occupation of a school-house, the Methodists of that place will the better appreciate the comfort of their new and pretty church. The Board of Trustees seems to have entered into its work in that spirit of thorough earnestness which must overcome all obstacles, and to have received a commendable degree of encouragement from friends at the capital, and places adjacent.

Respecting the new church at South Richmond, planned during the residence of Rev. W. Harrison, and finished under the superintendence of the Rev. E. C. Turner, the latter minister states this pleasant fact: "Subscriptions were obtained. plans prepared and the work completed without a single tea-meeting or bazaar, and without leaving any balance of debt to be discharged by further effort, and all this within themselves." Our friends at Richmond may therefore well say, as also those at Lincoln, "Ot thine own have we

Years ago-the recollection makes us feel old-when we were seated on the front of a stage coach on our way to our first circuit, we passed a building of ambiguous architecture. "What building is that?" we said to the driver. His gruff reply was, "Oh, it's some sort of a soulsaver." We have often thanked that driver for his answer, discourteous as were the tones in which it was given. And now, nearly a quarter of a century after its utterance, it shapes itself into a prayer for those who have built these churches, and for those who shall occupy them. To all these, may the churches now dedicated to Almighty God be indeed "soul- Greece more bold. The King's late speech savers." And then, amid the wreck of the almost amounts to a declaration of war. ations without the Church and within old world, and even in the presence of It is evident that he leans upon, at least, never dreamed of in Wesley's day, Jesus, they shall stand out like stars.

which clamor for the evenings of earn- IS THE WESLEYAN WORTHY OF PATRONAGE?

> This question is not our own; to others pertains the right to answer it. Many kind messages have cheered us during our short experience in the drudgery of ournalism; but these have not reached the public ear. One paper, however, in which the above question is both asked and answered, has no right on our private file. It comes from the pen of a writer who, had he been possessed by a vindictive spirit, would never have sent us the name of a new subscriber, much less these words of commendation. Others may judge of their truthfulness; they prove to us that G. O. H. knows how to forgive.

We ask the above question, not because we have any hesitation about answering it in the affirmative, but to awaken atten-It may be thought by some, that the publisher of the paper, rather than a country parson, should ask it. We think otherwise. Wise men are too modest to indulge in puffing their own articles. The readers of the paper, surely, have a voice in deciding as to its merits. They also have the privilege of expressing their views on the subject. An itinerating preacher has a good opportunity of ascertaining whether or not a periodical is acceptable to the people. And he only attends to duty when this is made known to the editor and publisher.

Without prompting from any external source we freely and deliberately state the fact that, in general estimation, the WES-LEYAN has not for years been more acceptable to the people than it now is. Its editorials are appropriate, spicy and religious, with an agreeable odour of Methodism quite in keeping with a denominational journal. They are not sectarian in spirit, but as liberal as Christianity warrants. The selected reading indicates discretion, wisdom and care, on the part of the individual who thus gleans from the wide field of literature. And the original articles generally are not objectionable. especially the poetry. Methodist rhymers become not popular through the columns of this paper. And then as regards items of news, no one can find fault. They are very numerous, and well arranged. Those who do not take a secular paper, may here obtain much useful information respecting current history. The lovers of brevity find much to gratify them. The number of distinct articles in a recent ssue (Oct. 16), was one hundred and seventy. That would make nearly nine thousand articles in a year. And all this for two dollars a year. Yet many complain that the WESLEYAN is too dear.

It is not dearer than other religious papers in the Province, and unless the number of subscribers is largely augmented. a reduction in its price caunot be made. Some object to the number of its advertisements. Without the revenue de-

rived from these it would soon go down. As the organ of the Methodist Conference of the Marie Provinces, it is worthy of a better support than it receives. Our people who do not take it are the greatest losers. Its influence in a tamily is highly beneficial, intellectually and morweek desire not to be without it, while those who do not see it are scarcely aware of the loss they sustain.

We fondly hope that the recent request of the publisher and editor, in reference to its enlarged circulation, will be met before the present year ends.

The meeting of the Central Missionary Board took place at Montreal on the 19th The last session was held on Friday evening. George H. Starr, Esq., of Halifax, was absent; so also was Israel-McNeil, Esq., of Carbonear, Nfld.,-the latter through illness. With these exceptions, the members of the Board were in their places. We are glad to learn that Dr. Douglas was able to preside throughout the session. As instructions were given to Dr. Hunter, the Secretary, to prepare a statement for insertion in the Guardian and WESLEYAN, it is unnecessary to make further remarks.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The gale of last Friday evening and Saturday was the heaviest of the season, which in these latitudes has been comparatively free from storms. Crowded newspaper columns, and private notes, speak of serious injury to a number of vessels and the loss of several others; of wholesale destruction of trees and injury to barns, but, happily, we have so far heard of the loss of only one life There is yet time, however, for new tales of sorrow on the deep to reach us.

Our neighbors across the boundary line are concentrating all their energies upon the approaching Presidential contest. The hopes of the Republicans run high. A few days will end the suspense. It is to be hoped that the vote, in whatever direction it may point, will be more definite than at the close of the similar struggle, four years since. Rutherford B. Haves will long be remembered as a model President, but the doubts so frequently expressed respecting the legality of his election must always be painful to his friends, as doubtless they have been to

Turkey's dilatory policy respecting the cession of Dulcigno, is perhaps rendering strong moral support.

Amid strifes of nations and rumors of wars, we are apt to forget the sanguinary struggle between two small South American Republics, which has not yet ceased. As we write of small wars we are haunted by a fear lest the struggle, already commenced between British colonists in South Africa and the neighboring natives, may prove to be the reverse of trifling. Horrible atrocities are already reported. Without reinforcements, the little com-

pany of troops under Col. Clarke is liable

to be destroyed. A sad chapter of evil

may be wrought out before effective aid

can reach the colonists.

Complications upon the continent, with the South-African difficulty, and the reported death of the lately appointed Afghan ruler, will doubtless give a certain boldness to the measures of the Irish agitators. A large body of troops is already in that country, and a large number of the Irish constabulary is ordered to rendezvous at the Curragh of Kildare. On the other hand, it is believed that the quantity of firearms imported into Ireland from America and the Continent greatly exceeds the official estimates. Parnell's private secretary was arrested at Bantry on Monday. Other arrests are expected to follow immediately. Parties arrested are not to be transferred for trial to England, as previously reported, but are to be brought before Irish tribunals. The Glad-

Rumors of lack in accord among members of the Cabinet are denied by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who asserts that they are united in the policy of coercion in that unhappy section of the empire. The agitation is really becoming an open social revolt. Many are moving toward religious discussion; even "the blasphethe agitators who have hitherto professed. to disapprove of their action.

stone government have to guide the helm

of the nation in exciting times.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Thanksgiving Day will have passed before we again greet our readers. What glorious day it would be, if our whole population would bend the knee before the Father of mercies. All will not. Let us thankfully do it.

Last Sabbath atternoon at Lincoln, Alex. Gibson, Esq., of Marysville, gave \$100 in aid of the new church—the second gift of that amount. A few days before, Josiah Wood, Esq., of Sackville, gave \$100 to the trustees of the church now being built at

We would refer persons, proposing to prepare themselves for the profession of teaching in Nova Scotia, to the notice respecting the Normal School, in another column. Under the improved regulations of the Department of Education, attendance at this Institution is almost a sine qua non for those who would become teachers.

missionary from India, has already given in this city several exhibitions of his views of India and the East. All who have seen them have been delighted. Strong proof of the fidelity of the views was given at one of the entertainments, when an old soldier, who had served in India, was so far carried away as to begin talking in Hindustani; while as works of art they are pronounced by competent judges to be the best ever shown in these Provinces. Mr. Armstrong has, at the solicitation of friends, decided to give an exhibition in the Academy of Music on Friday evening.

The last number of the New York Christian Advocate contains the appointments of more than two thousand ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And these are but a small part of the many thousands of the Methodist ministry of North America. Not long since an Episcopal exchange paraded in separate items, well leaded, the names of three socalled Methodist ministers who were reported to have asked for Episcopal ordination. We may as well contess that we had to smile. But, turning from gay to grave—dear Episcopal brethren, weed on. as long as weeds are to be found. Growth always follows weeding.

