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AYOR TOBIN. Chairman of Committee Notary Public, Secretary.

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S. F. HUESTIS, Publisher. T. WATSON SMITH, Editor.

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For rates of Advertising see last page,

OUR EXCHANGES.

It is not generally known that the Rev. W. H. Dallinger was nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society by Professor Tyndall, and supported by Professor Huxley. together with several other men of scientific eminence.—Irish Evangelist.

The editor of the Watchman, of New York, a leading Baptist journal, says: "Open communion views are probably held to-day by ten Baptists where they were by one nine years ago. Some of the very best men in our denomination, we regret to say, are to-day tinctured with

The Christian Secretary, a paper published in that state, says that about onefifth of those who become husband and wife in Connecticut, are separated by law. The solemn injunction of what "God has joined together, let no man put saunder," seems to have but little weight with these

The man who made the first frictionmatch died a few days ago in Ohio. He must have been an obscure citizen, so little has he been spoken of. But, more sin and of Christ's displeasure."—N. Y. than many a so-called philosopher and Advocate. statesman, he has been a public benefactor. Many a less deserving man has had a monument reared upon his grave.

The Central Presbyterian does not regard favorably the use of the magic lantern by missionaries to show the principal events in the life of Christ to heathen who will not listen to preaching. "Imagine," it says, "St. Paul going to Athens with a magic lantern!" Yes; or travelling in steam-cars or steamboats, using the tele-graph and the telephone. There are plenty of things just as difficult to the

A recent foreign letter, describing an interview with Jenny Lind. says: "She spoke in warm terms of affection of America, saying, 'Your country takes the rabble of all other countries, and gives them a chance." To an allusion to the charm of her singing in her youth, particularly in devotional music, she answered with a rapt expression, 'It was because my voice came from God, and I a subvention, and their teachings are exsang to God !"

"Orange Judd, the genial and progressarrived in Chicago Aug. 7 on his way out in his capacity as Indian Commissioner. He will spend the time, until about Sept. tribes in Dakotah and Nebraska. Mr. alarming among us." Judd is just the man to investigate the treatment of the Indians, and to help lay a Bible-class which pays a salary, at least out a rational and practical policy for their future management. No sham farming implements can find a market where he is. -North Western Advocate.

funeral on Sunday, and on his way home drove a mile or so out of his way to visit a friend. Whlle so driving, he was injured by a defective highway. He sued the town for damages, and the Supreme Court has just decided that the action cannot be maintained, because he sustained his injuries while travelling in violation of in Boston recently at which there was a cept from necessity or charity, shall be cal denominations. - London Methodist "whoever travels on the Lord's day, expunished by a fine not exceeding \$10 for every offence."-N. Y. Adv.

A memorial window is to be dedicated to Sir Walter Rafeigh, in that abbey at Westminster under whose shadow his ashes repose, "thus adding." the subscription circular says, "a fresh link to the chain which closely unites Great Britain and her first-born daughter. Raleigh is held in far warmer remembrance by the citizens of the United States, and especially by those who now reside in Virginia and North Carolina, than by the modern English inhabitants of the old country which gave him birth. The capital of North Carolina bears his name.

According to the Christian-at-Work to murder in New York is accompanied with sprang into the first vehicle that presentequal proportion of whooping-cough riage!"

A curious and, to the persons interested, fortunate instance of the privileges of executors has occurred in England. In 1878 an old lady died at Brighton worth £11,000, By her will she gave legacies to the amount of £2,400, but no directions as to the disposal of the residue of her estate. The executors were her doctor death it transpired that she was illegitimate by birth, and there being no next of kin, the executors claimed the residue, about £8,000, and the Vice Chancellor

decided in their favor. The committee for erecting a statue to Rouget de l'Isle, the author of the " Marseillaise," have issued a stirring appeal to the French nation to aid them in their object. They remind the people of the services rendered to the cause of France by the great revolutionary hymn; how one general in command of the Republican armies wrote after a bastle, "We were one against ten, but the 'Marseillaise' was on our side:" and how another, asking for re-enforcements, wrote: Send me a thousand men and a copy of the 'Marseillaise, and I will answer for the victory. The appeal is signed by a large number of

Deputies, and members of the committee. The Rev. Dr. Guard, of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, in a recent sermon said that "Christ's meekness will overcome the world—that it will even cure the duello in South Carolina." In illustration he recited the story of a well-known colonel in the army, who was insulted and resented the insult. A challenge followed and was about to be accepted, when the soldier happened to see the picture of Christ with his meek face and holy expression. Again the insult was repeated, and he an-

The Pope has relieved Monsignor Capel, the noted Roman Catholic dignitary, of obligations to the Church to the amount of \$70,000. By this act he will be enabled to pay his debts in full and escape the disgrace of the Court of Bankenptcy.
Capel narrowly escaped being sent to
prison in London a fortnight since. He was to have been examined as a bankrupt in Portugal St. When his name was called he did not answer. On its being called istrar was very angry, and would only be appeased by the promise of a formal affi-

One of the Roman Catholic journals of Mexico contains the following: "It is necessary that the Catholics rise resolutely and make a rapid and voluntary movement in defence of their beliefs. To-day, unfortunately, the Protestants come with tending throughout the whole country. They circulate their writings at the lowest prices, even giving them away, someive Editor of the American Agriculturist, times in tracts, sometimes in papers, which is their favorite method of sowing to visit the Poncas and other Indian tribes, the bad seed; and, sad to say, in exchange the Catholic weeklies and dailies are dying off for lack of subscribers to sustain 20, investigating into the condition of them. Prote antism is becoming truly

" Probably the only case in America of a living salary to its teacher is that of the 'Evangelical Social Bible Union,' of Boston, whose teacher, Col. Russell H. Conwell, receives a thousand dollars a A man in Massachusetts attended a year. This organization is an offshoot of the Tremont Temple, with whose Sundayschool it was at one time connected in the ordinary way. Through some local jealousy aud friction it withdrew a year or two since, and is now maintaining an independent existence under very prosperous conditions. It held an anniversary The law referred to provides that good attendance of nearly 500 members who represented all the leading evangeli-

in which I read, 'The Prince appeared agitated on hearing these words and, hailing a carriage, flung himself into it, cast his purse to the driver and cried: 'Drive me to the Faubourg St. Honoré!" Then a few lines further on I see this: the mystery and, hurrying to the stand,

COLLEGE HONORS.

Dr. Wentworth, in the Western Advocate, thus speaks about a class of accidents. from which our neighbors have suffered severely during the present summer. The Dr. himself, we presume from the counsel and solicitor; to the former she left a legacy given, was the victim of a direct streak, of £1,000, to the latter £100. On her and not a sufferer from "forked" light-

June brought its usual deluge of D. D.'s." College honors, like episcopal and presidental lightning, often strike in most unexpected places; not but that the hit are worthy of the "touch-ethereal," but the vast number of the un-hit, who are equally worthy, is the sad side of the performance. A few years ago a number of ministers, I forget what denomination, in Western New York, resolved that they were all "bishops," and addressed each other by that formidable title. By parity of reasoning, all "reverends" are ex-office divinity doctors, just as every man who sticks out a shingle, with allopathic, bomoeopathic, Thomsonian, or "veterinary surgeon," on it, is called "doctor," Jas. Harper, an incorrigible wag, called every minister who entered the great publisher's office, "doctor," and in these days it is safe to put D. D., at the end whenever you write reverend at the beginning, for fear of omitting the title where it is claimed. Excess will be pardoned, deficiency never. In the multitude of worthy candidates for D. D. I protest against the extravagant waste of LL.D.'s on men who being already "doctored," can not be any than "doctor," if they had a bushel of L's and D's strung after their names. The colleges ought to be indicted for piling LL.D's on D. D.'s as long as there are so many worthy subjects unsupplied with the latter title. This whole business of college degrees needs overhauling and rejuvenating. Every high school and Academy in the land confers degrees and has its "graduates;" the Chinese mode ought to be adopted of conferring degrees, through competitive examination, and that by State examiners. The regents of the New York University are on the right track. They send out out id questions to all the schools and academies, and those who answer a certain per centage of these questions graduate. Let the regents include the colleges as well as schools in was owing to misapprehension. The reg- system of "honorary" degrees be abolished or restricted to cases of acknowledged excellence and fame. Then when a man has become conspicuous enough to desire a degree, the added degree will add no luster to his name. Williams College conferred the doctorate on a graduate of Yale aged 93! It must have killed him, as he died shortly afterwards! The only use they can make of the long-delayed D.

> THE COMMERCIAL RESULTS OF MISSIONS.

D.'s." is to put them on his tombstone.

BY H. K. CARROLL, ESQ.

Missionaries have been at work many years, and millions of dollars have been expended. The results ought therefore, to be large ,even after due allowance has been made for the preparatory stages of missions and for special difficulties. But what shall be included in the term "results?" The "results" which the churches look for are spiritual in their nature, but many desire to know the monetary value of missions. Some people cannot grasp the idea of success except in the form of dollars and ceats. So much money, they reason, has been invested in missions; how much have we received in return? There is little difficulty in answering this question, because there is no doubt that missions have a value to commerce as well as a spiritual value. They have conferred great benefits on mankind in commerce, morals, politics, society, science and education, and it is proper to include these benefits in estimating "results." Missions exert an unmeasured influence on man in "You are fond of novel reading?" said all his relations in life. They have gone a Parisian novelist the other day, as he to the savage and degraded people of the saw the coachman he had engaged stow South Seas and Africa and wrought a away a formidable volume of romances be revolution among them. Then they were neath the seat. "Yes, sir, I have read a engaged in wars of plunder, devastation, great many novels; and I am disgusted to and slavery, without peace or security, observe the uniform ignorance of their au- society or industry; now they form peacethors as to the commonest affairs of every- ful communities, with society and governday life. For instance, here is one story ment, and follow industrial pursuits, thus contributing to and receiving from the markets of the world. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton says that most of the trade of Lagos, which amounts to \$4,000,000 a year, is due to the industry of the natives of Sierra Leone, trained under missionary Valentine resolved once for all to solve auspices. A hundred years ago Capt. Cook was murdered by the savages of the Sandwich Islands; now Honolulu is an scarcely any more bodily danger than to ed itself, and, flinging her pocket-book important commercial port, with a trade have the whooping-cough. About an to the coachman, said: "Follow you car- of over \$3,000,000 a year. Other islands Now sir, I have been driving a which used to be the terror of shipwrecked patients and of murderers in that state hack in Paris for forty years, and I've sailors are now valued for their commerce, meet with a fatal termination. "Thus," driven thousands of people—all sorts of says the Christian-at-Work, "There were people, under all imaginable conditions, missionary sent the South Seas is worth eloping lovers, jealous wives, levanting \$50,000 a year to British commerce. Comof these but one was hung. This year cashiers, and so on; and never in the mercial enterprise follows closely after the there will be about the same number, and course of my long professional career has a Central African missions, to which the two hung." That journal calls for a re- fare thrown me his or her purse or pocket- thrifty merchants of Scotland and England form which shall not merely promise to book. No, sir, they have just given me gave liberally, believing that the money punish murderers, but shall keep the pro- | 35 sous; sometimes it was the round two | was well invested. A merchant urged the francs, but very rarely .- N. Y. Tribune. missionaries in New Guinea to push for-

ward as rapidly as possible, in order, he said, to develope trade. The missions in India have been repeatedly recognized by Indian statesmen as of the utmost value to the government. Lord Lawrence, who Conference to the American brethren in was Governor-General of India, said that the missionaries have done more than all other agencies combined to benefit India. Lord Napier said missions "go hand-in- of the members of the General Conference, hand with the government in raising the and of the immense Church they repreintellectual standard of the Indian people, and in forming, for the state, a body of intelligence and morality." In Turkey, the civilizing and elevating influence of listers and 100 laymen. It represented no Protestant missions, affirmed by every less than ninety different Conferences. intelligent observer, is immeasurably The whole range and area of the Methogreat. The same is true of other mission dist E. Church (North) at home and abroad fields. The Gospel everywhere makes moral, intelligent, industrious and useful citizens.—Chatauqua Herald.

OUR WANDERERS.

A correspondent of the Canada Christian Advocate, on a visit to Winnipeg, found two influential members of the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church with tickets in their pockets for Dakota Territory. In spite of their disgust at the high prices asked for land in Manitoba, he prevailed upon them to stay, put them on a favorable track, and then sat down to write the following 'observations.' They are of general value, and careful attention to them will prevent men of ninety Conferences and of nearly leakage in our own membership:

1st-Introductory letters to our ministers in this Province, would have saved these brethren much time, trouble and

2nd-They might have been lost to the Church they love, as it was only an interposition of Providence by which they were saved to the Church and country. No thanks to systematic effort on the part of history of those 400 men could be searched,

the Church. 3rd-We cannot look after our people unless they are introduced to us. Thousands of people are coming into this Prov- persons a wider range of intellectual ince. Your missionaries cannot stand at the railway stations and watch the crowds who come in here daily, and if we could we have never heard that there is any peculiarity in the cut of the coat, style of the whisker, set of the hat, color of the eye, size of the nose, or length of chin, by plause.) Perhaps in presence of those which we can select in a crowd an Episco- vast, almost overwhelming figures, and pal Methodist from any other good, good | with some painful sense of the difference, looking person. If the Bishop or any other experienced person will be kind and the numerical returns which were enough to send us a recipe by which we largely occupying their own minds, he can recognize every one of our people we might refer for a moment or two to their will use it to the best of our ability and significance. As they were well aware, opportunity. But to bail every new- the basis of membership in the Methodist comer and enquire, Are you an Episcopal Episcopal Church was not precisely the Methodist? would cause your missionaries same as their own. Its numbers were not oft to feel humbled, and it is a very defectaken from the class books of a great tive policy.

4th-Members of other churches, coming into this Province looking for land or ters of introduction to their ministers in matter of that did numbers generally prethe different parts of the Province. Our members should likewise.

of our ministers who allows one of his books. In stating this he was not sugmembers to come to Manitoba without gesting an argument, but he was bound letters of introduction to several of our ministers in this Province and their re- he had referred. (Hear, hear.) The spective locations, through his neglect al- class-meeting throughout the Church was lows such member to be lost to our classed amongst-nay, at the head of-Church.

ince can save much time and money by self the test or condition of membership; being introduced to our ministers, and and they must take that fact with all that through them to our people who are in it might imply according to their own exbusiness, who will be glad to help them perience of such matters. At the same with their experience to secure a good, time it was to be borne in mind that all cheap property.

JEWISH STATESMEN. Joseph, Prime Minister of Pharaoh, is the leader of a long line of Jewish Councillors of State. The growing influence of Jewish statesmen abroad is quite wonthe father of the present Emperor, and in | sead to his brethren any historical exa few years afterward he entered the civil service, and has now reached the highest dignity possible to an Austrian subject. national Church. It began its work just The Jews, so long oppressed, are naturally about the time the nation began its life. rejoicing at these things, and an influential Jewish journal lately declared that four years ago, the centenary of American the "day is hastening when Jewish genius Methodism would be commemorated three will again come to its rights, and by the or four years hence. In its spirit and help of God will win back all that it has instincts, and possession of the loyalty lost in its conflict with the world, and affection of the people, Methodism again become the illumination of the stood unrivaled in that country. It had people."-N. Y. Advocate.

O Jesus, Master! be Thy name supreme,
For heaven and earth the one, the grand, eternal the White House at Washing and the megra the whole the megra the washing the megra the whole the megra the megra the whole the megra the me

AMERICAN METHODISM.

The Lev F. W. Macdonald, the junior member of the delegation from the British session at Cincinnati, spoke the other day in the British Conference, of the personel sent, in these appreciative terms.

