

The Wesleyan.

T. F. Knight
:12 Lockport

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THE "WESLEYAN,"

OFFICE:—125 GRANVILLE STREET.

All letters on business connected with the paper and all moneys remitted should be addressed to S. F. HUESTIS.

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

Subscriptions may be paid to any Minister of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islands, and Newfoundland Colonies.

For rates of Advertising see last page.

"'Tis not for man to trifle. Life is brief,
And sin is here.
Our age is but the falling of a leaf—
A dropping tear.

We have no time to sport away the hours:
All must be earnest in a world like ours.

"Not many lives, but only one have we—
One, only one;
How sacred should that one life ever be—
That narrow span!

Day after day filled up with blessed toil,
Hour after hour still bringing in new
"spoils."

It is said that at one of the yearly idol
festivals in India over a million of dollars
were brought in offerings, chiefly by very
poor persons.

The translation of the New Testament
into Japanese has been completed. The
event was celebrated by a public meeting
at the capital.

The Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel in Foreign Parts contributes this
year \$2000 towards the maintenance of
Episcopal missions in New Brunswick.

The *Anglo Israel Ensign* is the name of
a new semi monthly journal issued at
Truro by Mr. John Rose, and edited by
Rev. James Christie. The prospectus
states that the *Ensign* is to be "devoted
exclusively to the most important ques-
tion of the day—the identification of the
British Nation with the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel."

Mr. Spurgeon remarked in a speech, at
the anniversary of the London Religious
Tract Society, that he did not draw a line
between the secular and the sacred.
Would, he said, that every meal was a
sacrament; every garment a vestment,
every breath a prayer, and the whole of
life a hallelujah!

The *Golden Rule* tells of a young man
who left a theological seminary after a
year's trial, because he found a man set
to teach him how to preach who had never
made four sermons, and never had a
charge; another to instruct him in Chris-
tian work who had never visited a sick-
room, a prison, or a tenement-house; and
so he concluded to learn how to swim by
going into the water.

Dr. Steele of Australia, in his recent
address before the Presbyterian General
Assembly at Montreal alluded to the wel-
come our Father Chiniquy had received in
Australia and New Zealand on the occa-
sion of a his recent visit to those Colonies.
The gentleman had been very successful
in his mission, and by the lectures he had
delivered, the books he had distributed,
and the sermons he had preached, had
done much to extend the Protestant faith.

The evangelists, Messrs. Hall and Cree,
sent out by the International Association
to infuse new interest into the work of
the Associations in the Provinces, held two
services in St. John, N.B., on Sunday last.
In the afternoon they addressed a number
of people in Association Hall. The gentle-
man spoke warmly of the work they have
assigned them to perform. In the evening
they addressed a meeting in Queen Square
Methodist Church, after the regular ser-
vice. A number of gentlemen, active
members of the Association in St. John,
accompanied the evangelists and took part
in the service, which consisted of sing-
ing and short addresses.

The Agent of the Bible Society, Mr. J.
Toland, proposes to visit the following
branches, etc., in Nova Scotia during the
month of July: on these dates.

Oxford..... 6
Wallace..... 9
Clifton..... 11
Port Hood..... 12
Mahoe..... 14
Margerie..... 15
Sydney..... 18
Sydney, N..... 19
Hawkesbury..... 21
Parsboro..... 22
Five Rivers..... 23
Bass Island..... 24
Port au Pige..... 25
Geat Village..... 26
Folleigh Village..... 28

The London *Watchman*, standing on its
lookout tower, and gazing across the ocean
has turned its magnifying-glass upon the
late General Conference. It sees that the
men elected to the episcopacy were all of
them worthy the episcopal rank, and de-
scribes, in short, the characteristics of each.
The *Watchman* does not like the date
named for the meeting of the Ecumenical
Methodist Conference. It says that Lon-
don, in mid-summer, will be comparatively
empty of such as would be likely to
take an interest in the meeting, and can-
not see how the various Methodist Confer-
ences, which have already met this year,
except that of the Wesleyan church, can
appoint delegates in time to make the
proper arrangements for the great council
of Methodists.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

"Don't stand off and wait to see whether
your new pastor is going to 'take' with
the crowd. Take your stand at his side
and do your duty from the start. That is
the manly way.

"Diplomatic relations" are said to have
been formally broken off between Brussels
and the Vatican. Early in June a noti-
fication of the recall of the Religious Legis-
lation was sent to the Pope, and all efforts
to obtain a postponement of the measure
have been unsuccessful.

The Rev. Addison Blanchard, who for
the last three years has occupied the posi-
tion of superintendent of the Missionary
Churches of the Maine Congregational
Conference, commenced his ministry on
Sunday last as pastor of the Union Street
Congregational Church, St. John.

Father Quinn, a converted priest, ad-
dressed a large audience recently in Stan-
ley Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal.
His services in Montreal are very well
spoken of. He is now, we believe in P. E.
Island, and is likely to visit various parts
of Nova Scotia, including Halifax.

A community of the Jesuits expelled
from France, are going to take charge of
the Roman Catholic College, St. Dunstan's,
at Charlottetown. This will be gratifying
news to the Catholics of that place. It is
rumored that the Rev. Mr. Kenny, the son
of Sir Edward Kenny, at present principal
of an American Jesuit College, will be
removed to Charlottetown to assume the
direction of St. Dunstan's.

A late decision of the British House of
Lords is a ritualistic triumph. It secures
to every Bishop the power at his own ab-
solute discretion to stay proceedings in-
stituted under the Church Discipline Act with
a view to putting an end to ritualistic
vagaries, however outrageous in character
or offensive to the parishioners these vag-
aries may become.

The Toronto Methodist Conference ad-
opted the following resolution:

"That we desire to express our thankfulness
to Almighty God, that he has been graciously
pleased to preserve the life and health of the
venerable Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., and
heretofore committed our care to him, and
enabled to complete and publish his valuable
and important work, the 'History of the
Loyalists of America,' a work which, at this
time, no other man was competent to perform,
and which he has hereby committed to our
care, and ministerial, but also to all interested
in the preservation of the history of our
country; and we trust that he may still
live to carry out other
cherished literary projects.

The general inaugural meeting of the
series of celebrations of the Sunday School
centenary was held in the Guild Hall on
the 28th ult. The Guild Hall was crowded.
The Lord Mayor occupied a seat on the
dais. At his right hand was Dr. Tait, the
Archbishop of Canterbury; on the dais,
also, was Charles Reade, the famous novel-
ist, whose recent conversion has excited
so much attention; the Rev. Dr. Funston,
and Dr. Vincent, of New York. Dr. Fun-
ston delivered a glorious eulogy in honor
of Robt. Raikes, the founder of Protestant
Sunday Schools. Dr. Vincent followed,
and said he appeared at the celebration as
the representative of 82,000 American
Sunday Schools, and 450,000 pupils there-
in.—*Herald.*

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

A Teachers Association was organized
on the 20th ult. at Sydney, C. B. Seventy-
five teachers were enrolled. Several papers
were read and discussed. The discussions
were general and animated.

The Superintendent of Education has
issued a circular calling a meeting in the
Normal School Building, Truro, on the
14th and 15th July, for the purpose of or-
ganizing an Educational Association for
Nova Scotia.

According to the Patriot the standard
for first class teachers is higher in Prince
Edward Island than in any other part of
the Dominion. The Board of Education
contemplate raising the minimum of marks
required to pass to fifty per cent, in all
subjects.

In the year 1879 there was expended
from the Parliamentary vote for public
education in England and Wales £1,178,
282 on schools connected with the Church
of England. £208,391 on British, &c.,
schools, £108,088 on Wesleyan schools,
£112,276 on Roman Catholic schools, and
£538,067 on Board schools. The expendi-
ture on administration—of course, includ-
ing inspection—reached £179,415.

At the recent meeting of Connecticut
teachers, Professor Brewer, of Yale, com-
plained that there is too much machinery
in teaching in our public schools; that
the system cuts off the heads and feet of
teachers to make them all of one length,
and advances some pupils and retards
others to make them all come out together
at the end.

Germany with a population of 42,000,
000, has 60,000 schools and an attendance
of 6,000,000 pupils; Great Britain and
Ireland, with a population of 34,000,000,
have 58,000 schools and 3,000,000 pupils;
Austria and Hungary, with a population of
37,000,000, has 30,000 schools and 3,000,
000 pupils; France with a population of
37,000,000, has 71,000 schools and 4,700,
000 pupils; Spain, with a population of
17,000,000, has 20,000 schools and 1,800,
000 pupils; Italy, with a population of
28,000,000, has 47,000 schools and 1,900,
000 pupils; and Russia, with a population
of 74,000,000, has 32,000 schools, and 1,100,
000 pupils.

HOLINESS LITERATURE.

BY REV. J. M. PIKE.

