

The Wesleyan.

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OUR EXCHANGES.

The Afghan war has cost about fifty million dollars,—more than seven times as much as is expended in Christian missions per year in the whole world.

It is proposed next year to run steam-launches on the canals of Venice. What will the opponents of the facade restoration do about this new desecration?

Two of the most distinguished English generals of the day are total-abstinence men, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Sir Frederick Roberts, who recently made the march to Candahar.

Temperance work has been undertaken by the synod of the diocese of Nassau in the West Indies, on the same principles as those of the Church of England Temperance Society.

Rev. M. G. Bullock, of Oswego, N. Y., who was recently arraigned before the Northern New York Conference of the M. E. Church on account of a sermon in which he accorded to Universalists standing and fellowship within the Christian Church, has joined the Congregational Church.

The Nashville Advocate says: "The fact that a pastor's salary, according to popular opinion and usage, is not collected by legal compulsion, furnishes a strong reason why a fine-toned Christian man will be the more certain to pay his part of it. It is a debt both of conscience and honor."

The Press Association's Yarmouth correspondent says it has been discovered that the divorced wife of the Rev. Newman Hall was married at the Superintendent Registrar's office in that town in August last, to Richardson, the groom, whose name it will be remembered figured prominently in the divorce proceedings.—*English paper.*

We see it stated that the twenty-four Chaplains of the U.S. Navy whose names are borne upon the active list in the last *Naval Register* belong to five different denominations; and are apportioned among them as follows: Nine belong to the Episcopal Church, seven to the Methodist, five to the Baptist, two to the Presbyterian, and one to the Congregational.—*Belfast Christian Advocate.*

The licensed victuallers of the north of England are deeply concerned as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government regarding their trade in next session of Parliament. At a conference held in Manchester lately, fears were expressed that the Government had in contemplation a measure of the most disastrous kind relating to the trade, and it was resolved to organize opposition to the proposed legislation.

Col. Ingersoll delivered his lecture, entitled "What must I do to be Saved?" on a recent Sunday in McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The Y. M. C. A. stationed a band at the door, and, as each one entered, handed him or her a card on which was inscribed, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." One of those who were about to enter paused and said, "That answer is sufficient; I don't care to hear any other," and walked away. *Christian Union.*

General Torbett, the gallant officer of the United States Army, who lost his life by the wrecking of the *Vera Cruz*, was the son of a prominent local preacher of our Church. His grandfather was the Rev. Wm. Torbett, a member of the Philadelphia Conference, and among the honored ministers who laid the broad foundations of Methodism. General Torbett was finally laid to rest in the Methodist ground at Dover, Del., after being honored with funeral services en route at New York and Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

An exchange says: "After a survey of the Unitarian field, a contributor to the *Independent* says that 'It is not too much to say that the West is studded with dead Unitarian churches and the East with dying ones.' It is said that Mr. Bronson Alcott was asked the other day what in his opinion would be the future of Unitarianism, and his reply was that 'much of it would become absorbed in other denominations, and the remnant which was left would descend into a something worse than itself.'"

Dr. Breed of Philadelphia made a very happy speech at the late Council. He said: "Is it true that the worship of the millions is 'bald'? Is the Episcopal and Baptist and Methodist brethren bald? And do we need a wig of Episcopal liturgy to cover our baldness? Over and over again in the Cathedrals of England, I have heard

sixty-five minutes of service followed by fifteen minutes of what no Presbyterian would for a moment think of calling a sermon. This was bald."—*National Baptist.*

Some Protestant Churches are beginning to fear that there will be a steady decrease in the list of candidates for the ministry. The Romish Church is facing the same discouragement. A vicar-general of the Church says that there are three thousand vacant parishes in France which cannot be filled, and the vacancies increase. He gives one reason for this which has much force in it: "It is the religious life of the general community which ultimately determines the supplies furnished by it for the sacred ministry; and if that life ebb and slacken so will the number of 'vocations' fall off."

It is not often that one comes across a man whose person is of no value to himself and at the same time exceedingly valuable to others. Such a man has just turned up in New York, in the person of James Stephens, the Fenian head-centre, on whose head the British Government had set a price of \$25,000. Stephens would have proved a lucky capture to many a needy informer; but was so far from being a source of wealth to himself that he was destitute and starving when found, and was glad to accept the aims of a newspaper reporter.

The Interior—referring to the amusing story originating in the English papers, that President Hayes and family propose to make a visit to Great Britain after his presidential term closes, and that, as he was, as they affirm, a Methodist lay preacher, he would occupy some of the leading Wesleyan pulpits during his visit—remarks, that even if Mr. Hayes is not a church member, his wife is, and that she could give the Wesleyan brethren some excellent instruction, as well as a worthy example, on the temperance question.—*Zion's Herald.*

The *Journal* tells of an amusing slip of the tongue by a speaker at the late meeting of the American Board:—"He alluded in elegant terms to the heathen condition of the heathen, and spoke of 'those savage tribes who were hungering to feed on those who had been fed on the Gospel.' Inasmuch as the subject under discussion was how to induce more people to enter into the work in the field of foreign missions, it was thought by some that the brother's picture of the attitude of the waiting nations was not particularly encouraging."

According to a paper by Dr. Haviland, read before the London Medical Association, there is often to be found in inhabiting valleys much rheumatism, which frequently results in heart disease. The cause of this, in his opinion, is that valleys do not get sufficient fresh air, which is so essential to vigorous life—the winds, in fact, blow over them, not through them, and consequently emanations from the soil hang about, instead of being dispersed. As a rule, remarks Dr. Haviland, the cottages of the poor and the mansions of the rich are found in these troughs of disease—valleys.

The estate of Miss Mary Rutherford Garratton, late of Rhinebeck, daughter of the Rev. Freeborn Garratton, has been wholly bequeathed to the Church—\$20,000 to the Church Extension Society, \$7000 to the Rhinebeck Churches, \$1000 to the Supernumerary Preachers of New York Conference, and \$6000 residuary to the Missionary Society. And this she has done, after giving her surplus above expenses almost wholly to the Church till she was eighty years old. Wildercliffe has been purchased by a relative. By her memory, she blesses those who knew her; by her gifts, she, being dead, still works for the Master on earth.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

One or two extraordinary effects have been produced by the action of the English Home Secretary that no children under fourteen years shall be committed to prison. The Lambeth stipendiary, for example, has discharged some juvenile culprits, who appeared to merit correction, on the ground that, as he might not imprison them, it was useless to inflict fines which would not be paid. The Home Secretary points out, according to the last judicial returns, that over 6000 children had been committed to prison, of whom more than 700 were under twelve years of age. The action of Sir Wm. V. Harcourt is generally approved of.—*Mon. Witness.*

The *Christian World* says: "And so we are to have a Wesleyan Methodist Lord Mayor. I do not remember that we have had one before. Mr. Alderman McArthur, M. P. for Lambeth, succeeds to the honor on the 9th of November. There is no doubt as to Mr. McArthur's love for Methodism, nor as to his fidelity to Liberal principles. What with Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister, and a Liberal, Liberationist, and Methodist Lord Mayor of London, we shall be able to recover the spirits we lost, when, on many succeeding Lord Mayor's days, both offices were held by rank Tories, who seemed as though they lived to flatter one another. It is especially interesting to learn that during Mr. McArthur's mayoralty a Pan-Wesleyan Conference will be held in London, at which delegates will be present from all parts of the world.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Is this experience gradual or instantaneous? Both! The text teaches both. "Let us go on unto perfection." The "going on" is a gradual process. It may be rapid or slow, in fact varies greatly in different persons. Some will make as much progress in the attainment of the necessary knowledge and strength of faith to apprehend Christ as their Saviour to the uttermost, in a few months as others do in many years. Temperance, proper instruction, mental habits, religious opportunities, personal fidelity, providential discipline, all differentiate the swiftness or slowness of the progress. Just as some minds will solve a problem, or learn a language, or master a trade, quicker than others, so some minds will grasp the Bible quicker and easier than others. And so the progress toward "perfection," whether slow or swift, is always gradual. But the text has another side. "Let us go on unto perfection." The word "perfection" is the goal. The word "unto" as emphatically teaches that there is an instant when we reach the goal and grasp the prize. The text does not say "go on towards," but "unto" the goal, till we reach it. There is therefore an instant when we touch the goal. So it is both gradual and instantaneous. One class, fixing the mind on the gradual development toward a holy and sanctified state, quite overlook the moment when the work is completed, and call it all a gradual work. The other class, fixing the mind on the supreme moment of the completed work, and its brilliant joy or deep peace, quite overlook the gradual steps of months or years that led on to this instant, and call the whole work instantaneous. It is the old senseless dispute about the color of the chameleon—the foolish fight of the knights about whether the shield was silver or gold, when the exact truth was, it was silver on the side of one, and gold on the side of the other. There is the same unity and same diversity in the sanctifying of the soul that there is in conversion. In both states the work is done by the operations of the Holy Ghost. But also as the conversion of two souls is never just alike in the consciousness, so the sanctification differs in its modes in different souls. God respects our individuality, and men of broad thought do the same. The narrow and bigoted alone would try to make all Christian experience, like bullets, all alike. It is both irrational and impossible without annulling individuality.

The statement is correct, then, that all Christians are partially sanctified from the hour of conversion; that as they advance in knowledge and faith and truth, they are more and more sanctified; and that whenever they come to trust Christ as their Saviour from all sin, that instant they are entirely sanctified. Toward this full salvation from sin we ought to steadfastly long and strive, resting not till we are entirely the Lord's. Remember this is the privilege of each, and we must never rest satisfied with anything less. Then all the Christian graces implanted at the hour of regeneration—love, joy, peace, faith, meekness, goodness and the rest—will mature into the full strength of manhood.—*Rev. J. O. Peck.*

THE CHURCH AND INTEMPERANCE.

At a time when Canadians are being urged to give their verdict on the sale of liquor, through the ballot box, a part of Neal Dow's address at a Sunday afternoon gathering in New York will be found in interesting. His statements are sadly true.

After the singing of several hymns Neal Dow was introduced to the large audience present. He began his speech by referring to the efforts made to introduce the Local Option Bill in Parliament, and said that one of the stumbling blocks placed in its way was a proposal that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the cause of intemperance.

When this was proposed, said the speaker, one of the members rose in his seat and replied: "There is only one cause, and that is drink." Every one knew that in the House of Commons; every one knows it here, and yet it seems to be dead knowledge; no use is made of it. Another celebrated Englishman, Canon Wilberforce, has said that the cause of intemperance is the abominable indifference of the Church. Canon Wilberforce, said that, I would not dare to say it, but I believe it—not of Christian men and women individually, for if they were indifferent to it they would cease to be Christians. How are we to determine who are Christians? By their obedience to the rule: "Love one another"; and can those who look on with indifference to the ruin of their fellow creatures, body and soul, be said to obey that rule? In England there was a convention of clergymen and workmen held to ascertain the reason why so many church sittings throughout the land were left empty. There were discourses delivered by several clergymen, and at last a representative workman, a member of Parliament, arose and said: "The great cause of the moral and physical degradation of the workingmen is drink. Many of us recognize that fact

and are working against it. What aid do we receive from you? You support the rum-seller because his traffic is legalized. You are against us. We do not go to your churches because we don't believe in you." One of the great duties of a Christian is to set a right example; to live so that those who follow our footsteps may incur no danger of going wrong. I would like to ask Dr. Crosby if he is doing that. The open door to drunkenness is moderate drinking, and while we are trying to close that door he is holding it open. In Heaven's name, or rather in the devil's name, I would ask those who are holding that door open, why don't you help us to close it? There is only one answer they can give, "Because we ourselves want to drink." And yet there are people who wonder why infidelity is spreading, when they can look abroad and see doctors of divinity supporting the trade in rum and encouraging moderate drinking. This question is not one of opinion, but one of fact. We know that two and two make four, and if a man says it doesn't we know he is wrong. So with drinking, it should be suppressed, and if church members would unite in saying, "No, you shall not sell liquor," it could be suppressed. In England they make their great brewers and distillers baronets; in New-Hampshire they make them legislators and Governors; in Maine we send them to jail, or rather we would if we had any. They know how they would be served and they keep away. Here in New York you have fine public schools and magnificent churches, the one to make your people wise and the other to make them better; but alongside of them you have schools of another kind, or factories I might call them, which take in the raw material, the good citizen, and turn him out ruined and worthless. Murder, larceny and arson are inconsistent with the general good and are punished. I ask you if the sale of liquor is not also inconsistent with the general good and ought not also to be punished? There is but one way to crush it, and that is by placing your politics aside and putting your conscience and your conviction in the ballot box. You may say that you are not a politician, but you are the slave of a solid South and other ungodly tunes threaten us; but I tell you it is never a bad time to do right. You can win only by the ballot box.

CHRISTIAN TESTIMONY.