Our publisher has some pleasant calls. Those who visit him to order the WES-LEYAN to be sent to some friend unable to take it, always look happy. The number of such calls is increasing. Three persons asked him to send the paper to the Sailor's Home at Dayton, Ohio, but the earlies applicant, of course, received the blessing. May we suggest the presentation of a receipt for the WESLEYAN up to Dec. 31st, '81, as an appropriate thanksgiving present? A friend once gave us such a receipt for a monthly magazine, and thus kept the kindness tresh throughout the year. It any of our agents read thus far, we beg to remind them that the improvements proposed for the coming year are dependent upon the lists received during the next five weeks.

PERSONAL.

Rev. C. W. Tyler spent Sunday the 17th inst. at Digby, where he preached in the evening to a large congregation.

We congratulate Mr. C. E. Grosvenor, of Canterbury, N. B., on the extent and high character of the exhibits sent by him to the late Provincial Exhibition.

Rev. S. W. Sprague asks aid in a Connexional undertaking in which he is using earnest personal effort. See "Methodist Revs. J. McMurray. R. A. Temple, and

Thomas Rogers were in attendance at the

meetings of he Grand Division, Sons of

Temperance, held here this week Rev. Robert Wilson, of Baie Verte, in esponse to an invitation, proposes to deliver a course of fectures at that place ducing the autumn and early winter.

The many friends of Dr. C. C. Hamilton, of Canard, Cornwallis, will learn with deep regret of his death from paralysis. on Saturday last.

In the list of lecturers secured by the Acadia Athenæum for their "Lecture Course," we observe the name of the Rev. James Strothard, of Canning, N. S. He is announced for January.

Alfred Woodill, Esq., M. D., Mas concluded to spend the winter abroad for the benefic of his health. We sincerely hope that his own expectations and those of his numerous relatives and friends may be fully gratified.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has conterred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. D. Macrae of St. John, N. B., and Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada. Mr. Macrae is a native of Pictou Co., N. S.

Rev. S. F. Huestis has returned from Toronto and Montreal, somewhat weary after the business of the Central Missionary Board, but in good spirits. The kind. ness and courtesy of the Rev. W. Briggs. of the Toronto Book Room, and his associates in that busy concern, made his visit in that direction both pleasant and profit-

Rev. Thomas Harris, President of the Newtoundland Conference, left per 'Caspian' on Monday, for his circuit at Grand Bank. Twenty-four years ago, one year before the close of his probation, Mr. Harris was called from his circuit in Nova Scotia, ordained, and hurried off to Newfoundland to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Robert A. Chesley.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The leading article in the North American Review for November, is by the Hon. William Beach Lawrence, and is devoted to an exposition of the monarchical principle in the United States constitution. In the same number of the Review Bishop W. C. Doane points out the advantages of free my of irreligious discussion," he thinks, works the glory of God. The Hon. Mont. gomery Blair writes of "The Republican Party as it was and is " M. Désiré Charnay contributes the third of his valuable illustrated papers on "The Ruins of Cen-tral America." The other articles in this number of the Review are "The Nicaragus Route to the Pacific," by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen; "The Coming Revision of the Bible," by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby; "Recent European Publications." by Prof. T. F. Crane; and finally a paper entitled, "The Political Situation from a Financial Standpoint," designed to show how the business interests of the country would be compromised by a change from a Republican to a Democratic administration. This document is signed by over twenty of the heaviest capitalists of New

The Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co., No. 1510 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will issue in November or December the Essays and Debates in Full, of the Presbyterian Council of 1880, at Philadelphia. The Company have purchased the right to use the plates of the official Committee of the Council instead of their own stenographic reports. Through this arrangement perfect accuracy is guaranteed to all readers. We shall look for the issue of this book with interest. Rarely has such a number of men of vigorous intellect, thoroughly trained mental powers, and thorough experience, met for the interchange of thought on theological and ecclesiastic cal topics. Any disposition to envy those who listened to their utterances on that occasion will be removed by the opportunity of perusal, in the quiet of home, of a report of the addresses which then excited such deep interest. Price \$1.00 in paper cover. (Essays and debates in full.) \$2.00 in cloth, with introductory narrative. \$3.00 in cloth, with narrative and appendix.

The contents of Blackwood's Magazine embrace the following papers: Dr. Wortle's School-Part vi.; Memory; The Enchanted Bride. A Legendary Ballad: Bush Life in Queensland-Conclusion; The Roof of the World; Lois; A Sketch Life and Death; Three Sonnets; Society and the Salons before the French Revolution; The Stump Ministry: Its First Ses-This is one of the reprints of the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41, Barclay St., New York.

Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., New York, have full authority from Spurgeon to publish John Ploughman's Pictures in the United States. They, in a spirit of fairness which is worthy of remark, pay him a royalty on each copy sold.

The same publishers are now offering the American public Young's Analytical Concordance at about one third of the rate paid by European book buyers, for the same great work. They offer the "Teacher's Edition"—the best European edition for \$3.65, cloth bound, including postage. Spurgeon, in the Sword and Trowel, says of the work: "Cruden's Concordance is child's play compared with this gigantic

Littell's Living Age for the weeks ending October 16th and 23rd respectively, contain the following articles: The English Precursors of Newton, and Bright's Edition of Pepy's Diary, Edinburgh; A Contemporary Narrative of the Fall of the Bastile, Fortnightly; Hypnotism, Nineteenth Century; Overbury's Characters, Fraser; The Bayard of the East, Blackwood; Lite in the Homeric Age, and A Letter from Constantinople, Temple Bar; Poetic Parallels, Chambers' Journal; Life in a Bernese Village, and The Victory of Chili, spectator; "Pilgrim's Progress" Note Paper, Saturday Review; A Glance at the Jews of England, Examiner; Quinme Production in India, Pall Mall; and in the way of Fiction, "A Really Good Case," "A Little Bohemian," and an instalment of "Adam and Eve," with the usual amount of poetry. Messrs, Littell & co., 17. Bromfield St., Boston, publish this valuable weekly magazine. A new volume began with October.

Nova Sco

The Meeting of the Windsor, on Tuesday o'clock a. m.

The Conference Sp meet at the same place half-past eight o'clock

Middleton. Oct. 1880.

CHURCH EXTENS

The Committee

New Brunsw

The Missionary Co Wednesday morning

The Committee on meet in the Centena same day.

The Committee of meet in the Centenary ing, November 9th, at

The next Annua vincial Normal Sc on the 4th of opening will take on the 10th of Nov the Institution car Principal, J, B. Ca

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THE MILIT

The military aer Daily News, 18 not own way, it seems. given out, a questi -whether coal-gas used for the purporthe way of the com itary balloon equip this point was sett ing in the air woul and satisfactory ba ever, it has occur which is intrusted the subject to try likely to arise from posing a hostile be in a few thousand The experiment ca few days ago. An which is simply and by no means cision, was the we this it was propos as soon as it had aeronaut could ha enough to take h fortunately, as the balloon was sent was, we are told, o vice balloons, such ascent of one or t permitted to rise The howitzer was 2,000 yards, but th formed, were no precise range, but for themselves. accordingly fired shot, and this, des target, sufficed t with the necessary shot brought down jectile was a shra and the fuse had t the shell burst ju loon, projecting so lets through the f ımmediate descent

REPRODUC

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Nova Scotia Conference.

The Meeting of the Missionary Committee, of the N. S. Conference, will take place (D. V.) at Windsor, on Tuesday the ninth of November, at 10

The Conference Special Committee will also meet at the same place. on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

R. SMITH, President. Middleton. Oct. 1880.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND PARSONAGE AID FUND.

The Committee of this Fund will meet at Windsor on Tuesday Nov. 10th, at 4 p. m.

New Brunswick and P. E. I. Conference.

The Missionary Committee will assemble (D.V.) in the Centenary Methodist Church, St. John, on Wednesday morning, November 10th, at 9 o'clock. The Committee on the State of the Church will

The Committee of the Annuitant Society will meet in the Centenary Church on Tuesday evening, November 9th, at 7 o'clock.

meet in the Centenary Church at 3 p. m. on the

President.

The next Annual Session of the Provincial Normal School, Truro, will begin on the 4th of November. The formal opening will take place a few days later, on the 10th of Nov. The Regulations of the Institution can be obtained from the Principal, J, B. Calkin, Esq.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle, in an article 'How mistakes happen in Newspapers,' figures up the number of types used in a newspaper the size of the Eagle at 600,000 -that is, the actual number of bits of metal arranged every day, in preparing a newspaper of that size for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as one of the most exact and particular of the handicrafts; but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the finest machinery would render the type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a great deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard.