The Conference recently held in Truro,
will long be remembered, as one of great
unanimity and rich religious influences
on all the services. The meeting for the
promotion of Christian Holiness, on Sat-
urday evening, and the Love-feast on
Sunday afternoon, were seasons of grace
and sweet delight. Much prominence
was given to the doctrine and experience
of perfect love, and there is evidently a
growing interest in this most important
subject. Enquiry has been made concern-
ing the best works published relating to
this theme, and we would therefore men-
tion a few, which we can commend
without reservation:

Christian Perfection, by Rev. J. Wesley,
and Rev. J. Fletcher, two pamphlets bear-
ing the same title, have been so long be-
fore the Methodist public, that they re-
quire no word of commendation from me.

Perfect Love, by Rev. J. A. Wood. This
book is written in the form of question
and answer; very readable, well adapted
for general circulation, and calculated to
do great good. The author is revising
the work, and a new edition will appear
very soon. Purify and sanctify, by the
same author, is highly recommended.

Love Enthroned, by Rev. Daniel Steele,
D.D., has had a very extensive circulation,
and has proved a blessing to thousands.

Out of Darkness into Light, by Rev.
Asa Mahan, D.D. The author gives a re-
cital of his own experiences, tried by the
touchstone of the Divine Word; and
earnestly urges all believers to come out
into a large place, where "the light of
the morn is as the light of the sun."

"Where the Lord shall be their everlast-
ing light, and the days of their mourning
shall be ended." It is of thrilling interest
and cannot fail to profit the serious
reader.

Scriptural Views of Holiness, by Rev.
William McDonald. A minister writing
of this work, says: "Read it, and have
each difficulty cleared up to your satisfac-
tion. See every objection answered cal-
cally; every point not fully understood
made plain as by sun and moon."

Holiness Unto the Lord, by Rev. Lewis
R. Dunn. *The Christian's Secret of a
Happy Life*, by Hannah Whiteall Smith.
This is a very valuable work, intensely
practical, and cannot fail to be profitable.

These are others, but any of the above
works may be read with advantage. We
would recommend ministers to secure them
all, and lend them as a circulating
Holiness Library. They may be obtained
through the Book Room.

The "Guide to Holiness," by Dr. Pal-
mer, and the "Advocate of Christian Hol-
iness," by Wm. McDonald, are monthly
periodicals of great value; and the
"Christian Standard and Home Journal,"
by Rev. J. S. Inskip, a weekly, keeping its
subscribers informed of the advancement
of this movement.

We take the liberty of adding to Bro.
Pike's list another excellent work—*Let-
ters on Entire Sanctification*, by John
Hunt, the well-known Fijian missionary.
We read it several years since with a dear
young brother, deeply interested in the
subject of which it treats.—EDITOR.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE

1880.

The Seventh Annual Session of the
Newfoundland Conference of the Meth-
odist Church of Canada, began in the
Methodist Church at Carbonear, on
Wednesday, June 23rd, 1880, at 10
a. m.

The proceedings were commenced by
the retiring President—the Rev. Jas.
Dove—who gave out the 56th hymn,
and called on the Rev. Chas. Ladner
(Secretary) to read a portion of Scrip-
ture. After the reading of Heb. 5 ch.,
prayer was offered by the Revs. George
S. Milligan, M. A., and Thomas Harris.

The roll was then called by the Sec-
retary, and all the members responded
to their names, except seven, who were
not able to attend.

The President called for the election
by ballot of the chief officers of the
Conference, when the following were
duly chosen:

The Rev. Thomas Harris, President.
The Rev. Charles Ladner, Secretary,
re-elected.

The Rev. F. G. Willey, Journal Sec-
retary.

Upon nomination, Brethren Joseph
Parkins, and Wm. Swan were appoint-
ed Assistant Secretaries; and Bro. Jas.
B. Heal, Assistant Journal Secretary.

The newly-elected President, Sec-
retary, and Journal Secretary, suitably
addressed the Conference, and proceed-
ed with their respective duties. The
retiring officers also received the thanks
of the Conference.

The hours of session were then deter-
mined, and the "Rules of Order" read
aloud; when the time drew near for
the Conference prayer meeting. Owing

to the pouring rain only a few of the
friends were present. Hearty and de-
vout thanks were given to the God of
Providence and grace for his goodness
and mercy during another year; while
earnest prayers ascended to heaven for
yet richer and more copious outpour-
ings of the Holy Spirit upon all the
circuits and missions of the Conference,
and throughout the world.

At the close of the prayer meeting,
the morning session closed, and the
first draft of stations being placed on
the table, it was read out by the Journal
Secretary to the surprise of many
brethren.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was opened by singing, and prayer from
Bro. John S. Peach.

Brethren Solomon Matthews and
Chas. Myers, were then appointed to
prepare the Pastoral Address.

Some miscellaneous business was at-
tended to, and then the Missionary
Committee assembled and prepared its
report, &c.

The Missionary Meeting was held at
7.30 p. m., but owing to the very wet
evening, not many could be present.
The President opened the meeting
by giving out a hymn, and prayer
was offered by Bro. Joseph Parkins.

The Rev. Job Shenton (Secretary) read
the report, and the following topics
were spoken to as under:

TOPIC I. "Daily shall He be praised,"
spoken to by Bro. Thos. H. James.

TOPIC II. "Prayer also shall be made
for Him," by Bro. J. Embree.

TOPIC III. "Let the whole earth be
filled with His glory," by Bro. J.
Lister.

TOPIC IV. "To Him shall be given of
the gold of Sheba," by the Hon. J. J.
Rogerson.

The address expected from Bro. Mil-
ligan was not given, owing to the late-
ness of the hour. The meeting, which
was interesting and profitable to those
present, was brought to an end by the
doxology and benediction.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, June 24.

The session opened with the usual
devotional exercises, prayer being offer-
ed by the ex-President.

After the reading of the journal, vari-
ous committees were appointed, viz.—
On Memorials and Miscellaneous Resolu-
tions, Statistical Returns, Sabbath
Schools, Contingent Fund, Parsonage
Aid. Some of these committees were
appointed to meet and report.

Arrangements were made for furnish-
ing reports of Conference proceedings
to the local press; and three brethren
were also appointed reporters to THE
WESLEYAN, "Christian Guardian" and
"Methodist Recorder." Votes of thanks
were presented to the Superintendent
of the Carbonear Circuit, and his col-
league, for their kindness in providing
homes for the members of the Confer-
ence. The session closed with the
benediction by the President.

AFTERNOON SESSION

opened with singing, and prayer offered
by Bro. T. H. James. The considera-
tion of ministerial character followed,
and ended satisfactorily. Bro. G. J.
Bond, M. A., addressed the Conference
in a most feeling manner; and several
brethren followed amidst general and
deep emotion. The Conference ad-
joined in order that the Educational
Society's meeting might be arranged
for by the Committee. The Educational
Meeting was held at 7.30; the chair
being taken by the President. The re-
port was read by the Rev. George Boyd
(Secretary), after which various topics
were spoken to by Brethren Henry
Lewis, ex-President Dove, Job Shenton,
George S. Milligan, M. A., and the Hon.
J. J. Rogerson. The meeting proved
interesting and very enthusiastic
throughout, and, in the opinion of
many, was the best ever held in this
colony.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, June 25.

The session was opened with the cus-
tomary devotional exercises, and prayer
was offered by Bro. Joseph Pascoe.

A letter was read from Father Shen-
stone expressive of his regret at being
unable, by reason of his infirmities, to
be present, &c. The Letter Writers
were instructed to forward a suitable
reply, conveying to this aged servant of
the church the best wishes of the breth-
ren of the Conference.

By the kindness of the ladies, the
members of Conference were invited to
a social tea-meeting on the 29th. The
invitation was unanimously accepted by
a rising vote, and the ladies informed.

The Report of the Educational Soci-
ety Committee was presented by the
Secretary and adopted. The Report
of the Supernumerary Fund Com-
mittee was also read, received, and laid
upon the table. The Conference next
proceeded to Question 10—Who have
died during the year? The answer be-
ing, GEORGE H. BRYANT; who passed
away peacefully in September last.
Brethren Swann, James, Milligan, and
Goodison, touchingly referred to their
acquaintance with Bro. Bryant; after
which the President gave out a hymn,
and then a suitable obituary was pre-
pared for the Minutes of Conference.

Arrangements were made for the
meeting of the S. S. Committee, Par-
sonage Aid, and the Colportage Com-
mittees, and then the session closed
with the benediction.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

opened at 4.30, when the Secretary and
Treasurer of the Colportage Committee
presented their reports, which were
adopted. Various resolutions were
passed touching the extension of this
good work, and Bro. Ladner received
the thanks of Conference for his ser-
vices as Secretary, &c. during the year.

The Report of the Contingent Fund
Committee was presented and passed.
The session closed at 6 p. m.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.