It was in a certain New England city that we witnessed the power of testimony to overwhelm infidelity. A select company of infidels occupied a public hall. Night after night vast audiences were entertained with their bold assaults upon what are known as the Christian evidences. On the last evening an invitation was given any one to defend the true faith. The hall was crowded to suffocation. Never did infidelity seem so defiant; never were subtle errors more eloquently and forcibly presented; never were the blessed truths of religion in greater peril in that city. Christianity, without an advocate there, would have suffered lasting dishonor. There was a deep, solemn pause when the offer was made by the leader, surrounded by his infidel band. "Who will come forward in defense of religion?" he cried. Presently there arose an aged man in the audience; his face radiant; his form bending under the weight of years; yet his step was firm. On him all eyes were centered. Slowly, amid deepest silence, he ascended the platform, and took his place in the very midst of that ungodly group. Now, as he gazed over the assembly, one could see the tear trembling in his eye; the lip quivering with the emotion that stirred his soul. The audience waited to hear with breathless attention. He was an honored citizen. No moral stain had ever soiled his garments; integrity of character had been universally accorded to him. He was just the one to speak for his Lord. He said: "Dear friends, in my boyhood Jesus forgave my sins; in manhood he has been my support amid all the changes and reverses of life; and now, in my old age, just as my feet are to touch the dark stream that we all must cross, Jesus is my all sufficient friend. Yonder is my heavenly home, which I know he has gone to prepare for me."

It is impossible to describe the thrilling effect of a testimony so imperfectly produced by us. No arguments however eloquently delivered, no logical powers however magnificent, could have produced such conviction as seized the hearts of that listening multitude. Even those who affected meriment were made speechless. The surrounding atmosphere seemed freighted with blessed truth; the feeble efforts to reply were in striking contrast with his words of gentleness, goodness, and faith. Years have gone by since we were thrilled with the testimony of this aged saint. He has entered that blessed rest; but the influence of his firm, truthful words cannot pass away. They linger in our memory; and disclose to us what is the divine method of silencing the arrogant pretensions of infidelity. Personal testimony marked by clearness of apprehension, depth of conviction, and consistency of living, is the one successful method of disarming the opposition to Christianity, from whatever source it may come.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

An Australian minister, in the columns of the *Melbourne Spectator*, gives some recollections of Richmond College, and the men who nearly twenty-five years ago prepared numbers of young men for various foreign mission fields:

Samuel Jackson was then the governor. Who of the men of that day can forget him? The striking originality of his character, his keen observance of men and things, his ready wit and occasional strokes of humor, his rigid conformity to all that was his ideal of a Methodist preacher's duty—these were some of the traits of his life which impressed the mind of every student. But beneath that rough exterior there was one of the kindest hearts, earnest and jealous of the interests of the men of the future, whom he desired should be hardy soldiers of the cross. No one can forget him in the class-meeting; in that department of the work he was a master in Israel. Ah, those class-meetings! They were times of refreshment—"a feast of fat things!" The preaching appointments for the Sunday were read out by the governor on Thursday, immediately after dinner; this was frequently the opportunity for him to give a short homily upon any current topic. It was his custom, soon after six in the morning, to pass through the corridors of the dormitories and ascertain if every man was up and away at the study. Should a door be closed, there came the well-known tap and the usual inquiry—"What's amiss?" "Nothing particular," replied a frequent transgressor. "No," was the rejoinder, "but I think it is something in general." No one of us could mistake the deep anxiety that he cherished about the Methodist children. The catechumen system was his study both by day and night, nor did the subject leave him when the old veteran was just sinking into eternity. "Father," said his daughter, "what are you thinking about?" His simple but significant reply was, "The children."

Thomas Jackson, the theologian tutor of those days, was one of the most saintly and lovable of men that I have known; his deep attention for the young men, and his earnest painstaking to enable them to lay a solid foundation for sacred lore, endeared his memory in their hearts. The fund of anecdotes that he possessed was something astonishing. It was during my residence at Richmond that Mrs. Jackson died, causing a deep shadow to settle around his home. We all attended the funeral, when the burial service was read by the rector of the parish. At the close the rector shook hands with the tutor, who was sobbing audibly. "I hope you will be comforted," said the rector. "Oh, I am!" said the sorrowing old man; "I have a blessed hope; I shall soon meet her again!" The rector stood dumb and confounded at this reply. "God bless you!" said the old man, "and I thank you." Whereupon the rector appeared wonderfully relieved. The old theological tutor has since joined the absent one; he died full of years and full of honors.

John Farrar was then associated with the staff as classical tutor; he still survives in a good old age, awaiting the gathering into the garner of the Lord as a shock of corn fully ripe. Among the students his name is as ointment poured forth, and even the *Wesleyan Takings* has given him a laudation.

ONE OF MANY.

The *Congregationalist* is not surprised that a young man died recently without hope. Here is the story of the family:

"They were Church members, but many years ago had changed their residence from the country to the city, and their position in the Church from one of influence in a small society to one of comparative obscurity in a large one. The new status never pleased them; they were proud and disappointed; they did not enjoy their back seats. Then they began to grumble. They grumbled at the minister, who did not do pastoral work enough to please them—they had been accustomed to see the pastor every day or two in the old home; this man seemed indifferent to them; neither did his preaching suit them; and he had had altogether too big a salary, and they fancied, seemed to preach for the money. They grumbled at the aristocrats in the Church, people who were 'stuck up,' the Church itself becoming too expensive a luxury for poor folks." The result of it all was that the formerly respectable family sank into one that was low and indifferent, and the death alluded to came as one of the natural and inevitable consequences. The picture thus presented has many counterparts through all the Churches, and they all tell the same story. If Christians spend their strength in criticism and complaint, they will perish under so deteriorating a discipline.

One evening, we are told, after a weary march through the desert, Mahomet was camping with his followers and overheard one of them saying, 'I will loose my camel and commit it to God,' on which Mahomet took him up, 'Friend, lo! thy camel, and commit it to God,' and whatever is thine to do, and then he issued his issue with God.

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Our Home Circle.

THE HOMELESS ONE.

The Son of Man hath not where to lay His head.—Luke ix. 58.

Birds have their quiet nest, Foxes their holes, and man his peaceful bed; All creatures have their rest,— But Jesus had not where to lay his head.

And yet He came to give The weary and the heavy-laden rest; To bid the sinner live, And soothe my griefs to slumber on His breast.

—who once made Him grieve, I—who once had His gentle spirit mourn; Whose hand essayed to weave For His meek brow the cruel crown of thorn:—

O why should I have peace? Why! but for that unchange, undying love Which would not cease, Until it made me heir of joys above!

Yes!—but for pardoning grace, I feel I never should in glory see The brightness of that face, That once was pale and agonized for me.

Let the birds seek their nest, Foxes their holes, and man his peaceful bed; Come, Saviour! in my breast Deign to repose thine oft-rejected head.

On earth Thou lovest best To dwell in humble souls that mourn for sin; O come and take Thy rest, This broken, bleeding, contrite heart within. —J. S. B. Mansell.

WATCHING A CLERGYMAN.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF DR. ADAM CLARKE.

BY HIS SON.

As we were one morning walking out there chanced to be mentioned a clergyman who, by injudicious conduct in private, had destroyed in some measure the good effect which his public teaching was calculated to produce.

"It is impossible, Joseph," said my father, "that a minister of God should ever be a private man; even in his most trivial intercourse with others, it is never forgotten what his office is; the habit of every one's mind is to expect information or example from the company and conduct of a public minister. Such as we are constantly living under the observation of mankind, and he who is always observed should never venture on dubious conduct, nor suppose for a moment that what he does in the view of another can ever be a matter of indifference or be regarded as a trifle. I will tell you a curious circumstance that happened to me some years ago.

"In a day or two from the time that I refer to, I was about to set off from London to Ireland; a friend desired me to take charge of a young lady to Dublin, to which I readily agreed, and she was sent to me at the coach. I soon found from her conversation that she was a Roman Catholic, and I also quickly perceived that she had been led to entertain a very high opinion of me. After we had travelled some distance, talking occasionally on various subjects, the daylight began to sink away, when she took out of her reticule a small Catholic book of prayers, and commenced most seriously her evening devotions.

"While she was reading, such thoughts as these occurred to me: I believe this lady to be sincere in her religious creed, which I think to be a very dangerous one; she appears to be of an ingenuous temper and to feel much personal respect for me; is there not here, then, a good opportunity, as well as a subject, to exercise my influence, and to deliver her, if possible from her erroneous creed? But, continued I, in my thoughts, was she not entrusted to my care? Would her friends have so entrusted her had they ever suspected that an attempt at proselytism would be made? Would not the attempt be a breach of trust, and should I, even were ultimate good to accrue to Miss —, be a morally honest man? I instantly felt that my own honesty must be preserved though the opportunity of apparent good might be lost. In a short time Miss — closed the book, with this observation: 'We Catholics, Dr. Clarke, think it much better to believe too much than too little.' I replied: 'But, madam, in our belief we should recollect that we never should yield our assent to what is contradictory in itself or what contradicts other ascertained truths.' This was the only observation I made that looked at all toward Catholicism. In process of time we arrived at our journey's end, and I deposited her safely in the hands of her friends.

"From that time till about two years ago, I never heard of Miss —, till we met in the following way: I had been preaching at Chelsea Chapel, and entering the vestry after the service, a lady followed me, shook hands, spoke with much emotion, and said: 'Do you not recollect me, Dr. Clarke? I am Miss —, whom you kindly took care of to Ireland: I was then a Catholic, now I am a Protestant, and have suffered much in consequence of the change.' I inquired how the alteration in her views was effected, and she gave me in detail the account which I will shortly sum up to you.

"When she heard to whom she was about to be entrusted, she resolved closely to watch and observe the eminent Protestant minister; she was pleased with the conversation and the friendliness shown to her, and was so struck with the observation I had made in the coach, that she said it absolutely haunted her, caused her to examine and think of herself, and at last led her to free-

dom from thralldom; 'but,' said she, 'I never should have been induced to examine, had it not been for the examination which I had previously made of you. I thought, now I have a fair opportunity of knowing something of these Protestants, and I will judge if what I have heard of them be true. Every word, every motion, every look of yours, sir, was watched with the eye of a lynx! I felt that you could not be acting a part, for you could not suspect that you were so closely observed; the result of all was your conduct conciliated esteem and removed prejudice; your observation on belief led me to those examinations which the spirit of God has blessed to my conversion; and I now stand before you the convert of your three day's behaviour between London and Dublin.

"You see from this account, Joseph," continued my father, "how all ministers should ever feel themselves as public men; how cautious should be their conduct, and how guarded their conversation. Had I attempted to proselytize this lady all her prejudices would have been up in arms; had my behaviour been unbecomingly light or carelessly austere, she would have been either disgusted or repelled, and her preconceived notions of Protestants would have been confirmed; she saw and heard what satisfied her; thus, even in social intercourse, the public minister may, and should always, be the Christian instructor.—N. Y. Observer.

ONE OF THOUSANDS.

In a recent eloquent address at New York Theodore Cuyler said:—I might find a fruitful text for a talk in the following request that was sent to our meeting the other evening: "I would ask the earnest prayers of your meeting that I may be able to give up the intoxicating cup. I am killing my mother and myself. Pray earnestly for me." I do not know who sent that message, and I have not yet been able to discover. "Killing myself"—that is suicide. "Killing my mother"—that is matricide. He has an accomplice from the start: the man that sells him the drink—it is homicide. (A voice—"That is so.") Somebody blundered with that boy, I am afraid—for it is a young man who sends it. Perhaps the mother did not put him in the right path to start—perhaps not. Perhaps the Sunday-school did not instruct him. Perhaps—for it is possible—his pastor neglected his duty. Somebody tempted him. He had gone astray. That is a cry out of the very pit of despair. Only one man sent it, yet for one young man there ought to be a hundred such meetings as this.

WOMAN AS A SANITARY REFORMER.