We read once in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work, or mosaic work containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months, or even years of labor in produeing it, and people go to see it as a curiosity; but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that which the printer does, every day, for minuteness of detail and accuracy of fitting. The man who does the first is looked upon as an artist, a marvel of skill; and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up or turned the wrong way, it is not observed in the general effect; but if the printer in fitting ten times as many pieces together in a single day, puts one where another should be or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it, and is amazed at "the stupid carelessness of those printers."

THE MILITARY BALLOON.

The military aeronaut, says the London Daily News, is not to have matters all his own way, it seems. It was only, it was given out, a question of filling the balloon -whether coal-gas or hydrogen should be used for the purpose—that bad stood in the way of the complete success of a military balloon equipment, and, as soon as this point was settled the matter of scouting in the air would be placed on a sound and satisfactory basis. Meanwhile, however, it has occurred to the committee which is intrusted with enquiring into the subject to try whether any danger is likely to arise from an enemy's fire, supposing a hostile battery to be placed within a few thousand yards of the balloon. The experiment came off at Dungeness a few days ago. An eight inch howitzer, which is simply an ordinary siege arm, and by no means endowed with great precision, was the weapon chosen, and with this it was proposed to stalk the balloon as soon as it had risen. No doubt an aeronaut could have been found plucky enough to take his seat in the car, but fortunately, as the result showed, the balloon was sent into the air empty. It was, we are told, one of the ordinary service balloons, such as would serve for the ascent of one or two scouts; and it was permitted to rise to a height of 800 feet. The howitzer was placed at a distance of 2,000 yards, but the gunners, we are informed, were not instructed as to the precise range, but were required to find it for themselves. An eight inch shell was accordingly fired into the air as a trial shot, and this, despite the novelty of the target, sufficed to supply the guaners with the necessary information. The next shot brought down the balloon. The projectile was a shrapnel shell it appears, and the fuse had been so well timed that the shell burst just in front of the balloon, projecting something like 300 bullets through the fabric, and causing its immediate descent.

REPRODUCTION OF BONE.

The question of the saving of a diseased or a wounded limb has for the general public great interest. An interesting case, which promises a new departure in conservative surgery, has just been published in the transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York for 1880. The case was under the care of Dr. George F. Shrady, surgeon to the Presbyterian and the St. Francis Hospitals, New York. The patient was a newsboy fifteen years old, suffering from acute general periostitis of the humerus of the left arm, caused by an injury and subsequent exposure to cold. His arm, forearm, and hand were greatly swollen; fluctuation existed throughout the entire exthe tissues would be transformed into a Huestis, reports an advance on receipts as built in country villages and market towns large abscess. His general condition was certain.

also bad. For two weeks the patient was supported by the most nourishing diet, and the arm itself received every attention. It was evident, however, that the greater part, if not the whole, of the arm bone was dead, and that the general condition of the patient was most unfavora-

Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, it was decided to perform an operation for the removal of the arm bone. Etner was therefore administered to the patient, and the operation was rapidly performed. The entire bone of the arm was found to be diseased and had to be removed, but fortunately its covering, the periosteum, was left almost entire. Within forty-eight hours after the operation the patient was out of danger and made a good recovery. The growth of bone is well known to take place from the periosteum, and in this case, it having been carefully saved, the deposit of new bone occurred throughout. In six months after strong that the arm was found to be alopinions of eminent living surgeons, a circuit receipts for missions last year. parallel to this case does not exist. - N. Y. Tribune.

THE BATTLE OF ISANDULA.

A Zulu account of the battle of Isandula, differing considerably from any that have previously appeared, has recently been published in a Natal newspaper. All accounts constructed by officers who were not present make the attack upon the camp a continuous affair from beginning to end. This is the case with Lord Chelmsford's account as given in his recent speech in the House of Lords, and equally so with the very able description given in Captain Pair's readable little book. The only piece of evidence in contradiction of such an idea that has yet been obtained is an entry in Lieutenant Pope's diary which was picked up on the field months after the disaster. The entry referred to speaks of an attack made in the morning, after which the enemy retired in all directions, the men of the 24th Regiment falling out to get their dinner. This statement, of course, leaves it to be implied that the attack in which the camp was taken occurred at a later hour. This is exactly what the native discription asserts. The Zulus were lying at some little distance from the camp, not expecting to attack that day, when the mounted men of the British force appeared on the neighboring hills. "If," the Zulu, "you are barked at or bitten you must bark or bite in return." The Zulu regiments accordingly advanced towards the camp, driving the forces they met with. Then there was a pause. The Zulu advance ceased while manouvres were being carried out for completly surrounding the camp. When these arrangments were completed, the Zulus closed in on the camp from all sides at once, and found its defenders entirely unprepared. 'All the whites were not armed when we broke in upon them-that is when we stood up,"-the narrator's regiment had been lying down in the long grass-" and went in among the tents and the cattle and the waggons, when the great killing took place. Some of the white soidiers vere in their shirts; others came out of the white tents eating." The statement is worth attention for three reasons: First, it comes from an eve-witness: second, it confirms the evidence given in the entry in Lieutenant Pope's diary; and third, it has a great air of probability about it. Lying down in the grass was a ruse practised by the Zulus on more than one occasion during the war, and the effect of the sudden appearance of a large body of the enemy close at hand is easy to imagine. If this story is trustworthy the whole history of the day has to be re-written.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Please tell your friends that Two dellars will pay for the WESLEYAN from the present to Dec. 31st, 1881.

METHODIST ITEMS.

On the 17th inst., in the evening, Rev. Dr. Stewart preached to a very large congregation at Woodstock, N. B.

A new organ, purchased from the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, has been placed in the Methodist church at Summer-

At a social held at the Methodist parsonage, Brunswick St., on the evening of the 21st inst. twenty-three dollars were comtributed towards the fund for the payment of the parsonage debt.

The new church at Portland, N. B., it is expected, will be ready for dedication about the 1st of January. The auditorium will have seats to accommodate seven hun-

Rev. J. Strothard, of Canning, writes : "I seem to have all my time taken up by visiting the sick and burying the dead. Death has been very busy with us in Cornwallis of late.

The new Methodist church at Lincoln, N B, was dedicated last Sabbath according to previous announcement. The Revs. E Evans, D D Currie, and W W Brewer, were the preachers of the day.

The new church at Dorchester. N. B.. it is said will be, when completed, one of the handsomest churches in New Brunswick. The main building is to be 60x40 with a vestry of 20x50 at the end, and a spire in front of 70 feet.

On the evening of the 20th inst., the Methodist church at Summerside was crowded to excess, on the occasion of the marriage ceremony between Mr. Colin Wright, of Bedeque, and Miss Sarah Louise Strong, eldest daughter of the Hon.

been held in the Burlington, N.S. circuit. The appointed deputation, Messrs. F. H. W. Pickles and W. Ryan were at their tent of the arm, and it was feared that post. The Superintendent, Rev. G. O.

Philip circuit, on a recent Sabbath even- a year. In the report just issued the ing, two persons were baptized and three received as candidates for membership in the church. The River Philip friends intend having a Thanksgiving supper, on Wednesday, Nov 3rd, for church and parsonage purposes.

A number of friends called upon Rev. R. Wasson and family of Digov, on the evening of the 20th inst. They had planned a repetition of the "pourd party" of last year. On Friday evening some who were unable to be present on the previous evening visited the parsonage on a similar errand. " These tokens of regard greatly cheer us in our work," writes the happy

On the 14th inst., Rey, Wm. Dobson preached a funeral sermon after the burial of Miss N. J. McClelan, who died on the same time regret that nearly one-half of 12th inst., at Hopewell, N. B. On Friday the population of the country is still unevening the annual missionary meeting the operation the bone had become so was held at Hopewell Corner. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Johnson, Hammost as useful as ever. In the history of lilton, Dobson, and Anderson. The sum bone reproduction, which includes the subscribed was in advance of the whole

A most successful tea meeting was held at Lawrencetown, Halifax Co., on the 19th inst. After tea addresses were given by Messrs. John Forbes and Wm. Angwin, of Daramouth. The choir of the church furnished music. At Cole Harbor the ladies are working assiduously for their annual Christmas tree. Donations towards the same will be thankfully received from friends outside the circuit.