This was held at 7.30, the chair be-
ing filled by ex-President Dove.

(To be continued.)
CONF. REPORTER.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY.

While Robert Raikes deserves to be
held in remembrance as the real founder
of Sunday schools, there is very much
both interesting and instructive in some
of the early, but isolated, efforts made
prior to his time for the instruction of
the young on the Lord's Day.

A pleasing sight it must have been to
enter the house of Mrs. Catherine Hoe-
vey, of Flaxley Abbey, in the county of
Gloucester, on the Sabbath-day, about
160 years ago, and find that excellent
lady giving dinners to a few poor chil-
dren, and afterwards hearing them re-
peat their catechism, and feeding their
souls with the bread of life. But one
of the most satisfactory and suggestive
of these early specimens of Sunday-
school work was that inaugurated at
High Wycombe, in the year 1769, by
Miss Hannah Ball, a young lady belong-
ing to the Wesleyan Methodists, who,
in a letter to John Wesley, explained
her plan as follows: "The children
meet twice a week, every Sunday and
Monday. They are a wild little com-
pany, but seem willing to be instructed.
I labour among them earnestly desiring
to promote the interest of the Church
of Christ."

Nor did she labour in vain, as the
following extracts from her diary will
abundantly testify. Under the date
Jan. 12, 1771, she says, "Some part
of the Sabbath day is devoted to instruct-
ing the children in the principles of the
Christian religion. It is exceedingly
difficult to fix a sense of the evil of sin,
or of the fear of God, on the minds of
children, and turn our children from
darkness to light."

"Feb. 8, 1776. Praying with some
children whom I meet every Sabbath-
day to instruct in the principles of
Christianity."

On the first Sabbath in May, 1776,
she writes, "In the meetings of the
children one, about fourteen years of
age, said she had found the love of
Jesus shed abroad in her heart."

These extracts conclusively prove that
Hannah Ball was indeed a model teach-
er. She fully realised the nature and
difficulties of her work and her entire
dependence on the influence of the Holy
Spirit, and laboured hard in the dis-
charge of her duty, while she distinctly
recognised the fact that only the love
of Jesus could draw out the affection
of youthful hearts.

It is refreshing and stimulating to find
that the great object of Sunday School
instruction—bringing the scholars to
Jesus—is not a modern discovery, but
that 104 years ago an earnest teacher
was praying and looking for this glori-
ous result, and found, to the joy and
rejoicing of her heart, as thousands of
teachers have found since her day, that
"He that goeth forth and weepeth,
bearing precious seed, shall doubtless
come again with rejoicing, bringing his
sheaves with him.—F. J. H., in *Sunday
School Chronicle.*

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10

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

"THE LOVE OF CHRIST WHICH PASSETH KNOWLEDGE."

I bore with thee long weary days and nights, Through many pangs of heart, through many tears;

I bore with thee, thy hardness, coldness, slights, For three and thirty years.

Who else had dared for thee what I have dared? I plunged the depth most deep from bliss above; I not my flesh, I not my Spirit spared;

For thee I thirsted in the daily drought, For thee I trembled in the nightly frost;

More dear, when thou to stretch thyself and sleep; So did I win a kingdom,—share my crown;

A thief upon my right hand and my left; Six hours alone, athirst, in misery;

At length in death one smote my heart and cleft A hiding-place for thee.

Nailed to the racking cross, than bed of down More dear, when thou to stretch thyself and sleep; So did I win a kingdom,—share my crown;

A harvest,—come and reap. —Christina Rossetti.

KINGSLEY'S LAST DAYS.

There is nothing, even in the most pathetic history of fiction, more touching than the narrative of the last days of Charles Kingsley.

His wedded life had been supremely happy. He was wont to sum up its story in three Latin words that have been placed on his tombstone: "Amamur, amamus, amabimus."

"We have loved, we love, we shall love." It was a love, on his part, of which his wife could say that for thirty-six years it had never stooped—in sickness or health, by day or night—from its own lofty level to a hasty word, an impatient gesture, or a selfish act.

It had been his life-long hope and prayer that they might lay down their work on earth and go to heaven together.

She had been in feeble health, when a sudden turn in her illness brought her near the gates of death. He could not believe there was danger till he was told there was no hope. He heard the words as his own death-warrant.

But he rallied all his life-forces to give comfort, and care, and Christian cheer in the sick-room. He promised his wife to fight for life for the children's sake. But his heart was broken, and the unequal contest was a short one.

Pneumonia laid severe hold of him. He had been warned that his recovery depended upon avoiding any change of temperature.

But one day he leaped from his bed, ran into his wife's room, and taking her by the hand, said: "This is heaven. Don't speak." A fit of coughing came on, and he could say no more.

He lingered for some days, waiting for the summons that he supposed had already come for her, saying over and over again: "It is all right—all is as it should be," and finally passed away, leaving her to recover and tell us the story of his life, as no one else could have told it so well.—Central Advocate.

A WISE FATHER.

In one of the leading towns of Central Iowa, a wealthy banker's daughter became engaged to be married. As would be expected from the position of her family, this young lady had the benefit of the best social and intellectual advantages at home, besides having been a student at Vassar for some time, and having travelled considerably, from all of which she had attained quite a degree of culture for a lady of only twenty years.

To an ordinary observer it would seem that her training had been all that could be desired; but her father thought otherwise. When he found that she had concluded to take upon herself the duties of wifehood, he knowing how greatly the happiness of families is affected by the housewifery qualities of the woman at the head, declared that the marriage should be delayed until she had made herself thoroughly familiar with the duties of a housekeeper.

To be thorough he knew required more than a mere theoretical knowledge, so with wise forethought he carefully provided the means whereby the practical worth of the instructions received could be fully tested; and for this purpose the mother was requested to retire in the background for a season, while the daughter should assume the responsibilities of housekeeper. The mother consented, and the young lady undertook the duties of her novel position with a will to do her very best. The family was very large, and being exceedingly hospitable, the house was seldom without the presence of guests from abroad; but inspired by the ambition to acquit herself creditably in the present, as well as by the sweet hope that in the future she should have a home of her own to preside over, her zeal and enthusiasm increased from day to day as experience added to her proficiency.

In order that her work might be systematic, she was allowed a certain sum of money a month with which to supply the table, and as a special inducement to the exercise of economy, all

that could be saved therefrom was to be placed to her private account for individual use. This monthly allowance being by no means large, she was obliged to exercise care in its expenditure, therefore the minutest details were studied, and not a dish made its appearance upon the table without the cost having been fully estimated previous to its ordering. In this manner she learned many things that might be of great value to her in the future.

She was once heard to remark that it was really astonishing to discover the many ways of economizing possible to women; and as an instance of her own experience, she said she frequently found for some expensive dish desired, that something else, equally as wholesome and fully as palatable, could be furnished at one-half the cost.—Exchange.

SYMPATHY WITH SERVANTS.

When servants feel that the mistress recognizes their true value as human beings, they are ready enough to yield only too much respect to her ladyhood. A "real lady" is the most emphatic expression of approbation. It means one who has no need to take thought for her dignity, who is incapable, if only for her own sake, of being otherwise than gentle. The better such a one is known to her servants, the more irresistible will be her influence over them, the more cordially recognized her authority. With all these cautions we may, I believe, safely venture to lay aside, by degrees, that part of a barrier of reserve which is artificial and voluntary, knowing that it is not a help but a hindrance to the born-ruled as well as to the kind-hearted. Barriers of reserve and coldness may be broken down or thawed in a thousand ways, which it is not necessary to suggest in detail. Women know well enough the little arts by which acquaintance is made and carried on toward friendship. A little free play of natural impulse is all that is wanted. Out-spoken praise and blame of our servants' work instead of a chill silence upon which all their service falls flat; a little wholesome gossip, or if the word sounds better, let us say chat, about anything in the world that comes in naturally; a little occasional appeal for sympathy on one's own behalf, especially if one remembers to tell the bright as well as the dark side of one's own experiences; a little service done or asked out of the regular routine; all these things are what "Friends" call "very uniting," and they certainly are very easy except to the slaves of avarice. Shyness has much to answer for, but I do not believe that it would alone suffice to hold frostbound the natural stream of sympathy and goodwill, if we could once get rid of the idea that there is some danger either to our authority or to our delicacy in allowing freer interchange of ideas with our servants.—Nineteenth Century.

There is no doubt but some persons from the country may prosper in the city. But they are not the class that was their time in eighteenth-century health in tight lacing, and their money in fine clothes and flash jewelry, or on luxurious and expensive amusements.

The boy who is willing to perform as hard work and stick to it as many hours as he did on the farm, and who will dress as plainly as he did in the country, and who, in the midst of a thousand temptations, can save his money as carefully as at home may, under favorable circumstances, prosper in the city, and become influential and wealthy.