There was a large meeting on Thursday night at Exeter in connection with the Sanitary Congress, to hear a lecture on the above subject by Dr. B. W. Richardson. The doctor urged that women, and especially wives, could exert great influence on sanitary reform, which must have its birth in the home. Women are already not behindhand in the work, and are rather the forerunners in the race. Long before the word "sanitation" was heard, the good, cleanly thrifty housewife was a practical sanitary reformer. After paying a compliment to the Ladies' Sanitary Association, Dr. Richardson observed that women should be practitioners of the preventive art of medicine, and he pressed this office on them, not simply because they could carry it out, not simply because it pertained to their special attributes, their watchfulness, and their love, but because it is an office the man never can carry out, and because the whole work of prevention waits and waits, until the woman takes it up and makes it hers. The training required is simple beyond simplicity: that every woman who wills to go through it may go through it, and may become mistress by it of the destinies of the world. Not the Fates themselves were more the mistresses of the destinies of the race than the women of an educated commonwealth who were conversant with the art of the prevention of disease and premature decay. She should master physiology so far as to understand the general construction of the human body. She should be rendered fully conversant with the different changes of food that are required for the digestive process in different periods of life. She should be taught the relationship which solid foods hold to liquid foods. If women only knew what foods were requisite to feed the skeleton or body framework of the living body, while that skeleton is in the course of growth, and if she would act upon her knowledge, as she almost certainly would if she possessed it, there would hardly be one deformed child left in the land in one or two generations; and rickets, with all the attendant miseries of bowed legs, crooked spines, and humped backs would pass away as if by the spell of an invisible enchantress. The educated woman who had taken measurements of the cavities in which the lungs and heart are placed, and who had gathered the main facts about the build, symmetry, and sustaining parts of the skeleton, would turn pale with dread and disgust whenever she detected one of her foolish

sisters strangling her body in tight corset and murderous belt to make it hideous as well as useless, or who was intent on destroying the perfect arch of the foot in a contracted foot vice, elevated on a peg-top. Dr. Richardson then pointed out how a knowledge of physiology and sanitation by women would lead them to study the construction of houses, ventilation, the maintenance of a more equable temperature in our homes, the suppression of dust, the condition of the drain-pipes, the prevention of sewer gas from entering the house, the state of the water, the dryness of living rooms, and other important sanitary matters affecting the home. Such women would do their best to keep out of their houses those refined and subtle poisons which under the name of strong drinks, bring silently more accident, disease, and murder into this insupportable world than all the other poisons put together. Such women would be able better than others to put to the test the experience whether it is good or necessary to go to the living animal creation at all for human food. It did not seem to him that man was constructed to be a carnivorous animal. It is not easy to see, continued the doctor, why in this day, when the great question is cheap food, and when means for endless refined and ennobling employments are open, we should still maintain the practices of a barbaric era. Still I confess I am in doubt. I am not sure whether the necessity for the secondary supplies of food for man from the animal world are or are not necessary, and that doubt is for educated women to solve.

RESCUE FROM A WRECK.

In a communication to the New Bedford Standard, some time since, C. J. K. Jones relates the account of a rescue at sea as follows:—

"The story was told me in the study of my first parish at Orient, L. I., on Sunday, July 6, 1873, by Capt. Robert Brown, who now lives in Brooklyn. Capt. B. said that he was, at the time of the occurrence of the following incident, master of a barque bound from New York to Charleston. He left in the afternoon, on the day of his sailing from New York. In going out from Sandy Hook had a fresh breeze, and stood on the starboard tack until 8 a. m. next day, when he tacked ship and stood in shore. After seeing that every thing was made snug on deck, he went below for his customary morning devotions. He opened his Bible and read the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm. Before he could read the second verse his Quake closed, and something told him to go on deck at once! He jumped on deck and inquired of the mate if everything was going all right; who responded that it was. Then an impulse moved him to look to the windward, which he did by mounting the rail by the mizzen rigging. Far off, down at the very verge of the horizon, he thought he saw an object which did not take shape quite like the curling crest of a wave. Calling the mate's attention to it, who had not noticed it before, with their glasses they made it out to be some piece of a wreck.

"The ship was tacked as quickly as possible, and stood down toward the object. It finally proved to be the boat and crew of brig Pandora, of New London, which had been sunk in a collision with an unknown schooner the night before. After the rescue was effected, an old sailor, who was saved, came aft and said to Capt. B., that in the morning when they first made him, they felt sure from the course of the vessel that they should be saved; but when he tacked ship and stood towards the land, then they knew that he had not seen them. They instantly prayed that he might see them quickly, or they were lost. Their provisions were out; they had but little water, and the wind was freshening, with a heavy sea going. Hardly had they prayed when they saw the bark go about and stand down to them. By comparing time it was ascertained that their prayer was offered about the time that Capt. B. went below to his morning prayer. It is certain that if Capt. B. had not sighted them as he did, they would have been lost. Capt. B. was afterward feted in New London."

A NOVELIST'S SHADOW.

A few weeks since a despatch from St. Paul, Minn., was printed, announcing the violent death of a lady of means who claimed to be Mrs. S. S. Harris, the author of "Rutledge" and other well-known novels. She had been in St. Paul for a few weeks only, and said that her home had been in New York. She was intelligent and sprightly, and her social standing was excellent. She liked spirited horses. On Sunday with three female friends she went on a pleasure ride behind spirited horses. The animals ran away. Mrs. Harris was thrown out of the carriage and picked up insensible. A few hours afterward she died from concussion of the brain. Her three companions refused to divulge their names. A relative of the author of "Rutledge" visited the hotel, but did not recognize the lady. Strangely, however, among the lady's effects was a manuscript of an unfinished

novel and it was apparently in the hand-writing of the author of "Rutledge." An undisputed photograph of the son of the author of that work was also among the papers of Mrs. Harris.

Mr. George W. Carleton, of the well-known firm that published "Rutledge" about ten years ago, said yesterday that the authorship of that novel was kept secret for some years. Many guesses were made as to the authorship and all were wrong. It finally came out that a young lady, a native of this city, Miss Miriam Coles, wrote the work. Soon after this fact became generally known, he heard that an author was writing serial stories for "story papers" in Chicago and other Western cities, and signing the name Miriam Coles to the articles. They were written with ability, and in the style of the genuine Miriam Coles. Miss Coles was exceedingly annoyed, of course, and her sensitive temperament made her fret over the matter. Mr. Carleton made many efforts to learn who the author of the stories was, but he never succeeded. The unknown writer made no attempt to deprive the genuine Miriam Coles of her literary honors, and therefore could not be reached by the law. Eventually Miss Coles married Mr. Sidney S. Harris, a lawyer of this city. She continued to write novels for Carleton to publish under her name of Miriam Coles Harris. Almost immediately the unknown writer in the West also changed the signature to her stories from Miriam Coles to Miriam Coles Harris. It was learned that she travelled about between Omaha, Chicago, LaCrosse, and Hudson, Wis. In August last Mr. Carleton received a letter from the Western writer asking that "Rutledge" and all the series of Mrs. Harris's writings down to "Missy," the latest, should be sent to her C. O. D. They were not sent.

Mrs. Miriam Coles Harris is now in Southampton, L. I., with her husband, at their summer residence. Mr. Carleton added that Marry J. Holmes has a similar shadow, who follows or precedes her in her travels, and who represents herself as the author of Marry J. Holmes's works. This person has Marry J. Holmes's name on her visiting cards, and under the name is printed, "Author of 'Tempest and Sunshine,' &c." Mrs. Holmes has arrived at hotels in Europe and found that her shadow had preceded her. Sometimes it required some persuasion to convince people she was not the impostor herself. Mr. Carleton says that he never heard of any other instances similar to these.—New York Paper.

HOW CHARACTER PREACHES. On a bright summer morning, by the side of a country road, running along the Hudson, not many miles from New York, two men stood talking. One was a judge of high social standing and legal distinction, the other was a stone mason, and their conversation was about the building of a wall near the place where they were standing, to consult about which the judge had sent for the mason on this Sabbath morning.

Just coming into sight, as he trudged along the road on his way to church, was a plain Scotch farmer, well known as a God-fearing, Sabbath-keeping, honest, hard-working man, neither fearing nor asking favor of the great or rich. His chief ambition seemed to be to raise a large family of children in the fear of God and honorably in the sight of men, which his example was well fitted to do.

In the midst of an animated explanation of what he wanted in a new wall, the judge caught sight of the farmer. Stopping suddenly, he said: "There comes David Stuart; it will never do to let him see us talking business on Sabbath morning; we will just step behind this bit of wall until he passes."

And the judge and the mason crouched down behind the wall until the plodding footsteps of the farmer echoed faintly in the distance; and the good man passed from sight, all unconscious of the silent reproach his appearance had caused, while the judge, with feelings, one would think, belittling to his manliness, crept from his hiding place to continue his conscious and confessed desecration of the Lord's day.

The next morning the incident was related to the farmer by the mason, who was himself a Scotchman, though unhappily not so conscientious as his friend. He told the story with some glee, adding:

"'Wha wad a' thoct, maun, that ye had sich a poer in ye as to mak' the judge hide behind the wall for the fear o' ye?'"

Is not this an illustration of the force and influence of a sincere Christian character, though devoid of the adornments in the world's sight of either position, wealth or learning? All these together could not resist the silent sermon of the good man's life, which brought home to the Laughey judge the conviction of his sin.—Baptist Weekly.

The man who loafs his time away around a grocery while his wife works hard to support him, can always tell you just what this country needs to enhance its prosperity.

Our Young Folks.

WHAT MARY GAVE.

When the collection is taken up in church, boys and girls put in money which their parents have given them for that purpose. The money is not their gift, but that of their father and mother. They have just as much to spend for their pleasure as they had before. And so I once heard a kind-hearted girl complain that she had nothing of her own that she could give. I will tell you what she gave in one day, and you will see that she was mistaken.

She gave an hour of patient care to her little baby sister who was cutting teeth. She gave a string and a crooked pin and a great deal of advice to the little three year old brother who wanted to play at fishing. She gave Ellen, the maid, the precious hour to go and visit her sick baby at home; for Ellen was a widow, and left her child with its grandmother, while she worked to get bread for both. She could not have seen them very often, if our generous Mary had not offered to attend the door and look after the kitchen fire while she was away.

But this was not all that Mary gave. She dressed herself neatly and looked so bright and kind and obliging that she gave her mother a thrill of pleasure whenever she caught sight of the young pleasant face. She wrote a letter to her father who was absent on business, in which she gave him all the news he wanted, in such a frank, artless way, that he thanked his daughter in his heart. She gave patient attention to a long tiresome story from her grandmother, though she had heard it many times before. She laughed just the right time, and when it ended, made the old lady happy by a good-night kiss. Thus she had given valuable presents to six people in one day, and yet she had not a penny in the world. She was as good as gold, and she gave something of herself to all those who were so happy as to meet her.—Young Days.

POISON IN PLEASANT PLACES.

Tommy was very much disappointed. Arthur and Harry and Will had come for him to go nutting. There were plenty of chestnuts on Rock Ridge, and old Farmer Sperry wasn't a bit cross, if boys were polite, and "asked him" when they wanted to gather nuts from his grounds. They were going to have a splendid time, and he was not at all prepared for his mother's gentle, but very firm "No." Neither were the boys prepared for a lecture over Tommy's shoulder. No one loved to have her children happy more than Mrs. Werner. She would, and often did, sacrifice a great deal, that Tommy might have some extra privilege. But she had seen and heard, with her watchful eye and ear, some words and actions which made her very anxious. Tommy should not have just such playmates as these well-dressed and fine-looking companions, Will, Harry and Arthur. Tommy was a member of the Band of Hope, and had signed the pledge very bravely, and kept it without any trouble until just the day before the "nutting." Neither of these boys would sign a pledge, and they had laughed at Tommy and his temperance notions; and only yesterday how it had grieved his mother to find that they had treated him to candy and cider, and he had joined them in drinking in a common saloon! Mrs. Werner could hardly believe it, when Tommy (who was very truthful, if he was weak when laughed at) acknowledged that what Bridget told her she had seen, was really true.

"But there's no harm in getting nuts; nuts don't hurt anybody," said Tommy, after the boys had gone, and he was still following them with a rebellious spirit.

No, nuts do not hurt you, but evil company does. If one could always stand firm when tempted, it would be different. But there was need for the petition, "Lead us not into temptation." If we meet it without any warning, and without seeking it in any way, we have then plenty of opportunity to show our firmness. I saw three or four roots of poisoned ivy in my strawberry garden. Would I leave them there, and say, when the children wished to go in and pick berries, "You may go; strawberries do not hurt anybody," and not tell them there was danger of getting poisoned while they were having a good time? Boys who will make fun of good things, and laugh at those who are trying to do right, and yet who are generous and bright and witty and full of fun, are more dangerous companions than if they were not only bad, but surly and selfish besides. Their hearts are like a strawberry garden with poison-ivy; while the others are more like a wild brier patch, which, even if briar plants grow among them, are not so dangerous, because no one them is attracted to them.

Some people say it is well to mingle with the evil, and show your power to resist it. But so far as my experience goes, the good old advice, "avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away," is far better.

JOSEPH SOLD INTO

TIME.—B. C. 17

Jacob's return to years old, Benjamin

PLACES.—Jacob about 20 miles from sold at Dothan, and about 7 Hebron, his home.

EXPL

Joseph being se chap. 41: 46, he is old. His captivity 13 years. Was fe age of 17 Joseph his brethren. Jac orite son too en though the favori serve below (not o herd-boy. The slav

Zilpah. The slav sons of Bilhah w of Zilpah, Gad an Gen. 34 and 35 a that the ten older "hard-boys." Ju in a religious hom to have been the sons. Their shep distant parts of h practically to hav of the time from influences. Unfo influences of th by no means so v home ought to fu The evil report of This was no back detail report to love of truth and ness to be partak

Now Israel lov his children. B of his best-loved as Benjamin had notice (being onl Made him a co "pieces." This 2 Sam. 13: 18, o king's daughter sleeves, worn by the richer class. nify a tunic reach may have been b pieces and color some from the to Beni Hassan, a t the Semitic visit, sent to the Gove of rich coloring, p parate small piec ther.