Several revivals are reported in the Christian Guardian, of Toronto. More than one hundred persons have presented themselves as seekers of salvation at Millgrove, London Conference. Fifty of these are believed to have obtained pardon. The work is extending. Twenty-two persons were received on trial at the close of the Vroomanton Camp-meeting, Toronto Conference. A number have also professed faith in Christ, at Blyth, Toronto Confer-

An account of the closing services in the old Methodist church at McKenzie's Corner, South Richmond, Carleton Co., N. B., and of the dedicatory services of the new church, will appear in our correspondence column next week. Rev. Dr. Stewart of Sackville, with the Rev. Mr. Hanscom, of Houlton, W. Harrison, and the superintendent—Rev. E. U. Turner, took part in the dedicatary service on the 17th inst. The Carleton Sentinel speaks of the new church as a " pretty structure and quite commodious,"

The Methodists at Hampton Station, a pleasant summer resort of New Brunswick, have hitherto worshipped in a hall, kindly placed at their disposal for one service each Sabbath by G. Barnes, Esq. They have now the prospect of what they have long desired, a church of their own. in which to hold services at any time. G. T. Barnes, Esq., has given them a suitable site and a handsome subscription; a few others have also subscribed liberally towards the object. Revs. C. Comben and S. W. Sprague are hoping to be so successful as to be able to solicit contracts this fall. Mr. Sprague, who is well known in the Maritime Conferences, gives us the above information and informs us that any contributions will be regarded as a personal favor, as well as an aid in a worthy work. Any sums from a dollar upward will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged by him.

Rev. A. Lucas writes: "The Methodists of Petitcodiac (Harelock circuit), held a Harvest Supper, on the 20th inst. After supper, D. J. McLaughlin, Esq., called the meeting to order, and Rev. Wm. Penna, of Salisbury, and others gave addresses. These were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, Mr. Scovil Flewelling ably presiding at the organ. The pastor announced that on the previous day he had received from Josiah Wood, Esq., of Sackville, a cheque for one hundred dollars towards the Petiteodiac church-for which the trustees and other friends felt thankful. The receipts from the supper were fifty dollars. This is the second festival provided by the ladies of this energetic sewing circle since July. The church is steadily progressing and will be ready for occupation by next New Year's. Last week the trustees purchased land, adjoining the church at Petitcodiac, on which they intend building a parsonage. These are hard times, but the work of God must go on or times will be worse."

ABROAD.

The California Conference represents now four nationalities-American, German, Swede and Chinese-and the preachers go out to proclaim Christ in these

The outlook for Protestantism in Florence is promising. There are now eight Protestant churches in the city, and the population numbers five thousand. Mr. Gay, the evangelist of the American Methodist Mission, is about to erect a new

In the course of an address before the recent Protestant Episcopal Convention in New York. Bishop Clarkson of Nebraska and Dakota said: "I attended in Baltimore last winter a meeting of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Church. and I found that they were raising \$500,-000 to spend in building 1000 churches in the year 1880 west of the Mississippi river and for which they expected to secure church property worth \$2,500,000.

The London Standard of the 5th inst., says: Some six years ago an extension scheme was inaugurated by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference to facilitate the erection of Wesleyan chapels in those parts of the country where no provision was made for the spiritual wants of the peo-The annual missionary meetings have ple, and to supply means for the enlargement of chapels which did not provide sufficient sitting accommodation. It was proposed that a thousand chapels aided from the resources of the fund, should be in all parts of the country, within a period which, be was committed to jail.

At the Glenville appointment, River of ten years, at an average of one hundred Committee state that the contributions promised from the commencement of the fund, including the generous promise of the treasurers. Sir Francis Lycett and Mr. Wm. Mewburn, who each offered a sum of £10,000, amounts to £47,470. During the past year 91 chapels, providing additional accommodation for 14,567 persons, have been assisted by grants amounting to £7,-522; and since the operations of the fund commenced additional sittings have been provided for 55,855 hearers, towards which grants amounting to £24,631 have been promised. There has been received during the year the sum of £17,291, including £13,500 from the Thanksgiving Fund. The Committee, whilst rejoicing at the efforts made by Christians of all denominations to erect places of worship, at the

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sporting men report moose very thick in the vicinity of the Sisseiboo river and

Messrs. W. Fowler & Co., of Amherst sent 300 bbls. of potatoes to Bermuda last

Rev. J. G. Hennigar, of Canning, counted forty blossoms on a crab-apple tree in his garden a few days ago.

William Potter, Esq., of Clements, raised a small quantity of sugar cane this season. It grew to a height of six feet.

From it he made some excellent sugar. On the 10th of November the ship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, will leave Halifax for England with 7,000 barrels of apples for the English market.

Nearly 1,100 barrels of apples were sent to St. John in schooners on the 22nd inst. A lot of peaches raised near Bear River was among the arrivals from that

The Lockeport brigantine Evangeline has been abandoned at sea. The steward was drowned. The rest of the crew were landed at Demerara by the brigantine Sappho of Halifax.

Chief Justice Young sentenced White and Foster, the two soldiers belonging to the 97th Regt. who smashed the windows in Hollis street, to eight years each in the Dorchester Penitentiary.

The I C R weekly freight report shows that 270 cars of freight arrived at Richmond last week. Of these 9 were loaded w th cattle, 4 lumber, 12 timber, 15 potatoes, 12 hay, 49 coal, and 38 deals.

Labradormen from Petite Reviere in several instances have taken fifty and sixty quintals above the quantity they were fitted out for. Shore fishing has been very good. It is expected that several schooners will be built there during the winter.

The brigantine Anna, from Lunenburg bound to Porto Rico, was wrecked near Bermuda in a hurricane on the 29th of The crew were taken off by the brigantine Lilian on the 1st of September, and landed at Demerara on the 20th of September. Two days after the mate died of heart disease.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

More mackerel has been shipped this year from St John than on any previous

While Mr. Wm. Stephenson, merchant, North wharf, St. John, was away at dinner, on Monday, the till in his store was robbed of \$100 cash.

During the storm at St. John on Saturday last, a sailor named James Fox fell overboard and was jammed between the vessel and the wharf and killed.

The case of the Queen vs. Tower was settled Saturday morning at Fredericton. The Chief Justice granted a certificate to the Clerk of the Crown at St. John for his discharge certificate, setting the pris-

oner at liberty. The demand for deals has fallen off in England, though the prices offered are still acceptable. The relapse is believed to be temporary and the principal shippers are holding their lumber until the tables turn again.

The N. B. press has been devoting two and three columns a day to the movements of Prof. Sheldon and Mr. Sparrow, the English Agricultural delegates. These gentlemen have made the best possible use of their time.

Sheriff Harding has appointed this evening for a grand temperance meeting in Young Men's Christian Association Hall. with a view of taking decisive steps in the matter of the Canada Temperance Act for the city and county of St. John.

The work of fitting up the sugar refinery at Moncton is progressing rapidly by day and night. A great deal of machinery is now in place, and the indications are. the raw sugar being on the spot, that operations will commence before many

The application of Isaac McElroy, Esq., for a mandamus to compel the town of St. Stephen to grant him a wholesale license, was heard before the full court of judges, on Thursday last. The result of the ruliug of the court is that wholesale liquor licenses cannot be granted by the Town Council.

The Canada T mperance Act is being vigorously enforced in Fredericton, N. B. On the 19th inst., Oliver Segee was fined \$50 for violation of it and the other day John McCormick, who runs the bar-room on board the David Weston, was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor within the jurisdiction of the city. He too was fined fifty dollars, in default of payment of

There are four pupils from the Island in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at

Six prisoners from Queen's Co., jail were lately transferred to the penitentiary at Dorchester; including William Young, who was twenty years ago sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Mr. J. H. Fletcher, of Charlottetown, formerly editor of the Argus, who went out to Colorado eighteen months ago, will return home this winter.

The Canadian Monthly for October has the following:-" Let it not be inferred from what we have said that there are no good pictures in the Toronto Crystal Palace this year. The new Vice-President of the Ontario Society of Artists, Mr. Harris, would alone redeem it from that charge." Mr. Harris is from Charlotte-

A young man, belonging to South Wiltshire had a narrow escape from death on the 19th inst. He was riding while his brother was raking a potatoe field with a revolving rake. While at work the mare ran away and threw him off. He fell under the teeth of the rake, and was dragged about three chains. The clothes were torn from his back, his body scratched and bruised and his scalp literally torn from his head.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Valuable mining discoveries are repored from Cann Island and Indian Island.

Schooner Belle, Captain Lister, which sailed from St. John's for Labrador, collided with an iceberg and sank.