But if he goes to the city for easy work, short time, fine clothes, and gay living he will quite likely find himself at last where hundreds are to-day, without a home, a friend or a penny, and only anxious to get a place to work for bread to keep him from starving.

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Mr. Spurgeon interrupted his informant, and told him that this man had given away something, for on one occasion he gave him money. He wanted a new hat to look decent in on Sundays. In the country, if one did not wear a respectable hat, his reputation was at stake; but he never wore a tall hat now, for his reputation was established, and he could wear any hat he liked! Well, upon this occasion he wanted to buy a respectable hat, and where the money was to come from he did not know.

One day this reputed miser squeezed into his hands three half-crowns, and accordingly the hat was bought. On the following Sunday, this singular person said to him, "I am afraid of being covetous; but the Lord told me to give you half a sovereign, and I stopped half-a-crown out of it. Pray take the other half-crown. I cannot sleep at night, without you have it." Mr. Spurgeon took the half-crown to ease the man's conscience. God who knew that he wanted the hat, had made that old gentleman "fork out" that ten shillings; showing how unlikely are the instrumentalities by which God can supply the needs of his servants, just as he caused the ravens to minister to Elijah.—Christian Herald.

Some years ago a shoemaker in Vermont was converted, and made to know the saving grace of Christ. It does not appear that he was remarkably gifted or fluent or especially prominent in religious circles, but he used to sit on his bench and serve God by faithfully performing his daily labour. When making sewed shoes he had a way of drawing his waxed ends out to their full extent, and taking another hold with his right hand, would give the thread an extra pull, making his work firm and strong.

One day a Christian brother called in to see him, and finding him on the bench busily pulling his waxed ends, he saluted him with: "Well, have you got any religion to-day?"

"Just enough to make good shoes, glory to God!" said the shoemaker, as with his extra hitch and jerk he drew the thread firmly into its place.

In these days of sham and shoddy it requires more than an ordinary amount of religion to make good shoes. A great many people have religion enough to make poor shoes, or poor articles of almost any description that can be named, but the men who have religion enough to make good shoes or good clothes, or good honest articles of any kind, are altogether too rare. Deceit and imposition seem to be the order of the day, and people have imbibed an idea, which some of them openly avow, that a man cannot do business honestly and succeed.

This of course depends somewhat on the business which he may undertake to do. There are some kinds of business that can have no honesty about them; they are a cheat from beginning to end, and the man who pursues such occupations as these falls into the ordinary current and simply does as others do; such kinds of business Christians should get out of as Lot got out of Sodom.

But there is nevertheless a demand for honest work, if men can be found who are willing to do it. And if men have religion enough to make good shoes, in time other men who want good shoes will find them out and give them work to do; while those who make cheating and shamming the strong points in their way of doing work, will perhaps find in the long run as custom-

ers leave them and warn others against them, that the temporary profit of their rascality is more than offset by the lack of confidence and reputation and business which results from such course. There is great need of a revival of that religion which qualifies men to make good shoes and to do all other work which their hands find to do, with their might honestly and heartily as unto the Lord, and with an eye single to his glory.—The Armory.

GOING TO THE CITY.

An aged correspondent of the Maine Farmer gives the following "short history" of the family of one of his neighbours: He had a family of three boys and three girls—all are now living and have families. One of the sons and one of the daughters went to Boston to seek their fortunes when they became of age, while the others remained and settled as farmers and farmers wives, within a few miles of the paternal roof. In their younger days the Boston couple would occasionally visit their old birthplace, and, by their fine clothes and a liberal display of jewelry, became almost the envy of us country boys—we inferring that Boston was a good place to get rich speedily. Twenty years have passed away—the boys and girls who settled down in Maine have fine, thrifty farms, well stocked, nice farm buildings, are out of debt, enjoy all the comforts of life, and in fact, are what are known as "well-to-do" farmers. Being in Boston a few months since, I called to see my old neighbors. They resided in hired tenement houses, in the fourth story, on a narrow and confined street, and complained of very dull times, with but little employment and small compensation for labor; and they informed me that if it were not for assistance received from their brothers and sisters in the country they could not make a living during the present dull times.

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The boy who is willing to perform as hard work and stick to it as many hours as he did on the farm, and who will dress as plainly as he did in the country, and who, in the midst of a thousand temptations, can save his money as carefully as at home may, under favorable circumstances, prosper in the city, and become influential and wealthy.

But if he goes to the city for easy work, short time, fine clothes, and gay living he will quite likely find himself at last where hundreds are to-day, without a home, a friend or a penny, and only anxious to get a place to work for bread to keep him from starving.

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Mr. Spurgeon interrupted his informant, and told him that this man had given away something, for on one occasion he gave him money. He wanted a new hat to look decent in on Sundays. In the country, if one did not wear a respectable hat, his reputation was at stake; but he never wore a tall hat now, for his reputation was established, and he could wear any hat he liked! Well, upon this occasion he wanted to buy a respectable hat, and where the money was to come from he did not know.

One day this reputed miser squeezed into his hands three half-crowns, and accordingly the hat was bought. On the following Sunday, this singular person said to him, "I am afraid of being covetous; but the Lord told me to give you half a sovereign, and I stopped half-a-crown out of it. Pray take the other half-crown. I cannot sleep at night, without you have it." Mr. Spurgeon took the half-crown to ease the man's conscience. God who knew that he wanted the hat, had made that old gentleman "fork out" that ten shillings; showing how unlikely are the instrumentalities by which God can supply the needs of his servants, just as he caused the ravens to minister to Elijah.—Christian Herald.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

IS IT YOU. There is a child—a boy or girl, I'm sorry it is true— Who doesn't mind when spoken to: Is it you? It can't be you!

I know a child—a boy or girl, I'm loth to say I do— Who struck a little playmate child; I hope that wasn't you.

I know a child—a boy or girl, I hope that such are few— Who told a lie—yes, told a lie! It cannot be 'twas you!

There is a boy—I know a boy. I cannot love him though— Who robs the little birdie's nest: That bad boy can't be you!

A girl there is—a girl I know, And I could love her, too, But that she is proud and vain: That surely isn't you.

CLEAN HANDS, PURE LIPS. "Why didn't you strike back, you goose?"

I paused in my sewing and looked out, unobserved, upon a group of little folks playing near my window.—One child was running away rapidly, the others stood beside little Amy Horton, who gazed ruefully at her own fat hand, and tried hard not to cry. Such a little girl was Amy! The only child of a young widow but lately moved into our village.

Of Mrs. Horton we, the people of R—, knew, as yet, nothing, save that, since by manners we usually judge, she was a lady in every respect—gentle, quiet, and refined. I had not yet given myself the pleasure of calling upon the new neighbor. Little Amy, however, child-fashion, had grown familiar with the children of the neighborhood, and they had made a pet very quickly of the five-year-old stranger.

What could be the trouble now, I wondered, seeing Amy's flushed face, and catching the sound on the brow of the questioner, who asked, "Why did you not strike back again?"

I listened for the answer with interest.

"Cause—cause—my mamma—wouldn't kiss my hands—if I—struck anybody!" sobbed the injured little one, rubbing the red hand with the other plump white one, evidently quite hurt both in flesh and feelings.

"Wouldn't kiss your hands!" exclaimed her listeners, wondering.

"What do you mean, Amy? What a queer idea!"

I was as much interested as either of the children, and peering through the vines clustering about the window, quite safe from childish observation, I listened for Amy's explanation.

"Mamma always kisses my hands when they haven't been naughty, and it is naughty to strike. That little girl's mamma won't kiss her hands to-night, will she?" Amy's blue eyes looked up into the faces around her, and full of wonderment at her words, the sympathetic children kissed and pitied her to her heart's content.

Then I went out and talked to the little one, with a new respect for the pure mother whom, more than ever, I desired to know.

"Will you take me to your house, dear?" I asked, with a smile, and stooping to kiss the small, grieved face.

"O, Mrs. —," cried the children in a chorus, "What do you think? That Sally Jones struck Amy real hard on her arm and hand just because Amy didn't want to walk with her! Wasn't it the meanest thing?"

I agreed, rather indignantly, that it was the meanest thing, and then we walked along the road to where Amy's mother lived. At my suggestion the children remained outside while I made my long-intended call upon Mrs. Horton. After a while I repeated Amy's remark, and asking pardon for curiosity, begged to know more about the sweet idea. Mrs. Horton laughed; but I saw the glister of the tears in her eyes as she replied:

"Maybe I am foolish, Mrs. —, but ever since my little one was given me I have loved to kiss the little baby's hands, as well as baby lips.—I used to lay the soft pink palms upon my mouth and kiss them until my baby laughed.