Joseph dreamt tiality in givin many colors migh led began to hav and honor, confir nence with whic had secured to in were binding sh their shaves bov fell to the grou erect. Another t the sun, the moo obedience to him Whether Joseph his dream, may b bly thought th their confidence. They hated him and visions of t tomed, in form servants imitat future lot. Jo scenes of bonda these dreams w him in his distre

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Cast him in i ern or reserv which the rain there are man Such pits or c the East instea Hebrew word a prison. (See

They sat do the workings bosoms, Josep down to a joy and making m they remembe (chap. 42: 21) lides. In vers. Ishmaeliter; m ites. The form name, equivale noting the trib actually belon A species of re —a perfume.

the juice of th Gilead, always East as a cure num, the resin bic gum of a was burned in in embalming, of Arabia and

Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON V.—OCTOBER 31, 1880

JOSEPH SOLD INTO EGYPT.—Gen. 37: 1-5, 23-36.

TIME.—B. C. 1729. Ten years after Jacob's return to Canaan. Joseph 17 years old, Benjamin less than one.

PLACES.—Jacob's home was at Hebron, about 20 miles from Jerusalem. Joseph was sold at Dothan, 17 miles from Shechem, and about 70 miles north-east of Hebron, his home.

EXPLANATORY.

Joseph being seventeen years old. In chap. 41: 46, he is mentioned as 30 years old. His captivity, therefore, lasted about 13 years. Was feeding the flock. At this age of 17 Joseph became a shepherd with his brethren. Jacob did not send his favorite son too early to the herds; yet, though the favorite, he was to begin to serve below (not over) the rest as a shepherd-boy. The sons of Bilhah, and Zilpah. The slave-wives of Jacob. The sons of Bilhah were Dan and Naphtali; of Zilpah, Gad and Asher. The reader of Gen. 34 and 35 and 37 and 38 will see that the ten older brethren of Joseph were "hard-boys." Joseph had been trained in a religious home—which seems scarcely to have been the case with the ten older sons. Their shepherd life took them into distant parts of the country, and seems practically to have removed them much of the time from home and its domestic influences. Unfortunately the domestic influences of that polygamous home were by no means so wholesome as a religious home ought to furnish. Their evil report. The evil report of them,—of their doings. This was no backbiting, but a filial, confidential report to his father, showing his love of truth and right, and his unwillingness to be partaker of others' sins.

Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. Because he was the son of his best-loved wife, and of his old age, as Benjamin had not yet come into much notice (being only about one year old). Made him a coat of many colors, or "pieces." This expression occurs again, 2 Sam. 13: 18, of the garment worn by king's daughters. A long tunic with sleeves, worn by youths and maidens of the richer class. Its name seems to signify a tunic reaching to the extremities. It may have been both long and of many pieces and colors. In the well-known scene from the tomb of Chnoumhotep at Beni Hassan, a tomb of the 12th dynasty, the Semitic visitors who are offering presents to the Governor are dressed in robes of rich coloring, apparently formed of separate small pieces or patches, sewn together.

Joseph dreamed a dream. Jacob's partiality in giving Joseph the coat of many colors might have passed. But the lad began to have dreams of distinction and honor, confirmatory of the pre-eminence with which his father's partiality had seemed to invest him. The brethren were binding sheaves in the field, when their sheaves bowed down to his sheaf, or fell to the ground while his remained erect. Another dream was stronger still; the sun, the moon, and the eleven stars did obeisance to him. Told it to his brethren. Whether Joseph acted wisely in telling his dream, may be questioned. He probably thought that he would thereby win their confidence, and disarm their hate. They hated him yet the more. By dreams and visions of the night God was accustomed, in former ages, to convey to his servants intimations of his will and their future lot. Joseph was to pass through scenes of bondage and of suffering, and these dreams were designed to comfort him in his distress.

When Joseph was come unto his brethren. Jacob had bought land in Shechem, and thither his flocks were sent for pasture at the proper season. It was over 80 miles from Hebron. Not finding the brothers at Shechem, Joseph goes on in search of them, expecting, doubtless, to find them near. A stranger gives him the information he seeks; for he had heard them say, Let us go to Dothan, which was 12 Roman miles north of Samaria (Sebaste), and about 17 miles north of Shechem. To this spot he hastens on; and when the brothers saw him coming they conspired against him to kill him, and were only prevented by Reuben. They stripped Joseph. Where shall we find nine men conspiring at once to kill a brother,—a brother whose amiable qualities deserved their warmest love. Every man is capable of the meanest of crimes, as it is itself the meanest of feelings. Out of his coat. That was on him. According to Eastern habits, it would be his only garment (except a cloth around the loins). He entered Egypt naked, as was the custom with slaves and captives (Isa. 20: 4), in strange contrast to his subsequent array of pomp (chap. 41: 42).

Cast him into a pit. An empty cistern or reservoir dug in the ground, in which the rain-water is collected, of which there are many in the Arabian deserts. Such pits or cisterns were often used in the East instead of prisons, so that the Hebrew word signifies both a pit and a prison. (See Jer. 38: 6. Ps. 40: 2)

They sat down to eat bread. To stifle the workings of conscience in their bosoms, Joseph's brethren probably sat down to a joyous feast, eating, drinking, and making merry. His cries for mercy they remembered many years afterwards (chap. 42: 21). A company of Ishmaelites. In vers. 25 and 28 they are called Ishmaelites; in vers. 28 and 36, Midianites. The former seems to be a generic name, equivalent to Arabs; the latter denoting the tribe to which the merchants actually belonged. Spicery. From India. A species of resinous gum called storax. —a perfume. Balm. Balm of Gilead, the juice of the balsam-tree, a native of Gilead, always highly esteemed in the East as a cure for wounds. Myrrh. Ladanum, the resin of the cistus-rose, an Arabian gum of a strong, fragrant smell. It was burned in the temple, and employed in embalming. Trading in the produce of Arabia and India, they were in the regular course of traffic on their way to Egypt.

Judah said, &c. Judah, relenting, proposes to sell Joseph to the merchants. What profit. Knowing their character, he appeals to the motive most likely to influence them.

Sold Joseph for twenty pieces of silver. The money was probably in rings or pieces (shekels), and silver is always mentioned in the records of that early age before gold, on account of its rarity. The whole sum, if in shekel weight, did not exceed three pounds (\$15). This is the rate at which Moses estimates a male from five to 20 years old (Lev. 27: 5).

Reuben returned unto the pit. Reuben had planned to rescue Joseph, and send him home safely, as soon as his brothers had left him. He probably went into another part of the field to draw off the rest. When he returned he found his brother gone. Probably his brethren suspected that he intended to rescue Joseph.

The child is not...whither shall I go? i.e., what will become of me? How shall I account to his father for his disappearance? But Reuben, though thus affected at the moment, had not courage afterwards to disclose the crime committed by his brothers.

They took Joseph's coat. One transgression gives birth to another. With the consciousness that tried to conceal their guilt, there mingled the old grudge concerning the coat of many colors, which here turns itself even against the father.

Rent his clothes. The common signs of Oriental mourning. A rent is made in the skirt, more or less long according to the afflicted feelings of the mourner, and a coarse, rough piece of black sackcloth or camel's-hair cloth is wound round the waist.

Rose up to comfort him. This announcement is startling after the deed which they have done. But there is no limit to human hypocrisy. Into the grave. Not the earth, for Joseph was supposed to be torn in pieces, but the unknown place,—the place of departed souls, where Jacob expected at death to meet his beloved son.

Midianites. See on ver. 25. Sold him into Egypt. He was brought down to Egypt; and at Heliopolis or On, at the head of the Delta, which was then the seat of government, offered for sale, perhaps publicly in the market. The traffic in slaves was tolerated by the Egyptians, and it is reasonable to suppose that many persons were engaged, as at present, in bringing them to Egypt for public sale. Potiphar...captain of the guard. More literally, captain of the executioners, or chief of the slaughtermen, because all penal inflictions from the king were executed by the soldiers of the royal guard.

The House and Farm

To stone raisins easily, pour boiling water over them, and drain it off. This loosens the stones, and they come out clean and with ease.

A writer in the British Medical Journal declares that glycerine in half teaspoonful doses is a simple and effective emetic for children.

"I honestly believe," says the New England Farmer, "that the farmer who will work his brains until noon, and his hands the balance of the day, will outstrip him who rises at 5 and toils until 9 at night."

This month offers the most favorable time usually for the painting and repair of farm buildings, and putting them in order for the winter. A great part of this work may be well done during this month by the farmer and his boys.

To benefit to the full extent by raising and keeping a numerous flock of sheep; roots must be grown for winter use, and when this is found to be true, and roots are sown on a proper field system, so as to cut but from 5 to 8 cents per bushel, sheep husbandry will go ahead.

Clothes must not be thrown carelessly and unevenly upon the line, but be well snapped out, and hung up straight and smooth. Blankets, bed spreads, sheets and table linen, particularly, require to be thus carefully hung up, bringing the hems or selvages together, straight and true, and pinned strongly to the line.

A pot of English ivy makes one of the most agreeable and cheap ornaments for the sitting-room in the winter. A common four, or five-inch pot with a strong plant can be bought of the florist for fifty cents or less. It is easy to make a basket of interlacing coarse wire to hold the plant.—American Agriculturist.

Plowing for spring crops may be done at any time now, where the soil is not too light, and not likely to wash during the winter. The ground should be left rough to be subjected to the fullest action of the weather, freezing, thawing, wetting, drying, etc. Should a crop of weeds come up, it will very likely pay to harrow and plow again.

The finest paste for all purposes is made as follows: To a teaspoonful of flour add gradually half a pint of cold water, and mix quite smooth; add a pinch of powdered alum (some add a small pinch of powdered rosin) and boil for a few minutes, stirring constantly. The addition of a little brown sugar and a few grains of corrosive sublimate will, it is said, by practical chemists, preserve it for years.

CASTLE ST. ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan 1, 1873. MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SONS.—About four years ago I got my ankle badly sprained, causing it to swell so much that I could not put on my boot, the pain so severe that I could scarcely move about for two weeks. I used different popular remedies without benefit till I tried Graham's PAIN EXCERATOR, which cured me by a few applications. I recommended it to a friend who had suffered from a sprain more than six months, and he was cured by less than a bottle. I have used it in other forms of pain with equal success, and for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., it is the best remedy I have ever known. STEPHEN N. CRAWFORD.

PURE SPICES BROWN & WEBB LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX.

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE of the Spices ground and sold by them.

For more than Twenty-Five years our House has made Pure Spices A Specialty,

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

Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST. The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

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

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

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

The Best is always the Cheapest,

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

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

- Ground Allspice, Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Ground Ginger, Ground Pepper, Mixed Spices.

BROWN & WEBB WHOLESALE Drug and Spice Merchants HALIFAX.

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrophulous and consumptive cases, plethoric and effluviatic. C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

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

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. December 10th, 1878. Very truly yours, J. SIMONAUD, M.D., New Orleans, La.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—In September 1877, my health began to fail, and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime; and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 18 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H. F. SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literally starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours R. W. HAMILTON, M.D. For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, Nov. 14, 79 1 year. NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

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THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

Two editions of the new Hymn Book,—the Small Pica and Brevier—are now ready. The Book Steward, Rev. S. F. Huestis, now on his way from the Upper Provinces, will be glad to receive immediate orders from intending purchasers. A list of the prices of these two editions, in various bindings will be found on our eighth page. At present we shall only say that much labor and thought have been expended in the preparation of a noble book, worthy of the Church whose congregations are to use it.

Every effort will be made to meet the demands for copies, however pressing; in case, however, of any delay, it must be regarded as unavoidable. A carefully prepared Tune-Book, to accompany the new Hymn-Book, is already arranged and in the printer's hands.

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

THANKSGIVING.

Few proclamations, bearing the Governor General's signature, are of equal importance to that which calls upon Canadians to unite in public thanksgiving to Almighty God. We sustain a personal relation to the God and Father of all; we have also collective obligations of a national character. Every close student of God's Word and ways will have learned that reward or punishment certainly follows observance or neglect of duty, whether on the part of an individual or on that of a nation. This difference alone is to be noted:—that sentence against an evil work of a national sort is often more speedy in execution, since nations can have no national existence hereafter.

The Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada calls upon the pastors and congregations of that body, through the press, to render due regard to the proclamation which sets apart the 3rd prox. for national thanksgiving. The pastors of our own branch of the Church need no such hint, but personal observation has convinced us that similar counsel is not unnecessary to many members of our congregations. On the day when an act of public thanksgiving is to be paid to the Most High our churches should be filled, our songs of praise should be cheerful and hearty, our devotion should be sincere and our consecration complete. But such days are not always thus observed. We do not speak of the son or daughter who may embrace the rare opportunity of again making one of the group at home, but of those men, who deliberately plan to be absent on some business, or excursion, or hunt; and of those women who, like Martha, unnecessarily "cumbered with much serving" are too busy to render thanks and praise in the house of the Lord. Such absence not unfrequently leads the sexton to ask whether religious services shall be held in the church proper or in the school-room. Can any wonder if this neglect of thanksgiving-days on the part of church-members and their families be used as a plea by the baser sort, whose conduct causes many to fear that the service of Satan rather than the worship of God is promoted by the observance of our so-called holidays—or holy-days. Many err, we doubt not, through thoughtlessness. We write for these, because "evil is wrought from want of thought, as well as from want of heart."

The specific subject for gratitude named in the Governor General's proclamation—a bountiful harvest—is of interest to our whole population. Thousands of Canadians would make fools of themselves by any attempt to guide the plough, or scatter the seed, or swing the scythe, or build the load, who, nevertheless, are intensely interested, whether consciously or not, in all the operations of our farmers. The cultivation of the soil is at the foundation of all prosperity. The loss of other branches of industry would be severely felt, but the absence for a single season of our harvest, the product of God's blessing on man's labor, would plunge our Dominion into utter and inextinguishable bankruptcy. "Let all the people praise thee, O God; yea, let all the people praise thee." "How much are you sorry?" said the Quaker to some men who were

sympathizing with a poor fellow whose overturned basket had scattered and destroyed his scanty stock in trade, but who were taking no practical means to help him. "How much are you grateful?" might Heaven justly ask. Our gifts are not of course crowded into thanksgiving days:—the poor we have always with us—but it certainly is seemly that on such days Heaven's eye should mark some tangible expression of that gratitude which is repeated in Heaven's ear. The score of channels into which our gifts may run will not soon overflow their banks.

And let us prepare to pitch our keynote somewhat higher. There is danger of the cry of "hard times" becoming chronic—so much so that better times may find us still whining on the minor key. "Times are so hard," said a man as he pulled out a roll of money. Counting it, he found the sum to be incorrect, and apologized by the remark he had taken out the wrong parcel. That man had played on the one string a little too long, as many of his fellows do. We are not treating suffering lightly. To many in our Provinces the means of sustenance during the coming winter is an unsolved problem. Yet the past has not seen them forsaken, nor will the future find them forgotten. Their dependence is more visible, but not more real, than that of the more wealthy. To all who know true comfort, the highest joy is that the God we adore is "our faithful, unchangeable friend." Gratitude for the past will the better prepare us for the reception of the benefits He waits to bestow in the future.

NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOOLS.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. Geo. S. Milligan, A. M., we have a copy of the "Report of the Public Schools of Newfoundland, under Methodist Boards." The schools of Newfoundland were, a few years ago, placed by the Government under denominational management, to be supported in part by fees, and in part by Government grants. Under this system, the best, it is probable, for the scattered population of that colony, education, though yet in its infancy in many districts, has made rapid improvement. The Newfoundland Conference, with the sanction of the Government, has wisely placed the Methodist schools, in which more than 5,000 pupils are receiving instruction, under the superintendence of Mr. Milligan, who, to the regret of not a few in these Provinces, has made Newfoundland an adopted home. His visitations of the numerous districts—no light undertaking—have been welcomed by pastors and people, and his representations to the Government have always received respectful consideration.

The Methodist Academy and Training School, in St. John's, under the management of R. E. Holloway, Esq., B. A., B. S., assisted by an efficient staff of assistants, is maintaining its high position. The average number registered per quarter through 1879 in the primary school and in the academy proper, was two hundred and ninety. In the course of the year eighteen regularly indentured pupil teachers have attended for training as teachers in the public schools. The Superintendent reports with pleasure that Mr. Herbert Knight, who had been trained in the Academy, proceeded directly from the classes of the Principal to England, where, as a candidate for matriculation in the London University, he passed the examination with honor to himself and credit to the institution. A Methodist grammar school is also carried on at Carbonear.

An esteemed layman of Hamilton, Bermuda, whose works and words are in happy accord, writes us by the last mail:

I enclose a picture of our new church as it now stands, which I hope you will kindly show to some of the wealthier members of our Church (who can afford a little outside aid), with an urgent request that they will help us to the best of their ability.

I hardly thought when I saw you last that we would have progressed as much as we have in raising it to its present height and in getting the roof constructed, etc.; but we have struck out and intend to finish it.

We are now awaiting the arrival from Halifax of the iron work for the roof, and as soon as we receive it we intend to put the roof on.

The hurricane of the 29th August did us little or no damage, and will not cause any expenditure for repairs, as the small crack that it received will not necessitate the taking down of any part.

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to be able to convey to our brethren at Hamilton some tangible evidence of interest in their praiseworthy effort, on the part of Provincial Methodists. We shall be happy to show the picture to any of our friends.

Bro. A. D. Morton of River Phillip sends us this account of a happy re-union. We have spent pleasant hours in that home over which a Christian mother presided with such quiet ease and dignity. Mr. Morton does not mention that these eleven children are sons and daughters of a father "passed into the skies." Can we doubt that, in that domestic praise-meeting, that father, unseen by them, rejoiced in their joy, and, unheard by them, united in their songs of praise?

Anniversary missionary meetings called us on to Wallace this week, where I had the privilege of meeting many old friends. The meetings were held at Wallace, Malaga and Bay Head—formerly known as Goashore. At all these places we were greeted with encouraging audiences, and Bro. Mosher testified to his satisfaction with the financial prospects.

A peculiar interest attached to our meeting at Bay Head. Our speaking staff was wondrously reinforced by three sons of the soil, who happened to be visiting their their early home.

Sister Johnson, well known to many of our ministers, was having a family re-union. The mother of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, she had gathered them all together once more beneath the parental roof. They had come from the United States, New Brunswick, and the southern point of Nova Scotia. Three of the sons are ministers in the Eastern Conference; all the other children are members of the Church. It was the privilege of our sister to hear one of the sons in the morning, and another in the evening, conduct worship in the church, where in their earlier years she was wont to lead them. On the Monday following three of these sons spoke at the missionary meeting. Bro. John Johnson of Petite Riviere, Bro. Levi Johnson of Nashawak, who gave us a most interesting account of his mission to the lumbermen of New Brunswick, and Bro. Jos. Johnson of Boston, a highly influential member of our Church there. The address of the latter was simple, direct, practical, and yielded in point of real interest and profit to no other. The mother of these honored brethren sat directly in front of us, and we sympathized with the hallowed joy that sparkled in her eyes and played on every feature of her countenance. I should say that on the Sabbath evening after the preaching service, a company was gathered at the house of Mrs. Johnson, consisting of herself, her eleven children, with at least four daughters in law and one son in law, a brother and sister who, with wife and husband, made a company of twenty-one persons, and the object of that unique gathering was to speak of God's merciful dealings to them as a family, and to join in thanksgiving and praise to the Heavenly Father. One spoke and another spoke, until all had spoken, and the joy and hope of heaven filled every heart. A faint but glorious type of that reunion that will be consummated by and by when all God's dear children shall be gathered home, and when the praises of the "Elder Brother" shall be the theme of every tongue. My God bless our sister, and all her children, and may the influence of her teaching and prayers and life go down to her latest descendants, that children and children's children may rise up and call her blessed.

I might say in conclusion that if our Halifax brethren want to secure an element of interest in connection with their anniversary missionary meetings, they will send for Bro. Levi Johnson, and they will hear from his lips a recital that will prove no unworthy counterpart to the thrilling addresses of a Melbougall or a Young.

A Newfoundland minister, stationed at one of the outposts, indulges in these reminiscences, awakened by reading "Barbara Heck," in the *Canadian Methodist Magazine*:

"Barbara Heck," to me, is specially interesting, because I have often seen her original residence at Ballantrae, Ireland, having labored on that circuit before coming out here. I have slept there frequently; and have received much kindness from her descendants,—the Knuckle family. I have often heard of "Barbara" amongst them—indeed there is a "Barbara" living there now, and of similar spirit. I have often preached in buildings which "Phillip Embury" helped to erect. A heap of stones marks the spot where his dwelling house stood, just over the road from that of "Barbara Heck's." Numerous visitors from America have been to see those interesting spots—taking away stones, wood, seeds, slips, etc. as relics. O that there were more devoted and faithful "Barbaras" in our churches! What great things would be accomplished then! Thank God they are rising up and coming to the front in various departments of Christian toil. Holy and consecrated women are needed urgently to day, for work at home and abroad. It is very gratifying to see them making an appearance, and I regard this as a pledge of triumph and victory.

The English correspondent of the *New York Christian Advocate*, writes:

I am not writing a criticism, but, as a correspondent, note the issue of a remarkable and worthy book. I have heard many persons express their surprise at Mr. Boyce's appearance as an author of an important work on the "Higher Criticism and the Bible." Mr. Boyce has long been known as an old missionary, and a most able administrator while one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Very few have had any suspicion that the department officer, plain in dress, brusque in manner, simple in habit, hard-working in the discharge of his official duties, was also an omnivorous reader and shrewd critic. Yet those who knew him intimately were aware of this, and are not surprised at the issue of Mr. Boyce's book. I anticipate a treat in perusing its pages. I have just a moment to add that the new version of the New Testament will be out in three weeks or a month.

The Free Christian Baptist Conference of New Brunswick, held at Middle Southampton, was regarded by the ministers present as one of the most profitable ever held. The net increase in the membership during the year was 633; the total number of communicants is 10,360. Rev. J. T. Parsons was elected Moderator, and Rev. T. Connor, Assistant. Other offices were filled by laymen. An important step was taken when arrangements were made for the division of the denominational field into circuits or pastorates. We congratulate our Free Baptist brethren upon their wise choice of ecclesiastical terms. A notice lately published in the *Carleton Sentinel*, seemed very much like a call to a Methodist District meeting. That one word—Moderator—only seems slightly inharmonious, and yet we like the word. Even that term in Nova Scotia Free Baptist circles is, we think, rendered Chairman or President. But it matters little.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Colchester county is moving towards the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act. A convention was held at Truro on Thursday the 14th inst., to discuss its merits and take consequent action. Rev. R. A. Temple was appointed President of the convention. Efforts are at once to be made to secure the adoption of the Act in that extensive county.

Stellarton has been a scene of sorrow. As one after another of the bodies of the buried men have been discovered and borne to the grave, the sadness has been renewed. The last body found was that of James Fraser, the underground manager. After a five days search it was discovered, nearly half a mile from the break. His widow lies in a precarious state. Efforts are being made for the relief of the widows and orphans. Messrs. S. Cunard and Co., will receive any donations for that purpose.

The Sabbath School Convention met at Moncton last Saturday. Delegates were present from the three Provinces. S. C. Wilbur, of Moncton, was appointed President; and W. B. Ramsay—Summerside, and J. R. Hart—Barrington, and William Lemont—Fredericton, Vice Presidents. An address of welcome was delivered on Saturday evening by Rev. Mr. Brown, Reformed Episcopal, in the Baptist Church. At a meeting on Monday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. J. C. Mackintosh, of Halifax read the report of Rev. Dr. Burns—a delegate to the late Centennial S. S. Convention in London. Rev. S. B. Dunn, another delegate, gave another report relative to the interest manifested in the Convention, and the historical facts brought out at the great gathering. The closing service was held on Tuesday morning.

Latest returns of the State elections from the more distant districts of Ohio and Indiana are filling the Republican party with hope, and making the Democrats feel as if a funeral were in progress. The majority for the former in Ohio may be estimated at 23,000, in the latter at nearly 7,000. It is not improbable that the unpopularity of English, the Democrat nominee for Vice-President, may have cost the party some votes in his own state—Indiana. This incident published in the *Boston Journal* some little time ago, has some force in it, especially in relation to a country which, with each change of government, removes every officer, down to the most humble way-office keeper:

"Mr. Lawrence entered into his manufactory last week, and calling his foreman, ordered him to discharge all hands. The foreman was astonished, and ventured to suggest that he had a fine set of men, that business was never more prosperous, and for the life of him he could not see the necessity for any change. 'But we must have a new deal. These men have been faithful, it is true; but there are lots of men to fill their places.' 'I don't know about that,' said the foreman; 'and, as for the change for the sake of a change, I must say, if you will permit me, that—' 'I know what you are going to say,' interrupted Mr. Lawrence; 'but it's no use. The principle is what I am contending for.' 'For Heaven's sake, Mr. Lawrence, what principle is there involved in a proposition which induces you to destroy a profitable business, and to try an experiment which is doubtful at best?' 'It is the great principle which is the foundation of the Democratic party at the North. It asks the people to interrupt the prosperous career of the nation because the Republicans have been in power twenty years.' 'Oh, I see!' said the foreman."