"That Conference consisted of 300 min-

was represented. In connection with those ninety Conferences there were 11,630 ministers and 1,700,000 Church members. He was free to confess he felt that he was in the presence of one of the most august, and, for good or for evil, one of the most powerful ecclesiastical assemblies in the world. (Hear, hear.) The delegates to that Conference represented, he should suppose, almost every class and section of American society. There were senators, men connected with the political life both of the States and of the Government of the United States. There were Generals of the Army, lawyers, merchants, journalists, pioneers-men of every class and degree which that most adventurous and variegated community could supply; and when they remembered that those 400 delegates were the representatives of the chosen 2,000,000 members they would naturally believe that they represented a very high average of ability. He remembered Mr. Arthur asking him what impression the very countenances of the men made upon him, and he could not but at once express his sense of the general intelligence and keeness and ability which were attested in the countenances of almost every one present. He should imagine that, if the past they would find it extremely difficult to bring together 400 men to represent any Church who would exhibit in their own and social activity and labour. In their address to the Church the bishops announced that during the four years that had elapsed since their previous Conference there had been an increase of 713 ministers and 120,000 members. (Apif not the contrast, between those figure Connexion, but from the registers of the various circuits and stations of the community. Its numbers did not represent persons meeting in class-nor for the sented at the British Conference represent persons meeting in class-(hear, hear) -but he meant that those numbers did 5th-It is the writer's opinion that any not represent the enrolment upon classto give a full account of the fact to which the religious ordinances of the churches; 6th-Our people coming into this Prov- but it was not made in itself and by itthese persons had been received formally into church membership, in which respect he was free to confess he could hardly help envying his American brethren. Reception into charch membership formed with the American Methodist a strongly-marked and important epoch in his life; and he attributed very greatly to derful. Beaconsfield is by no means alone that the strong sense of church memberin his glory. Fould, Finance Minister of Ship which their friends there generally Napoleon III., was of pure Jewish blood. possessed. If they in England could The present Minister of Justice in Prussia unite that which they had agreed tohold is a Jew, and Austria is likely to be over- as being most sacred and most precious run with them. Two Austrian Ministers in their own class meeting system with who have just resigned are Jews, and the an efficient and popular system of engap is filled by a very influential Jew, trance and recognition, they could hardly who took the place of the famous Andrassy fail, he thought, to be stronger in some as Premier of Austria. Haymerle, the respects than they were now. He was very present Austro-Hungarian Minister of much struck, wherever he went, by the Foreign Affairs, is of Jewish origin, and hold upon the country that Methodism began his course as a revolutionist. In possessed. There was the strongest con-1849 he was condemned to death for treat trast between the social position and the son, and thanks an influential friend at general influence of Methodism in this court for his life. He was pardoned by country and that. He had no need to planation of what was after all very obvious.

Methodism was essentially in America a

The centenary of the States was observed

its hand upon every stratum of the nation-

al life. Her children were to be found

thodist Recorder.

AN ARMY INCIDENT.

There was a surgeon in the Union army who was a Jew. Just after the battle of Gettysburg, among the many wounded soldiers brought in to the hospital where he was in charge, was a young man who refused to inhale chloroform to deaden the pain of an amputation. When the doctor urged it, fearing he would not live through the operation, he said.

"I have a Saviour whom I love and trust. He will support me."

For such a faith the Jewish doctor had no sympathy. To him it was superstition, and homage to Christ only a foolish idolatry. He suggested to his patient that he might at least take a little brandy. The wounded man looked up with mingled pleading and

resolve in his eyes. "My father died a drunkard," he said, "and my mother has prayed ever since that I might be kept from indulging in strong drink. I am nineteen years old, and I do not know the taste of liquor. I suppose I must die soon. Would you have me leave the world

intoxicated?" The surgeon was silent. As he said years afterwards, "I hated Jesus, but I respected the boy." The surgeon did what he never did before; he sent for the chaplain of the regiment, who knew the young soldier, and could talk with him. He saw the brave boy give the chaplain his pocket Bible, and his last message to his mother.

"I am ready now, dear doctor," he

During the operation the young hero lay whispering prayers to his Master. When the anguish was keenest, he held the corner of the pillow in his mouth to stifle his groans.

Five days passed, and there was some hope of life. Then a change The doctor was suddenly sent came.

"Doctor, it is nearly over. I want you to stay and see me die. You do not love my Saviour, but I have been praying that he would teach you to love him."

The doctor would not remain; he could not bear to see the Christian boy die rejoicing in the love of One whom he had been taught to hate.

Charlie soon breathed his last, and the surgeon tried to forget him, but the young soldier's dying words followed and distressed him for years, till one evening he went into a Christian meeting, determined to seek the relief the gospel of the despised Nazarene offered. At that meeting an elderly lady told of her dead boy who had lost a limb and his life at Gettysburg, and how he had prayed for his surgeon, who was an enemy to Christ. The Jew started to his feet as soon as she had done.

"My sister," he said, "the blessed Lord heard your boy's prayer. I am that surgeon, and since I came into this meeting I have been led to love him whom I once hated."

This story the doctor himself told not long ago, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to a crowded assembly, who listened in silence and tears.

EXTEMPORE PREACHING.

They make a great mistake who suppose that extempore preaching has been the law with all great preachers; in fact, we may almost go so far as to say the reverse has been quite the case. Extemporising will often be exposed to difficulties which only a very honest mind can overcome, and make the best of. When Father Taylor once lost himself and became bewildered in the course of his sermon, he extricated himself by the exclamation: "I have lost the track of the nominative case, my brethren; but one thing I know, I am bound for the Kingdom!" and the frankness of such a confession would be sure to save him from suffering in the esteem of his audience. But the more stately and dignified masters, it is very obvious, cannot deliver themselves in that way. The most singular instance of this kind in our memory is the case of a very distinguished man to whom we loved to listen in our boyhood, a preacher with a wonderful command over every faculty that could give brilliancy or beauty to pulpit exercises. He always preached without notes, and always broke his discourses into divisions, but once, to our amazement and that of the congregation, having travelled through so far as we remember, two departments of the I want what I give to benefit my discourse, he caught himself up and said, "I-I forget the third division!" He turned round to the organist, "Organist, strike up a verse!" gave out a line of a hymn, and while the organ was playing and the people singing, he leaned in deep thought over the pulpit; the singing over, he announced the missing link. "But," said he, "is not that singular?" and he proceeded to show how it was that he had lost it, and how he found itproceeded in a really enchanting way, to talk upon the law of association of ideas, and the mystery and marvels of retentiveness and memory, as proof of the immateriality and immortality of the soul, until the time was gone, and

we really had no more of the sermon after all. A similar anecdote has been often told of the late Thomas Binney. Dr. Harris, the author of " Mammon, had begged his services for some anniversary, and Binney declared his utter inability to prepare a sermon—in those days he was a strictly extempore speaker. It was urged, "Oh, come and preach such and such a sermon; that is ready to your mind!" And so Mr. Binney promised that he would take the service; but he also, having got through two heads of the discourse, became bewildered. "Thirdly—thirdly -I've forgotten what was thirdly! he said, and he looked over the pulpit to where Dr. Harris was sitting, "Brother Harris, what was thirdly?" Harris looked up and said, "So and so." "Exactly," said the discomfited preacher, who pursued his way with ease and happiness to the close.-Sunday at

THE MAGNETIC POLE. 4

Why the magnetic needle points to the north is thus explained by Prof. C. T. Patterson, of the United States coast survey: "The earth is itself a magnet, and attracts the needle just as ordinary magnets do, and it is found to be affected by the action of the sun in a manner not yet fully understood. The magnetic poles of the earth are not in line with the geographical poles, but make an angle with them of nearly twenty-three degrees. At the present time the northern magnetic pole is near the arctic circle, on the meridian of Omaha, and, from the nature of the case, the pole may better be described as a region rather than a fixed point. The needle does not everywhere point to the true astronomical north, but varies within certain limits. At San Francisco it points seventeen degrees east of north, and at Calais, Me., as much to the west. At the northern magnetic pole a balanced needle points with its north end downward in a plumb line; at San Francisco it dips about sixty-three degrees, and at the southern magnetic pole the south end points directly down. The action of the earth upon a magnetic needle at its surface is of about the same force as that of a hard steel magnet forty inches long, strongly magnetized, at a distance of one foot. It is very probable that a study of dynamo-electric machines, now so much used in electric illumination, will soon reveal some far-reaching truths regarding magnetism in general."

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

One cold, stormy evening, my children were in bed, and I had seated myself-with my work, when my husband came from his study, and said: "Mary, I want you to take a basket and fill it with food for Mrs. L."

"Why!" I exclaimed, "I shouldn't dare to; it would never do; they have just moved here. She seems so proud and inclined to keep aloof from the neighbors; she would feel insulted. What could have put such an idea in your head?"

Said my husband, "As I sat reading, the impression came to me so strongly that that woman was in need, I must help them. I cannot shake it off. I will

go with you." With many remonstrances and objections on my part, a basket was filled with bread, meat, tea, coffee, and such things as my pantry afforded. We went to the door, and as I had called on her with other neighbors, it seemed best for me to go in. I had been repelled by her distant and haughty manner, and I dreaded to go on this errand. In answering my knock, she led the way to the sitting-room, and with much embarrassment I put down the basket and said a few kindly

For a moment she stood still, white and trembling; then, bursting into tears, told me her situation. Three little children, she a widow with very scanty means, and this Saturday night she had put the last food on the table for supper. "Then," said she, "I went on my knees to the Lord and told him all, asking him to help me in my desolation. My father was a good old minister, and I knew his God would not forsake me. While I was yet speaking I was helped."—Am. Messenger.

A minister was soliciting aid to foreign missions, and applied to a gentleman, who refused him with the reply, "I don't believe in foreign missions. neighbors." "Well," replied he, "whom do you

regard as your neighbors?" Why those around me." "Do you mean those whose land joins yours?" inquired the minister.

"Well," said the minister, how much land do you own ?" "About five hundred acres."

"How far down do you own?" "Why, I never thought of it before, but I suppose I own about half-way through.'

"Exactly," said the clergyman; "I suppose you do, and I want this money for the New Zealanders—the men whose land joins yours on the bottom."

The beautiful poem, called then Not Dead, but Risen," which was read at the memorial service of the late Mr. Bowles, attracted wide attention, and its publication was followed by in-

"HE WHO DIED AT AZAN."

quiry and discussion as to its authorship. This was finally rightly attributed to Edward Arnold. A lady of Springfield, sojourning in London, Mrs. Louisa Andrews, has recently sent us a corrected copy of the poem, obtained from the author himself."-Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

> AFTER DEATH IN ARABIA. He who died at Azan sends This to comfort all his friends.

Faithful friends! It lies, I know. Pale and white and cold as snow And ye say " Abdallah's dead! Weeping at the feet and head. I can see your falling tears, I can hear your sighs and prayers; Yet I smile, and whisper this-I am not the thing you kiss; Cease your tears and let it lie; It was mine, it is not "I."

Sweet friends! what the women lave For its last bed of the grave, Is a hut which I am quitting Is a garment no more fitting Is a cage, from which at last, Like a hawk, my soul hath passed Love the inmate, not the room-The wearer, not the garb—the plume Of the falcon, not the bars Which kept him from the splendid stars

Loving friends! Be wise, and dry Straightway every weeping eye; What ye lift upon the bier Is not worth a wistful tear. 'Tis an empty sea-shell—one Out of which the pearl has gone The shell is broken—it lies there; The pearl, the all, the soul, is here. 'Tis an earthen jar whose lid Allah sealed, the while it hid That treasure of his treasury A mind that loved him; let it lie Let the shard be earth's once more Since the gold shines in His store

Allah glorious! Allah good! Now thy word is understood; Now the long, long wonder ends Yet ye weep, my erring friends, While the man whom ye call dead In unspoken bliss, instead, Lives and loves you; lost 'tis true By such light as shines for you; But in the light ye cannot see Of unfulfilled felicity— In enlarging paradise, Lives a life that never dies.

Farewell, friends! Yet not fare well; Where I am, ye, too, shall dwell.
I am gone before your face,
A moment's time, a little space;
When ye come where I have stepped,
Ye will wonder why ye wept;
Ye will know by wise love taught,
That here is all, and there is naught.
Weep awhile, if ye are fain—
Sunshine still must follow rain;
Only not at death—for death, Only not at death—for death, Now I know, is that first breath Which our souls draw when we enter Life, which is of all life center.

Be ye certain all seems love, Viewed from Allah's throne above; Be ye stout of heart, and come La Allah itla Allah! yea! Thou Love divine! Thou Love alway!

He that died at Azan gave This to those who made his grave.

COUNSEL TO YOUNG MEN.

James Parton concludes a recent very suggestive article upon the habits and death of Bayard Taylor, whom he had, as a personal friend, warned against the danger of wine and beer-drinking and smoking as follows: Mental labor is four village churches, and it was only not hostile to death and life, but I am | after a long drive across the country more than ever convinced that a man who lives by his brain is of all men bound to avoid stimulating his brain by alcohol and tobacco as only a slow kind of suicide. Even the most moderate use of the mildest wine is not without danger, because the peculiar exhaustion caused by mental labor is a constant and urgent temptation to increase the quantity and strength of the potation. would say to every young man in the United States, if I could reach him, if you mean to attain one of the prizes of your profession and live a cheerful life to the age of eighty, throw away your dirty old pipe, put your cigars in the the stove, never buy any more, become an absolute teetotaler, take you dinner in the middle of the day, and rest one day in seven.

MOTHERS AND SONS.

Most boys go through a period when they have great need of patient love at home. They are awkward and clumsy, sometimes strangely wilful and perverse, and they are desperately conscious of themselves, and very sensitive to the least word of censure or effort at restraint. Authority frets them. They are leaving childhood, but they have not yet reached the sober good sense of manhood. They are an easy prey to the tempter and the sophist. Perhaps they adopt skeptical views are independent, and can do their own thinking.

Now is the mother's hour. Her boy needs her now more than when he lay in his cradle. Her finer insight and serener faith may hold him fast, and prevent his drifting into dangerous courses. At all events, there is very much that only a mother can do for her son, and that a son can receive only from his mother, in the critical period of which we are thinking. It is well for him, if she has kept the freshness and brightness of her youth, so that she can now be his companion and

thing for a boy to be proud of his The house was adorned from top to mother; to feel complacent when he bottom with her handiwork. Her introduces her to his comrades, know- mother often sighed that she found no ing that they cannot help seeing what time for other work, so much was she a pretty woman she is, so graceful, win- taken up with this. some, and attractive! There is always hope for a boy when he admires his rooms," said an admiring visitor. "What mother, and mothers should care to be a rare talent you have; and so much admirable in the eyes of their sons. Not merely to possess characters which are worthy of respect, but to be beautiful and charming, so far as they can, a long walk to the home of a lady who in person and appearance. The neat had promised to teach her a new mysdress, the becoming ribbon, and smooth hair are all worth thinking about, Mother had a severe headache it is true, when regarded as means of retaining influence over a soul, when the world is spreading lures for it on every side. rest; but then she must not fail to keep

Genuine, hearty, loving trust in God, a such trifles! hife of meek, glad acquiescence in his will, lived daily through years in pres- little Ruth came tripping home from ence of sons, is an immense power. They can never get away from the sweet memory that Christ was their mother's friend. There is a reality in coat and hat. "Let me take Floy. that, which no false reasoning can persuade them to regard as a figment of and let me put a wet cloth on your the imagination.—Christian Intell.

MARRIAGE FEES IN RUSSIA.

If we may judge from an anecdote in the Smolensker Bote, there are parts of the Russian Empire in which it is no easy matter to get married, owing to the autocratic wilfulness of the Russian clergy. A schoolmaster in the District of Jucknow was engaged to wed the daughter of a landowner in the neighborhood, whose wealth was not at all proportionate to his acres. The bridegroom, bride and the parents of the latter called on the priest of the lady's village, in order to settle the amount of the wedding fee. The clergyman fixed it at 25 roubles. Unhappily, the bride's father was determined to make a show more in accordance with his ancestral dignity than with his impoverished condition, and invited all his kinsfolk and acquaintances from far and near to attend the ceremony. The result was that the procession to the church included no fewer than eleven carriages, all full of wedding guests.

When the priest saw this magnificent preparation, he hurried to the bridegroom, and informed him that the fee for a marriage of such pretensions would not be twenty-five, but one hundred roubles. When the man pleaded his poverty as a school master, the pastor replied by pointing to the signs of his father-in-law's wealth. The wedding party held a consultation, and, indignant at the priest's conduct, resolved that the whole procession should drive off to the next village. The priest outwitted them, however: his messenger arrived at his brother cleric's door long before the lumbering coaches, so that when they reached the church, and asked the price of the sacerdotal function, the parish priest was ready with the reply, "one hundred roubles." The procession started again for a further village, but the messenger had been there before them; the priest could not marry them for less than one hundred roubles. They experienced a similar discomfiture. according to the reports, at no less than that they succeeded in finding a "little father." who readily consented to bestow the sacramental benediction of matrimony for the fee which the lady's own pastor had originally asked .-London Globe.