"As she grew older I still kept up the custom, and when night came and undressing her I failed to kiss the little hands, Amy knew it was because they were not quite clean from naughtiness. If they had been lifted in anger during the day, if they had struck at nurse or a little playmate, mamma could not kiss them, because they were not clean. And to miss the kiss was very hard for my baby, I assure you. It was the same with the little lips. If a naughty word had escaped them—I mean a wilfully naughty word—or if my little girl had not spoken quite the truth during the day I could not kiss the lips, although I always kissed her on the cheeks and forehead, and never allowed her to go unkissed to bed.

"But she cared more for kisses on the hands and lips than for anything else in the world, I believe; my loving little Amy! And gradually the naughty ways were done away with, and each night my baby would say,—'Tea hannies to-night, mamma; tea hannies for 'oo to tizz!'"

"And even now—though she is five years old—I keep up a custom which she has known from her birth, because I think it helps her to try to be good. You will laugh, maybe Mrs. —, but I do want my little girl to grow up pure and sweet; and if the love of mamma's kisses can keep, by God's help, the little hands, lips and heart clean, I think I shall continue the custom until Amy is old enough to understand fully things that are too hard for her as yet."

My own eyes were tearful when Mrs. Horton's voice ceased, and I envied little Amy her beautiful young mother's companionship. Did I think it a foolish idea? Ah, no indeed!—But the truest, sweetest custom in the world—keeping her small hands good for mamma's good-night kiss; and that is why Sally Jones was not "paid off in her own coin," as the saying is. This was why the sweet lips made no angry reply. Mamma's kiss was too precious a thing to be given up for one moment of evil-speaking. Dear little Amy!—Wide Awake.

POLITENESS AT HOME. A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to everyone else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, or the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habit of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting-room and kitchen, as well as in the parlor—and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and a graceful demeanor, it is a satisfaction to know that these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.

WILL HE SUCCEED? In time cases out of ten a man's life will not be a success if he does not bear burdens in childhood. If the fondness or vanity of father or mother has kept him from hard work; if another always helped him out at the end of the row; if instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he stayed away all the time—in short, if what was light fell on him, and what was heavy, to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk, until shirking has become a habit, unless a miracle has been wrought, his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half so much his as that of his weak and foolish parents.

On the other hand, if the boy has been brought up to do his part, never allowed to shirk his responsibility, or to dodge work, whether or not it made his head ache, or soiled his hands, until bearing burdens has become a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his choice, parents as they bid him goodbye may dismiss their fear. The elements of success are his, and at some time, and in some way, the world will recognize his capacity.

SKIPPING THE HARD POINTS. Boys, I want to ask you, how you think a conqueror would make out who went through a country he was trying to subdue and whenever he found a fort hard to take left it alone. Don't you think the enemy would buzz wild there, and when he was well in the heart of the country, don't you fancy they would swarm out and harass him terribly?

Just so, I want you to remember, will it be with you if you skip over the hard place in your lessons, and leave them unlearned. You have left an enemy in the rear that will not fail to harass you, and mortify you times without number.

"There was just a little of my Latin I hadn't read," said a vexed student to me, "and it was just there the professor had to call upon me at examination. There were just two or three examples I had passed over, and one of those I was asked to do on the black board."

The student who is not thorough is never well at his ease. He can never forget the skipped problems, and the consciousness of his deficiencies makes him nervous and anxious.

Never laugh at the slow plodding student; the time will surely come when the laugh will be turned. It takes time to be thorough, but it more than pays. Resolve when you take up a new study, that you will go through it like a successful conqueror, taking very strong point. If the accurate scholar's difficulties closed with his school life, it might not be as great a matter for his future career. But he has claimed for himself a habit that will be like an iron ball at his heel all the rest of his life. Whatever he does will be lacking somewhere. He has learned to shirk what is hard and the habit will grow with years.

And even now—though she is five years old—I keep up a custom which she has known from her birth, because I think it helps her to try to be good. You will laugh, maybe Mrs. —, but I do want my little girl to grow up pure and sweet; and if the love of mamma's kisses can keep, by God's help, the little hands, lips and heart clean, I think I shall continue the custom until Amy is old enough to understand fully things that are too hard for her as yet."

My own eyes were tearful when Mrs. Horton's voice ceased, and I envied little Amy her beautiful young mother's companionship. Did I think it a foolish idea? Ah, no indeed!—But the truest, sweetest custom in the world—keeping her small hands good for mamma's good-night kiss; and that is why Sally Jones was not "paid off in her own coin," as the saying is. This was why the sweet lips made no angry reply. Mamma's kiss was too precious a thing to be given up for one moment of evil-speaking. Dear little Amy!—Wide Awake.

POLITENESS AT HOME. A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to everyone else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, or the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habit of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting-room and kitchen, as well as in the parlor—and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and a graceful demeanor, it is a satisfaction to know that these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE REV. JOSEPH HART.

(Published by special request.)

The tidings! break it gently, tell the story With softened accents, for his dear one's sake: Hearts will be wrung, and hairs, already hoary At news so dire, an added whiteness take.

The fair, the strong, the gifted, and the youthful, That in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" Hath passed the "hour whence travellers ne'er return."

Rain down in tears, our burdened nature's anguish, For hopes in dust, a sun gone down at noon, Nay, silent, at twilight now called to languish, And drop in loneliness, widowed all too soon.

Kindred and stranger hands are met in twining Affection's garland for the honored dead; While lo! an arch his name resplendent, shining, Spans now on drops in common sorrow shed.

But who shall tell his worth, or finer render? The hearts so bruised know best for what they mourn.

"Deep calleth unto deep" in tones how tender Grief why so early, never to return.

O precious memories! fondly will we cherish His wealth of being made so fresh to our desire, Both dead and world, too sacred e'er to perish, Linger as freshness left by summer showers.

Love's labours wrought by earnest hands and willing, The hearts, in utterance, strong, and left behind, These be our treasuries, grateful to be dwelling, Worthy our loved one's noble heart and mind.

"Drenched in the blood!" O legacy immortal! "The way is clear," we follow, sainted one! Thy mantle bear, till safe within the portal, We share with thee the Master's glad "well done."

March 30, 1880. T.

REPORT OF HAMILTON BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee will not attempt to enter into any of the details connected with the purchase of lots for a building-site for the new church, but simply state that some time previous to 1876 the two lots on which the building stands had been purchased, and that to-day they are valued at \$280.

On 1st July, 1876, a public meeting was held, at which it was decided to ask the Quarterly Board to appoint a committee for the purpose of building a new church on the lots above-mentioned. At this meeting much enthusiasm was manifested, and subscriptions were then promised amounting to \$200 for the first year. This amount although not paid in by all the parties who promised, yet was more than met on the whole, as the building account for one year from that date, 1st July, 1876, to 1st July, 1877, shows an expenditure on the building, for labor and materials, amounting to \$298. 75. 7d.

The following year, ending 1st July, 1878, the amount expended was \$214. 8s. 6d. But during the year ending 1st July, 1879, very little work was done. The building seemed to come to a stand-still, as through that year, and for six months more, to 31st Dec. 1879, the sum of \$26. 4s. 3d. only was expended.

This delay in the work was caused rather from the fact that the front of the building, as given by the plan, did not meet with the approval of the Building Committee, than from want of money; for although the treasury was always nearly empty, yet, like the "widow's cruse," it was always sufficiently supplied, and your committee had reason over and over again to feel and know that it was the Lord who provided.

It was found, too, that this delay in the work had a beneficial effect, as it gave the masonry an opportunity to settle and harden, which, indeed, was necessary before raising the heavy walls which are to receive such a large roof—probably the largest and heaviest in Bermuda. By January, 1880, new plans had been presented from a competent architect, S. M. Brockfield, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., showing a handsome front, with stairways inside, instead of outside the building, and also working plans for roof, etc. Here, however, the committee felt themselves in a difficulty. To carry the walls to their intended height without being ready immediately with the roof, was a risk which they could not assume, as the high winds which prevail in the winter season might destroy the work. But the cost and erection of the roof would amount to about \$250, which sum they were not in a position to meet. At this juncture a plan was suggested which at once recommended itself, and after careful consideration, and with the consent of the Quarterly Board, has been adopted. That is, to borrow a sufficient sum of money to complete the new church, and to convert the old property, or such portions of it as it may be desirable, into dwelling houses. The rents from this source will cover the interest on the money borrowed, while pew-rents and personal subscriptions, together with continued special efforts, will form a sinking-fund for reducing the principal at an early date. Thus we will not only have a new and modern church, but we will retain a very valuable church property, so that when the Legislature sees fit to remove all state aid from the churches, we shall have something which, though not under the name of the "Bermuda Church Society Fund," yet in our case will work very well, as a "Bermuda Wesleyan Church Society Fund."

This plan we are carrying into effect. A loan has been negotiated for \$1200, at 5 per cent interest per annum. The lumber for roof and floors has been ordered, and is on the spot. The erection of the roof has been contracted for. The iron columns supporting the main audience room have been imported and set up. The window frames have been contracted for, and are also here. The walls of the building are steadily rising, and we intend that the roof will be on by October next. The roof will be slated with blue slate, and the tower and steeple, instead of being built of wood, as was at first intended, will be built entirely of stone.