A dispatch announcing the defeat of the Basutos relieves somewhat our fears of another South African war. Yet only last March, Sir Garnet Wolseley showed that if these tribes are only united the Cape "possesses no military force capable of dealing effectually with them." British feeling is somewhat in favor of the natives and against the colonists. The *Spectator* says:—the Zulu war itself was a triumph of justice and good policy, by the side of this wanton and reckless adventure" of the Colonial government.

A slight lull is observable in the Irish agitation. Two causes may be assigned for this. The first is the pastoral of Arch-

bishop McCabe, of Dublin, denouncing the course of the Land League in strong terms; the second is the belief that the British are about to prosecute the chief agitators. In view of such action Parnell utters an uncertain sound. The government and not the Archbishop is the probable object of dread. Rome's action is too well typified by the priest who, during a certain attack on an Orange procession years ago in a Provincial town, is said to have called out in English, "Go home," and in Irish, "Come on." Those who know this, as Barnell must, attach little importance to her denunciations. By a late proclamation County Kerry is declared to be in a "state of disturbance, requiring additional police." A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the capture of the murderer whose shot missed Mr. Hutchins, but killed his driver.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent who detects some errors in the report of the recent tea-meeting at Port Clyde, sends a corrected account which appears in the usual place.

The Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, will be commenced on Tuesday next, in the basement of the National School in this city.

Friends who watch our weekly announcements of new subscribers will observe a steady increase. But yet the number of copies sent out is lamentably small in proportion to the immense Methodist reading constituency. We have received new orders from a few pastors, but are yet waiting for tidings from the many.

Sermons in behalf of Sunday-schools were preached in Gratton St. Church on Sunday last. In the morning Rev. S. B. Dunn addressed the children, and in the evening Rev. R. Brecken, the parents and teachers. Neither of these preachers permits his hearers, while in the sanctuary, to plan much business for the ensuing week.

The Report of the Halifax Dispensary, and the accompanying note from the secretary, reached us last week after our paper had gone to press. We regret that we were therefore unable to announce the approach of Hospital Sunday. The statements of cases treated, and of visits and prescriptions, show the value of this Institution, and challenge the support of the public. The Halifax Dispensary is certainly one of our most necessary and best-managed charities.

The Rev. Robert Duncan of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference, and the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., of the Toronto Conference, were announced to preach sermons on behalf of our Missionary Society on Sunday last in the Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal. The names of Rev. Howard Sprague of St. Stephen, and Israel McNeil, Esq., of Carbonear, N. F., appear in the list of speakers for the annual meeting on Tuesday evening.

PERSONAL.

Rev. I. E. Thurlow lectured in Munro's Hall, Westville, on Friday evening, the 8th inst., to a large audience.

J. M. Hayward, Esq., of St. George's, Bermuda, arrived per *Beta*, on Monday last.

Rev. S. Aokman, during a recent visit to St. John, met with a pleasing reception from many of his former friends.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado, formerly of the Maritime Conferences, and now of Portsmouth, N. H., expects to spend the winter in Europe.

The name of W. F. McCoy, Esq., of this city, appears in the list of gentlemen lately appointed "Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law."

The address of the Rev. Alfred Andrews, Secretary of the Sabbath-school Board, is Galt, Ont. It would save time in many cases if letters were so addressed, instead of "Strathroy," his last circuit.

The name of Mr. J. J. Stewart, editor of the *Herald*, of this city, was taken off the list of bachelors on the 13th inst. We offer the recently-married couple our best wishes.

Rev. J. G. Angwin sends us a memorial notice of the late Stephen Brangman, of St. David's, Bermuda. We have been waiting for it. The subject of it was a worthy man. Mr. Angwin also advises us of the death of Mrs. W. G. Wolff, an aged member of our Church at St. George's. Her death was a happy one,—a fit termination of a tried and trusting life. Heaven is just as near that spot on the wide ocean as elsewhere.

A late number of the *Boscobel* (Wis.) *Dial* contains a very flattering notice of the Rev. John Allison, formerly of Nova Scotia. At the close of the Conference year his Presiding Elder had selected a pleasing appointment for him but Mr. Allison preferred to accept a call to Fairbury, Illinois, to which place he has already removed, carrying with him a high testimonial from the Presiding Elder.

The *St. John Sun*, in notes on the recent Exhibition, says:—"Mrs. Narraway's exhibit of wax work, so called, but superior to wax, was the embodiment of the perfection of beauty. Nothing made by the art of man, or rather woman, could excel her phantom forms and other creations of the thirty-two articles of flowers, prints and Jerusalem artichokes." We learn that the New Brunswick Government, having enquired into the circumstances under which Mrs. Narraway's exhibit was debarred from competition in the late Exhibition in St. John, have awarded her a first prize of fifteen dollars, equivalent to the five first prizes in the Fancy Work department she would have taken, and ordered that Honorable Mention of her articles be also made in the official list of awards.

LITERARY.

Messrs. I. K. Furley street, New York, following numbers: No. 41, Paul Ward B. Ramsay, 1 Reprint. Price 15 cents; Bible and the News; Spurgeon, a new reprint. Price 15 cents; by C. C. Colton. 44, Letters from a or, Europe through Philosopher By O 20 cents; and No. By George August. All these are valuable. "visited" consists written by Ma. Sal leading London ne late tour through from New York to and San Francisco entire for the first

The books which & Co. have hit the *Standard Series* for their real place them in the ren, and employ employees, and a good and cultivat an advantage in t

Littell's Living The Living Age for tober 2nd and 9th the following article Colorado Sketch. The Unity of Natural Imagery, For cess a Hundred Y Magazine; On Ex ters to and from H Temple Bar; An Or, Fraser; Two Quiet Haven, and the Arabian Sea Vitality of Humor in a Holiday, Spec Houses, Magazine of Forests, Land a tory of the Herring tinuations of "The Himself," and "land," with other amount of poetry.

A new volume Harper's Maga closing Number most beautiful this popular peri new poem by a portant paper on Education," by Ch Wm. H. Gibson's article entitled A charming descrip Massachusetts, by with illustrations also an ideal po wards' betrothed, an exquisite draw Foote; also five articles, a short at Spofford, illustra trated Poem; the Square, by Henr one Southern story; a poem on Mountain, by Pa usual variety of tin

SOUND.

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LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey street, New York, forward us the following numbers of The Standard Series: No. 41, Pulpit Table-Talk, by Edward B. Ramsay, LL.D. (First American Reprint). Price 10 cents. No. 42, The Bible and the Newspaper, by Charles H. Spurgeon, a new book. (First American Reprint). Price 15 cents. No. 43, Lacon, by C. C. Colton. Price 20 cents. No. 44, Letters from a Citizen of the World; or, Europe through the Eyes of a Chinese Philosopher. By Oliver Goldsmith. Price 20 cents; and No. 45, America Revisited. By George Augustus Sala. Price 20 cts. All these are valuable. "America Revisited" consists of descriptive letters written by Ma. Sala for publication in a leading London newspaper while on his late tour throughout the United States, from New York to New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco, and now published entire for the first time in America.

The books which Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co. have hitherto published in their Standard Series are worthy of remark for their real value. Parents should place them in the hands of their children, and employers in those of their employees, and thus do them present good and cultivate a taste that will be an advantage in the future.

Little's Living Age.—The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending October 2nd and 9th respectively, contain the following articles: Iceland, and A Colorado Sketch, Nineteenth Century; The Unity of Nature, Contemporary; Mental Imagery, Fortnightly; Literary Success a Hundred Years Ago, Gentleman's Magazine; On Exmoor, Macmillan; Letters to and from Hans Christian Andersen, Temple Bar; An Autumn in the Cot-d'Or, Fraser; Two Beggars, Cornhill; A Quiet Haven, and The "White Water" of the Arabian Sea, Golden Hours; The Vitality of Humor, and What to Look for in a Holiday, Spectator; Outer Coloring of Houses, Magazine of Art; The Cultivation of Forests, Land and Water; Natural History of the Herring, Scotsman; with continuations of "The Portrait of a Painter by Himself," and "Bush-Life in Queensland," with other stories, and the usual amount of poetry.

A new volume begins with October.

Harper's Magazine for November, the closing Number of Volume LXI., is the most beautiful Number ever issued of this popular periodical. It contains a new poem by Alfred Tennyson; an important paper on Scientific Common-School Education, by Chas. Francis Adams, Jr.; Wm. H. Gibson's beautifully illustrated article entitled An Autumn Pastoral; a charming descriptive article, In Western Massachusetts, by John W. Chadwick, with illustrations by P. Murphy, including also an ideal portrait of Jonathan Edwards' betrothed, engraved by Cole from an exquisite drawing by Mary Hallock Foote; also five other finely illustrated articles, a short story by Harriet Prescott Spofford, illustrated by Fyle, and an illustrated Poem; the Fifth Part of Washington Square, by Henry James, Jr.; a humorous Southern story, by Will Wallace Harney; a poem on The Battle of King's Mountain, by Paul H. Hayne; and the usual variety of timely articles, poems, etc.

SOUND ADVICE.

A few days since, a literary lady, who is greatly interested in all forms of industry open to her sex, inquired of us in reference to the bank conducted in Boston by ladies solely for the benefit of those that are unmarried—maids and widows. We had not heard of it, although six months ago it seems, the Boston Herald lifted up its warning voice in reference to it. But the next day after the inquiry the Advertiser was out with a preliminary exposure of the very transparent fraud upon which it is based, and has followed up its work until the authorities of the city have moved in the matter. This bank, conducted by a woman, advertised in a quiet way to pay eight per cent. a month upon deposits—ninety-six per cent. a year. Only sums not less than two hundred or more than a thousand dollars could be received from one person. Without doubt there have been many depositors. The women prided themselves upon not seeking the advice of their masculine friends. These unhappy persons, in their estimation, conducted banks and business so badly that their opinion was of little service; so the women poured in their money freely, receiving, if they wished it, their exorbitant monthly interest. While money was freely paid in, this could be readily done. The pretense had been that funds had been left the bank to enable it, as a charitable institution, thus to aid working women. But the bubble has burst. The leading woman in the concern has been found to be an infamous character with a sad record. She has purchased for herself and furnished, a fifty thousand dollar house, but where any deposits have been invested to secure returns from them, is not known. A panic is now driving the unfortunate depositors to the counters of the bank, and its ability to pay will soon be exhausted. Moral—It is judiciously some-times to take the advice of one of the male persuasion in questions of money investment, even though this advice is not always infallible.—Zion's Herald.

AN AGNOSTIC.

"What does the word 'agnostic' mean?" asks one of our readers, who has been too much absorbed in other affairs to follow closely the course of philosophic thought and discussion. We presume he is not alone in his ignorance; for the word has only been used and rarely defined, and it is of later birth than the dictionaries and encyclopaedias in common use. The word is made up of the Greek letter alpha (privative) and the Greek word gnostikos. Thus the substantive "agnostic" means, literally, a know-nothing. It is used, however, to define the position of those philosophers who claim that the human mind can know nothing but phenomena;

that is, such manifestations of matter and of mind as may be studied by observation and experiment. They hold an entirely passive position as to the existence of God, neither denying nor affirming that He exists, but declaring that as we can never know anything about Him through the evidence of the senses, it is useless to waste time in vain speculations having no other basis than faith. They call the Christian religion a delusion, human in its origin, like Mohammedanism and Buddhism. They profess to be seekers after the truth alone, and to search with absolute honesty of thought, discarding bias and dismissing fear.—N. Y. Times.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

In the twelve months ending August 1, 1880, a population of not less than half a million had been added from other countries to the United States. The largest number of immigrants came from Canada. During several months of the year Germans had been arriving at New York at the rate of about 12,000 a month, while the immigrants from the United Kingdom were less than half that number, the Irish colonists—for such most of them are, as they rarely return to their own country—being numerically stronger than the English and Scotch. The immigration from other countries during the year ending August last has varied considerably. Spain has supplied only two dozen immigrants, which is perhaps partly to be accounted for by the fact that under King Alfonso the country is lightly taxed, trade has gradually increased, and the great natural resources of the peninsula are being developed in a season of peace and prosperity. Sweden, on the other hand, has sent 4,000 immigrants, and Norway about 2,000; and, although some of these have gone to recruit the population of the Salt Lake territory, others have spread themselves over districts where their compatriots have done well in former years, and will no doubt contribute to the physical as well as industrial stamina of the country. Only 700 Italians, however, with about 1,000 French and Swiss—the proportion being about 500 in either case—have sought a new home across the Atlantic.—English Paper.

Our readers should remember that a large portion of the Canadians called emigrants were probably visitors.

THE WINDSOR CONVENTION.

I will esteem it a favour, if all Ministers intending to be present at the "Convention for the promotion of Christian Holiness," will notify me, at their earliest convenience, so that I may arrange for their accommodation.

A large number of the Lay friends may find comfortable accommodations at the Clifton House, at very reasonable rates. Mrs. Crowell, the Proprietress, is a member of our church, and is well known to be painstaking and diligent in caring for the comfort of her patrons.

J. M. PIKE.

Windsor, Oct. 18, 1880.