Our Young Folks

HAVE AN AIM. A great deal of time is wasted by

young people who have no particular aim in life. Aimlessness and lack of motive are the chief obstacles to the best and most profitable use of time. With a goal to attain, an end to accomplish, and force of character sufficient to hold the mind steadfastly to its purpose, the sands of time are easily transmuted into golden rain. Life is made worth living. Then boys-especially if you live in the country—utilize your time. Resolve to turn to good account your hitherto wasted moments. Most men of rank have easily learned the lesson of utilizing the minutes. Elihu Burritt "the learned blacksmith," found time during his work at the forge to master several languages, and surprised cultured Europe by addressing its chief learned body in Sanscrit. · Hugh Miller learned the secrets of the old Red Sandstone in the capacity of a labourer. While his fellow workmen idled during their mornings, he was actively at work from sheer desire to prove that they finding out the why of the specimens and fossils his hammer disclosed. Lord Chesterfield relates of one of his friends that he wrote a book of abtruse character during the interval of waiting for his wife to appear at breakfast. Why not follow such examples as these?

> TWO KINDS OF HOME SUN-SHINE.

Carrie Graham was a famous hand at fancy work. Early and late she was ment intelligible to you and lovable by busy over her dainty fabrics, turning you when you were a mere baby. And raisin stems and wheaten straws and so God bless you."

friend as well as mentor. It is a good bits of cardboard into things of beauty

"How beautiful you make your patience and perseverance!"

Carrie smiled, well pleased at the compliment. She was setting out for tery in the art of home decorations, the children were troublesome, and there was the supper to get for father and the Above all things mothers need faith. to such an important appointment for

So Carrie went away. But soon plan school.

"You have a headache, I know, mother," she said as she put away her Just lie down on the lounge a little while. head. I can get tea as well as not if you will just tell me what we are to have."

So she glided about like a good little fairy, bringing more real sunshine into the room than all Carrie's picture-frames. Kind, loving deeds are what make a home bright. There is no art that can equal love's painting and gilding. Even the plainest and most unaccomplished can bring this joy to a home fireside. A dear, loving, helpful daughter is always "mother's sunshine," and God looks with a blessing on dutiful children.

It is very well for girls to be ornamental in the parlor, but it is more neces. sary for the household that they should be able to be useful in the kitchen. Both parlor and kitchen are necessary in the complete home. - Child's World.

A RICH MAN ON RICHES.

The following story, says The Way side, is told of Jacob Ridgway, a wealthy citizen of Philadephia who died many years ago, leaving a fortune of five or six million dollars ;-

"Mr. Ridgway," said a young man with whom the millionaire was conversing, "you are more to be envied than any gentleman I know."

"Why so," responded Mr. Ridgway. "I am not aware of any cause for which I should be particularly envied."
"What, sir!" exclaimed the young

man in astonishment. "Why are you not a millionaire? Think of the thousands your income brings you every month !"

"Well what of that?" replied Mr. Ridgway. "All I get out of it is my victuals and clothes, and I can't eat more than one man's allowance or wear more than one suit at a time. Pray, can't you do as much?"

"Ah, but, said the youth, "think of the hundreds of fine houses you own and the rental they bring you!" "What better off am I for that?"

replied the rich man. "I can only live in one house at a time. As for the money I receive for rents, why, I can't eat it or wear it; I can only use it to buy other houses for other people to live in. They are the beneficiaries, not I." "But you can buy splendid furniture,

costly pictures, and fine carriages and horses-in fact anything you desire." "And after I have bought them, responded Mr. Ridgway, "what then? I can only look at the furniture and pictures, and the poorest man who is not

blind can do the same. I can ride no easier in a fine carriage than you can in an omnibus for five cents, without the trouble of attending to drivers, footmen, and hostlers; and as to anything I 'desire,' I can tell you young man, that the less we desire in this world the happier we shall be. All my wealth cannot buy me a single day more of life, cannot buy back my youth, cannot purchase exemption from sickness and pain, cannot procure me power to keep afar. off the hour of death; and then, what will all avail when, in a few short years at most, I lie down in the grave and leave it all for ever. Young man, you have no cause to envy me."

THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT .- In the recently published letters of Charles Dickens there is one addressed to his son Henry while the latter was at College, advising him to keep out of debt and confide all his perplexities to his father. The letter concludes as follows: "I most strongly and affectionately impress upon you the priceless value of the New Testament, and the study of that book as the one unfailing guide in life. Deeply respecting it, and bowing down before the character of our Saviour as separated from the vain constructions and inventions of men, you cannot go very wrong, and will always preserve at heart a true spirit of veneration and humility. Similarly I impress upon you the habit of saying a Christian prayer every night and morning. These things have stood by me all through my life, and remember that I tried to render the New TestaSunday School

LESSON X.—SEPTEM

LOT'S ESCAPE FROM 19: 12-26

TIME-B. C. 1897. Im the last lesson. PLACE-Sodom, one of the plain. Probably local

ern border of the Dead Se from Hebron

INTRODUCTI The nineteenth chapter tains the conclusions of tory of the cities of the of Sodom and Gomorral ripe for judgment. The to a tree seared and b umn winds, but having the topmost branches wi the next powerful gush them to the earth. Th thinks of Lot, the more seems to us. From all the history, there was no in his character; for eve tually saved was more for than for his own. He history, to present to weak and selfish characte appears in the history, strong fears for this ma Peter calls him a just m while in Sodom "he vex soul, from day to day, w versation of the wicked. us, by showing that still substantially true. altogether clear him tions. It shows that he and perceptions, but was man, lacking the streng own convictions. He mourn over the guilt be rather passively sit do

at whatever sacrifice, abominable and tainted EXPLANAT

Hast thou here any be eous men would have sa there seems to be only shall at all events esca sons, daughters, or what directed to be brought city, which was rapidly crisis of its fate. That of the divine administra wicked are blessed for righteous is here most si for that such were the dent from the contemp which they received the fact that they perished

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judgment, than rouse great and energetic effo

the city. Sons in-law, which mar It is commonly thought t ters were betrothed but betrothal being sufficien "son-in-law" or "brideg fianced husbands. It he had two daughters a married to these sons-in mocked. One can almos hears them saying, city to be destroyed! T and temples to be ove in flames! perish in a body, and th heard of judgment as from heaven! Incredit Thus too often is t spurned and made light ters were playing up credulities of their fello Lot. It was natural

cleave to his home. While he lingered, upon his hand. The plies that "he suffered dered and embarrass cares," perhaps relative

Escape. They were the city. Look not behi much less the heart in all the plain. Let the whole of the devote had coveted for his own he parted from Abrah his habitation, and sou self (13: 10). Escape The mourtains are tho other side of the Dead

I cannot escape to the instead of cheerfully mandment of the Lord great mercy shown to h vation of his life, and t of his escaping to the the evil overtaking hi therefore that he mi take refuge in the sma city, which received the 14:2) on account of L

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veneration and humility. impress upon you the habit Christian prayer every night ng. These things have stood hrough my life, and remember d to render the New Testaligible to you and lovable by you were a mere baby. And

ess you."

Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON X .- SEPTEMBER 5, 1880. Lot's Escape From Sodom.—Gen. 19: 12-26.

TIME-B. C. 1897. Immediately after PLACE-Sodom, one of the five cities of

the plain. Probably located on the southern border of the Dead Sea, about 20 miles

INTRODUCTION.

The nineteenth chapter of Genesis con-tains the conclusions of the dismal hisof Sodom and Gomorrah had been long ripe for judgment. They may be likened to a tree seared and blasted by the autumn winds, but having a few leaves on the topmost branches withered and dead: the next powerful gush of wind will dash them to the earth. The more the reader thinks of Lot, the more difficult his case seems to us. From all that appears in the history, there was nothing very lovely in his character; for even his being ever tually saved was more for Abraham's sake around us. Sin, and you will suffer. than for his own. He appears, from his history, to present to our view a very weak and selfish character. For all that appears in the history, we might have strong fears for this man's state. But St Peter calls him a just man, and says that while in Sodom "he vexed his righteous soul, from day to day, with the filthy conversation of the wicked." This relieves us, by showing that his character was still substantially true. But it does not the air was filled, and afterwards incrustaltogether clear him from these imputations. It shows that he had good feelings and perceptions, but was a feeble-spirited tainties of danger and probabilities of judgment, than rouse himself to one great and energetic effort to be free, and, at whatever sacrifice, depart from the abominable and tainted place.

eous men would have saved the city; but | "No," she said, "but it will soil my hands there seems to be only one. He, however, shall at all events escape. Sons-in law, sons, daughters, or whatever he had, are directed to be brought out of the doomed city, which was rapidly approaching the crisis of its fate. That remarkable feature of the divine administration by which the wicked are blessed for the sake of the righteous is here most signally illustrated; for that such were the sons-in-law, is evident from the contemptuous manner in which they received the warning, and the fact that they perished in the perdition of

Sons in-law, which married his daughtres. It is commonly thought that his two daughters were betrothed but not yet married; betrothal being sufficient to give the title "son in-law" or "bridegroom" to their af-flanced husbands. It is more likely that he had two daughters at home, and others married to these sons-in-law. As one who mocked. One can almost imagine that he hears them saying, "What! this entire city to be destroyed! These goodly houses and temples to be overthrown, and sink These active multitudes to perish in a body, and that by such an unheard of judgment as a fire rained down from heaven! Incredible! Impossible!" Thus too often is the gospel message spurned and made light of, as if its ministers were playing upon the fears and credulities of their fellow men. Hastened Lot. It was natural that he should still cleave to his home.

While he lingered, the men laid hold

Escape. They were unsafe, even near the city. Look not behind. With the eye, much less the heart Neither stay thou in all the plain. Let was to escape from the whole of the devoted region which he had coveted for his own, and where, when he parted from Abraham, he had made his habitation, and sought to enrich himself (13:10). Escape to the mountain. The mountains are those of Moab, on the other side of the Dead Sea.

I cannot escape to the mountain. Lot. instead of cheerfully obeying the commandment of the Lord, appealed to the great mercy shown to him in the preservation of his life, and to the impossibility of his escaping to the mountains without the evil overtaking him, and entreated therefore that he might be allowed to take refuge in the small and neighboring city, which received the name of Zoar (ch. 14: 2) on account of Lot's calling it little.

It is a little one. The plea that Zoar should be spared rested on the fact of its smallness. It would not be a passing by of any great amount of wickedness.

I have accepted thee. His infirmity is not rebuked: his request was granted; the city was spared for his sake. In this God designed at once to show how much the fervent prayer of a righteous man avails, and at the same time by the result to teach his short sighted servant how much wiser a part he would have acted had he confided in a childlike manner in God, and fled to the mountains in the first instance. For it is clear from the sequel, verse 30, that his terror would not suffer him to remain in the place he had chosen, but that he was soon glad to take refuge in the very mountains which he had foolishly declined to seek.

The Lord rained upon Sodom brimstone and fire. The words are to be un derstood quite literally, as meaning that brimstone and fire, i.e., burning brimstone fell from the sky. Brimstone. Sulphur is one of the most inflammable substances known, and will melt in fire, but not in water. The meaning of the word "sulwater. The meaning of the word "sulphur" is the burning or fiery stone. "The Lord rained upon Sodom and Gomorrah brimstone and fire" (or burning brimstone). As these cities were situated in the vale of Siddim, which, as the sacred the vale of Siddim, which is the vale of Siddim is writer informs us, was full of bitumen- many others omitted for want of space.

pits, many learned men are of opinion that God saw fit to employ natural agencies in effecting the purposes of his will. In accordance with this view, we find the materials, as it were, of this awful visita-tion near at hand. For, at the present day sulphur is found on the shores of the Dead Sea, which occupies the site of the cities of the plain; and the Arabs obtain enough from the cliff to make their own gunpowder. The history of the catastrophe has not only remained in the inspired record, but is inscribed in the mem-

ory of the surrounding tribes by many a

local tradition and significant name. Those cities. Besides Sodom and Gomortains the conclusions of the dismal his-tory of the cities of the plain. The guilt cities of Admah and Zeboim (Deut 29: 23. Comp. Hos. 11: 8), and all in the valley of Siddim, Zoar alone being exempted. The present area of the Dead Sea is about forty-five miles by eight. Along the lower shores is the famous Salt Hall, called by the name of "Usdom' (Sodom). The bed of this portion of the lake is a soft bituminous mud into whose mire the cities may have been sunk and buried out of sight forever. The law is written on our own hearts and the world

But his wife looked back. In violation of the command. Her heart yearned for Sodom.....From behind. Hence she lingered more than Lot. Pillar of salt. A fearful judgment at once overtook her. She a monument of wrath, and Lot a monument of mercy. We are not to suppose that she was actually turned into a pillar of salt; but having been killed by the fiery and surphurous vapor with which ed with salt, she resembled an actual statue of salt; just as even now, from the saline exhalation of the Dead Sea, objects man, lacking the strength to act on his own convictions. He was content to mourn over the guilt he saw; and would rather passively sit down amid the certain passively sit dow con to all such.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

Lot contaminated by Sodom.—The German professor, when his daughter thought EXPLANATORY.

Hast thou here any besides. Ten right
take it. "But it will not burn you."

The recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST. and dress."—" So," he said, "bad company may not destroy you, but it will

About ten years ago a large tract of land (some 40 acres) on the Presumpscot River, near Portland, Me., suddenly and sitently sank one night to a level 20 feet below its former level, without any convulsion of nature, but by the secret undermining of quicksands. So easily, without any other convulsion, could the plain of Siddim, when burnt out, have sunk be neath the level of the Dead Sea.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL VERSUS TOBACCO.

There ought to be a pretty vigorous war commenced in the Sunday school against tobacco. It is the filth that bor-ders the stream of drunkenness. When a boy has set his foot in that he is liable to be whirled away by the fierce torrent just beyond. Although there is a growing sentiment against its use among professing Christians, there is an alarming increase in the habit itself. Boys, especially are far more addicted to its use than formerly. There is one point that we have to pass nearly every day, where a cigar manufactory keeps out upon the sidewalk in a box the stems and refuse of the leaves they use in their business, Invariably it is surrounded as thickly by boys as a sugar hogshead is by bees. They, it is true, are of the lower and rougher class, but, in the suburban town where we live. upon his hand. The word properly implies that "he suffered himself to be hindered and embarrassed with distracting the best families, that were not infected cares," perhaps relative to his property. by it. And there are few homes anywhere so isolated or so secure, but that, sooner or later, the bacco question has to be fought out. And, usually, it occurs after the boy secre y has acquired the habit, so that all the or is are in his favor. Teachers in the Saday-school should do all that they can avert this canflict or help the parent to a perfect and easily-won victory. The car is the devil's cloud by day and pillar if fire by night by which he is leading losts of boys and young men away from the promised land instead of into it. - International S. S. Teacher.

> NOVEL READING.—It is ascertained that in New York city, during the last year, the whole number of volumes issued to readers from the Mercantila Library, was 177,936. Of these 108,864 volumes were novels! Now, when it is remembered that far the largest proportion of these readers are comparatively young persons, may it not be feared that by this kind of reading, correspondingly light and ficti-tious, or unreal and false ideas of life and had of all the leading retail grocers human responsibility, of virtue and of throughout the Maritime Provinces. truth, of religion and all noble principles are early given? and that the legitimate fruits are seen in the easy morality, the fraudulent business courses, and the flagrant crimes that are alarmingly multiplying every year? All this, too, is more and more seen in what have been deemed the cultured classes. May not the start. ling steps for these fearful things be often found in the reading which the young man or woman has? If so, what call there is to beware. - United Presbyterian.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE .- "We undersigned, residents of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, having observed the astonishing effects resulting from the use of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, and having used it ourselves and in our families with the best success, for the removal of complaints for which it is intended, confidently recommend it to the public as surpassing any Liniment or Pain Killer in use:— William Murray, Pastor of ithe North Cornwallis Presbyterian Church. James Parker, Pastor of the 3rd Cornwallis Baptist Church. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Canning. David Free-man, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Canning. John

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Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognized in most

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

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Absolutely Pure Spice.

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Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on our own premises, pack 2. in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and label-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.

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

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 legard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases

C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D. platable and efficacious.

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 Hy-POPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is agreable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully,

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 elegan; and agreeable form.

December 10th, 1878.

Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M. D., New Orleans, La.

MESSRS SCOTT& BOWNE: - Gentlemen: - In September 1877, my health began to fail and my phy-MESSRS SCOTT& BOWNE: - Gentlemen: -- In September 15.11, my neath began to fall and my physician pronouncedit 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 amswer Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine.