Schooner Indian Lass, of and from Greenspond, with a cargo of fish and oil for St. John's was driven ashore at Greenspond Tickle and one man, who leaves a

wife and six children, was drowned. The Herald's correspondent reports:-Perhaps, all told, the years fishing has not been a failure. But this is the cause of the anxiety, the low price of fish. From thirteen to seventeen shillings will be the price during this fall. It is easy to be seen how a loss of five shillings on a quintal of fish, when a man has only thirty or

so quintals, will affect his winter's supply. A fearful tragedy recently took place at Tizzard's Harbor, resulting in the death of a man named Pierce Cantwell, at the hands of his brother. The latter, who had been pestered by dogs which had destroyed a quantity of fish, observed one evening what he thought to be a dog prowling over the flake, when it was dark and rain. ing. He immediately got his gun and fired, but on approaching the body the poor fellow was horrified to find that he had killed his own brother.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The successful completion of a submarine cable between Gaspe and Anticosti is announced.

The exports of Canadian produce in Sept. amounted \$8,085,024 against \$6,071,-439 for corresponding month last year.

A convict named Wm. Demps mitted suicide in the Kingston Penitentiary on the 22nd inst., by piercing his head with a piece of wire.

Sitting Bull and his entire band are now. it is said, south of the boundary, and in communication with the United States authorities on the question of surrender.

At Keithley Creek, B. C. ice formed to the thickness of an eighth of an inch on the 7th of September, and killed the potato crop, and seriously retarded the growth of all garden vegetables. The ground was covered with snow on July 4th.

Seventy thousand sheep and forty housand cattle have been shipped this year from Montreal. The number of sheep is slightly in advance of the number sent off in 1879, but the number of cattle is double that of last year.

ABROAD.

The 25th Regiment at Plymouth has been suddenly ordered to embark for Ireland at the earliest date.

On the 5th inst., Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, with their daughters and the Ex-Governor's suite, arrived in England from

The accounts of J. W. Woodward. the defaulting city cashier, show that an additional amount of \$6.000 had been embezzled, making an aggregate of \$88,000. It is reported from Peshawur that anarchy

reigns in Cabul, and that the Ameer has been murdered. There has been no new by post from Cabul for several days. The report is, however, probably correct. The outlook for Russia is very gloomy,

as the country, whose annual export is 40,000,000 quarters, will have to buy grain from abroad. How to feed the peasantry during the coming winter is the problem that is occupying the attention of the Government. The speech made by the King of Greece,

at the opening of the Chambers in Athens on the 21st, has created a great sensation in London. It is regarded as a distinct declaration of war against Turkey, which the King would not be likely to make in dependence on the unaided strength of

Late advices from Cape Town announce that other tribes have joined the Basutos in revolt against the Colonial Government. The natives, beyond Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, fifty miles from Port Natal, made an attack on the white residents, and such natives as remained faithful to the Cape Government, burning buildings, pillaging, and outraging women. Most horrible atrocities are reported, and the insurgents are complete masters of the situation. Unless reinforcements can reach them at once the situation of the han that of men commanded by Col. Clark is considered honeless.

HOW TO MAKE THE SABBATH

SCHOOL ATTRACTIVE. A paper read by Rev. A. W. Nicolson before the Sunday School Convention at Granville.

This is the topic of the day. The sanctuary is an established fact. It is the au dience-room of our world-empire, and the pulpit is the throne. The Sabbath-school is to the spiritual Church what the basement is to the architectural church-the our time is-How shall we sustain the Sabbath school, which is to sustain the Church? It has been said-I think by Adam Smith-that te who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is the world's chief benefactor. It may sarely be asserted that, in the moral fice, be who multiplies the Sabbath school by two is the best workman, provided the second supulation of my topic be met—the Sabhath-school made beneficial.

I shall offer five suggestions on the attractive element, and I call to my aid the power of afliteration-each word shall begin with the same letter. And by counting them on the five fingers of the hand, they may the more readily be carried in the memory. 1. Smiles; 2 Sunshine; 3. Stories; 4. Song; 5. Silver.

SMILES. Solomon, himself the wisest man, declares the first notion I had of "the Minister." I imagined of him much as the ancients did of their gods; or as the African does much about love and getting married, and his fetish at this day. He was always a all that" Well is not that a part of pretterror; might descend upon me at any moment; he did not need a cane-his very look would be chastisement. "I'll send word to the minister," was a threat equal to "I'll send for the constable" now. And -"the minister is coming!" was enough to chase all the joy out of heart and home. Why was this? Our Minister wore always the same faultless black coat and broad white neckerchief -- his head erect, his step slow and solemn, and his speech guarded and sepulchral. And his soul was dressed like his body. It never laid aside its professional clothes-never laughed or shouted or played leap-frog. Our minister had a Sunday body and a Sunday soul-neither had any week days. have seen, in this new country, a few changes is this particular, and in other particulars. I am afraid I have met ministers whose souls have no Sundays-they are always joking and jibing, and horse trading. And their bodies have even less of the professional symbol—they may be taken for auctioneers or shipmasters or commercial travellers—anything but clergymen.

I use this illustration for the benefit of teachers. When you stand before your looking glass on Sunday morning saying -now, I am a Sunday-school teacher, and I must preserve the character of a Teacher -must show the class that I am superior to them, and thus maintain my claim to up with cheer and comfort in the day of their reverence"—when you say this you are putting on your Sunday face, and the children will read it, saying, "O, my! what harm have I been doing?" But if you begin your work by asking-"How shall I get very near my scholars to-day? Let me see! Is there any little trouble that I can smooth away, any sour temper I can sweeten?" You will find the scholars reading you as much as their books, they will be there next Sunday-sure! Have you ever thought how Jesus studied his disciples, and brought all His great soul so bear upon their individual difficulties and weakness? Study that subject.

SUNSHINE. Many of our school-rooms-and our dwelling houses, for that matter-are more like prisons for criminals than places for happy souls to gather in. Bare, cheerless walls, small windows, closely blinded and seldom open. What a blessed transformation is wrought by a little tact and attention. Our women have immortalized themselves by going abroad to hospitals and nursing wounded soldiers; by going down among the squalid poor and carrying flowers to those who never see green fields or roll in the glorious sunshine. In our social condition this thing is reversed. We call in our people to worship, and our children to be taught, and they must leave all God's good things behind them. The mellow light and the gay flowers and the singing birds and the crooning brook, must all be shut out. Why not make the school room as "the garden of the Lord?" sweet-scented and joyful with all that sky and fields and forests can give us,-and which costs nothing! There are good people who object to those children of the sunshine-flowers-in a place of worship. They draw over their mouths and whine over the pride of these times, unless the old custom is continued. Bad-air, barewalls, Old Hundred-long-drawn-out, a long chapter, and an old-fashioned sermon-these are their standard. I take it as the best compliment people can pay me if they come to hear me preach under such circumstances, and I always feel much o'liged to them if they can keep awake right through the service. Open your School-room windows and let in the air and sunshine—they do not need to be coaxed or driven in, or bought or bribed; they cannot but come, for God sent them. Hang up nice, suggestive mottoes on the walls, and gather bunches of flowers for the desks and tables. STORIES.

This is a large topic. It covers much ground, it needs careful treatment. Our Saviour taught in parables and the common people heard Him gladly. Religious teachers in His time, we can imagine were stately, strictly methodical, moving in the higher regions of thought. Christ took the same truths, broke them up, illustrated them by anecdotes and incidents of every-day life; the pulpit of our day is beginning to discover this secret. Guthrie in the Presbyterian Church, with his

rattling fire of red hot ammunition; but he fills a large tabernacle with worshippers and holds them. The successful teacher cannot afford to despise stories. Only, let there be a point to them. Telling stories for their own sake in the Sunday-school is much like telling yarns in the forecastle: -They create a laugh or a sneer-they touch not the conscience.

Then, this meets the objection as to entrance, the support; and the question of the books of the Sunday-school. You hear it said-" The books of the Sabbath-school in our day are trash-all stories!" Just as if they had degenerated from former days. What was the literature of former days in the Sabbath school? There was none, except the Bible and the Catechism and the hymn book. Besides, the aim of writers of Sabbath-school books is to secure the attention of children. That was what Christ did. He desired for instance to tell his hearers of the depravity of the human heart, the hopelessness of human methods for getting happiness, the necessity of conviction, of repentance, of faith. of obedience; the privilege of pardon and acceptance, the loving character of a father, the rich provision he has made for his penitent cuildren; and he told it all in that one story of the boy who went away and squandered and suffered, and came back to find his father standing at that he is wise who wins souls. A winsome | the door, his eyes so full of eagerness and nature is to the world of children what the his heart so full of love. I have seen Bun- you a more excellent way. sun is to tle planetary sphere-it just holds | yan's Pilgrims Progress illustrated, as if them and nourishes them. We are so apt it were not illustrated by the immortal to put on our professional face when we Bunyan himself! It is a matchless story, put on our professional coat! I remember and so next to the Bible, it has the largest circulation of any book in the world But the Sabbath-school books have so ty much everybody's life? All the good people that I have ever known loved and got married, if they were allowed to! The stories with the love left out, would not be true to life. True, there is always danger in Sabath-school books; but guardians of the school should see to that.