To the present date the work has cost the sum of \$288. 15s. 10d., and this amount has been raised from the following sources:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Wm. Black, Wm. T. Gibbons (deceased), Henry Hallett, John Harnett (deceased), Jeremiah Harnett, James W. Harnett, N. H. Loomis (deceased), A. Lebright, J. B. Steel (deceased), A. R. Thompson, Edward Robinson, A. M. Oudney, E. Bell, J. Bell, H. J. Atwood, W. T. James, Daniel Rayner, G. W. Thompson, H. H. Benedict, Mrs. E. W. Wolf, F. J. James, S. S. Ingham, Jr., Special efforts, socials, tea-meetings, lectures, &c.

It is hoped that with the blessing of God the edifice will be ready for worship in one year from this date. And now your committee would earnestly urge this matter upon you, and seek your hearty co-operation, your sympathy, your prayers, and your financial assistance. We gladly receive the pence as we do the pounds. We wish speedily to wipe off the debt. This can be done only by

most unremitting efforts, and we trust that some systematic plan will be adopted at this meeting by which our friends may regularly and liberally subscribe. We only ask that each may give as the Lord has given unto us.

In concluding this report, your committee would express their sincere gratitude to our Heavenly Father, whose guiding and directing hand has plainly led us thus far. We acknowledge His goodness with thankful hearts, and pray that He may put it into your hearts to help forward this work, which, we trust, will be to His honor and glory.

For the Committee, W. T. JAMES, Secty. and Treas. Hamilton, Bermuda. 10th June, 1880.

ABOUT SUMMER VISITING.

One class of persons will need an especial amount of grace this summer. We mean those women who, having worked hard in their homes all winter, are visited by their city friends all summer. Perhaps they have married the sons who by fate of fortune have kept the old homes. All the brothers and sisters, with their troops of children, must come back to the shade trees and meadows for a quiet rest. Perhaps they have no special love for the woman who presides over the old-time house, but—it is such a convenient thing to have a place to visit where there are no board-bills to pay. Ten to one, the wife in the country is more worn than her city relatives, and is in no wise able to bear the extra care, or manage the additional cooking. For force of circumstances, she has been dressmaker, milliner and servant, may be, in her large family the whole year through. She has turned dresses wrong side out and upside down. She has made every dime go its farthest. And now the visitors have come to use up all her self-sacrifice has saved. It might have been pleasant to have received them for three days, but when they remain three months, the case is different. We once heard a gentleman remark that he "could say all the new things he had to say to visitors in one day," and, as a rule, we quite agree with him. The cheapest way to visit is to go to a hotel or boarding-house, and pay an equivalent for what one receives. Of course, one has congenial friends whom it is a pleasure to see much and often; but too many so-called friends are persons who are serving their own convenience—persons who never offer to help in kitchen or parlor, and who seem oblivious to the fact that anything is being done for them. Don't make your summer trip at the expense of anybody's comfort. Let your religion, if you profess it, permeate all your plans, especially those for summer visiting.—Congregationalist.

That night he was found in the revival meeting; and from among the many who were converted at that time, he became one of the brightest lights of the Christian Church. His always attributed his conversion, through God, to his mother's left-hand letter.—Am. Messenger.

Immediately she began a letter with her untaught left hand. Slow and painful as the process was, she did not falter until it was completed. But when the awkward hand had finished its unaccustomed task, it was so different from the fair writing of former days, that the poor mother could not restrain her tears over the crooked, miserable-looking letter. But it was the best that the faithful mother could do, and weeping, she knelt and implored God to accept her offering and "make the crooked straight."

How little she thought that even the address that she penned with her trembling left hand was to awaken conscience. Slowly and thoughtfully her son deciphered the contents of the scarcely legible letter. It was full of the one theme—his salvation, and as he read the earnest appeal that had been written with such difficulty, every word touched the chords of his heart. He said: "If my salvation makes my dear mother so anxious, I will attend to it now."

RUNNING IN DEBT.

I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering the place of torment. Half the young men in this country, with many old enough to know better, would go into business—that is, into debt—to-morrow, if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer, whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shinning," and who, from month to month barely evades the insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that one man in twenty of them achieves a pecuniary success. For my own part I would rather be a convict in the State Prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support of my declining years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress upon them is, "never run in debt." Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe a dollar. Of course I know that some men must do business that involves a risk, and must give notes or other obligations, and I do not consider him in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying at some little sacrifice, all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk or sacrifice on one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say from all such, let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore.—Horace Greeley.

TELL THE TRUTH.

I attended a Conference not long since. The Conference have a tobacco test, or a way to examine those who use it. In the examination of character, Bro. A. was called.

Question.—"Bro. A., did you preach on temperance?" A.—"I did."

Question.—"Did you preach against the use of tobacco?" A.—"No. I use it, and I cannot condemn that which I do myself."

This was a strong argument against tobacco, but very weak logic. Now, let me give a temperance lecture once delivered to me when a boy of eight or nine years old, in the State of New Jersey. My playmate was a bar-keeper's son. I went early one morning to the tavern to meet him, and went into the bar-room, just as Uncle John, as we called him, was preparing his morning dram. After it was prepared he looked at me. He and I were alone. Said he, "Tom, did you ever taste this stuff?" I answered, "No." With tear-dimmed eyes, he said, "FOR GOD'S SAKE NEVER DO!" Now I am over thirty-six years old, and I have never tasted a drop. Now, what if the above argument on tobacco had been used, where might I have been? Perhaps in a drunkard's grave. Brethren, be honest, say it is a bad habit.—Thomas Weidman.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE TICKET-COLLECTOR.—A man, who not long since was a stout and good servant of the company in whose employ he had been for some thirty years, was on duty one night on the platform, when the London train came in. Among the passengers was one gentleman who missed his footing at the carriage-door just as the train was about to start, and fell between the platform and the wheels. At that instant the train moved on. Another moment and all would have been over; but a strong hand seized him, and twitched him on the platform; so with no more injury than a fright and a shaking, the passenger went his way. Had that ticket-collector not been there, or had he been less ready, the history of the world would have read no man can say how differently; for the traveller was—Louis Napoleon.—Cassell's Magazine.

THE LEFT-HAND LETTER.

A student in college one day took a letter from the office, and as he glanced at the post-mark and the handwriting, there was suddenly suggested to his mind a question that startled him. He had been expecting a letter from his mother, but the one he received, although it bore the post-mark of home, was certainly not directed in his mother's familiar hand. Had anything happened to his dearly beloved parent? In that moment of suspense; it seemed as if all her incessant love and many admonitions rushed to his mind. Through

VARIETIES.

For editing Harper's Bazar, Miss Booth gets \$5,000 yearly.

According to the Pea, Mr. Tennyson for his poem "De Profundis," was paid £300. Not an inconsiderable sum for sixty-five lines of verse.

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

Sensationalism gone to seed; one of the city ministers advertising for his Sunday evening topic, "That Husband of Mine."

Miss Sydney Paul Gill, author of the hymn, "I want to be an angel," whose death was announced a few days ago at Newark, N.J., was a native of Birmingham, England.

It is estimated that the consumption of writing paper in the United States is about one and three-quarter tons daily to each one million inhabitants, or about eighty tons a day for the whole country.

The actual cost of the American war in expenditures from the Treasury from 1861 to 1878, including all interest paid, but not including the present debt, is a little over six thousand millions of dollars.

A clergyman says that, while visiting a colored school in the South, he asked a tiny darkey what he studied for, and what was his object in attending school. Hesitating a moment or two, the little fellow answered: "To git off."

Ingersoll having said that the preachers in this country cost the people \$12,000,000 every year, answer is made by one of our exchanges that the lawyers cost about \$70,000,000, the criminals \$40,000,000, and whisky \$60,000,000.

The Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff, collector for the Ministers' Widows' Fund in Scotland, reproved one of the clergy sharply for his delinquency, and was met with this retort: "Sir Harry, if you are an anointed minister of the Word, you have been anointed with vinegar."

There may be a furlough from our customary work; there can never be any lawful vacation for doing good. There may be change of place; and scene and fellowship; there must be none in the spirit of self-sacrificing beneficence.—A. L. Stone, D. D.

Mr. Curtis once asked Mr. Greeley, in response to a similar question put to him by the great editor: "How do you know, Mr. Greeley, when you have succeeded in a public address?" Mr. Greeley, not averse to the perpetration of a joke at his own expense, replied: "When more people stay in than go out."

It is reported of Lord Palmerston that on one occasion, being very anxious to get some important State papers quickly and correctly drawn up, and having been asked by his secretary to whom the work should be entrusted, the sagacious old chief made answer, "Give it to the busiest man in the office; he will do it the best and quickest."