Very truly yours, HF SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass. to make known your valuable medicine.

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

I am yours

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

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK. VILLE STREETS.

October 12, 1879.

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MOODY'S CIRCULAR.

Moody's late circular pleases us. It reminds one of the muezzin's call to prayer which, Eastern travellers tell us, falls with singular impressiveness men, and the voice of business. This invitation to believers to meet for special and continued prayer, in a quiet New England town, has a peculiar suggestiveness just now, when most of the secular papers of the United States, and many of the religious journals of

Moody puts a pertinent question. He gion, let us not be too timid. asks: Are we not substituting outward Christians, independent of national boundary lines, have of late been askments, our plans for the profit and seriously interfere with that spiritual aggressiveness in which our Redeemer | world. would lead us on.

existing spirit of organization, al- as to joining in the proposed meeting though it sometimes threatens to at Northfield. His health needed divide our churches into groups of change of air, his brethren had procommittees. The right administration posed a plan for filling his appointof the work of the Church demands | ments, and we said, "By all means, the highest possible skill in the disco- go." We are not Moody-stricken;very and use of expedients. Those to we think that Moody has succeeded, whom it is entrusted require, accord | not through his theology, but rather ing to its Head, the wisdom of the in spite of it. But we sincerely hope serpent and the harmlessness of the that the first ten days of September dove, and in happy and well-mingled may bring down like blessings to those proportions. If injurious results follow which proved to the waiting disciples is Lord and Master, by their regard for our financial efforts, the blame lies at that their risen Head had entered that day when He was "declared to be the the door of those whose resistive dis- heaven. Few of our readers may be Son of God with power by the resurrecposition calls forth such outlay of time and eloquence in the endeavor to secure funds for the support of the Redeemer's work. So soon as men, to whom God has given power to get wealth, shall have learned that the law of love to a risen Saviour demands no less, at least, than the law of Moses demanded of the Jew; and so soon as tithes given on Christian principle shall have rendered unnecessary those various modern schemes to extract money from tightly-buttoned pockets or firmly-bolted bank-vaults, which are boding evil to our spirituality, a vast amount of energy Low expended on trifles will be devoted to effort in those higher and holier paths in which men move nearer to their

Our danger, in the meantime, lies in our over-confidence in our methods; our safety depends upon watching lest satisfaction with these crowd out our consciousness of the need of that vitality which the Holy Spirit alone can give to our plans and purposes. Forgetfulness of this need has wrought sad loss, and caused many a wearied worker to sit down disheartened by the roadside. We are glad that a loud hint comes from one who has won so high a place in Christian work as has Moody. If his words imply rebuke, rebuke is needed. Years ago a shrewd New Brunswick layman, ever faithful to the interests of our Church, heard us speak of an appointment, and then quietly remarked, "I fear the Stationing Committee didn't say their prayers that morning." The half-pleasant, half-sorrowful remark had a two-fold place, an idea that human wisdom in the second, that prayer, though 16tained in the programme, resembled rather the repetition of prayers than an earnest appeal, admitting of no denial, to Him whose guidance in His Church, or in the world, is ever indispensable. The remark, when applied not to any one department of our work, but to the whole, has too much foun-

Shall we, then, abandon our machinery? Some, tempted by wily influences, have sought to avoid its din. One of two things followed-they either heard it in another department, or they listened for the Master's pleasant whispers in vain. When the attendant angels, who bore the ascending Saviour within the veil, dismissed upon ears wearied with the tramp of the up-gazing disciples with words of gentle reproof, they seemed to say, "Ye best serve your Master, not by gazing after him, but by finishing the work He hath begun." The Christian's normal life is a life of work. If, in this age of machinery, when human muscle is said to be at a discount, and that country are deep in political ad- inventive genius is busy in secing how vocacy, not always of the most elevated largely iron and steel may be made to supersede hand-work, the Christian In the course of his appeal Mr. Church may have caught the conta-

Let us give the machinery its right appliances for inward life? Many value, but never, never forget the grand, indispensable, motive-power. In that vast building at Philadelphia, ing similar questions of themselves or into which we just looked during the of others. The danger of such substi- Centennial Exposition of 1876, there tution was more than hinted at during stood row after row of splendid the recent conversation in the English | machinery. "Muscles of steel, joints Conference on the state of the work of brass, nerve of fire, blood of invenof God; to many of the most devout | tive thought, were organized into wonmen and women of Canadian Method- derful fitness for the work to be done." ism the question asked is one of daily But all derived their activity from that recurrence. The debates in our annual vast engine to which they were geared. gatherings, our educational move- Not a wheel revolved, nor piston played, nor shuttle flew, apart from pleasure of our Sunday-schools, all that great central agency. The lesson lead us at times to ask whether there lies on the surface. We search, howis not a sad possibility that organizative, in vain for an illustration of the tion, administration, and finance may tremendous power of that prayer which moves the arm that moves the

Since we took up our pen, a brother We are not prepared to condemn the minister looked in to ask our counsel able to leave their homes, but those who tarry at home may, nevertheless, unite with the gathered in special prayer to "their Father and our Father, their God and our God."

LITURGICAL SERVICES.

The use of liturgical services in the public worship of Methodist congregations is causing some discussion in England at present. Wesley prepared an abridgment of the Episcopal service, but outside of the large cities and towns it has been seldom used. It is to be feared Methodism in Britain has suffered loss through a difference of opinion on this subject. There can be little doubt that the use of the Episcopal services in some churches has led some Methodists to read that service in the places of worship to which it properly belongs; it is probable that on the other hand not a few have grown weary of the practice of waiting outside until the close of the reading of an objectionable service, and have found their way to Nonconformist churches where the style of worship was in accordance with their views. The larger proportion of English Methodists, were they to enter the pulpit, would be inclined to follow the example of a certain minister who is said intentionally, or unintentionally, to have risen in the pulpit at the end of the liturgy, and announced the hymn, with the remark, "Let us commence the worship of God." The English correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate whose initials those of the Rev. W. O. Simprefers to the matter in a recent letter to that paper. His remarks are called forth by the proposed preparation of a form of service for those churches which may wish to use one. He says-

"I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the question, but to give a few facts which may be of interest to your readers. The meaning. It implied, in the first rule upon which our ministers are expected to act enjoins the use of 'the service of the Established Church, or Mr. Wesley's abridgtrusted too much to its own exercise; ment, or, at least, the lessons appointed by the calendar for the day.' This rule is interpreted with considerable laxity. In almost all the chapels in London and its vicinity Church prayers are used, with some slight alterations and abbreviations, at the will of the officiating minister. In the Provinces it would be difficult for a stranger to find a chapel in which the liturgy is used. There is one in Sheffield, Newcastle, and Bradford; perhaps more than one in Manchester; not one in Leeds, York or Hull. Speaking gen-

The general custom is to have the "Te There are various methods for preserving Deum," or some other chant, after the first prayer; in many places a psalm is chanted by the choir and congregation between the lessous, and very often, instead of the first chant on Sacrament Sundays, the Decalogue is read by the minister, and the reponses chanted by the congregation. I am quite sure that it would be unwise in the extreme to make any attempt to enforce the use of the liturgy, or to enjoin uniformity in the mode of conducting religious worship in the Methodist chapels of Great Britain; nor do I think it at all likely that such an attempt will be made." To this we may add that there is not a single chapel in Ireland in which either the service of the English Church or Mr. Wesley's abridgment is now used. The only one in which any form of liturgy is used is in the Centenary Chapel, Dublin, where a service, specially compiled for the use of that congregation, and differing for each Sunday in the month, has been employed at the morning service since the year 1876, when it replaced Mr. Wesley's "Abridgmeut," which had been in use up to that time.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

While marking with pleasure the warm welcome everywhere extended to the Governor-General in his tour through Nova Scotia, we have received a message from an esteemed correspondent, which gives us much pain. This gentleman assures us that on Sunday, the 15th inst., the Marquis "left Canning about nine in the morning and spent most of the day in driving over the country, visiting the Look-off, Blomidon &c." The writer adds. Such open Sabbath-breaking should not pass unnoticed. There is enough Sunday driving here already without having it increased by such powerful example."

We regret this act on the part of the Governor-General, and are sorry that we cannot add that we are surprised. If report be true, his last Sabbath in the city was not more profitably spent. Prayers were offered for him in the various churches, but in none of them was he seen. An excuse for his absence might have been made on the ground of weariness, but his visit to the military quarters, as announced in the morning papers of the next day, rendered such excuse useless. We make these statements in sorrow that one brought up in Scotland should have so far forgotten his early training. We regret that the large number in our Province who desire to make the Lord's day one of mere pleasure should have the opportunity of taking shelter behind a so influential name. Upon those who are strong in the law of their God, the Marquis's mode of spending the Sabbath will have no unhappy influence. It will only lead such to show more clearly their allegiance to Him who

The N. Y. Methodist contains some good thoughts on Sabbath observance and the results of Sabbath desecration :

· In a sermon to young men at Chautauqua,

Dr Buckley made a good distinction by urging his audience "to defend a rational view of God's holy day, not the Jewish view, not the Puritan view, but a rational view, and what is that? The pleasures that I seek for pleasure's sake for six days in the week I ill not enjoy on the Sabbath; the business do for business' sake during the week I will not do on the Sabbath; the travel I do for business or pleasure during the week I will not do on the Sabbath. Can any Christian object; can any rational believer in the Sabbath object to those three simple rules? If they are observed they make the Sabbath which Christ said was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." The rules will work excellently for the conscientious believer: perhaps we shall have to hope mostly from this person's influence. We are in a time of confusion; and it seems to us that the socalled "laboring classes" and the "busy and overworked clerks" are getting ready to lose the "day of pleasure" which they refuse to use as a "day of rest." Sabbath work may come as the fruit of Sabbath play. What if the remorseless mills should grind steadily on through the hours that have lost all sa-

COMMUNION WINE.

In the Minutes of two of the Eastern Conferences reference is made to the use of unfermented wine in the celebration of the Lord's supper. To many of our churches the recommendation is unnecessary; in others there yet prevails the use of those alcoholic mixtures, the presence of which has sometimes led Christian men. good. to advise the reformed drunkard to absent himself from a solemn Christian service. lest in those hallowed services his old appetite should be revived. We have not space to dwell upon the matter, but are certainly convinced that the course advised by our Conterences is the more excellent way. In an exchange we find an item clipped from the columns of the United Presbyterian which may assist some perplexed chapel steward:

There are several parties in this country who prepare large quantities of unfermented wine every year for medical and sacramental purposes. Those individuals and Churches that wish to procure the pure "fruit of the vine " can obtain it from reliable parties, who will warrant it to be free from alcohol and no one need hesitate to use unfermented wine on the ground that it may contain alcohol. If we know it to be unfermented. we know that it is not intoxicating. There is no necessity for using the whisky and water colored and flavored with drugs that is usually sold for wine, or alcoholic liquor of erally, the Methodist people of the North of England (the stronghold of Methodism) for unfermented wine can be obtained by all would greet the introduction of the liturgy of who desire it. Any one with a little care can the Church of England with repugnance. | prepare it so that it will keep many years,

the juice unfermented, but there is one within the reach of all. It is simply to take the fresh expressed juice of good grapes and strain, then heat to the boiling point either with or without the addition of sugar, and seal up in air-tight bottles or cans. It would be better to heat the grapes to near the boiling point before expressing the juice; and this can be done by placing them in a vessel over the fire and adding a little water. This wine will keep unfermented as long as the air can be kept from it. If properly prepared it may be kept a hundred years or longer. I have some that I prepared for communion wine, and part of it s now eighteen months old; and if some of those learned critics and writers who find unfermented wine intoxicating will come and bring a reliable chemist they may analyze it, and I will give security to pay them \$100 for their trouble if they find the amount of one drop of alcohol in a quart of it. Any person having ripe grapes can test and satisfactorily refute the silly assertion that unfermented wine is intoxicating by pressing out the juice as the butler did for Pharaoh. See Gen. xl 11. There will be no smell or taste of aleohol, and all that it is possible to drink will not produce the least intoxicating effect.

A HEAVY SORROW.

The family of the Rev. John Shaw, whom many will remember to have met at the Maritime Conferences of 1879, have been passing through the sorrow of a double bereavement. We copy the following statement from the Guardian of last week. Captain and Mrs. Sherwood had been married but six months. A melancholy and fatal accident took place

last Thursday evening, as the steamer Norseman was coming into Charlotte, near Rochester, with an excursion party. Mrs. Sherwood, the wife of the captain of the Norseman, and daughter of the Rev. John Shaw, of Whitby, was in the act of going up on the hurricane deck by one of the side ladders, when the steamer gave a lurch, and losing her hold she fell overboard. Notwithstanding that every effort was instantly made to rescue her, she was drowned. Whether from the strength of the current, or because Mrs. Sherwood was hurt in falling, and sank to the bottom, without once rising, those who dived after her were unable to prevent her sad fate. The body was recovered and brought to Whitby, where it was interred, the whole community being deeply affected by the sad death of one who, from her former residence there; was well known and highly esteemed. Still another blow fell on the family of Brother Shaw. Captain Sherwood, being greatly prostrated by the terrible ordeal through which he had passed, his brother-in-law, Dr. M. Shaw, prescribed a dose of quinine. The prescription being sent to a drug-store to be filled, it unhappily happened, as was afterwards found, that morphine was given instead of quinine, and, being taken unwittingly by Captain Sherwood, resulted in his death on Sunday morning. It is not surpris-ing to hear that Mrs. Shaw and her eldest daughter are completely prostrated with serious illness by these terrible and painful events. We feel deeply for Brother Shaw and his family; and we know they will have the deep sympathy and prayers of many friends. On all the recent circuits on which Mr. Shaw has been stationed, the late Mrs. Sherwood (as Miss Shaw) was widely known by her rare gifts as a singer; and greatly beloved for her amiable and cheerful disposion. The ministers of the Toronto Conference will not soon forget her singing at both Port Hope and Belleville Conferences. It is hard to realize that one whom we so lately saw full of life and gladness has passed away from earth, and that the lips that gave forth such melodious songs of joy are silent in the

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE.

An esteemed correspondent, whose devotion to the work of our Church is in itself a most valuable gitt, sent us the following, just too late for our issue of last

In your last number you referred to the recent gifts of a New York publisher to Dalhousie College, and you very properly pointed the moral to wealthy members of our own church. It is much to be hoped that some of them are devising liberal things with reference to our own College at Sackville. Ot its worthiness to receive such donations there can be no quastion. Ot its want, there can be none, action is most desirable, and gifts for the endowment of a professorship, or of a few scholarships, would become productive investments at once. How much such benefactions are needed, and how extensive would be their results, it is not possible sufficiently to estimate.

Young men who are thirsting for know. ledge, who have given good evidence of their ability to take a foremost place among the educated men of the age, who have been compelled, by lack of means, to turn aside from their course of study, would thank God for any such aid as would enable them to prosecute their work. And the benefit would come back to the church and the country in manifold

Will not some of those who have the means and the heart to consecrate it, authorize the authorities of Mount Allison Wesleyan College to bid some impecunious student, this year, go on his way re-

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

A letter from Miner Tupper, Esp., of Bridgetown, who was a delegate to the Convention lately held in Charlottetown. P. E. I, reached us too late for insertion in its proper place this week. We, therefore, call attention to the incidents given, instead of keeping it until next week.

Nearly two thousand persons attended the welcome meeting held in the Methodist Church. The presence on the platform of a judge, the mayor, some of the aldermen, and leading merchants of the town, gave the delegates much pleasure. morning prayer-meetings were well attended, and the business meetings were harmonious. A sum of one thousand dollars was voted to pay a suitable travelling This Magazine may be ordered through agent to visit the existing Associations, our Book Room. Price, \$4 per year.

and form new branches whenever requested. The farewell meeting, also held in the Methodist Church, was one of rare in.

In company with several others, Mr. Tupper visited Moncton on the 16th inst. to attend a meeting of the Association lately formed there. They were met by the committee at the station, and conducte ed to pleasant homes. At 8 p. m. fifteen hundred people filled the largest hall in the town, and ministers of the different churches took seats on the platform. At the close of the addresses a number of young men joined the Association, which now numbers ninety-six members, A large hall has been engaged, which is to be fitted up for their meetings, with read. ing-room and bible-class room attached. The next annual Convention is to be held

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Methodists of Aylesford West are making arrangements for a grand tea. meeting, to be held at Kingston Station on Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

Our brethren have our thanks for kind messages. They do much to encourage us to perseverance through weary hours. Our Book-Steward, who has to pay the printers, invites us to be more practical in our remarks. He is less innocent and simple-minded than a certain minister, who, with a partially-paid salary, concluded that something was wrong, he could not say precisely what. The fact is that Mr. Huestis has just been scanning the subscription list, and preparing a statement of the amounts now due the office, which, when published, will startle our readers.

