

LESSON X.—SEPTEN

LOT'S ESCAPE FROM SODOM. 19: 12-26

TIME—B. C. 1897. In the last lesson.

PLACE—Sodom, one of the plain. Probably located on the border of the Dead Sea from Hebron.

INTRODUCTION

The nineteenth chapter tells the conclusion of the story of the cities of the plain of Sodom and Gomorrah ripe for judgment. They to a tree scathed and blown down, but having the topmost branches with the next powerful gust, they to the earth. The thinks of Lot, the more seems to us. From all the history, there was no in his character; for eventually saved was more for than his own. He history, to present to weak and selfish character appears in the history, strong fears for this man. Peter calls him a just man, while in Sodom "he vexed soul, from day to day, with the conversation of the wicked, us, by showing that he still substantially true, altogether clear him from tions. It shows that he and perceptions, but was man, lacking the strong own convictions. He mourn over the guilt he rather passively sit do tainties of danger and judgment, than rouse great and energetic effort at whatever sacrifice, abominable and tainted

EXPLANATION

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Our Home Circle

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 said.

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 came. The doctor was suddenly sent for.

"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. Extemporizing 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 discourse, he caught himself up and said, "I—I forget the third division!" He turned round to the organist, "Organist, strike up a verse!" He 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 it—proceeded 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 Home.

THE MAGNETIC POLE.

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 words.

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. I want what I give to benefit my 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. "Yes." "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."

"HE WHO DIED AT AZAN."

The beautiful poem, called then "Not Dead, but Bisen," which was read at the memorial service of the late Mr. Bowles, attracted wide attention, and its publication was followed by inquiry 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 love 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 weaver, 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; Wipe ye the dew from the cheek; 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. The 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 shad 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 farewell; 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 see fair— Sunshine still must follow rain; 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.

Ye are certain all seems love, Viewed from Allah's throne above; Be ye stout of heart, and come Bravely onward to your home! La Allah iltu Allah!—yes! Thou Love divine! Thou Love away!

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 not hostile to death and life, but I am 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. I 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 stove, never buy any more, become an absolute teetotaler, take your 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 from sheer desire to prove that they 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 serene 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

friend as well as mentor. It is a good thing for a boy to be proud of his mother; to feel complacent when he introduces her to his comrades, knowing that they cannot help seeing what a pretty woman she is, so graceful, winsome, and attractive! There is always hope for a boy when he admires his mother, and mothers should care to be 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, in person and appearance. The neat dress, the becoming ribbon, and smooth hair are all worth thinking about, when regarded as means of retaining influence over a soul, when the world is spreading lures for it on every side.

Above all things mothers need faith. Genuine, hearty, loving trust in God, a life of meek, glad acquiescence in his will, lived daily through years in presence 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 that, which no false reasoning can persuade them to regard as a figment of 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 four village churches, and it was only after a long drive across the country 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 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 abstruse character during the interval of waiting for his wife to appear at breakfast. Why not follow such examples as these?

TWO KINDS OF HOME SUNSHINE.

Carrie Graham was a famous hand at fancy work. Early and late she was busy over her dainty fabrics, turning raisin stems and wheaten straws and

bits of cardboard into things of beauty. The house was adorned from top to bottom with her handiwork. Her mother often sighed that she found no time for other work, so much was she taken up with this.

"How beautiful you make your rooms," said an admiring visitor. "What a rare talent you have; and so much patience and perseverance!"

Carrie smiled, well pleased at the compliment. She was setting out for a long walk to the home of a lady who had promised to teach her a new mystery in the art of home decorations. Mother had a severe headache it is true, the children were troublesome, and there was the supper to get for father and the rest; but then she must not fail to keep to such an important appointment for such trifles!

So Carrie went away. But soon plain little Ruth came tripping home from school.

"You have a headache, I know, mother," she said as she put away her coat and hat. "Let me take Floy. Just lie down on the lounge a little while, and let me put a wet cloth on your 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 necessary 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 Wayside, is told of Jacob Ridgway, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia 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 unerring 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 Testament intelligible to you and lovable by you when you were a mere baby. And so God bless you."

Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON X.—SEPTEMBER 5, 1880.

LOT'S ESCAPE FROM SODOM.—Gen. 19: 12-26.

TIME.—B. C. 1897. Immediately after the last lesson.

PLACE.—Sodom, one of the five cities of the plain. Probably located on the southern border of the Dead Sea, about 20 miles from Hebron.

INTRODUCTION.

The nineteenth chapter of Genesis contains the conclusions of the dismal history of the cities of the plain. The guilt of 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 eventually saved was more for Abraham's sake than for his own.

EXPLANATORY.

Hast thou here any besides. Ten righteous men would have saved the city; but 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 the city.

Sons-in-law, which married his daughters. 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 affianced 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 in flames! 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 upon his hand. The word properly implies that "he suffered himself to be hindered, and embarrassed with distracting cares," perhaps relative to his property.

Escape. They were unsafe, even near the city. Look not behind. Neither stay thou in all the plain. Lot 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 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 understood 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 "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 writer informs us, was full of bitumen-

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 visitation 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 memory of the surrounding tribes by many a local tradition and significant name.

Those cities. Besides Sodom and Gomorrah which are chiefly named, were the 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 around us. Sin, and you will suffer.

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 sulphurous vapor with which the air was filled, and afterwards incrustated with salt, she resembled an actual statue of salt; just as even now, from the saline exhalation of the Dead Sea, objects near it are quickly covered with a crust of salt. What a caution against delay! "Almost saved, lost after all." Jesus himself pointed to this sad case for a beacon to all such.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

Lot contaminated by Sodom.—The German professor, when his daughter thought it safe to go into doubtful company, handed her a piece of coal. She hesitated to take it. "But it will not burn you."—"No," she said, "but it will soil my hands and dress."—"So," he said, "bad company may not destroy you, but it will soil."

About ten years ago a large tract of land (some 40 acres) on the Presumpscot River, near Portland, Me., suddenly and silently 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 beneath 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 borders 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, a tobacco epidemic seized upon the boys so strongly that there were few, even of the best families, that were not infected by it. And there are few homes anywhere so isolated or so secure, but that, sooner or later, the tobacco question has to be fought out. And, usually, it occurs after the boy secretly has acquired the habit, so that all the odds are in his favor. Teachers in the Sunday-school should do all that they can to avert this conflict or help the parent to perfect and easily-won victory. The clear is the devil's cloud by day and pillar of fire by night by which he is leading hosts 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 Mercantile Library, was 177,936. Of these 108,964 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 fictitious, or unreal and false ideas of life and human responsibility, of virtue and of 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 startling 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—William Murray, Pastor of the North Cornwallis Presbyterian Church, James Parker, Pastor of the 3rd Cornwallis Baptist Church, James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Canning, David Freeman, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Canning, John R. Jean, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Canning, John Read, Wesleyan Minister, Ferwick, Cornwallis, Ebenezer Bigelow, J. P. Levi W. Eaton, J. P. John H. Clark, J. P. David Ellis, J. P. Philip Weaver, J. P. Peter Wickwire, J. P. Thomas Lovitt, J. P. Charles Best, J. P. Hanley C. Shier, J. P. and many others omitted for want of space.

PURE SPICES

BROWN & WEBB

(LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co.)

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

AND

SPICE MERCHANTS

HALIFAX.

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

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

Pure Spices

A Specialty,

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

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

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

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

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

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

The Best is always the Cheapest,

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

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

Ground Allspice,

Ground Cinnamon,

Ground Cloves,

Ground Ginger,

Ground Pepper,

Mixed Spices.

BROWN & WEBB

WHOLESALE

Drug and Spice Merchants

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April 2nd.