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SOMETHING WORTH

Every little while, says a correspondent in the papers of some one who has stuck a nail in his foot, some other portion of his person, some lock-jaw has resulted therefrom, the patient died. If every part of the world was aware of a perfect such reports must cease. But we can give the remedy we call the application. Some will not because they think it too small to have no faith in it when they see others often think such a word account and not worth fussing it is too late to do any good, such consequences as be healed, fatal consequences as follow, remedy is simple, almost always and can be applied by any one, it is better, it is infallible. If smoke such wound, or any wound that is inflamed, with burnt woolen cloth. Twenty minutes of smoke of wool will take the worst wound, and repeat twice, it will ally the worst inflammation arising from a wound. People may sneer at this remedy as much as they please, they are afflicted just let the has saved many lives and is worthy of being printed and put in every home.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12, 1871. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they could not cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine, and I have bought a bottle of it, and I have used it, and I have found it to be a blessing for me. I have used it, and I have found it to be a blessing for me. I have used it, and I have found it to be a blessing for me.

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In the erection of the Pyramids of Egypt the immense stones used were obtained from the quarries in the Arabian hills, and carried over the river by a bridge of boats. They were then brought by means of a catway which of itself it took ten years to construct, and which is said to have been a fine work, with its polished stones and figures of animals engraved on them. One hundred thousand men were employed at a time, and these were relieved by the same number at the end of three months. A long time was spent in leveling off the rocks on which the edifice stands, and twenty years for the edifice itself. The stones were raised step by step, by means of a machine made of short pieces of wood, and last of all, commencing from the top, the stones were cemented together by layers of cement not thicker than a strip of paper, the strength of which is improved by the age of these enormous materials.

VEGETINE.

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: In 1870 your Vegetine was recommended by me, and yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I commenced to try it. As the time I was confined by general debility and nervous prostration, I was used by me, and I have found it to be a blessing for me. I have used it, and I have found it to be a blessing for me. I have used it, and I have found it to be a blessing for me.

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VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. I was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by it, and I procured the article, and after using several bottles, I procured stored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to all who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully, H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Firm of H. M. PESTER & Co., No. 10 State Street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking your Vegetine, since which time my bowels are steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several persons in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. I am, Sir, your truly, H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co., N. H.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HENDERSON'S SEEDS PLANTS. Combined Catalogue of SEEDS PLANTS. Sent free to all who apply by letter. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

PARIS, 1878. GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878. GOLD-MEDALERS' Co. & Co., 1878. GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Germany, 1878. GOLD MEDAL at Melbourne, 1878. SILVER MEDAL (for cases) Co., 1878. MASON & HAMLIN.

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CABINET ORGANS. The present season. The award at Paris is the highest distinction in the power of the music to confer, and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the world were in competition. At Every World's Exposition, MASON & HAMLIN have been awarded Highest Honors. Paris, 1878; Sweden, 1878; Philadelphia, 1876; Melbourne, 1878; Vienna, 1874. NO OTHER AMERICAN ORGAN EVER ATTAINED HIGHER AWARD AT ANY WORLD'S EXPOSITION. Sold by cash or payments by installments. LATEST CATALOGUES with newest styles, prices, etc. See MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co., 154 Broadway, N. Y. BOSTON: 25 Union Square, NEW YORK: 250 Wash. Avenue, CHICAGO.

WHEN TO WATER HORSES. When the care of horses before feeding them out of half an hour or an hour before the water. If the latter is first, and they are allowed to deal of water soon after, much of the water consumed will be voided through the stomach, without being digested, of benefitting the horse, of positive injury, frequently inflammation of the bowels, quantity of water after a stomach with no such rest, stomach of the horse is smothered with feed and water time.

RAISED BROWN BREAD. Flour fresh from the mill in ties, as it soon moulds. Make the night before, the same bread, using white flour; it divides it, using for the 1/2 spoonful of salt and a sugar; use just enough to get it together nicely, and light make into small loaves, press well buttered; grease bread by putting on the turn; turn the sides under in a warm (not hot) place, bake. I bake twice as the brown at the same time, same sponge, and make it to have good bread.

One whom we know to be a housekeeper sends to the culturist the following, who were new to her, and others at least. Spots on nature are readily removed with essence of pepper afterwards with "furniture Spirits of camphor answers essence of peppermint.

BENEFIT OF LAUGHTER. There is not the remotest inlet of the minute blood vessels) of the body that do waft from the great or laughter) shaking the con blood moves more lively chemical, electric, or vit distinctly modified; it con impression to all the organs as it visits them on that way when the man is laugh it does at other times. A not, a good laugh may be life, conveying a distinct vital forces. And the when physicians attending than at present, unfortun apt to do, to the innuances fluences which the soul tenement of clay shall pe pid patient "so many pe to be undergone at such a just as they now do that able prescription, a pill, galvanic shock, and shall and most effective method the required effect in each

THE ARMY-WORM.—which has been devastating Island and New Jersey, cause it appears in such and because, like others moves in columns and to is a caterpillar, the larva noted for its voracity, a since it can eat, it is double its own weight hours. Although less rule, it is more destr locust, from its greater wider distribution over world. It feeds on leaf buds, seeds, even the wood, it is nearly omnivore is asserted to march in order; it lives in social procession either in six three, and four abreast. Perfect in the column one is never beyond the in the row. It follows when the leader a neys in quest of food, at next in the same order, ranks, march and halt of soldiers. When severe same neighborhood, the coming back of the cret the same hour, common is very curious and inte

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

Every little while, says a correspondent, we read in the papers of some one who has stuck a nail in his foot, or hand, or some other portion of his person, and that lock-jaw has resulted therefrom, of which the patient died. If every person in the world was a victim of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and apply it, then all such reports must cease. But although we can give the remedy we cannot enforce the application. Some will not employ it, because they think it too simple; others have no faith in it when they read; while others often think such a wound of small account and not worth fussing over, until it is too late to do any good. Yet, all such wounds can be healed without such fatal consequences as follow them. The remedy is simple, almost always on hand, and can be applied by any one, and what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, and repeated once or twice, it will ally the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound we ever saw. People may sneer at the old woman's remedy as much as they please, but when they are afflicted just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every home.

WHEN TO WATER HORSES.—Those who have the care of horses should let them have what water they want to drink before feeding them oats or corn, and if half an hour or an hour before, so much the better. If the latter are fed to them first, and they are allowed to drink a good deal of water soon after, much of the oats or corn consumed will be washed or carried through the stomach, into the intestines, without being digested, when instead of benefitting the horse, they do him a positive injury, frequently causing colic inflammation of the bowels, etc. A small quantity of water after a feed would be attended with no such results, but the stomach of the horse is small and cannot hold much feed and water at the same time.

RAISED BROWN BREAD.—Get Graham flour fresh from the mill in small quantities, as it soon moulds. Make your sponge the night before, the same as for white bread, using white flour; in the morning divide it, using for the brown one level spoonful of salt and a scant cupful of sugar; use just enough Graham flour to get it together nicely, and be moist; when light make into small loaves; have pie-pans well buttered; grease the top of the bread by putting on the pan first, then turn; turn the sides under good and keep in a warm (not hot) place; when light, bake it in large (twice) loaves, white and brown at the same time, both from the same sponge, and make it a point always to have good bread.

One whom we know to be an excellent housekeeper sends to the American Agriculturist the following, which she writes were new to her, and may be to some others at least.—Spots on varnished furniture are readily removed by rubbing them with essence of peppermint, and afterwards with "furniture polish," or oil. Spirits of camphor answers similarly to the essence of peppermint.

BENEFIT OF LAUGHTER.—Probably there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels (life vessels) of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion (hearty laughter) shaking the central man. The blood moves more lively—probably its chemical, electric, or vital condition is distinctly modified; it conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. And so we doubt not, a good laugh may lengthen a man's life, conveying a distinct stimulus to the vital forces. And the times may come when physicians attending more closely than at present, unfortunately, they are apt to do, to the innumerable subtle influences which the soul exerts upon its tenement of clay shall prescribe to a torpid patient "so many pounds of laughter," to be undergone at such and such a time," just as they now do that for an objectionable prescription, a pill, or an electric or galvanic shock; and shall study the best and most effective method of producing the required effect in each patient.

THE ARMY-WORM.—The army-worm which has been devastating parts of Long Island and New Jersey, is so called because it appears in such large numbers, and because, like others of its species, it moves in columns and follows a leader. It is a caterpillar, the larva of a moth, and is noted for its voracity, as it will may be, since it can eat, it is said, more than double its own weight in twenty-four hours. Although less glutinous, as a rule, it is more destructive than the locust, from its greater fecundity, and wider distribution over the vegetable world. It feeds on leaves, flowers, roots, buds, seeds, even the wood of plants; indeed, it is nearly omnivorous. The worm is asserted to march in regular and exact order; it lives in society, and moves in procession either in single file, or two, three, and four abreast, the line being so perfect in the columns that the head of one is never beyond the head of another in the row. It follows the leader, stopping when the leader stops, making journeys from plant to plant or from tree to tree in quest of food, and returning to its nest in the same order. The worms form ranks, march and halt with the precision of soldiers. When several nests are in the same neighborhood, the going forth and coming back of the creeping battalions at the same hour, commonly called nightfall, is very curious and interesting.