The scribe who writes dialogues for our neighbor, the Presbyterian Witness. excels in comparisons. These, too, are always in favor of Presbyterians. His latest theme is 'smuggling.' We agree with him as to the sin of the act; but differ respecting the parties generally guilty of the wrong. As to their denominational home he seems to have no doubts. Some Methodists, he implies, break the law without fear of Church courts; some Baptists take part in religious services and then smuggle without shame; Episeopalians excuse themselves and lay the blame on Confederation; but Presbyterians only call the sin by its proper names of 'theft' and 'perjury,' and even delight to pay all any N. P. can inflict. This would be most commendable in the latter, -if true. The one comparison reminds us of another. We were standing, some years since, near the gate of an enclosure in the vard of a Provincial asylum, within which a number of poor fellows, theroughly date, were running, and leaping, and indulging in all sorts of irregular gymnastics. One of them halted at the gate to make a comparison, and, levelng his finger at his mad companions, bade us 'look at them fools.' Poor fellow! Unfortunately he was the maddest of the lot! We have since seen similar inconsistencies on the happier side of

PERSONAL.

From Miner Tupper, Esq., we learn that the Rev. D. W. Johnson is 'very busy visiting the people, and preaching to large congregations' at Bridgetown.

The Hon. Wm. Kelly, M.L. C., of Chatham, is about leaving New Brunswick for Kansas. His many friends, political and personal, will regret the separation, and will wish him abundant success in his

Mr. Jos R. Fox, of St. Georges, Bermuda, arrived by the Alpha on Sunday last. He purposes to spend a few weeks mear Windsor for the improvement of his health. Mr. P. Perenchief, of Port Rogal, Bermuda, arrived at the same time, on his way to Mount Allison, Sackville.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

From the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., New York, we have received the American reprint of the Westminster Review for July. A glance over the following table of contents will prove its value: Scotch Peerage; The Place of Socrates in Greek Philosophy; the Peasant Poets of Russia; Marriage with an Deceased Wife's Sister; The Life of the Prince Consort; Game Laws and Game Preserving; State Papers; Foreign Series; A New View of the Indian Exchange Diffe culty; India and our Colonial Empire; Contemporary Literature-Theology, Philosophy, Polities, Sociology, Voyages and Bravels, Science, History and Biography,

Belles Lettres, Miscellanea. The London Quarterly, Elinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine are reprinted by the above publishers, and are sent, postage prepaid, for \$4 for any one, or only \$15 for all.

Harper's Magazine for September is a beautiful and interesting number. poem, entitled "Amid the Grasses," William M. Briggs, is illustrated by five drawings by Mr. W. H. Gibson, whose work is always exquisite. Interesting illustrated papers are "The Family of George III.," by R. M. Rowland, with twenty-one portraits, fac-similes of cld engravings from painting: by celebrated English artists; "The American Graces," a biographical sketch of the three Misses Caton of Baltimore, by Eugene L. Dalier, with portraits; and W. H. Bishop's second paper on "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands." There are also short stories by Rose Terry Cooke and Anna Bowman Blake; instalments of "White Wings," and Henry James, ir.'s "Washington Square." The article on George III., which will be of special interest to readers on this side of the boundary line, is full of delightful personal gossip, and is confined to the domestic lite of this royal household. SUGG

(Wester What is the cond school library? D Is it sufficiently pro kind of books-inst all right ways-sud to build up earnest and manly men an to look into these and very frequently in our publishing h for such libraries.

And men will no that we have been see that deepenin faces. And no vei to hide the shining people, if we have mountain with our the spring sun shin figured before it; w plate is held oppos blank metal is tr when a light is kin shade, the dull por before it. And if into the likeness of before his secret blight shadow.

(Congre Don't pray at praying, and it nev when it is foisted in scolded think that y that about them w to their faces. Do as you would chat true prayer is rever over the universe; time. Don't try into one prayer ikely have another so long as to hearers; that isn' commands to "p "pray without ce safely leave some when alone in your public if you are such prayer prevaile man. "Pray" in t

There are two ki " odd-job Christian working Christian." odd-job Christians times; they engage work of the Master der some excitemen occasion comes to cannot be relied up ers in the cause of ness. The steady we in every respect can be relied upon a all circumstances. punctual, ever faithf never scare or shy a living force and Church, the Sunday meeting. They are 'steady-workers.' not at times seemin bustling odd-job op end it becomes ve achieves more than job" worker. Rea worker are you? D

The Rev D. J. Stew spector of Schools. report of 1878 to the children in the Gree art of spelling. In

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SPEL

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IAL NOTES.

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SUGGESTIVE.

What is the condition of your Sundayschool library? Does it need weeding Is it sufficiently provided with the right kind of books-instructive, stimulating in all right ways-such books as will help to build up earnest, intelligent, spiritual and manly men and women? It is wise to look into these libraries very carefully and very frequently. There is no dearth in our publishing houses of suitable books for such libraries.

(Christian Intelligencer)

And men will not take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus, unless they see that deepening, Christ-look in our faces. And no veil will be thick enough to hide the shining of our face from the people, if we have indeed been on the mountain with our glorious Lord. When the spring sun shines, the earth is transfigured before it; when the photographer's plate is held opposite the living face, the blank metal is transfigured before it; when a light is kindled within the lampshade, the dull porcelain is transfigured before it. And if we are to transfigured into the likeness of Christ, we must live before his secret place and under his bright shadow.

(Congregationalist.)

Don't pray at people; scolding isn't praying, and it never does less good than when it is foisted into a prayer, and the scolded think that you are telling the Lord that about them which you dare not say branch of our work. to their faces. Don't talk with the Lord as you would chat with your neighbours; true prayer is reverent. Don't ramble all ever the universe; you'll not get back in time. Don't try to get everything one prayer; you will most itely have another chance. Don't pray so long as to tire out all the hearers; that isn't the meaning of the commands to "pray always," and to "pray without ceasing; and you can safely leave some petition to be offered when alone in your closet. Don't pray in public if you are prayerless in secret; such prayer prevails neither with God nor man. "Pray "in the Holy Ghost."

(Christian World.)

There are two kinds of Christians-the "odd-job Christian." and the "steady-working Christian." There are too many odd-job Christians. They only work at nual picnic on Tuesday the 17th inst. times; they engage now and then in the work of the Master; they work when under some excitement or when some special occasion comes to the front; but they cannot be relied upon for steady workers in the cause of truth and righteousness. The steady working Christians are in every respect the opposité. They can be relied upon at all times and under all circumstances. They are prompt and punctual, ever faithful and devoted. They never scare or shy at work. They are the living force and active power in the Church, the Sunday school, and the prayermeeting. They are numbered among the "steady-workers." Some of them may not at times seemingly move as fast as bustling odd-job operators. But in the end it becomes very evident that even the slow steady worker is better and achieves more than the most skilled " oddjob" worker. Reader, what kind of a worker are you? Do you belong to the "steady" or the odd-job workers?

SPELLING.

The Rev D. J. Stewart, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, calls attention in his report of 1878 to the defectiveness of the children in the Greenwich district in the art of spelling. In an exercise of dictation done by some children present in the fourth Standard, which consisted of only eight lines from a reading book which had been read over and over again for months, the average mistakes per child were 15.1. Out of the 25 children presented in the Standard V. only 11 could spell "heavier" correctly, and the remaining 14 had eight different versions of the | congregation took place on the 18th inst. the word. He found six versions of the word "mackerel" and twelve of the word "broccoli." Mr. Stewart says this defect is due to the neglect of the art of teaching, and to the number of subjects which teachers put on their time tables. It is difficult | terity, and was quite a boy again amongst in days like these to secure anything approaching to perfection in every branch and part of education. As to spelling, it is originally a gift. Highly educated men often fail in this art. It is a most mortifying weakness. A good deal is hoped in some quarters from the spelling reform.

COMETS.

Prof. Swift of Rochester announces the discovery of another comet. This is the fourth comet he has discovered in as many years. He is making as great a reputation for comet finding as Prof. Peters enjoys for asteroid hunting. The new observatory that some of Prof. Swift's admiring friends are building for him is nearly completed, and when it is ready he expects to be able to conduct his search

for comets to better advantage. We have been unusually favored with comets' visits this year. First came the great southern comet, whose flaming tail surprised the observers at Cape Town as it shone in the twilight over Table Mountain. Then at Ann Arbor a comet was discovered close to the North Star, and rushing down toward our sun with a speed that seemed to promise a brilliant display. This comet is yet visible and is expected to reach its greatest brilliancy in November. Now comes Prof. Swift's new comet which is dodging among the stars of the Great Bear on its way sunward. Lastly. Faye's comet, an old acquaintance, is now to pay us another visit. This comet is famous for having made four circuits of its orbit since it was discovered, without losing or gaining time. Already the astronomers are preparing, watches in hand to scrutinize the paces of this racer of the sky, as it rounds once more into the homestretch, and if the record is varied a single second there will be a lively shaking up of logarithms in the observatories.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The Financial District Meeting of the Halifax District will be held at Hantsport on Wednesday, September 1st, at 10 o'clock, a.m. S. F. HUESTIS, Chairman.

The Financial Meeting of the Truro District will e held D.V., in the Methodist Church, Truro, on Wednesday, September 8th, commencing at nine

By order of the Chairman. THOS. D. HART, Fin. Secy.

The Annual Financial Meeting of the Fredericton District will be held in Andover on Wednesday Sept. 1st, 1880, beginning at 10 o clock, a.m.

By order of Chairman
W. W. COLPITTS, Fin. Secretary.

The Annual Financial Meeting of the CUM-BERLAND District will be held in Amherst, on Tuesday, Sept. 7th., 1880. To commence at 2.30 o'clock, p.m. A Sunday School Convention will be held in connection with its sessions. A large attendance of Lay representatives and delegates is earnestly requested.

J. B. GILES, Fin. Sec.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor .- As I omitted to hand the Secretary of the N. B. & P.E. I. Conference for publication in the Minutes, the following resolution, which was adopted by the Conference, will you please insert it in the next issue of the WESLEYAN, viz. :

"This Committee recommends that the Educa-tional Meetings be held in the Autumn when practicable. I might further say it was strongly urged in the Committee, that on all our Circuits subscriptions

be solicited in behalf of this very important THOS. J. DEINSTADT.

Summerside, August 16, 1880.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPTS for General Conference Fund, from N. B. & P.E.I.

..\$1 15 | Boiestown \$1 00 Prompt remittances from those Circuits which have not yet reported, are requested C. STEWART.

Sackville, Aug. 24, 1880.

METHODIST ITEMS.

The Methodist Sabbath Schools of Spring Hill and Parrsboro' held their an-

The Pictou Wesleyan Sabbath-school picnic came off on Thursday the 11th, at Abercombie Point.

The annual picnic of the Liverpool Sunday-school was held on the 17th inst., at Godfrey's farm.

The social at the Centenary Church, St. John, N. B., was attended by large numbers. The ladies were indefatigable in their efforts to make the occasion pleasant. The Methodists of Sackville, N.B., held their Sabbath-school pic-nic at Mitchell's

grounds. Mount Pleasant, on the 19th in-Work on the Portland Methodist Church is well advanced, so that hopes are enter-

to take possession of the upper flat before the end of the year. The members of Queen Square Methodist Church Institute, St. John, N. B., had their moonlight excursion on the 29th instant, although the weather was rather un-

pleasant. On Tuesday the 17th inst the teachers and scholars of our Sunday-schools at Wolfville and Greenwich went by Railway to Ellershouse, and enjoyed the day in

that attractive neighborhood. A new Methodist church has been com-menced at Westfield, N.B. The structure as yet is only roughly boarded in, but the energetic committee who have the matter in hand will make rapid strides in order to have it completed at an early date.

The annual pic-nic of the Milltown The excursionists went by train to Calais. and thence by tug-boat and barges to Wilson's Beach. The day passed pleasantly. Bro. Dutcher, the Courier says, for the moment threw away his clerical austhe boys.

The Methodists of Dorchester have begun the election of their new church. The edifice is to be of wood. Its length will be 58 feet and its width 40 feet. A tower 14 feet square will run up in the centre of the front of the building, being topped with a broach spire 96 feet high. Off the church in the rear will be a Sunday school room, 30x48 feet, made to accommodate 90 children. The church will seat 350 adults. The Finance Committee have been quite successful in the collection of funds.

On the 18th inst. the scholars of the Methodist and several other Sabbath-schools of Woodstock, N. B., in one grand procession of five hundred and seventytwo children, marched from the Town Hall through the principal streets of the place. At the foot of King Street they sang 'Hold the Fort,' and then crossed to Bull's Island, where they rested while the commissariat corps brought forward the supplies. The weather was propitious, and everything and everybody seemed

The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Wilkes which took place on the 18th inst. was largely attended. The pall-bearers were the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, the Hon. Frank Smith, Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. W. F. McMaster, Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Mr. James Bethune, Mr. Hodson and Mr W. M. Blight. In the procession were the members of the Local Government. Board of Trade, Corn and Stock Exchange, and the various national societies and religious bodies. The body was taken from the residence to the Bloor Street Methodist Church, where the Rev. Dr. Hunter conducted the services, after which the remains were taken to the Necropolis and deposited in the family vault. The funeral was witnessed by a large crowd.

About six hundred persons were present on the 19th inst. at Blissville, where the annual gathering of the Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist Sundayschools from Fredericton, took place. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of

the day.

A tug-boat, schooner and scow, carried the scholars, teachers and friends of the St. Stephens Methodist Sunday-s hool, about 400 in number, on the 16th inst, to Pendleton's Island, where after a pleasant sail both old and young spent a happy

The scholars of the Sunday-schools con-

nected wih the Wesley and Providence churches of Yarmouth, with a number of inst. The day was fine, and the arrangements were perfect. Just before dinner the children gathered at the call of the cornet, and sang 'Coronation,' and the Rev. Mr. Sharp led the company in prayer-the Rev. Mr. Lathern conducting the exercises. A pleasant episode occurred to crown a pleasant day. On the arrival of a special train with a delegation from the Local Government, and the directors of the road, the excursionists sang 'God Save the Queen.' The Rev. J. Lathern replied to speeches by Messrs. Holmes and Creelman; three hearty cheers were given for the Western Counties Railway, and the President of the Road-Geo. B. Doane, Esq.,—the national anthem was repeated, and the huge train moved off for home, arriving at 8.30 p. m .- Yarmouth Herald.

ABROAD.

A large number of Methodists, many of them office-bearers, were cut off at the terrible explosion which took place at the Risca Colliery (England) on the 14th ult.

The British Methodists laid the memorial stones of their new theological institution at Birmingham, on the 8th ult. The building stands high on a natural terrace, in a campus of 17 acres. It contains every convenience for the purposes for which it is designed, and will cost, including grounds, \$200,000, of which \$125,000 was granted from the Thanksgiving Fund.

The statistical report of the English Wesleyan Conference Book Room stated that 237,468 copies of the new Hymn book had been sold; 14,588 of the Tune book; 298,000 of the new Sunday-school Hymnbook. There was a circulation monthly of 11,000 of the Magazine, 17.000 of the Miscellany, 43,000 of the Sunday school Magazine, and 32,000 of Our Boys and Girls, making the total number of publications of the Book Room 1,764,000.

The executors of the late Thos. Kelso, late of Baltimore, have paid \$34,000 to beneficiaries under his will, including \$10,000 to the Preacher's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, another \$10,000 to the trustees of Dickinson College, and \$3,000 to the Church Extension Sourcty.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The children last year contributed \$237,939 to the English Church Missionary Society.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces met last week at Hillsboro. About 300 ministers and delegates were

Convention recommending the hymn book called "The Baptist Hymn Book" to Baptist churches intending to purchase Three prominent Universalist ministers

have passed over to an evangelical faith: one embracing Baptist views, a second entering the Episcopal ministry, and the third avowing himself a Congregationalist. The Earl of Kintore, whose death was

announced recently, was an active member of the Free Church of Scotland. He al ways attended the English Synod, opened not a few bazaars, and occasionally preached from metropolitan pulpits. The Churches of Montreal are 75 in

number: 20 are Roman Catholic; 14 Anglican: 16 Presbyterian (1 French); 11 Methodist (1 French); 5 Congregational; 4 Baptist (2 French), 1 Unitarian; 2 Hebrew; 1 Swedenborgian; 1 Lutherau.