> Ah, how shall I do justice to this suggestion? We are only waking up to a sense of what a mighty energy is exerted by sounds properly and timely used. For four thousand years, David had been calling on people to come and sing; for two thousand years John of Patmos was describing heaven as a place of song and some one thought of the Sunday-school. queen, to let her listen to a thousand chil- am driven to look in. dren singing the old anthem of England. Think you the King of kings is not well pleased as they sing the doxology-"Praise is an instinct that delights in music. The birds do not sing to please us, but to please themselves. And there is another advantage with children-singing makes a channel through which many a holy thought finds a way to the heart, to come the soul's sore trouble.

I mean by this, money and good money —liberal money. We need it in the Sab-bath-school, and do not serve us there as you do in the churches-saving all the bad and doubtful bits of money for the collection-plate.

Paul suffered much evil at the hands of Alexander the coppersmith; and the Apostle has been ignorantly charged with a desire that the Lord should reward him according to his evil works. Paul rather declares that the Lord will so reward him. Very much in this spirit has Dante, in his Inferno, assigned to people in the future state a diet of the things in which they delighted in this world. And so his avenging angels are pouring melted gold and silver down the throats of misers and hoarders. Oh, pity the souls of some of our Christians if they are to feed upon the faults of this life! What a dose of nickel cents and brass buttons, smelling strongly of tobacco and verdigris, awaits them. If we are to furnish good books, and sweet music and mottoes; and wear smiles and introduce sunshine for your children, we must have money. What! deal as liberally by your children as by your animals. You will give thirty dollars dollars for a whalebone whip; but twentyfive cents for the Sunday-school would al most break the hearts of some of our good people. A man who spends twentyfive dollars a year for tobacco, will send taught in the principles of a pure religion which is our only hope for time and eterthe price of one pair would make the hearts of one hundred children glad for other denomination, he says:fifty-two Sundays of the year. We can and buckles and other ornaments, if you will but give us books and maps, and good rooms in which to keep them Now let me repeat the attractions :-

Smiles, Sunshine, Stories, Song, Silver. Your next question assigned to me is-HOW TO MAKE THE SABBATH-SCHOOL

BENEFICIAL? There are 168 hours in the week. You are asked to employ one of those 168 hours in influencing the hearts, in moulding the consciences, of your class. You have one instrument to work with-Truth. How to employ it, to apply it, so that the most good shall result from your labors, is the question.

I have not much time to give to it.

Happily, only a little time is needed. It is of the first importance that this conviction should go with us always—the teaching which does not win the scholar for Christ is useless. It is not intellectual benefits you are aiming at-those are furgrand metaphors of ocean and forest, of nished in the day schools; nor is it manbattle and pastimes, did much to revolu- ners-those are taught, or ought to be, at tionize the art of preaching. Similarly, home. You are to do, what parents per-Spurgeon among the Baptists. Talmage haps are not always so well qualified to do, does not meet the orthodox notions of because they are so familiar with their certain stiff-laced Presbyterians in his children-force conviction upon the child's Sunday-scholars non-members? God for that last word.

mind-warn it, win it for the Saviour. | bid! Many of them go to swell the ranks This requires certain qualifications in the teacher—a sense of responsibility, consistency of life, constant and prevailing prayer, patience, purpose, unquestionable hope, abiding faith in the sufficiency of the atonement, an intelligent conviction that the work of soul saving is not an experiment, but a positive result which has always followed the right use of the right means. The Sabbatr-school that has no conversions is useless; the Sabbath-school teacher that has no conversions is wanting in some respects.

Hew to make the Sabbath-school beneficial ?-why, bring the school, the whole school, to Christ. How to bring them, I must now leave to you. We cannot all work alike. There will always be as many different methods of teaching as of preach. One carries thunder, another diffuses light, a third drops genial showers, a fourth sheds warmth—but all together make a wholesome atmosphere for the souls about them.

"And God hath set some in the Church. first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. Are all apostles? are all prophets? are all teachers? do all speak with tongues? do all interpret? But covet earnestly, etc., and yet show I unto

WHERE ARE THE NINE

We take an article, bearing the above title, from the correspondence of the London Methodist Recorder. Some of its suggestions are worthy of thought on this side of the ocean.

receive a modern application. In some places it may do so yet. Of late I the fact that only one in ten of our Sunare they not where they ought to be? Many massive intellects have tried in vain to answer these questions fully, and it would therefore be an act of vain presumption on my part to attempt to do so. My non-members who regularly attend chapel? object in this article is simply to state a Surely they might manage more than one few facts, and point out the deductions I music, yet the world jugged along in its have made therefrom. A dear friend of old prosaic way, never trying its voice till | mine has lately written me a letter which has set me thinking afresh on this ques-Now there is glorious music in the world. tion. Up to now I have looked outside It is the first treat of our nation to its our loved Methodism for answers. Now I

Maybe some who read this will be horror-tricken at the thought of looking into so perfect a system as Methodism for God from whom all blessings flow!" There shortcomings. Truly it is no pleasant is an instinct that delights in music. The task to pick holes—no, not to pick holes, but to point out holes that exist-in so likely and unlikely places. Says my correspondent:-

"What do you think? I've just been told that the Rev. — has been to see man) visited me regularly all through. me! He's the first minister that's ever Here a good working member was lost troubled to look after me; and I've gone through pastoral neglect. So they have to chapel and school pretty regularly for gone. We are robbed on all sides. Do to chapel and school pretty regularly for over twenty years."

The letter then contains a few gossiping remarks on other subjects; but it returns to the matter of the visit, as follows:-

Twenty years is a long time to go to one place, and not to be looked after by the "pastor." Don't you think so? During that time I have come in contact with pastors who look after their flock-even those outside the inner sheepfold of membership. You know our bishop? Why even he has given me a few kind words more than once, though I never entered his church in my life. Then there is the Rev. ---, who has only been here two years, and who has a church of 1.100 members to look after, part of a congregation of about 2.000, and who looks after the whole. Upon my word, I really have thought sometimes, as I have looked into extravagant?" We ask only that you that man's kindly face, and felt his warm grasp of my hand, that I must really join his congregation and church. Twenty for a set of silver-mounted harness, three years! That means something like thirty ministers; for we formerly had four in our circuit, and never less than three.

Without losing sight of the fact that the road to membership has been open all the twenty years my correspondent has troubles," said he. The reply was, "And six children to Sunday-school, to be attended chapel and school, the most ar- so you had, but I did not say which dent believer in Methodism as now estab- end. lished and carried out must admit neglect nity, and he would groan for a week if he on the part of, at least, some of the discovered that his wife had spent two thirty ministers. The most painful part dollars on the library. There are in this of the letter is that in which my friend district of Lower Granville to-day, say lapses into flippancy. In seeking for fifty yoke of oxen ready for the market; reason for the neglect that is likely to drive him into membership with an-

Had I been a complaining old woman, afford to do with less ribbons and lace racked with the "rheumatics," or a wealthy business man, with servants and a good table, I might have been looked after better. Being a poor straggling sheep with precious little wool, I suppose it's not worth while. Sunday after Sunday I may go to chapel and get my share of the theological bones scattered broadcast from the pulpit. The "Super" may overwhelm me with polished rhetoric, the "second man" may "woo me like a sucking dove," and and the third shout at me like a pope gone mad—the result is the same, not one of them knows me when he meets me, or would speak to me if he did.

This part of the letter I call painful. because from my knowledge of the writer I am certain that he is himself deeply hurt. His is a nature that

Seeks to hide its pain Beneath a flippant covering, But seeks in vain.