April 6-1 1y

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STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

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

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

BRASS GOODS,

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BRASS and COPPER WORK

ALSO

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures,

With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

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WARREN'S FELT ROOFING,

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Nos 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

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IMPORTERS OF

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DRY GOODS,

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

NOW COMPLETE

We keep one of the largest STOCKS in Halifax which we replenish by EVERY FORTNIGHTLY STEAMER.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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CONSUMPTION

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

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

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

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

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

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen.—In September 1877, my health began to fail, and my physician pronounced 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. It 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 God 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, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago, but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H F SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

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

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

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA

Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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BOOK BINDING

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G. & T. PHILLIPS

McShane Bell Foundry.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent Free.

HENRY McSHANE, & Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

Nov 2-ly

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, New York.

Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues sent Free.

Feb 6-ly

board into things of beauty. was adorned from top to her handiwork. Her sighed that she found no work, so much was she this.

beautiful you make your an admiring visitor. "What at you have; and so much perseverance!"

ailed, well pleased at the She was setting out for to the home of a lady who to teach her a new mys- art of home decorations. a severe headache it is true, were troublesome, and there per to get for father and the en she must not fail to keep important appointment for

went away. But soon plan came tripping home from

ave a headache, I know, said as she put away her at. "Let me take Floy. on the lounge a little while, put a wet cloth on your get tea as well as not if tell me what we are to

ded about like a good little ng more real sunshine into all Carrie's picture-frames. deeds are what make a

"There is no art that can painting and gilding. Even and most unaccomplished this joy to a home fireside. ng, helpful daughter is al- her's sunshine," and God a blessing on dutiful

well for girls to be ornamen- arlor, but it is more neces- household that they should be useful in the kitchen, and kitchen are necessary lete home.—Child's World.

MAN ON RICHES.

ing story, says The Way- of Jacob Ridgway, a wealthy Philadelphia who died many leaving a fortune of five or dollars.

Ridgway," said a young man the millionaire was convers- are more to be envied than an I know."

"I," responded Mr. Ridgway, aware of any cause for which particularly envied." "Sir!" exclaimed the young onishment. "Why are you naire? Think of the thou- income brings you every

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

"I," said the youth, "think of eds of fine houses you own tal they bring you!"

"Better off am I for that?" rich man. "I can only live use at a time. As for the ceive for rents, why, I can't ear it; I can only use it to ouses for other people to live are the beneficiaries, not I."

"I can buy splendid furniture, res, and fine carriages and fact anything you desire," Mr. I have bought them?" Mr. Ridgway, "what then?" look at the furniture and d the poorest man who is not to the same. I can ride no fine carriage than you can bus for five cents, without of attending to drivers, foot- ostlers; and as to anything can tell you young man, s we desire in this world the shall be. All my wealth me a single day more of life, back my youth; cannot pur- cure me power to keep at- ar of death; and then, what il when, in a few short years ie down in the grave and for ever. Young man, you use to envy me."

CHARLES DICKENS ON THE

MENT.—In the recently pub- ers of Charles Dickens there passed to his son Henry while was at College, advising him of debt and confide all his s to his father. The letter s follows: "I most strongly onately impress upon you the value of the New Testament, study of that book as the one guide in life. Deeply respect- ed bowing down before the of our Saviour as separated ain constructions and inven- ed, you cannot go very wrong, ways preserve at heart a true veneration and humility, impress upon you the habit Christian prayer every night ng. These things have stood through my life, and remember d to render the New Testa- dligible to you and lovable by you were a mere baby. And eas you."

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1880.

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 upon ears wearied with the tramp of 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 that country are deep in political advocacy, not always of the most elevated tone.

In the course of his appeal Mr. Moody puts a pertinent question. He asks: Are we not substituting outward appliances for inward life? Many Christians, independent of national boundary lines, have of late been asking similar questions of themselves or of others. The danger of such substitution was more than hinted at during the recent conversation in the English Conference on the state of the work of God; to many of the most devout men and women of Canadian Methodism the question asked is one of daily recurrence. The debates in our annual gatherings, our educational movements, our plans for the profit and pleasure of our Sunday-schools, all lead us at times to ask whether there is not a sad possibility that organization, administration, and finance may seriously interfere with that spiritual aggressiveness in which our Redeemer would lead us on.