METHODIST ITEMS.

Rev. G. W. Fisher, of Point de Bute, Westmorland County, preached at Newcastle, on the 10th inst.

The Methodists of Summerside obtained the handsome sum of \$204 at their tent for refreshments and fancy articles on Exhibition day.

The new Methodist Church at Rockport, Westmorland Co., is in process of completion. Services will be held in it this winter. It is 26x36, with 14 feet posts.

Rev. Dr. Stewart was to preach the dedication sermon at the opening of the new Methodist Church, at McKenzie Corner, South Richmond, N. B., on Sabbath last.

Rev. D. D. Currie, of Centenary Church, St. John, is on a short visit to New York. His pulpit was very acceptably filled last Sabbath evening by Rev. T. L. Williams, of St. Martins.

Mr. Samuel B. Humbert, for a number of years leader of the Queen Square Methodist Church choir, left St. John on Monday last, for Boston, having been offered a good position in that city.

At a social held in the Dominion Square Church, Montreal, on the 7th inst., T. M. Bryson, Esq., announced to the company that the entire sum of \$15,000 had been subscribed for liquidating the debt on the church. The Rev. E. A. Stafford is pastor.

Forty-one persons have professed faith in Christ, and have united with the Methodist Church in the Penetanguishene circuit, Toronto Conference. In the Arkwright circuit, in the same Conference forty persons have risen to indicate a desire for salvation, during a four weeks' meeting.

At a tea meeting on behalf of the Methodist Church at Port Clyde, Shelburne Co., on the 14th ult., upwards of \$150 were realized. By the appropriation of \$130 together with the receipts from other and regular sources, the liabilities of the Port Clyde church will have been reduced from \$247 in January last to about \$88. Part, if not all of this, we hope to have paid before next Conference.

About six months since Rev. H. J. Clarke commenced preaching at Lake George, N. B. Already a number of conversions have taken place. Among those thus blessed have been several heads of families. During the visitation of nearly forty families within the last fortnight many wept when exhorted to yield themselves to the Saviour. The only Methodist sermons previously preached there were occasional, years ago. A piece of ground has been given for a new church, which will be commenced as soon as the men can go to the woods for a frame. The church at Lincoln is to be dedicated on Sunday next. New churches at the extreme points of the Kingsclear mission will tend to the strength and consolidation of the work on that circuit.

The Rev. Dr. Pope, of St. John occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church, Fredericton, on the 10th inst. In the evening the Rev. W. W. Brewer, of Marysville, occupied the same pulpit, taking for his text part of the 20th and 21st verses of the 5th chapter of Romans. The Rev. gentleman used the same text and delivered the same sermon as that preached by him the day previous at Marysville at the funeral of the late Mr. John Gibson. He stated that since reaching the city he had been informed that he was charged with propounding Universalist doctrine on that occasion, and he repeated it for the benefit of his city friends. It is hardly necessary to state that the sermon was accepted as in full accord with the views of his hearers.—Reporter.

ABROAD.

Over seven hundred Wesleyan ministers changed circuits by the appointment of the recent British Conference.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is to preach at the reopening of the Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, on the 24th inst.

Large accessions to the membership of several of the New York Methodist churches are reported in the columns of the Methodist.

A number of chapels and other missionary property in Jamaica having been destroyed or damaged by the late hurricane, a special appeal is being made to procure their restoration.

Several Methodist "supplies" occupied the pulpit of the City Temple, London, during Dr. Parker's holidays. The preachers were the Revs. Dr. Gervase Smith, W. O. Simpson, F. Greaves and Dr. James.

That zealous Methodist, Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, was re-elected last week by a majority of 50,000. It is said that the colored people generally voted for him against the other Democratic candidates.

Mr. George L. Seney, of Brooklyn, is ready to give another \$50,000 to Wesleyan University in addition to the \$300,000 which he has already given it, on condition that \$100,000 shall be raised by the next commencement.

The Wesleyan Mission at Palermo, Southern Italy, has recently been favored with a succession of very happy and refreshing spiritual meetings, which were participated in by sailors of her Majesty's vessels in the harbor, and by Italians.

Dr. Thomas Guard's sermon at the famous Ocean Grove Camp meeting is thus alluded to by the editor of the Ocean Grove Record:—"No. We cannot report chaise lightning. Dr. Guard's sermon will not be given in full."

The New Chapel and Schools, built in Preston Street, Halifax, England, at a cost of £16,000, were opened on Friday, Oct. 1st. The service was attended by the Mayor and Corporation, to whom an invitation has been by the trustees.

The Methodist work among the colored people of Kansas—began especially for the benefit of those who left the South in the recent exodus—has greatly enlarged. It began by a meeting in a blacksmith's shop. Now there are twelve circuits, with from two to eight appointments in each.

At the last Boston Preachers' meeting the members solemnly covenanted with each other that for three months, commencing the third Monday of October, they would devote one half hour or more, commencing at twelve o'clock, to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Methodist churches of Boston and vicinity.

The recent illness of Bishops Kavanagh and Keener, and serious condition of Bishops Doggett and Wightman, the frail health of the Senior Bishop and Bishop Pierce, leaves Bishop McVeyre the only substantial dependence for Episcopal supervision in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. No other bishop can be elected before the General Conference of 1882.

On Sept. 6, the new Hudson Memorial School-chapel, at Burgh Heath, Sutton circuit, England, was dedicated to the Triune God. The memorial-stones were laid on Whit-Tuesday last by Alderman M'Arthur, M. P., Miss Hudson, (a member of the Episcopal Church) and Mr. Marmaduke Matthews (a Congregationalist.)

In the examination lists just issued by the Intermediate Education Board the two colleges connected with Irish Methodist occupy distinguished places. It is gratifying to note that even a Roman Catholic journal calls attention to the fact that Wesley College, Dublin, occupies the second place amongst the Protestant Schools of Ireland.

A fraternal letter, originating in the Methodist Preachers' Meeting at Philadelphia, was presented to the great Presbyterian Council, and received with marked approbation. When before the body for consideration, a number of ringing speeches were called out from Scotch, Irish, English and foreign representatives expressive of their profound and generous respect for the Methodist denomination.—N. Y. Methodist.

In Methodist circles throughout Philadelphia and bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, the death of General Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., has produced a sensation of deep regret. He was well known for intelligence, liberality and zeal for God in every deserving cause. He died happy in Jesus, exhorting all around him to a life of entire devotion, and requesting that no ostentatious display should be made at his funeral.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Digby votes on the Scott Act on the 8th of December.

Much liquor is being sold in Parraboro' and there are probably as many in the business as at any time in the previous history of the place.

On the 14th inst. one of the crew of the French flag-ship at Sydney, fell from the ship's yard to the deck and was instantly killed.

The examination of witnesses in the Gammell Will case at Sydney will be resumed on the 27th inst., when no doubt the recent high excitement will again prevail.

Diphtheria, in its most virulent form, has made its appearance in Bear River. The churches and schools have been ordered to be closed by the Board of Health, and all parties are forbidden to enter infected houses.

The First Cape Breton Exhibition opened on the 12th at Baddeck, with fine evidences of success. There were 2000 entries in all. More than three thousand persons were present in the Shire town of Victoria on the opening day.

Since the opening of navigation this season, one hundred and twenty two ocean going steamers have bunkered at Sydney, C.B. This number does not include all the steamers that have called there, but only freight steamers bound across the ocean.

Miss Florence M. Baker, (daughter of L. E. Baker, Esq.) of Yarmouth, who has for the past two years been a student at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, recently passed the Senior Local Oxford examination, and has in consequence obtained the title of Associate of Art.

The Windsor Mail reports that on Friday afternoon some scow-hands found a human body drifting up the Kennetcook River. It was supposed to be the body of the mate of the American schooner C. B. Payne, who was drowned at Horton Bluff on the 14th September.

The new sugar refinery at Richmond is rapidly approaching completion. It is an enormous brick building, situated at the waters edge, with a wharf on one side and the Intercolonial Railway on the other. The company expects to commence refining about the first of the year.

Mr. John E. Payzant, of Port Mouton, on Monday struck an albacore with a harpoon from his boat, and while paying out line to the fish his feet became entangled, and he was drawn overboard. The line broke soon after he was carried under water, otherwise he must have been drowned.

The Yarmouth County Exhibition was opened to the public on the 14th inst. The attendance from all parts of the county and Digby was exceedingly large. It was superior to all previous ones held there. The admissions on the second day numbered to nearly five thousand. The fruit surpassed anything hitherto shown in the Maritime Provinces, except at Kentville.

The Truro Guardian says the impression is that McLeod, the bigamist, will not return, as a telegram has been received from him announcing his safe arrival under the folds of the star-spangled banner. The escape was cleverly managed. Nevertheless it is a failure of justice, and somebody must be responsible. The judge deferred sentence until "Mr. McLeod should make up his mind to return" to receive it.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Eighteen bears have been killed in Gleneg parish this season.

The Hemlock Bark Factory is being re-erected at Derby, Northumberland.

Three barns adjoining the Court House at Burton, Sunbury Co., were burned on Friday. The loss is about \$1,100.

Mr. D. Lynch is laying the keel of a new ship in his yard at Portland. She is to be of 1,200 tons, keel 650 feet, and will be owned by Troop & Sons and the builder.

John F. Grant, Esq., was chosen cashier of the St. Stephen's Bank, in place of the late Mr. Watson, at a late meeting of the Directors.

The Hon. I. Burpee has been chosen manager of the New Brunswick Railway by the Syndicate which now owns the road and controls its operations.

The contract for finishing stock-doors, windows, wainscoting, etc., for the new Parliament building has been awarded to Messrs. J. C. Risteen & Co., Fredericton.

Connor's drive of lumber, some 15,000,000 feet is en masse in the gorges below Grand Falls. It is a unique sight. The upper St. John has been more favored than the lower in the way of rain.

Mr. Augustus Sutherland, formerly of Sutherland & Deblois, of Bathurst, has had a large lobster factory at Caraquet for several seasons and has done a good business.

The Exhibition of the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society, on the 14th inst., was in every respect a great success. The day was fine, and the attendance large. The number of tickets sold was over 1100.

A brigantine, owned by Mr. W. T. James, of Hamilton, Bermuda, is loading at St. John for that island. The owner is with her, and among her freight will be 100 cases of matches from the Hampton factory, 1000 lbs. potatoes, 20,000 box shooks for onions and tomatoes, some of the clay pipes made at Messrs. White's factory, some sawn lumber, oats, horses, sheep, etc. The shooks are from Messrs. Flewelling's mills, at Hampton, and will probably return to Canada filled with onions. We understand that Mr. James will load another cargo in St. John in March next, and probably other cargoes later in the year. It is an interesting fact, by the way, that the potatoes which he takes from the province are especially grown for the Bermuda market. Mr. James furnishes to the farmers the seed potatoes—a red, medium sized potato, in special request in Bermuda—and buys the crop raised from the seed so supplied. Large quantities have been grown for him in this way in the vicinity of Shediac in past years, and were shipped from that port; but if we mistake not, the thousand barrels which the brigantine will take on this trip will be the first shipped from St. John.—Sun.

On the 14th inst., after a long delay, the conviction in the Tower case was quashed by the Chief Justice and Justices Fisher and Duff (Justice Weidon dissenting), on the ground of the improper admission of evidence. Hitherto it has been considered settled that the Court cannot grant new trials in criminal cases, and it is not thought that the Court will in this instance depart from their former practice.

Master Arlington Hartley, an employee of Isaac Brown, Esq., of Canterbury, while riding on horseback under a clothes line, was pulled from the horse by the line coming in contact with his neck and inflicting a deep wound therein.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The store of Colin Wright, Esq., Bedeque, was entered on Sunday morning last by burglars and considerably over \$100 worth of goods carried away.

Since the occurrence of the late accident, the necessary steps have been taken to place the Island railway in an efficient state of repair.

The teachers of this Province, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, held a convention in Charlottetown, on Thursday and Friday of last week.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Rev. Thos. Gales, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, is lying very low with rheumatic fever.

Capt. Wyatt, just arrived from Manitoba, says that only 8000 people settled in that Province this year.

The Ontario boundary question, submitted to the Privy Council, has been referred back to Canada, the opinion of Her Majesty's advisers being that the Federal and Provincial Governments are competent to settle their own difficulties.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says that on Thursday night a land slide some miles below Cache Creek completely dammed up the Thompson river to the height of one hundred and twenty feet. Should the dam break, the damage to railway work and wagon roads through the canyon and gorge will be enormous.

Mr. W. H. Waller and some other Roman Catholic citizens publicly deny the right of the Bishop of Ottawa to refuse the sacraments to them for continuing to send their children to the Model School. The principal of the Normal School, under whose superintendence the school is carried on, is a Catholic.