"Where are the nine?" The proporthe question stand. I am told of the atof Churches, whose pastors have kind words and pleasant faces, not only for their own congregations, but for any who attend their chapels. Better this than worse; but this is not good. Years on years of lay-training in Methodist schools is spent on intelligent youths, and then they are, many of them, lost to our connexion for want of individual and pastoral oversight. How large a proportion are thus lost I cannot tell. My friend's case is not an extreme one. He lives in a large town of some 200,000 inhabitants. All around are churches and chapels in abundance. The peculiar people called the "Salvation Army" parade its streets. High Church clergymen, Low Church clergymen, Broad Church clergymen are ready and willing to take young man by the hand. Congregationalist and Baptists ministers find no member of their congregation too insignificant for their attention. Doors are thrown open in all directions by clergymen and ministers who invite you in and welcome you heartily. Go to a No. 3. few services and you are sought out and asked to "become one with us." A house 'clean swept and garnished" is very well in its way; but it is not of necessity homelike. The heart longs for something more. There may be (and often is) cleanliness where there is neither warmth nor comfort. People differ as to invitations. Some will accept a general invitation—a kind of "Come any time," and these are I fear such as join our society. Others require asking more particularly. They No. 5. like to feel doubly sure of welcome ere kind our society loses.

Much undeserved blame has been laid on theitinerating system. "Three years does not give a man time to know his congre-This Scriptural question used to often gation." Doesn't it? We have in our town just now a pastor—though a Methodist, I like the word-with a large congrehave but seldom heard it used in the sense gation. Before he had been here three to which I allude—that is, with regard to | months he knew more of his congregation then anyone of our three ministers will day scholars becomes a member of the know of us when he leaves at the end of Church. "Where are the nine?" Why his term! It cannot be the three years' system. What is it? Have our ministers so many class-meetings and services to attend, and so many other duties to perform that they cannot find time to look after Surely they might manage more than one visit in twenty years anyhow? If not, the society must either lesson the number of their meetings, depute some of the ministers' work to lay agents, or to make up

its mind to a state of continued decrease. This is no new question. Many years ago I began to think about it. As a humble temperance worker I came to see how drink and vice robbed our chapels; but I thought even they together did not take nine out of ten. Then I saw one bright, clever, earnest young man slide away into Unitarianism. Not drink that, not vice! elaborate a fabric. Yet why shrink? If Wondering what were the attractions, I the piece has faults, let us see them! At too attended some Unitarian services. A this time, when our Methodist Church total stranger I went, got a hearty welcome, has to regret the fact that, in spite of | and during the week the preacher met me more numerous congregations, the membership is in home districts decreasing, it went to the Establishment. He had been is meet that a solution shall be sought for so staunch a Methodist member that I anywhere and everywhere and in both should almost as soon have expected the President to do likewise. The reason was not far to seek. Said he: "I was sick and the Rev. --- (the nearest clergyyou tell me that these are trifles, and not sufficient reason for the facts I put before you? If not give me reasons that are! s not our whole life made up of trifles? I commend the matter to the Connexion at large, asking for an extension to myself of that charity that "thinketh no evil."

WIT AND WISDOM.

"The sermon did me good," said one friend to another, after hearing an eloquent preacher. "We shall see," was the reply.

"In what condition was the Patriarch Job, at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday School teacher of a quiet looking boy. "Dead," calmly answered the quietlooking boy. From the answer no appeal was taken.

Said an old pastor to a student who had just accepted a pastorate, "Now you are at the end of your troubles." A short time after the young minister, meeting with some trials, complained to his friend, "You told me I had got to the end of my

Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, was once giving his class some instructions about preaching in such a manner as to gain No. 38. attraction and applause. "Young gentlemen," said he, "it's all contained in a No. 39. nutshell. When you go to preach in the city, take your best coat; but, when you go to preach in the country, take your No. 40. JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S PICTURES best sermon.'

The Rev. Rowland Hill one day heard two of his domestics disputing as to which of them should wash the hall, each of them declaring that it was not her business. Sending them both out on an improvised errand, the eccentric clergyman took up the mop himself, and when upon returning, they found him busy at his self imposed work, they each warmly protested against his being engaged in so menial an occupation. "Pooh! pooh!" said he, "it's not your business. Peggy; nor yours, Jane; so it must be mine, I suppose." It scarcely needs be mentioned that the hall was regularly cleaned after this without any dispute.

Quarrels, like thunder storms, would end in sunshine if it were not for the determination to have the last word. If you are scolded or criticised just bite your lips and keep still, and it will soon be tion may be a little different now, but let "three years or the war."

Many a man who pours himself in torrents of rain for tractions of the drink-shop and the sing- five minutes and then breaks out into the ing saloon; my attention is directed to sunshine of good temper again, will settle places of evil resort everywhere. Shall down into a three day's dismal drizzle if we look there for the whole of our ex-, he is weak enough to ineist on having

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OTTAWA, OHT., March 2, 1880. The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last 22 years, and can confidently recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoxa, Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it to cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing, when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day as follows: one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and used as a gargle.

Yours, H. F. MACCARTHY.

MAITLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. Hint No. 2.

Ask your Druggist, Grocer or Shepkeeper, for a bottle of L'AIN-KILLER. If he passes it down without ceremony, ask him while extracting the quarther without extracting the passes in the pa

Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

SPENCERVILLE, ONT., February 26, 1880. We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis' Pam-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, during which time it has taken the lead in sales over all other patent preparations, and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple as article as flour in our trade. W. P. IMRIE & CO.

MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880 It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug enterer of more than a quarter century, I can teatify that year-justly celebrated Pain-Killer has not only hold its own as a family malicine, but still counties the freat rank wherever, duty calls, it. My contoners speak very highly of it, and I could send so end of testimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, work it measure, which it is not. It should, however, he called "Encolsice Pain-Killer." I pride myself in nover being out of S.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN G. DRANS.

We have great pleasure to state that the Pain Killer holds in position in this place as the old, railship family soutions. Although there are a great many other remindes in the market some bearing nearly the same named Pain Frist Pain Pain Destroyer, and such like names we see difference, and are sure to ask for Per We have been selling Pain-Killer for the lander of the lander When you ask for a bettle PAIN-KILLER, and the gen-emanly store-besper, without vearcely looking, remarks, "res "are just out, but have another "article as good or better, "which sells for the same price "vie, 25 cents." Turn on your

P. & P. MURPHY. Yours truly

PORTLAND, ONT., March & 188 Pertland, Oht., March e. 1880.

I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justly entitles me to recommend it. As a family medicine, we consider it almost indispensable: being good not only as a pain-killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments for which it appears specially adapted. I have used it myself, chiefly as a listment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and pains and stiffness belonging to old age. I promounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap medicine, and worthy of all acceptation, and send you this certificate that you may assure the miblic than two or three cents extra profit which he gets than he does for and send you this certificate that you may assure the public Yours truly, THOS. GRAHAM.

> ESCOTT, ONT , March 4, 1880. We hereby certify that we have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in our families for several years. We consider it a very useful and necessary article to be kept in all households as a resort in case of accidents and exposure to attacks occasioned by cold

JEREMIAH CURTIN. J. J. DOWSLEY JOSEPH P. REDMOND ARCH, GREEK.

MAITLAND, ONT., February 25, 1880. I have used your ain-Killer for the last twenty years. I carvou enter, and which some unried it with me all though the American War. I believe I would
have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pais-Killer.
I think it is the best remedy in the world for which it is recom-Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTA!!! E.

PORTLAND, ONT., February 26, 1860. I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine.

PRESCOTT, ONT., February 27, 1880. Thave sold your Pais-Killer for the last nineteen years in this lact, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the diseases given in your circular. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar proparations. Yours, &c. GEO, BIRKS.

Cobours, Ont., March 3, 1880. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much Pleasure in stating that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say aught but words of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a first that seems to have combined in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in its favor. likely, you should address that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a first that Proprietors, and by sending Perry Davis Pala-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c., J. E. KENNEDY. MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880. Your Pais-Killer as a family cure ail has been in constant use my horsehold for a long term of years, and I would nover de sire a bester on . It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable." Yours very bruly, HORACE SEYMOUR.

TAMWORTH, UNT., March 4, 1880. For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine. Yours respectfully. Yours respectfully, JAS. AYLSWORTH

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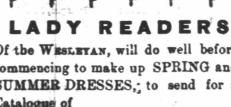
which is so highly and justly valued in the treat-ment of ANEMIA, (due to insufficiency of IBON in the BLOOD,) SCROFULA, WASTING, CHILDREN' DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD &c., &c., is also contained in PUTNER'S Pancreated Juice.