HOME EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF PAIN-KILLER.

Mint No. 1. If you wish to save yourself, your family, and your friends a world of suffering and pain, which at present they endure needlessly, and also save many dollars in Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of PAIN-KILLER.

WHY experiment with unknown mixtures without character or reputation, when this world-renowned PAIN-KILLER which has stood the test of over 40 years, can be had for the same price at any Drug Store in the Dominion?

Mint No. 2. Ask your Druggist, Grocer, or Pharmacist, for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. If he puts it down without ceremony, ask him while extracting the quarter dollar from your wallet, if this is the genuine made by PERRY DAVIS & SON, at some time within the expiration of his patent.

Mint No. 3. When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, and the proprietor says, "I have none here," do not be discouraged, but say, "I will call on you again," and he will be glad to oblige you.

Mint No. 4. Beware of all the worthless mixtures, and dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you, and which are advertised as being a substitute for the PAIN-KILLER. These mixtures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of the PAIN-KILLER, but have nothing in common with it.

Mint No. 5. If you cannot obtain the genuine PAIN-KILLER in your locality, (in fact not very likely), you should address the Proprietors, Perry Davis & Son, at Lowell, Mass., or at their New York Office, 157 Broadway, N. Y., and they will send you a bottle, or a quantity, as you may desire, by mail, and will guarantee its genuineness.

Mint No. 6. Your Pain-Killer as a family medicine is in constant use in my household for a long time of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Mint No. 7. For twenty-three years last past I have used 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 passed off as the genuine, the only Perry Davis' Pain-Killer bottle I own, and it is very popular domestic medicine.

Mint No. 8. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that it is the best medicine I have ever seen, and in these years I have never heard a customer say anything 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 class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Mint No. 9. My Pain-Killer as a family medicine is in constant use in my household for a long time of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Mint No. 10. For twenty-three years last past I have used 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 passed off as the genuine, the only Perry Davis' Pain-Killer bottle I own, and it is very popular domestic medicine.

Mint No. 11. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that it is the best medicine I have ever seen, and in these years I have never heard a customer say anything 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 class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Mint No. 12. My Pain-Killer as a family medicine is in constant use in my household for a long time of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Mint No. 13. For twenty-three years last past I have used 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 passed off as the genuine, the only Perry Davis' Pain-Killer bottle I own, and it is very popular domestic medicine.

Mint No. 14. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that it is the best medicine I have ever seen, and in these years I have never heard a customer say anything 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 class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Mint No. 15. My Pain-Killer as a family medicine is in constant use in my household for a long time of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Mint No. 16. For twenty-three years last past I have used 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 passed off as the genuine, the only Perry Davis' Pain-Killer bottle I own, and it is very popular domestic medicine.

Mint No. 17. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that it is the best medicine I have ever seen, and in these years I have never heard a customer say anything 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 class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Mint No. 18. My Pain-Killer as a family medicine is in constant use in my household for a long time of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

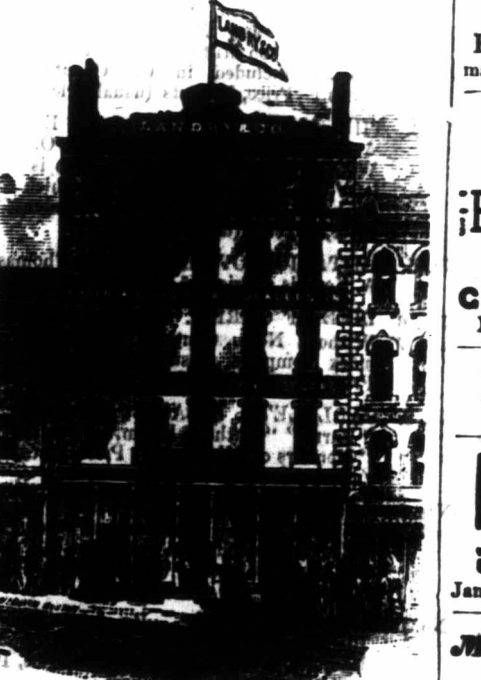
Mint No. 19. For twenty-three years last past I have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are passed off as the genuine, the only Perry Davis' Pain-Killer bottle I own, and it is very popular domestic medicine.

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Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bell's Pains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

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F. HUESTIS, Book Steward. INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES— 1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for David Smith, Rev J G Bigney, Rev E R Brunyate, etc.

MARRIED

On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alfred Osborne, Emily, daughter of James Crockett, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., to William Robert, son of Samuel Boreham, Esq., of Halifax, N.S.

DIED

At Long Island, Kings Co., April 22nd, of inflammation of the lungs, Dawson L. Palmer, Esq., aged 39 years. Boston papers please copy.

J. A. MARKLE

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING AND OTHER BRANDS AND BRANDS OF FLOUR AND OATMEAL: ACME, CHESTER, TEA ROLLS, POND LILY, STAR CEM, WINTER PORT, MOSS ROSE, FISHERMEN'S CREW, ROYAL ROSE OATMEAL, &c., &c.

The above brands are without exception the best and most reliable at present manufactured, and only want trying to be appreciated.

As there is a large demand for these brands I cannot engage to supply any particular brand at all times, but will be happy to furnish quotations by telegraph for those I have to offer—delivered in car lots at any Station or Railway in the Province.

TERMS: Shipments made are to "order" and subject to a draft at ten days from date of shipment with Bill of Lading attached.

Samples mailed when requested

PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF, HALIFAX, N.S.

July 9—4in pd

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1880. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. G. O. Robinson Rev. Ralph Brecken

BOOKS

AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM. CROWD OUT THE "DIME NOVEL." Standard Series. BEST BOOKS AT 10 to 30 CENTS.

A Practical Solution of the Moral Problem of Counteracting the Sensational Novel.

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- No. 1. JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S TALK. By Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon; and ON THE CHOICE OF BOOKS. By Thomas Carlyle. Both in one. Price, 12 cents (usual price, \$1.50).

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Samples mailed when requested

PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF, HALIFAX, N.S.

July 9—4in pd

CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING WILL BE HELD (D.V.) ON THE GROUNDS OF THE CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION, NEAR BERWICK STATION. TO COMMENCE ON Tuesday, July 6th 1880 At 3 o'clock, p.m.

W. & A. RAILWAY.

CAMP MEETING AT BERWICK! EXCURSION TICKETS At One First-class Fare and a Third.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

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Sub-bass and Oct. Coupler, box'd and ship'd only \$9.75 New Pianos \$195 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Midsummer offer illustrated free, Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

New Boot and Shoe Store

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

BOOTS and SHOES, 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.

FIRST—We make our Staple Goods by HAND at the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, and are thus able to produce a much better article than those made by machinery.

SECONDLY—By making our Goods and selling them ourselves, you get them first hand, hence you have only to pay for the material and one cent profit.

THIRDLY—As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater than if he had purchased the goods of another and was selling them again.

If the style and size of the boot does not suit, you can have them made at a trifling additional cost. 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.

Consequently the cash buyer is not compelled to pay those bills that are lost as the result of the 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.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy in small lots for Cash, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

FISHERMENS and MINER'S BOOTS a Specialty.

Remember the place 166 GRANVILLE STREET, First Door South of the LONDON HOUSE.

A. A. BLISS.

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE

SACKVILLE, N. B. The President of the College, expecting to be absent from the Province during the summer vacation, requests that all correspondence relating to admission to College, &c., may be addressed to the Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. A. D. Smith, and that all Financial matters pertaining to the College and the Endowment Fund may be referred to the Treasurer, Josiah Wood, Esq., M. A., to whom all payments may be made.

The Calendar for 1879-80 will be published in a few days, and will be sent to any address on application.

The First Term of the Collegiate year 1880-1, will open Sept. 9th. Matriculation examinations will be held on the 10th and 11th, when a prize of Forty Dollars will be competed for. Candidates for matriculation will please give early notice to the Secretary.

Sackville, June 7th. June 11—6in

E. BOREHAM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the Great Advance in Prices of Leather and Shoe Findings generally we will still sell our large and well selected Stock of

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Country Dealers are requested to examine our Stock and Prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to order.

Our Establishment closes at 7 p.m. 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

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N.B.—We refund money if Goods do not suit.

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LAME HORSES.

Do not give your horse up until you have tried Fellow's Laming's Essence. It will cure Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings and Stiff Joints; price 50 cts.

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