A Baptist minister notes a decided improvement among the colored Baptists of Virginia. They are carrying on important home and foreign missions, and are build ing comfortable and elegant churches and are making great sacrifices in order to educate their children. Every good church they build has a refining and elevating effect on the people, who try to improve their own houses. Their new churches are generally paid for.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Mitchell, who murdered Wm. McLean at Bridgetown, was captured at Clementaport, and taken so Annapolis jail on the 21st inst.

There is a great revival in gold mining in Goldenville, Guyeboro' Co. Large numbers of m in are employed, and sple adid results are being achieved.

Mr. Fred Oxley, River Philip, while crossing a bridge on a load of hay, last week, was upset with the load, falling 20 feet, and considerably injured. The fisheries round the coasts of the

Magdalen Islands are reported to be more lucrative this year than for many seasons past, with the exception of lobster catching, which has fallen short. The passenger and freight traffic bet-

ween Yarmouth, N. S., and Boston this season has been very large, and the steamer "Dominion" is said to be doing A rich deposit of silver-hearing quartz

has been disc wered at Middle Musquodoboit by Mr. Robert Logen, who has taken out prospecting and mining licenses for five square miles of ground.

The Bank of Yarmouth pays its usual dividend. The Exchange Bank of Yarmouth declares a dividend of only 21 per cent. for the half year. The Bank has suffered some losses, which the reduction in the dividend is estimated to make up

Over 10,000 weight of codfish was landed at Coffin's Island last week by the fishing boats belonging to Jas. E. Barss, Esq. 40 barrels of fine herring were taken from Mr. Barss' seine below Fort Point on Tuesday evening last.—Liverpool Times.

Work has been abandoned at the sunken steamer "Para," near Barrington, the water being too deep and the tide too strong for diving operations to be carried on with profit or personal safety. Great friends-in all six hundred and thirty- part of the cargo is still in the wreck, went to Weymouth by train on the 17th confined by the decks, which have fallen

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The bark "Satora" was successfully launched from Mr. Gaius S. Turner's yard at Harvey, Albert County, on Saturday.

The lamps in Portland were all lit with the vapor light of the Dominion Lighting Company on Monday night. The light was very satisfactory.

A party of excursionists from Portland, St. John, numbering about 350 persons, passed through Frederictor on the 17th, en route to Grand Falls on a pleasure

Prof. James Fowler, M. A.. of Fredericton, has been appointed Lecturer on Botany, Zoology and Geology in Queen's College, Toronto. Mr. Fowler has been instructor in Natural Science in the Normal School, Fredericton

Asa Reed, mate of brigt. "Octacilius," was drowned by falling off the vessel while outside the harbor of St. John's, Antigua Island, on the 22nd of July. Mr. Reed was about 55 years of age and belonged to Sackville, where he leaves a wife and

It is said that the strike of the stonecutters on the parliament buildings at Fredericton was caused by the belief that one day's wages in each week was to be deducted from their earnings to meet the tax imposed by the city. An explanation ended the strike.

The New Brunswick Red Granite Works, Carleton, are exhibiting signs of increasing activity. Since the commencement of the year some ten hands have been kept constantly employed, but the staff has lately been increased to double that number. The number of orders now on hand will keep the men constantly employed for several months.

A Westfield farmer named Abram Craig left his house on Friday morning without eating any breakfast, and has not since been heard of. The boat in which (it was intended on Thursday) he should row to Indiantown on Friday, was found with oars in the rowlocks and unmoored. There is much speculation as to the missing man's fate.

On the 17th inst., as two some of Mr. Gideon Smith, of Gideon Mt., Albert Co., were bathing in the canal that leads from Germantown Lake to the Shepody River the younger son got beyond his depth, and the elder boy, aged about 19 years, succeeded in getting him ashore, but either slipped back himself or took a A resolution was passed at the late cramp and sank. The rescued boy, with a slab, succeeded in getting him out in about ten minutes; he did not come to, and before medical aid could be procured was dead.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The steamer "Worcester" sailed for Boston on Thursday with a cargo consisting of 3,359 barrels mackerel, 725 boxes eggs, and 1 cask calfskins, valued

Rev. Stephen Lawson, of the Charlottetown Presbyterian, has been committed for trial on a charge of libel preferred by W. D. Stewart. The proceedings are taken criminally.

The Hon. Mr. Laird, Governor of the North West Territories, was presented with an address of welcome, on the occasion of his recent visit to his former home, P. E. Island, to which he made a suitable reply.

Advices have been received in Charlottetown to the effect that a quantity of and loving kindness which dictated the lobsters received in London, bearing well- offer of the Resolute." known Island brands, has proved to be

NEWFOUNDLAND.

H. M S. "Northampton" is expected to arrive at Sa John's about the 15th of September. After remaining there a few days she will return to Halifax.

The Anglo-American Cable Company have accomplished the work of laying their new cable, which will be known as the cable of 1880, from Heart's Content to Valentia, in little over eleven days. The laying began on the 10th and was completed on the 21st.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying, the other day, to a question, said negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, regarding the Fortune Bay fisheries, were proceeding. The Government would not produce correspondence now, but it hoped to do so

UPPER PROVINCES.

Francois Ezra Grenier, aged ninety, a veteran of 1812, died at St. Marie de Beauce, Quebec, on Wednesday.

Advices from Winnipeg are to the effect that Mr. U. K. Tuttle has started an evening paper there in the interest of

#On the 17th inst., more than 120 American tourists registered at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. That city has been visited by more tourists this summer than for six or seven years past.

Captain William Davidson, for many years commander of the Government steamship "Lady Head," and more re-cently of the steamship "Miramichi," died at Quebec last week.

The submarine cable which is destined to connect Vancouver Island with British Columbia, near the delta of the Fraser, has been shipped in a water-tight tank to Victoria via Cape Horn.

A wealthy but reckless young man named Pratt, living at St. Alban, Quebec, hired an old man on Thursday to pilot him down the wild rapids of St. Anne River. Their boat was dashed to pieces on the rocks and both men were drowned.

H. Desrocher, aged 62, an old journalist, formerly of the Canadian newspaper, and later proofreader on the Journal de Quebec, committed suicide at that city on the 17th. Tired of life, he had kept the poison by him for over a year.

ABROAD.

Reports of nightly drilling in various localties in Ire and are renewed.

Capt. Pilgrim of the ship Jeddah, who recently abandoned his vessel on the Red Sea, has had his certificate suspended for three years.

On the 16th inst, while Coup's grand circus was parading in Winchester, Va.. the keeper of the cage of byenas was pounced upon and almost torn to pieces by the infuriated and treacherous animals.

Twenty-two of the Belfast rioters have been sentenced to six months imprisonment at Dungannon. Physicians are treating twenty-eight persons wounded by bayonets or ball.

Many persons are impatiently awaiting the final volume of Mr. Justin McCarty's "History of Our Own Times." It is said that an unexpected delay has been caused by recent political changes in England.

A battalion of the Guards is under orders to proceed to Ireland at a moment's notice. The officers belonging to the regiment who are on leave have been ordered to rejoin without a moment's delay.

The official return gives the value of diamonds exported from South African diamond fields in 1869 as £3,685,610, the value of those obtained in 1878 being £3,-084,711. The Mersey tunnel, connecting Birken-

head and Liverpool, for the use of all kinds of traffic, is to be commenced at once. The length will be about one mile and a quarter, and it is estimated to cost The drowning of sixteen persons last month in the Lake of Bienne, Switzer-

land, was caused by the meeting of the north and south winds. This is a phenomenon common on Swiss lakes at this sea-Statistics of the postal blistless of Great Britain and Ireland show an addital total

of one billion and seventy-eight millions of letters, one hundred and two millions of postal cards, and a combined total for newspapers and book packages of three hundred and eighteen millions. Not only has Silesia suffered terribly

from floods, but also east and west Prussia. The harvest is almost totally detroyed and things are so serious that the divisional manœuvres will be put off this year. It has rained moessantly for three weeks in some parts. The American colony in Paris is smaller than at any previous time in twenty years.

It costs twice as much now to live in Paris

as in America in the same style. For-

merly it cost double Paris prices in America. There is nothing now cheaper in France except apparel, and only parts of Small-pox is increasing in Camden, New Jersey, at an alarming rate. 157 cases were reported on the 20th inst. The proportion of deaths is not greater than two to every fifteen attacked. Those who

have been vaccinated or have used disin-

fectants in their homes have not been

A handsome writing table has been made at the command of Queen Victoria out of a portion of the timber of the old Arctic ship Repulse, which was lately broken up. Her Majesty intends to present it to the President of the United States "as a memorial of the courtesy

It is a remarkable fact that nearly 20,-000 cabin passengers have been carried this season from the port of New York to Europe, by seventy-nine steamers. It is to be presumed that a considerable number of like passengers have been carried to Europe during t e season from other United States ports.

A Simla despatch states that in a sortie from Candahar Brigadier General Broke. Col. Newport, Major French, Capt. Cruikshank, and three lieutenants were killed, three officers severely and two fatally wounded, and 118 men killed. The enemy's artillery and sharpshooters fire constantly.

The returns issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington give the total immigration into the United States during the month of June last by nationalities, as follows: Ireland, 14,190; Germany. 13,548; Canada, 12,323; England, 7,812; Sweden, 7,812; Sweden, 7,459; Norway, 3,923; Austria, 3,450; Scotland, 2,138; China, 1,385; Denmark, 1,052; Italy, 932; Russia, 911; Hungary. 648; Switzerland, 609; France, 409; Poland, 373; Holland, 310; Wales, 102; Belgium, 87; Cuba, 50; Spain 18.

A large number of the expelled Jesuits are now in England, where they have found temporary nomes under the hospitable roofs of the more wealthy English Catholic families. Every effort will be made to domicile the order in that country. Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom collections are to be made in every Catholic church and chapel until the end of the year for the expelled Order

Memorial Notices.

Angelic songs are swelling O'er earth's green fields and ocean's wave-beat And sweet the truths those blessed strains are tell-

ing.
Of that new life when sin will be no more Onward we go, for still we hear them singing:

'Come weary souls, for Jesus bids you come."

And through the dark, its echoes sweetly ringing,
The music of the gospel leads us home.

MRS. JANE BEMISTER

Of Harbor Grace, N. F., who died July 25, 1880, was the daughter of Mr. Wm. Heighington Taylor, and was born at Carbonear, N. F., in the year 1818. It was the privilege of Miss Taylor to have a very godly mother, who trained well her own household, and who desired nothing so much as to see her children scripturally converted to God. This she had the happiness of knowing ere she departed to her rest. In the year 1830, and when Miss Taylor was only 12 years of age, Carbonear was visited with a powerful revival of religion. The Rev. John Haigh was then in charge of the circuit. Under a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Tomkins (now a superannuated minister in Canada) from the words, "Behold I stand at the door and knock, &c," she resolved that she would no longer keep the Saviour out of her heart, but like Lydia's, her heart was opened to receive Christ. When sue presented herself to be admitted as a member of Society, Mr. Haigh could scarcely credit that one so young had determined upon such a step, and playfully asked, Well, little Jane and what do you want here?" She soon told him what the Lord had done for her soul, and he was convinced that a genuine work of grace was being carried on in her heart. From that day to the day of her death she retained her confidence in Christ, and never doubt. ed her acceptance with God. Very soon after her conversion Miss Taylor began to work for Christ in the Sabbath school, her devotion to which continued through life. In this department she was made eminently useful in turning the children to Christ, her winning manner, her persua- of the late John Gibson, Senr. For many sive appeals and her well stored mind contributing much to her success. She was not very long after this appointed a classleader. I was speaking the other day to one who had met in her class and she informed me that such godly counsel and pious admonition she had never received as was imparted by this youthful disciple.

Having become united to him who now mourns her loss, they went to live at New Perlican, Trinity Bay. There were not at New Perlican any Methodist families, and she felt for a time the separation from those with whom she had so often taken sweet counsel. But here she must do something for Christ, and so she organized and kept in operation for several years a Sabbath school in connexion with the Church of England. Many heads of families there remember her and revere the memory of one so devoted to the service of her Master; and so much were her sefvices appreciated that she was publicly thanked for them by the late lamented Bishop Feild and the Rev. M1. Palleret. There was a great deal of destitution in Trinity Bay when she lived there, on account of failing fisheries. Many poor people were reduced to starvation point. Numbers were known to walk twenty miles for as many pounds of Indian meal to carry it to their hungry wives and children. In Mrs. Bemister such found a true friend, one that would share the last particle of food to help their distress. It was impossible for her to say nay when she had it in her power to help. Her husband having removed to St. John's she there took charge of a class. Her members were the objects of her peculiar oversight, care and prayer, and it was thought that she would be of great service in helping on the ark of the Lord. But a wise and gracious Father thought otherwise, and she became alarmingly ill. The best medical skill that was to be obtained was secured, but was of no avail. Her disease baffled human skill, and she was entirely prostrated. Henceforth she was to be the Lord's prisoner, and like her Lord and Master to be made perfect through suffering. Now she who had led such an active life, who had been so attentive to the wants of her family, so useful in the Church of Christ, and such a blessing to the poor, was to be laid aside, a confirmed invalid, scarcely able to help herself. But she was submissive to the Divine will and for the thirteen years she was laid aside, has never been known to murmur or repine. She was always cheerful and glad to see those who called upon her, and especially the ministers of Christ.

the Government to be Sheriff of the Northern District of this Island, he took up his residence at Harbor Grace. It was with great difficulty that Mrs. Bemister could be removed, as her weakness was extreme, and it was thought by many she would never live to reach this place. But God was good to his handmaid and spaced her for several years to her devoted husband and loving family. Since our appointment to the circuit we have often visited her and invariably found her " rejoicing in the God of her salvation." times her weakness was so great that she could not speak or see visitors, but even then ber attendants would observe her engaged in prayer. She often spoke of special manifestations of God's love, of refreshing seasons from his presence. Sister Bemister was well-informed. Her mind was richly stored with good things. She spent as much time as she could in reading such books as were calculated to inspire true religious feeling. But the book she prized most was the Bible. She was wonderfully familiar with its contents, and no one conversing with her could but be convinced of her thorough acquaintance with the Divine Word. To the last she took deep interest in the work

Hundreds of times she has ministered to the wants of God's servants, many of whom have met her in the better land. Her home was the home of many who had come to preach the gospel in this Island. But the time came when she must die. We did not expect she would go so quickly. We saw her on the Saturday before she died. She was lower than we had seen her before, but we thought she would rally. She was clinging to Christ, but yet did not feel as happy as sie had often done. She had been passing through her Gethsemane and knew it not. We repeated to her those memorable and beautiful words of the Saviour, "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth on me though he die yet shall ye live," &c. How these words were blessed to her soul. Often had we to repeat them to her, and we left her with them on her lips. No change was observed in her till Sunday afternoon, and then all at once it was seen that the weary wheels of life were about to stand still. Being summoned to her bedside I found her partially unconscious. She was in the valley. Wishing to get a last expression of her confidence in Christ, we roused her and asked if Christ was precious to her, and she answered Yes! This was about five o'clock, and at half-past six, just as the different church bells were summoning the people to the last service of that beau-Sabbath evening. her happy spirit ful went to join in the service of the upper and better sanctuary, where no doubt she met with many she had known and loved on earth, and from whom she was never again to part. As we watched her passing away so peacefully we could not help praying.

O may we triumph so, When all our warfare's past, And dying find our latest foe, Under our feet at last.

MR. JOHN GIBSON, OF MARYSVILLE, N. B.