Dun, Wiman & Co.'s report of the trade failures in Canada, for the quarter ending September the 30th, is satisfactory. For the Dominion the failures number 180, amounting to \$1,219,763, as against 417, amounting to \$6,998,617, during the corresponding quarter in 1879. In the United States, during the third quarter in this year, the failures numbered 979, and amounted to \$12,121,422.

ABROAD.

Tennessee allows no liquor to be sold within 4 miles of an incorporated school.

Martin Lynch, of New York, who lost all his savings in betting on the Indiana election, cut his throat and died.

It is believed that England will annex the New Hebrides coaling station, which has already been established.

Arrangements have been completed at the U. S. Treasury Department by which to pay to the Ute Indians \$75,000 for their reservation.

The imports into France during the nine months ending 30th Sept. show an increase of 253,000,000 francs, as compared with the same period last year.

It is proposed to send three Bengal regiments to replace three Bombay regiments at Candahar. It is probable that Candahar will be handed over to the Ameer.

The "Army Coffee Taverns" in London, intended to promote the moral and physical welfare of soldiers, have received a gift of \$500 from the late British Secretary of War.

Several important bills have been submitted to the Mexican Congress, among them one that churches and curacies now under charge of foreign priests shall be restored to the dominion of the nation. This is a blow aimed at the Jesuits.

All the prisoners in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Mountmorres, last month, have been liberated, the only witness examined at the inquiry having been unable to identify any of them.

A passenger train lately left Paris at 5.30 P. M., and at 8.20 P. M., arrived safely at its destination, but on getting down to let the passengers out of the cars the guard was astounded to find neither passengers nor passenger cars. They had forgotten to hook the cars on in Paris.

The revenue cutter Corwin brings news that at St. Lawrence Island, in the Behring Sea, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found dead of starvation. The traders had introduced liquor among them, causing them to neglect storing up the usual supply of provisions.

Byron Blake murdered his mother, sister and stepfather with a knife, and then hung himself in Wheelock, Vermont, on the 19th inst. The murderer was 26 years of age. He had had for some six years a spinal difficulty, which occasioned loss of reason.

Near the port of Chancay a few weeks ago, the Chilean sloop of war, "Coradonga," picked up what appeared to be an empty boat, which on being hoisted aboard exploded and sunk the "Coradonga" in a few minutes, only four of the crew being saved.

The Carmelites' Barnabite establishment has been closed. Their number was sixteen, with two hundred inmates. There were demonstrations of sympathy with the communities at several places. At Montpellier the Bishop, in full pontificals, waited on the Prefect and informed him that he was excommunicated.

Memorial Notices.

THE CALL AT NOON-TIDE. IN MEMORIAM TO J. B. MORROW. I look, and see a wide-spreading vineyard...

JAMES BAIN MORROW.

Our purpose is simply to give to the readers of the WESLEYAN a short sketch of the religious experience and Christian activity of the late Mr. Morrow...

Bro. Morrow's spiritual life began when, a lad of 16 years, he attended revival services which were in progress at the old Argyle Street Church in Halifax...

Immediately after this consecration, at about the age of 18 years, Mr. Morrow became actively employed as a Local Preacher, with great acceptance and usefulness...

When about 22 years of age he was appointed class-leader over a number of youths, and a few years subsequently was placed in charge of a class of adults...

The secret of Mr. Morrow's usefulness could be found in his prayerfulness, breathing a constant spirit of piety and firm trust in an ever present and personal God...

Up to the time of his sudden removal Bro. Morrow abounded in the work of the Lord. Though only in his 48th year he had been for 30 years a local preacher...

and prayers and singing of those oft-hallowed occasions.

When we remember that Mr. Morrow bore heavy business responsibilities and arduous secular duties, and that he was never possessed of robust health...

His death seemed almost like a translation. "He was not for God took him." We bowed down as one that mourneth for his mother...

MRS. I. N. PARKER.

With feelings of deep sadness we refer to the death of Maggie McMillan, the beloved wife of the Rev. I. N. Parker, of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference...

At the last Conference Mr. Parker was appointed to the Bathurst Circuit. After bidding farewell to their many friends and to scenes hallowed by many tender associations...

During Mrs. Parker's illness Rev. Mr. Teed of Obatham made several visits to the afflicted family and rendered every possible assistance. On Monday, Sept. 27th, he conducted the service at the Parsonage, Bathurst...

Obatham, N. B., Oct. 5th, 1880.

Correspondence.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

A minister presents these thoughts on an important subject. Too few of the silent messengers of which he speaks are sent forth to their appropriate work...

The organized efforts of modern evangelical agencies to distribute millions of religious tracts, have proved no inconsiderable factor in the successful sowing of heavenly seed...

It will be apparent however, to anyone accustomed to this mode of hallowed toil, that all tracts are not alike good, nor are all worthy of unqualified confidence...

palliative consideration that they contain some degree of truth. But what minister can find time to read and sift each packet of tracts he may use? Nevertheless he feels it of first importance that he should have some guarantee of the scriptural and doctrinal soundness of the tract he offers...

Possibly our Book Steward might effect a special arrangement, securing to provincial tract distributors similar advantages, making of course extra allowance for the cost of transmission, etc.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Shelburne county Sabbath School Association held its Annual Meeting at Port Lacombe on the 6th and 7th instants. Ministers representing the Baptist, Free Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations...

R. McARTHUR.

From the Mission Rooms.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A perusal of the following letter will show how willing the Indians in the far North and West of British Columbia are to receive the gospel. Though a few for a season are wedded to their pagan rites, yet the great majority are anxious for Christian instruction...

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Crosby, dated Fort Simpson, B.C., July 30th, 1880.

I have just returned from a visit to Bella-Bella, including a call at all the fisheries on the way. Left home on the steamer Grapple on Saturday, the 10th; the next day preached, in the morning at Inverness, the first fishery...

There are but few people in this world who have either the time or the talent to meddle with their neighbor's business. If young men will take a solemn vow, and trust God to help them keep it, that whatever misfortunes or temptations come to them they will never stain their integrity, they are safe.

mostly young people, we went off singing over the water. Three hours' paddling on a lovely day, brought us to Chief Um-sit's village. Here we were met with great kindness and respect, and had a meeting in the chief's house at once, chiefly for singing; then dinner, and in the evening preached Jesus to them...

During the day a marriage ceremony, according to the heathen custom, was performed, while I sat looking on. A band of the young man's friends, with his mother at the head, came to the door of the house. Their faces were painted, and they carried a drum and were singing a heathen song. After a while the father and mother of the girl came from another part of the house and spread down some new blankets on the floor, then brought the daughter out and placed her on them...

Every man makes his own reputation; the world only puts on the stamp. The voices that spoke to me when a child, are now speaking through me to the world.—Bishop Simpson. The strongest swimmers are oftentimes drowned, because they trust their own power, and venture too far.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"When a stranger treats me with a want of respect," said a poor philosopher. "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself he slighted, but my old and shabby coat and shabby hat, which, to say truth, have no particular claim to adoration. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; but it is nothing to me."

"I once heard a conversation between a church member and an infidel. After arguments were urged at some length on both sides, the infidel observed to his friend that they might as well drop the subject of conversation; 'for,' said he, 'I do not believe a single word you say, and more than this, I am satisfied that you do not really believe it yourself; for to my certain knowledge you have not given for the spread of Christianity—such as the building of churches, foreign and domestic missions—as your last Durham cow cost. Why, sir, if I believed the one-half of what you say you believe, I would make the Church my rule for giving, and my farm the exception.'"

BOOKS

AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

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Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for F. Parsons, Rev. C. Parker, Rev. J. Prince, etc.

WESLEYAN for 1881.

1.—A Special Offer. The WESLEYAN will be sent FREE for the remainder of the present year to all persons subscribing for 1881, and remitting to this office the annual subscription of Two Dollars—the paper to be sent from the date of receipt of money at this office.

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As soon as the increased circulation will justify the expenditure, we propose enlarging the paper one column in width, giving eight additional columns—and also greatly improving the paper in other respects.

We would like to make these changes and improvements beginning with January, 1881. We ask therefore an immediate and active canvass, and as soon as five hundred new subscribers shall be added to our list, we shall proceed with the improvements. Let every subscriber make this offer known to others and help us in this special effort.

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BIRTH

At Bayfield, N. B., Oct. 5th, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Kirby of a son.

MARRIED

On the 13th inst., at 40 Maynard Street, by Rev. R. Brecken, William Stratton, to Elizabeth Fagan, all of Halifax.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. E. Evans, at the Parsonage, James W. Biggs of Fredericton, to Helen Elizabeth Maxwell of the same place.

On the 6th instant, by the same, at the Parsonage, Samuel J. Wallace of Queensbury, York Co., to Edith M. Knox of the same place.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Halifax, on the 13th October, by the Rev. John Forrest, assisted by the Rev. Robert Sedgwick, D. D., and Rev. Alexander Stuart, M. A., John J. Stewart, of Halifax, barrister-at-law, to Catherine Olivia, youngest daughter of the late William Mackay.

In the Bethel, Barrington, on the 9th inst., by Rev. W. H. Richan, Mr. George Wilson, late of Barrington, now residing in Waltham, Mass., and Rhoda A., daughter of Mr. Isaac Hopkins, of Barrington.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. James, Charles W. White, of White's Cove, Grand Lake, Queens County, to Lizzie A. Thompson, daughter of the late Isaac Pearson, Esq., of Studholm, Kings County.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Reid, Horsfield street, St. John, N. B., by Rev. John Reid, Wm. A. Jamieson, of Hopewell, Albert Co., N. B., Master mariner, to Mrs. Isabella Bacon, of St. John, N. B.

At Hantsport, October 14th, by Rev. Edward Whitman, Mr. Joseph Burgess, merchant, of Windsor, to Miss M. E. S. Scott, of the same place.

At Halifax, Sept. 3rd, by the Rev. S. B. Dunn, Thomas Quinn, of Woodwick, England, to Maggie Ball, eldest daughter of Wm. McKay, of Cariboo River, Pictou Co.

At Charlottetown, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, assisted by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, Capt. Peter Marchion, of Point Prim, to Hannah Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. James Pickard.

In Portland, Saint John, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Mr. Andrew Saunders and Miss Ina McIntosh, both of Portland.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. C. Brown, Robert Tanner, Esq., merchant, of Pictou, and Jessie Ann, daughter of Capt. George Donaldson, of the same place, formerly of Liverpool, N. S. Liverpool papers will please copy.

At Manchester, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Joseph Hale, Mr. Cookson Rideout Dicker, of Salmos River, Guysboro, to Miss Sarah Jane Brown, of Gloucester, Mass., U. S.

On the 10th inst., at Avondale, N. S., in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Robert A. Daniel, Thomas A. Mosher, Esq., of Avondale, to Miss Effie Chambers, daughter of Capt. Nelson Chambers, of same place.

On the 9th at Port La Tour Parsonage by Rev. E. McArthur, Mr. David Powell to Mrs. Eliza Snow, all of Greenhill.

DIED

At Fredericton, on Sunday Evening, 10th inst., after a brief illness, Eva, aged 26 years, wife of Charles A. McCasland.

At Kentville, on the 12th inst., Robert, youngest son of the late Robert Cogswell, of Wolfville, N. S., in the 21st year of his age.

At Mosherville, Hants County, October 5th, of consumption, Mr. Daniel O'Brien Lockhart, aged 63 years.

At Belmont, 13th inst., Llewelyn Blanchard Card, aged 8 months and 11 days, infant son of Asa and Lucy Card.

Oct. 8th, at Bayfield, N. B., William Ludlow Newman, infant son of Rev. W. J. and Marian Kirby, aged 3 days.

At Roseway, Shelburne, N. S., September 9th, John Doane, aged 73 years.

At Black Point, Shelburne Co., N. S., October 6th, Wentworth A. Littlewood, aged 84.

At St. Georges, Bermuda, Oct. 8th, Mrs. Susanah Wolf, relict of the late William Godfrey Wolf, of Woodwick, Kent, England, aged 75 years, leaving 4 children and 3 grandchildren to mourn their loss.

At St. Georges, Bermuda, on Thursday, the 7th inst., Anne Bryce, relict of the late Charles A. Hayward, Esq., aged 64 years.

At Riverside, Hants Co., on the 14th inst., Emily, daughter of Jane and the late Daniel Northup, aged 19 years.

At Bayfield, W. Co., N. B., Sept. 27th, Eliza, aged 3 years and 3 months, daughter of Colin and Lucinda Vanbuskirk, much lamented. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

At East Boston, on the 18th, Thomas E., son of James L. and Elizabeth Backman, formerly of Halifax, aged four years and six months.

At Mill Village, on Tuesday, 12th inst., John D. Mack, Esq., aged 87 years.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

Table with columns for Name, Time, and Location. Includes entries for 11 a.m. Brunswick St., 7 p.m. Dr. Allison, etc.

METHODIST Hymn Book JUST PUBLISHED.

Table listing various hymn book editions and their prices, such as 'REVIVER TYPE', 'SMALL PICA TYPE', etc.

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VOL XXXI

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OUR

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