By this the pure cod liver oil undergoes in Puttner's process, a PARTIAL digestion before it is submitted to the stomach, and thereby made more acceptable and more nutritious to the patient. CAUTION.—See that you get PUTNER'S EMUL-SION, as other MIXTURES may be put off. It retails at 50c per bottle, and can be obtained by all

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Week ending October 27th, 1880. Rev Jame Sharpe for Joseph Burns 2, Henry Morehouse 4 Rev Wm Purvis for Benjamin Smith Rev J J Teasdale for Wm McGill J H Taylor Rey J S Peach for H Burt James H Buckley Ephraim Mack Mrs Valentine per E G S Rev C W Swallow for Capt Geo Spicer HN Bent Rev John Wakefield Ontario James Gray John Shaw W J Hunter, DD W Hansford James Patterson Esq Hon Senator Ferrier W H Lambly Esq Rev John Prince for Aaron Armstrong 3, S G Blizzard 2, John Rankin 2, James Bell 2. Samuel Hughes 4, Allan Emery 2, Robert Fair 4. Rev A Luca for Mrs G H Sharpe 4 00 Alonzo Taylor

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31st., 1880.

Lighteen New Subscribers.

Rev Thomas Rogers for J B Bowser

11 a m Rev W H Evans	Brunswick St.	7 p.m Rev R ^o Brecken	
1 a.m. Rev H P Doane	Grafton St.	7 p.m Rev S B Dunn	
11a.m. Rev R Brecken	Kaye St.	7 p.m. Rev C M Tyler	
11 a. m . Rev C M Tyler		7 p m kev W H Evans	
II a.m. Rev S B Dunn	Cobourg Road Re	7.p m	
11 a.m. Rev G O Robinse	Dartmouth	7 p.m Rev H P Doane	
BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. A A Bliss			
Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.			

BIRTH

At Belle Aire Terrace, Halifax, on Sunday, Oct. 24th, the wife of John T. Mellish, Esq., of a

MARRIED

On the 4th ult., at the Methodist Parsonage, Hillsboro, by Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Alfred Ritchie to Fanny Thomas, all of Hillsboro, Albert Co, N.B On the 19th inst., at the residence of the groom's father, by the same, Geo. Ferguson to Delphine Steeves, all of Hillsboro, Albert Co., N.B.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Fredericton, N.B., by the Rev. E. Evans, on the 19th October, Wm. Timmins, of Queensbury, to Isabella Edmondson,

At Halifax, 20th inst., by Rev. W. H. Evans, M1. Alexander Bayley, of Halifax, to Miss Clara J. Redmond, of Pictou, Pictou County, N. S. At the Wesleyan Parsonage, St. John's, Nfld. Sept. 30th, by Rev. J. Shenton, Mr. Wm. Wells,

to Miss Mary J. Warren. At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. R. Hopkins, City Road, St. John, N.B., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Pope, Mr. Hiram B. Conkey, to Miss Annie M. Berry, both of this city. At Jeddore Head, Halifax Co., on the 19th Oct.,

by Rev. J Mayhew Fisher, James L Myers to Agrippina, daughter of I aniel Baker, Esq. At the Methedist Church, Grafton Street, Halifax, on the 20th inst., by Rev. S. B. Dunn, Dr.

Geo. E. DeWitt, of Chester, to Annie M. Brown, daughter of Charles E. Brown, Esq., of Halifax. At the residence of the bridegroom, Woodstock, N.B., on the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Colpitts, Mr. Richard Maxstead, of Woodstock, to Miss Mary Hannah Bruce, formerly of Boiestown, Mir-

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Bristol, N.B., by Rev. R. Wilson, John M Brown, Esq., of Moncton, to Miss Barbara A Riley At Maitland, on the 23rd inst, by the Rev Chalmers Jack, BA., assisted by the Rev Professor Currie, the Rev L G Macneill, MA, of St Andrew's Church, St John's, Nfld, 10 Annie, only daughter of the late James Putnam, Esq. of Maitland.

DIED

At the residence of his brother, Rardville, Sept. 24th, Guerdon Rand, after protracted and great suffering, aged 75 years.

At her son's residence, Saxton St., Canard, King's Co., N. S., Sarah A., relict or the late Mr. Matthew Dickey, aged (S years. She was for many years a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Church in Canning. At Canning, Sept. 30th, 1880, Carrie, infant

daugh er of Capt. W. H. and Eliza Bexter, aged 5

At Canning, Oct. 8th, 1880, Eva Lee, infant daughter of Capt. Holmes, aged 15 months. At Canning, Oct. 15th, Maggie, only daughter of Capt J. and Athaliah Nicholson. After very painful and protracted affliction she passed caunly to

At Philadelphia, U.S., on Sabbath morning, 10th Oct., Edward M. Lowden, of the city of New York, merchant, fourth son of the late Robert Lowden, Esq., Merigomish, Pictou Co., aged 62 years. At Meagher's Grant, on Wednesday, October 13th, Jane Dunbrack, aged 82.

rest : aged 15 years.

At Middle Musquodoboit, on Thursday, Oct. 14th, Annie, the beloved wife of John H. Taylor, in the 36th year of her age.

At Musquodoboit Harbor, Oct. 20th, Mr Henry Sibly, in his 40th year. A kind husband and father; an esteemed citizen and friend. At Jeddoro Head, Oct 21st, Wm Myers, in the

70th year of his age. At Windsor, on 20th inst., Mr John Mann Chandley, after a short illness, aged 75 years. At Windsor, on 22nd inst., Mr Elisha Curry,

aged 45 years. At Church St., Cornwallis, N. S., Oct. 17th. of consumption, Alethea, wife of John D. Borden, and daughter of the late Capt. Amos Armstrong, of Horton.

SE HAVILL'S LUNG HEALER for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Etc. For Sale by Brown Brothers & Co., Halifax, N.S.

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100 Hogsheads Choice Porto Rico Sugar, Scotch Refined Sugar, 100 Barrels Coffee C Sugar, Granulated Sugar, 200 Puncheons Choice Demerara Molasses, 1000 Half Chests Congou Teas in low, medium and fine grades, 200 Boxes 20 lbs. each Choice Teas in original

packages, 200 Bags Rangoon Rice. 200 Cases New Currants, 100 Kegs Bi Carb, Soda, 1500 Barrels "Superior Extra" Flour, Oatmeal, Royal Rose, 100 Dozen Pails, 200 Dozen Brooms, 300 Boxes Queen City, London, Glasgow, May-flower and Brown Family Soaps, 200 Cases-10 gross each - datches 100 Cases Lard in 3 and 5 tbs., 50 Pails Do.

Peas, Beans, Barley.
Mess and Prime Mess Pork daily expected by steamer. Boxes Valencia Raisins. Boxes, Halves and Quarters London Layers,
Do. Do. Do. Layers.

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ACACIA VILLA SEMINARY A Boarding School for Boys. WILL RE-OPEN for the reception of pupils on the

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BREVIER TYPE, Size: 51 x 31 inches.	
Cloth, sprinkled edges	90
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Roan, sprinkled edges Roan, sprinkled edges, clasp... French Morocco, limp, red edges ... 1 25 French Morocco, limp, gilt edges French Morrocco, boards, gilt edges .. 1 50 Morocoo, limp, gilt edges ... Calf, grained, marbled edges. Morocco, gilt edges 2 00 Morocco, extra gilt .. 2 50 Other sizes and bindings are being pushed for-

ward and will be announced as soon as ready. Liberal discount to Ministers and the trade. WM BRIGGS,

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sure cure for Diarrhæa. I remain, yours truly, HENRY MILES.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out it free. Address H. HALLETT & Co.,

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ANDERSON, BILLING & CO. kind, and I used one whole bottle before Arc now showing the bulk of their importation of

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WINTER

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September 1st, 1880.

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WE have just opened in the Store lately occupied by C. R. THOMPSON, No. 16 Granville Street, door South of the LONDON HOUSE, a splendid Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES The greater part of which have been MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES. AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Expressly to suit the times, showing the purchasers the very best value for the smallest amount of money—and feel certain—that we can give better value than any house in the trade, in support of which, we call the attention of the public, to some of the advantages we possess.

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have only to pay for the material and one small profit. THIRDLY-As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater than if he had purchas. ed the goods of another and was selling them again.

We sell for CASH and cash only to keep strictly to this we cannot send out for approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent.

Should they not suit we will return the money:

CREDIT SYSTEM. These with many other advantages we could mention, warrant us we think in reasserting that we can give better value than any house in the trade.

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