" A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children," is an aphorism which receives illustration both instructive and impressive, as we trace the career years his character was marked by strict morality—and the every day observance of the outward duties of religion—but he was a stranger to Christian experience till, giving heed to the counsels of his devoted wife—he apprehended the Gospel aethod of salvation, and entered into the liberty of the children of God. The great spiritual change he then underwent was evinced by his constant communion with God, the delight with which he read and meditated on the Scriptures, his careful walk before men-and his desire for the salvation of others. Mr. Gibson's religious experience was remarkable for its clearness and correspondence with the word of God. His views of the plan of revelation were perspicuous and large: his confidence in the Saviour was strong and unwavering: and his constant aim was to walk humbly with God-in the assurance of His favor, and in the hope of enjoying His presence for ever. Simplicity and earnestness were the two features which most distinguished his piety. Other excellences there were, but these gave color to all the rest. He was beautifully simple in purpose and deed. His heart filled with Christ, he had no room for a rival. His eye intent upon God's glory, he could have no sinister aim. He was what he seemed to be: his external life being, not the mask, but the genuine outflow and reflection of his inner life. In conversation he was genial and pleasant, often uttering words of wisdom and power, and giving indications of a vigorous and well-informed mind. He had humble views of his spiritual attainments, which led him to be very diffident in the expression of his religious feelings. He was continually cheerful: and his life was a striking comment on the text which asserts of wisdom, that "her ways are ways of pleasantness." No gloom of guilty fear, of discontent, of apprehension as to the un-tried future, of death or the grave, overcast the mind of John Gibson. Our departed brother had been blessed with a robust constitution and good health for the greater part of his life: but about nine months before his death he met with an accident, from which he never fully recovered. Soon symptoms of weakness manifested themselves, and his changed appearance alarmed his friends. His illness confined him to his house for several months, and to his bed for some weeks. Although his affliction was one of great severity, he bore it without murmuring, patiently submitting to the Divine will. In the prospect of death he was not dismayed, but exclaimed, "I have a house not made with hands, eternal in the heav. Her husband having been appointed by ens. During his illness he seemed at

> "Gleams of the glory, streaks of flowing light Openings of heaven.

Not in figure, but literally, was "the chamber" often felt to be "quite on the verge of heaven." His eldest son, Alex. Gibson of Marysville, known to Methodism for his princely gifts-said to me after one of my visits, "Christianity might well enough be left to stand upon this footing, for nothing but a Divine religion could give such peace and hope as this."

On Sunday, July 11, 1880, in the 84th year of his age, John Gibson's hope of eternal life was realized: his sufferings terminated, his spirit was released, and he sought his long sought rest. Sweetly as stars fade away in the golden light of the morning, he passed away into the celestial state: and to-day, embosomed in the heaven of God, he worships in His presence for ever and ever.

One wholly consecrated to God will never be heard complaining of the haidships of the Christian life.

Reader are your garments spotless? of God. All the ministers of our Confer- Are you ready, if the king should sumence who knew her loved her, and few if mon you, to appear before the throne, in any passed through Harbor Grace without the presence of the celestial company, calling to see her. She was very kind to them, her hospitality was proverbial. without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing? Are you ready? A SAD HOLIDAY SCENE.

DEATH OF BOBT. WILKES, ESQ. The melancholy tidings of the drowning of Mr. Robert Wilkes, his only son and daughter, in Sturgeon Lake, reached the city early yesterday afternoon, and were received generally with feelings of deep regret. The deceased gentleman and his family arrived at Sturgeon Point hotel, which is about ten miles from Lindsay, on Saturday. About noon yesterday, while Bertie Wilkes, aged thirteen, and Florence, aged fifteen, were bathing in the lake opposite the book the former got beyond his depth. Mr. Wilkes, who was in a row boat, went to the assistance of the lad, but not being able to reach him with an oar, jumped into the water. He succeeded in grasping Bertie, but both sank and did not rise again. The little girl, who was in the water, ran towards her brother when she saw him struggling, and she, too, disappeared. The bodies were recovered and brought to the city on the eleven o'clock express last night.

DETAILS

A reporter boarded the train at the Don station and found Mr. McWilliams, the city solicitor, who was at Sturgeon Point when the accident occurred, and who accompanied the bereaved family on their sad journey homeward. He said that about ten minutes to twelve o'clock, when he was in the bowling-alley at Sturgeon Point, some one ran in and called out that there were people drowning in the lake. He, in company with several others, ran to the lake bank, and saw Mr. Crandell, the proprietor of the hotel, taking the body of a girl from the water. Some one on the bank cried out that Mr. Wilkes and his son were drowned. In a very short time half-a-dozen men were in the water trying to recover the bodies. Pike poles were called into service, but it was a considerable time before the bodies were brought to the surface. In the case of Mr. Wilkes and the boy life was entirely extinct, but it was thought that the life of the girl could be saved, as she had been in the water only a few minutes. Every means of resuscitation known to the men at the hotel was resorted to, but it was found impossible to win her back to life again. Subsequently he learned that Mr. Wilkes had taken several of the members of his family to the shore to bathe. They entered the water near the boat-house on the sand-bar in front of the hotel. Mrs. Wilkes and one of the nurses with an infant, sat upon the bank watching the children, while Mr. Wilkes had a row boat, and was rowing up and down in front of the bathing place Bertie was trying to swim. Approaching him in the boat, Mr. Wilkes called upon him to take hold of the stern of the craft. The little fellow made an effort to do so, but as the bottom of the lake at this point makes a precipitous dip, he got beyond his depth and cried out. Mr. Wilkes tried to reach him with an oar, but could not, and then threw the oar towards him. The lad made an effort to grasp it, but before he could do so he sank. Upon seeing this Mr. Wilkes sprang from the boat into the water and brought him to the surface, where he held him for several seconds.

HE SANK WITH HIS BURDEN and did not again appear. His daughter Florence, who was but a short distance away when the boy sank, waded out to assist him, but when she came to the sloping bank she too disappeared under the water and was drowned. All this time Mrs. Wilkes sat upon the bank so terrified that she was unable to move. Shortly after the body of the girl had been recovered she rushed down the bank and threw herself wildly into the water, crying wildly that she wished to be with ner husband. Mr. Mc Williams caught her just as she was entering the deep water, and leading her back to the shore, assisted her to the hotel. As the men were searching for the bodies the steamer for Bobcaygeon arrived. Mr. McWilliams asked Captain Crandell to take the bodies to Lindsay immediately, which he consented to do. A telegram was despatched to Lindsay asking for the delay of the Toronto train. The bodies having been placed upon the teamer, Mrs. Wilkes, who was prostrated, was assisted aboard with her family, and the steamer started upon the melancholy journey homeward. Arriving at Lindsay coffins were procured and the three bodies were deposited in them. Mrs. Wilkes had with her seven children, two being infants in the arms of nurses. Upon arriving at Whitby they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMaster, Miss Wilkes, and Mr. Fletcher, who had gone down from the city. At the Union station Captain Mc-Master. Mr Charles McMaster, and a number of friends were found waiting. As soon as the train stopped, Captain McMaster entered the car and assisted Mrs. Wilkes to the platform, whence she was taken to a carriage in waiting. Following were five little children, too small to realize the great calamity which had overtaken them, and behind were the two nurses, each bearing an infant. As the living were driven away from the south entrance, the dead were taken quietly out of the western door, deposited in three hearses, and driven to the house of mourning.

SKETCH OF MR. WILKES.

The deceased was born at Tullehan, near Bundoran, County of Leitrim, Ireland, in 1832, and came to Canada in 1848. In 1858 he engaged in the wholesale jewelry and fancy goods trade in this city, and in 1864 opened a branch establishment in Montreal, both of which he conducted to within a few weeks of his death. In 1863 he married a daughter of Rev. Wm. Cooke, D.D., London, Eng., by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are at present alive. He was a member of the Dominion Board of Trade and of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade, a director of the Confederation Life Assurance Association, of the Isolated Risk Insurance Company, of the Muskoka Junction Railway, of the Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Upper Canada Bible and Tract So-

cieties. He was also a trustee of the Toronto House of Industry, a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1874 he was a delegate to the Conference of the New Connexion Methodist body at Hanley, Staffordshire, Eng. He was first returned for Parliament in 1872, when he was elected the representative of Centre Toronto. He was again returned for the same constituency at the election in 1874 but in the following year was unseated owing to the corrupt practices of agents. At the next election he retired in favor of Mr. John Macdonald. He took no further part in politics, and gave his sole attention to business. He enjoyed the respect of the entire community, and his untimely end will be heard of with sorrow throughout the country .- Toronto Mail.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Frejudices are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and then perhaps can't get out at all.

"I never was ruined but twice," said Voltaire; "once when I lost a lawsuit, and once when I gained one."

Taking a penny, that does not belong to one, removes the barrier between integrity and rascality.

There is a great deal of modesty in this world which will gaze at almost anything-provided it can be seen through a

The greatest compliment you can pay a man is to call him "an advanced thinker." It beats the title of "general" all out of

"I am speaking," said a long-winded orator, "for the benefit of posterity."
"Yes," said one of his hearers, "and if vou keep on much longer your audience will be here.'

Boys who steal marbles, when playing for fun, with older people looking on and calling it "smart," when they get to be men will steal from corporations in earnest, and older people will then call it

Why did the Invincible Armada perish, despite the beauty of its vessels, and the ong-tried experience of its mariners Probably the very fact that it called itself invincible had some share in its defeat. God allows us the epithet only after the

"I have a little trifle here about the sunset yesterday, which was dashed off by a friend of mine, which I would like inserted if you have room." "Plenty of room; just insert it yourself," replied the editor, gently pushing the waste basket toward

It is a noticeable fact that the people in the praise country of Iowa do more work than any other people in the West. This is because there is nothing about the top rail of a barbed wire fence that invites men to sit on it and talk politics while the grasshoppers get in the crops .-Hawkeye,

"Do you smoke, Senorita?" said a gentleman who discovered Madame ---the Italian Opera, refreshing herself in that way on her travels from Boston to New York. The answer had a good deal of Tuscan naivetè. "Yes," responded the lady, "I smokes, and I drinks, and I does everything vot is vicked!

Never condemn your neighbor unheard. however many the accusations preferred a gainst him; every story has two ways of being told, and justice requires that you should hear the defence as well as the accusation, and remember that malignity of enemies may place you in a similar

Prof. Geiger sat in an easy chair on the deck looking very pale. The compassionate captain asked how he felt. "Miserable, miserable; I'm sick; captain, I'm sick. I have paid tribute to Neptune till I bave lost everything." "But," said the captain, "I see you still have your boots left." "Yes," said the professor, faintly, but they were on the outside."

Charles Dickens says that 'the first external revelation of the dry rot in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge; to be at street corners without intelligible reason; to be going anywhere when met; to be about many places rather than any; to do nothing tangible, but to have an intention of performing a number of tangible duties to-morrow or the day May 17 79

The memory is a most excellent servant. It patiently bears whatever burdens you are pleased to impose on it. Religiously careful to lose nothing committed to its trust, much of its material is stereotyped and the plates are laid away in the crypts of the soul, to be brought forth only in some future time of need. In the judgment they will all be brought out for a final edition.

Punch wittily and slanderously declares that the sun is called masculine, from its supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wherewithal to shine always as she does of a night, and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars. The moon is feminine, because she is constantly changing, just like a ship blown about by every wind. The Church is feminine, because she is married to the State; and Time is masculine, because he is trifled with by the ladies.

Coleridge says that there are four kinds of readers. The first is like the hour-glass; and their reading being as the sand, it runs in and runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second is like sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third is like a jelly-bag, allowing all that is pure to pass away, and retaining only the refuse and dregs. And the fourth is like the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, retain only pure gems. Make it a rule to read a little every day, even if it be but a single

VECETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the jnices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Sak Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Humachs, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammator, and Chronic Rheumatism, Neurulgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Bletches, Belly, Tester, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegenmen has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Founde Wenkness, Leucorrhega, arising from internal ulceration, and ulcrine diseases and General Debility, Vegeties at Sciencial Proposition of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

paints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarka'le cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed be-

WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their perves and gives them strength, quiets their perves and panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegeting. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Valuable Information.

BOSTON, MARS. MR. H .R. STEVENS :-

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—My only object in giving you this testimosial is to spread valuable information-Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and cruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rhuematism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,

Pas. Ag.4 Mich. C. R. R.,

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PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH IRON AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND PANCREATIC JUICE.

Its effect has been most wonderful in the treatment and cure of Nervous Prostration, Mental Anxiety, Lowness of Spirits, Over WORKED BRAIN, WORRY, ANXIETY, BUSINESS PRESSURE, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of VITAL FORCE.

This force is supplied by the best IRON TONIC, which forms the most component part of this compound, in conjunction with

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In CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITTIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, CATARRH, and all affections of the CHEST and THROAT, it has no equal.

IRON.

Which PURIFIES and ENRICHES the Blood, and which is so highly and justly valued in the treatment of Anemia, (due to insufficiency of Iron in the BLOOD,) SCROFULA, WASTING, CHILDREN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD &c., &c., is also contained in PUTNER'S Pancreated Juice.

By this the pure cod liver oil undergoes in Puttner's process, a PARTIAL digestion before it is submitted to the stomach, and thereby made more acceptable and more nutritious to the patient.

CAUTION .- See that you get PUTNER'S EMULsion, as other MIXTURES may be put off. It retails at 50c per bottle, and can be obtained by all Druggists and Dealers. WHOLESALE BY

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Lamp wick soak hour in vinegar, an ing put into a lamp so simple a cure.

To keep raisins from going to the puddings, roll then are well covered wi

Boiling water w and many fruit st through the stains from spreading over

If you will kill to all the better. down as soon as po the ground new bloom, they will sbock to their root

HINT TO THE SI in cold water and l neck. Fold a towe very often it will and quiet the nerve It is particularly

Much fretfulness make their wants caused by thirst. ing especially, the water given to ther drink at night will restless, crying ba

When plants a they should be hours before movi water to soak well if this must be don ing brightly, it wi plants for a time, t ed in.

How to Cook milk and warm we each) and thicken a little flour; when beef, which, of con thin as possible, an from the fire, as th better. If the t need freshening in fore going into the will season just rig

TO TEST THE H Procure any long g bottle or phial. paper, just the len the bottom; then lines at equal dista and count each as the phial, so as to d equal parts. Fill with fresh milk fi it to stand in a per 24 hours. The nu pied by the cream percentage without

Professor Wrig Hants Agricultura a recent address "The farmer of the of resource; he mus circumstances, and he finds he is being look upon the soil for the production ble forms, the preci depend upon the la

Cows giving milk to fall off in quan feed. It is more di flow of milk after a of full feed than to ity of the secretic When the habit of d tion at a particular established, as it wil not always easy to liberal feeding. Th transmitted to the characteristic that of the animal. Giv

as soon as the pastu SODA FOR BURNS including scalds and immediately relieved a solution of soda to must be remembere not do unless it is s moist enough to dis of sprinkling it on, wet cloth, is often is sufficient to wash with a strong solution

1NK ON THE C spilled on the carp taken up with a sp cloth, care being e the spot. After all be, wet the spongeclean -- in warm wate the spot on the car can be washed out, a weak-solution of a few moments was and finally sponge w water, to neutralize may remain in the turist.

THE OLEANDER stated that the olean son, and may frequer ous foundling if not is one of our most be when covered with it soms, but in these bl death resides." A child having eaten a poisoned by the sam the Peninsular War ber of French soldier ing near Madrid, ret fruits of their search with a view of secu make skewers for the of oleander boughs, them of the bark, us meat. The result wa ate of the roast 7 die dangerously ill. The is so subtile that i are sufficient to caus and even death, to sleep for any time un It exists equally in plant, but is consid cultivation."

usively from the juices, roots and herbs, and that it will effectusystem every taint of Humor, Tumors, tio Diseases, Canstomach, and all disme blood. Sciatica, ronic Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, red through the blood. tive Diseases of the es, Blotches, Belly, if Ringworm, Veganfect a permanent cure. k, Kidney Comnternal ulceration, and eral Debility, Vegee causes of these com-and strengthens the the secretive organs, sulceration and regu-

psia, Habitual Cos-of the Heart, Head-sness, and General fervous System, no ich perfect satisfaction fies the blood, cleanses ystem. effected by VEGETINE ribe and use it in their

he best remedy yet dis-eases, and is the only IFIER yet placed be-

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nformation. BOSTON, MASS.

icted with Salt Rheum, i my skin being covered brions, many of which id annoyance, and knowease, I took many of the arations, among which arsaparilla, without oblid I commenced taking ore I had completed the had got the right medifollowed on with it until when I was pronounce. s, when I was pronounc-kin is smooth and entire-eruptions. I have never deruptions. I have never before, and I attribute it ETINE. To benefit those ism, I will make mention

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ENRICHES the Blood, and justly valued in the treat-to insufficiency of IRON in A, WASTING, CHILDREN ssm, Impoverished Brood contained in Putner's

ated Juice. l liver oil undergoes in Putt-AL digestion before it is suband thereby made more acritious to the patient.

t you get PUTNER'S EMUL-RES may be put off. It re-, and can be obtained by al

LESALE BY Butcliffe & Co., Agents,

The House, Garden and Farm.

Lamp wick soaked for a quarter of an hour in vinegar, and then dried before being put into a lamp, will not smoke. Try so simple a cure.

To keep raisins or other small fruits from going to the bottom of cakes and puddings, roll them in dry flour till they are well covered with it.

Boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains; pour the water through the stains, and thus prevent it from spreading over the fabric.

If you will kill thistles before they seed, all the better. If not, hoe or mow them down as soon as possible. If cut close to the ground now when they are in full bloom, they will probably die from the spock to their roots.

HINT TO THE SLEEPLESS .- Wet a cloth in cold water and lay it on the back of the neck. Fold a towel smoothly over it, and very often it will soothe the weary brain and quiet the nerves better than an opiate. It is particularly useful in case of of a dull headache.

Much fretfulness in children unable to make their wants known is undoubtedly caused by thirst. When babies are teething especially, they should have fresh cold water given to them every hour or two, A drink at night will often soothe and quiet a restless, crying baby.

When plants are to be transplanted, they should be well wet down several hours before moving, so as to allow the water to soak well around the roots, and if this must be done while the sun is shining brightly, it will be best to shade the plants for a time, till the water has soak-

How to Cook DRIED BEEF.-Heat milk and warm water (about one half of each) and thicken with a beaten egg and a little flour; when nicely boiled, add the beef, which, of course, should be sliced as thin as possible, and immediately remove from the fire, as the less it is cooked the better. If the beef is very salt it will need freshening in a little hot water before going into the gravy; but, if not, it will season just right without freshening.

To Test the Richness of Milk .--Procure any long glass vessel—a cologne bottle or phial. Take a narrow strip of paper, just the length from the neck to the bottom; then mark it off with 100 lines at equal distance, or into fifty lines. and count each as two, and paste it upon the phial, so as to divide it into a hundred equal parts. Fill it to the highest mark with fresh milk from the cow, and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position for 24 hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give you its exact percentage without any guess work.

Professor Wrightson, of Wilts and Hants Agricultural College, England, in a recent address to the students said: The farmer of the future must be a man of resource; he must adapt himself to new circumstances, and adopt new crops when he finds he is being undersold. He must look upon the soil and air as his agents for the production of animal and vegetable forms, the precise type of which must depend upon the laws of supply and de-

Cows giving milk should not be allowed to fall off in quantity from insufficient feed. It is more difficult to increase the flow of milk after a shrinkage from lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion by artificial feed. When the habit of diminished milk secretion at a particular time of the year is established, as it will be by repetition, it is not always easy to prevent it entirely by liberal feeding, The habit will also be transmitted to the offspring as a family characteristic that will diminish the value of the animal. Give the cows extra feed as soon as the pasture begins to get short.

SODA FOR BURNS .- All kinds of burns. including scalds and sunburns, are almost immediately relieved by the application of a solution of soda to the burnt surface. It must be remembered that dry soda will not do unless it is surrounded with a cloth moist enough to dissolve it. This method of sprinkling it on, and covering it with a wet cloth, is often the very best. But it is sufficient to wash the wound repeatedly with a strong solution.

1NK ON THE CARPET.-Ink freshly spilled on the carpet should at once be taken up with a sponge or even a damp cloth, care being exercised not to spread the spot. After all is taken up that can be, wet the sponge-after first washing it clean-in warm water, and thoroughly scrub the spot on the carpet. When no more can be washed out, wet the sponge with a weak solution of Oxalic acid, and after a few moments wash off with cold water, and finally sponge with a weak Ammonia water, to neutralize any of the acid that may remain in the carpet -Am Agricul-

THE OLEANDER POISONOUS.—It is stated that the oleander " is a deadly poison, and may frequently prove a treacher-ous foundling if not carefully watched. It is one of our most beautiful window plants when covered with its large rose-like blossoms, but in these blossoms the weapon of death resides." A case is recorded of a child having eaten a few flowers and being poisoned by the same. The Annals of the Peninsular War states that "a number of French soldiers who went out foraging near Madrid, returned laden with the fruits of their search. One of the number, with a view of securing some wood to make skewers for the meat, cut a quantity of oleander boughs, and, having stripped them of the bark, used the wood in the meat. The result was that out of 12 who ate of the roast 7 died, and the rest were dangerously ill. The poisonous principle is so subtile that its exhalations alone are sufficient to cause serious accidents, and even death, to those who recline or sleep for any time under their influence. It exists equally in every part of the plant, but is considerably weakened by

cultivation."



HOME EVIDENCE IN FAVOR

PAIN-KILLER.

Hint No. 1.

If you wish to save yourand pain, which at present they endure needlessly, and also save many dollars in Store in the Dominion ? Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of PAIN-KILLER.

ter dollar from your wallet,

M/HY experiment with unknown mixtures without character or reputation, when this world-reself, your family, and your friends a world of suffering nowned PAIN-KILLER which has stood the test of over 40 years, can be had for the same price at any Drug

READ THE FOLLOWING.

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

MAITLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. MAITLAND, ONT., Fibruary 26, 1880.

I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerous testimonials you have already received, as to the value of your renowned Pain-Killor. I have sold it and used it in my family for twenty years or mare, and have no hesitation in saying that it it is the best patent medicine I have ever used for the purposes for PAIN-KILLER. If he passes it down without ceremony, ask him white extracting the quarter dollar from your wallet,

Water three is a bottle of "Perry Davis" in the house. All who have used it once, will use it again; it makes friends and retains thom.

Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

if this is the genuine made by PERRY DAVIS & SON, at same SPRNCERVILLE, ONT., February 26, 1830. time watch the expression on his face. You can easily tell this conscience is all right; also examine the bottle closely yourself.

We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis' Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, during which time it has taken the lead in sales over all other paturing and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required sow on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade.

Yours truly, time watch the expression on W. P. IMRIE & CO.

> MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880. It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug career of more than a quarter century, I can testify that your justly celebrated Pain-Killer has not only held its ewn as a family medicine, but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and I could send no end of testimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, were it necessary, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Excelsion Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of it.

STOCO, ONT.. Fobracey 17, 1880.

We have great pleasure to state that the Pain-Killer holds its position in this place as the old, reliable family medicine. Although there are a great many other remedies in the market—some bearing nearly looking, remarks, two same mame—as Pain I do not better, article as good or better, which sells for the same price which sells for the

That man cares more for the two or three cents extra profit which he gets than he does for your health or happiness.

I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justly entitles me to recommend it. As a family medicine, we consider it almost indispensable: being good not only as a pain-killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other allments for which it appears specially adapted. I have used it myself, chiefly as a leniment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and pains and stiffness belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap medicine, and worthy of all acceptation, and send you this certificate that you may assure the public that it is no humbug.

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

JEREMIAH CURTIN. J. J. DOWSLEY JOSEPH P. REDMOND

MAITLAND, ONT., February 25, 1880. I have used your ain-Killer for the last twenty years. I carried it with me all through the American War. I believe I would have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pain-Killer. I think it is the best remedy in the world for which it is recomprincipled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for the PAIN-KILLER. These mixmended. Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE.

> PORTLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine. S. S. SCOVIL.

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

Hint No 4.

Beware of all the worthless

mixtures, and dirty, greasy

combinations which are offer

ed you in almost every store

you enter, and which some un-

tures are gotten up expressly

to sell on the reputation of

nothing in common with it.

the PAIN-KILLER, but have

them the sum of \$3.00, one dezen regular sized bottles, or be sent, energy proposed, to the neares address by radway to any part of the Dominion.

COBOURG, ONT., March 3, 1880. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in staring that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say your locality, (a fact not very likely), you should address the Proprietors, and by sending Ferry-Davis Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c., J. E. KENNEDY.

MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880. Your Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never de-sire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable." Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR.

Таммовти, Онт., Катса 4, 1864. For twenty-three years last past I have soil I Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have trequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry, Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine. Yours respectfully, JAS. AYLSWORTH

The PAIN-KILLER

1s recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Fixories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, in short, energhody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhose, Cramp and Pain in the Stemach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Fore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, F. lons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Fore, and Spiders, Swe'lings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgi. and his unsatism, that ped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. Bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively, -large bottles are therefore cheapest.

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Week ending August 25th, 1880. Rev. R. A. Daniel, for James N. Mosher John Hodgson Rev. J. K. King, for John Gilks 2 00 1 00 Rev. L. Stevens, self

1 00 Bev. R. Duncan. To the Ministers, and also the subscribers of

When the receipts for the paper for two weeks are only eight dollars, you can readily see that money must be obtained elsewhere to meet the current explanses of publication. A very large amount is due to the office. Will the brethrenk please colle and forward immediately.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

SUNDAY, AUG. 29, 1880.

Brunswick St Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Rev. G. O. Robinson Grafton St. Rev. C M. Tyler Kaye St.

Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev. R. Brecken, A M. Cobourg Road Rev. G. O. Robinson

Rev. S. B. Dunn 11 a.m. Rev. Thos. Angwin. Dartmouth Rev. H. P. Doane BRECH STREET 3.30 p.m.

Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED

At the residence of Mr. Elisha Baxter, Wentworth, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Pike, Mr. Perry Hatfield, of Parrsboro', to Henrietta daughter of the late John Bates of Amherst.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Windsor, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Pike, Mr. Burnham Stoddard, of Mt. Denson, to Miss May Hunter, of Wentworth, Hants County.

At Spencer's Island, July 18th, by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, A. B., Mr. Wilson W. Spicer, of Spencer's Island, to Miss Mary Dow, of Diligent

At Halifax, on the 19th inst., by Rev. R. Brecken, John Kuhn, to Matilda James, both of

On the 18th inst., at the Milton Methodist Parsonage, Yarmouth Co., by Rev. J. Lathern, Captain Rodolph Cann, only son of Captain Lyman E. Cann, and Elizabeth P., daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Gardner.

At Windham Hill, Cumberland, August 19th, by Rev. A. D. Morton, A. M., Joseph S. Higgs, River Philip, to Christina, daughter of Thomas Wood, Vernon River, P. E. Island.

At Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., by Rev. Cranswick Jost, M. A., Mr. Wellington Grimes, of Middlefield, to Mrs. Annie Mosher, of

At the Methodist Parsonage, Cornwall, P. E. I., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. S. R. Ackman, Nicholas R. Colwill, (brother of Rev. Sep. E. Colwill,) to Miss Mary Louisa Newman, both of Colwill Road, South Wiltshire, Township No. 31,

At the Parsonage, Welsford, by Rev. A. E. LePage, on the 5th inst., George W. Kupkey, of Kingston, N. B., to Dorcas M. Allen, of Charlotte Co., N. B.

At Charlottetown, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Mr. James R. Scott, Conductor, P E I Railway, to Miss Selina Mackay, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

At the Methodist Church, Somerset, Bermuda, on the 5th August, by the Rev. E. B. Moore, Mr. M. H. James, of H. M. Dockyard, to Elizabeth Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. George H.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Mount Stewart. P. I., August Henry Wood, of Lot 48, and Matilda Jenkins, of Lot 49.

DIED

At 32 South Street, on Thursday, 19th inst., George Osborne, infant son of Rev. George O. and Emma L. Troop, aged 7 months.

At St. Eleanor, P. E. I., Feb. 29th, Mrs. Jas. Lea, in the 33rd year of her age. For several years she was a subject of much affliction and suffering, but sustained by Divine grace, patiently and sub-missively did the will of her heavenly Father, until called to enjoy the rest remaining for the people of God.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Truro, after a short severe illness, Nancy, beloved wife of Charles Blanchard, Esq.. High Sheriff of Colchester County,

On Monday evening, 23rd inst., Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the late Hon. Charles R. Fairbanks, aged 83 years.

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A PART from the Tenders to be received for Rolling Stock on the 1st. of OCTOBER next, Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of September next, for the supply of Six Snow ploughs, Six Wing-ploughs and Six Flangers, for use on the line in Manitoba to be operated during the coming

Drawings and Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Ener in Chief, Ottawa, and at the Station Masters' Offices in St. John and Halifax, on and after MONDAY, the Twenty-third instant. By order,

F. BRAUN,

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 16th August, 1880.

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HALIFAX, N. S. O July 30, 1880.-

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CONTAINING the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 7,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North West Territories and other general informa-tion, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, etc., of over 1,800 Lakes and Rivers; a Table of Routes, showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sea, Lake and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, etc.. in the several Provinces, (this Table will be found invaluable); and a neat Colored Map of the Domlnion of Canada. Edited by P. A. CROSSBY, assisted by a Corps of Writers. Subscribers names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted.

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This is to certify, that Isaac Thomas, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, maketh oath and saith, that in the summer of 1868, he was very

DIARRHŒA and had tried different remedies, and found no

benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medi-cines, resolved to apply to him for aid; and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's resience, obtained and took some of his celebrated

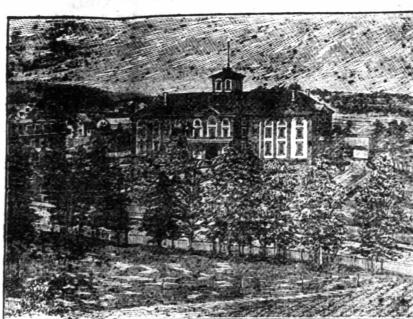
CERTAIN CHECK,

and experienced immediate relief, and was at once restored to his usual good health. ISAAC THOMAS.

Sworn to at Middleton, this 6th day of January, JAMES WHEELOCK, J. P.

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



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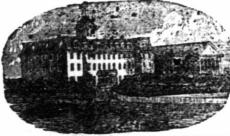
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endance daily. Favorable arrangements have been made with Railways and Steam Boats to carry Passengers and exhibits at reduced rates. Return Ticke's in most cases at single fare.

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provided to accommodate the different classes. HIS WORSHIP MAYOR TOBIN, Chairman of Committee. WILLIAM McKERRON, Notary Public, Secretary.



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VOL XXXII.

THE "WESL OFFICE :- 125 GRANVIL

All Articles to be inserted in Books to be noticed should be WATSON SMITH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be paid the Nova Scotia, New Brunswiland, and Newfoundland Confer For rates of Advertising see !

Paris has now a band Protestant ladies who vis says Evangelical Christend

A leading ecclesiastical in England estimates that ings are yearly offered for Two daughters of the Au Banks will soon cross the as the bride of a young of goes to a mission in China

for the stage, William Henry Giles Ki known English writer of lis dead. Mr. Kingston b tales of travel for childre He published during his l years between fifty and si

is bound for Paris, where

"Yes they who do the mabroad, do the most for the Christians, not infidels, fu for doing good to the dest not an infidel charity in t Observer. The Holy See in answer the English bishops, bas pensation allowing throu

lations on all fast days ex nesday and Good Friday. lic bishops of other countr in their applications. The Irish University b the honors and degrees of University shall be open as to men. A society has

procure the endowment

the use of butter, cheese

and other means of aid for cation of women in trea The Aurora, published nounces the formation of tion for collecting money ties of the Pope, the amo one centime, or six sous p

The Irish Episcopal bis

has resigned the presidence

known as the "Primitive

dist Society," which was years ago to counteract th uniting the Primitive Wes Wesleyan Methodists of I Third in the list of don of the American Baptist M last year stands Burmah. 000, against \$39,000 give

and \$41,000, by Massachus

that these converted heat!

tized pocket books," as should have-Visitor. In the course of a recenaffairs, the Marquis of Wa great deal had been said a which was a very popular lordships' house. Emigra very useful, but, as at pres it was the greatest injury because it was the young. active and the energetic while the old, the feeble,

with the children, were le A St. Louis court has 1 that it is a conspiracy f are liable for indictment for a number of workmen cert to stop work upon th pletion of a task which it ous to delay, and thus tal and endeavor to force the yield to a demand for wages. The case came u with a strike in the Vulca

A liberal subscription h and \$50,000 raised alread construction at Wilton (where a good sized farm l set apart for the purpose) asylum for women. Mel fact seems, it nevertheless there is a largely increasi men in the United States intoxicate themselves habi but a portion of whom in in spirituous liquors also.-

The Rev. Dr. John H American English contras a whole, with that spoken Isles, and that in London barbarous and indefensibl ed than in all the United now in England, and in Ledger says: "There are in use by our English co ought to shun. They day. We 'stay at home. a 'couple of pounds' as if linked together. In fact, donisms would be a long know' is the frequent conf ance, and if blame is to is 'along of him.' "

T. WATSON SMITH.

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

OUR EXCHAN