We are not prepared to condemn the existing spirit of organization, although it sometimes threatens to divide our churches into groups of committees. The right administration of the work of the Church demands the highest possible skill in the discovery and use of expedients. Those to whom it is entrusted require, according to its Head, the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove, and in happy and well-mingled proportions. If injurious results follow our financial efforts, the blame lies at the door of those whose resistive disposition 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 now expended on trifles will be devoted to effort in those higher and holier paths in which men move nearer to their Master.

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 meaning. It implied, in the first place, an idea that human wisdom trusted too much to its own exercise; in the second, that prayer, though retained 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 foundation in fact.

Shall we, then, abandon our machinery? Some, tempted by wily influences, have sought to avoid it. 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 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 inventive genius is busy in seeing how largely iron and steel may be made to supersede hand-work, the Christian Church may have caught the contagion, let us not be too timid.

Let us give the machinery its right value, but never, never forget the grand, indispensable, motive-power. In that vast building at Philadelphia, into which we just looked during the Centennial Exposition of 1876, there stood row after row of splendid machinery. "Muscles of steel, joints of brass, nerve of fire, blood of inventive thought, were organized into wonderful fitness for the work to be done." "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 is Lord and Master, by their regard for that day when He was "declared to be the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead."

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 will not enjoy on the Sabbath; the business I 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 contention; and it seems to us that the so-called "laborer 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 sacredness.

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 abridgement 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 are those of the Rev. W. O. Simpson, refers 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 rule upon which our ministers are expected to act enjoins the use of 'the service of the Established Church, or Mr. Wesley's abridgement, 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 generally, the Methodist people of the North of England (the stronghold of Methodism) would greet the introduction of the liturgy of the Church of England with repugnance.

The general custom is to have the "Te Deum," or some other chant, after the first prayer; in many places a psalm is chanted by the choir and congregation between the lessons, and very often, instead of the first chant on Sacrament Sundays, the Decalogue is read by the minister, and the responses 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 "Abridgment," 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."

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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 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 Conferences 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 any kind, in observing the Lord's supper; for unfermented wine can be obtained by all who desire it. Any one with a little care can prepare it so that it will keep many years.

There are various methods for preserving 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 is 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 alcohol, and all that it is possible to drink will not produce the least intoxicating effect.

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. J. 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 morphia was given instead of quinine, and, being taken unwittingly by Captain Sherwood, resulted in his death on Sunday morning. It is not surprising 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 disposition. 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 grave.

MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE.

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

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. Of its worthiness to receive such donations there can be no question. Of its want, there can be none. Prompt 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 knowledge, who have given good evidence of their ability to take a foremost place among the educated men of the age, but 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 good.

THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

A letter from Miner Tupper, Esq., 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. The 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 agent to visit the existing Associations,

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

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 conducted 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 reading-room and bible-class room attached. The next annual Convention is to be held at Moncton.

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 stagger 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 Episcopalian-exeuse 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 yard of a Provincial asylum, within which a number of poor fellows, thoroughly "dats," were running, and leaping, and indulging in all sorts of irregular gymnastics. One of them halted at the gate to make a comparison, and, leveling 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 asylum walls.

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 new home.

Mr. Jos. R. Fox, of St. Georges, Bermuda, arrived by the Alpha on Sunday last. He purposes to spend a few weeks near Windsor, for the improvement of his health. Mr. P. Parenchiot, of Port Royal, 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 a 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 Difficulty; India and our Colonial Empire; Contemporary Literature—Theology, Philosophy, Politics, Sociology, Voyages and Travels, Science, History and Biography, Belles Lettres, Miscellaneous.

The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine are reviews, printed 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. A poem, entitled "Amid the Grasses," by 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 old engravings from paintings; by celebrated English artists; "The American Geococci," a biographical sketch of the three Misses Caton of Baltimore, by Eugene L. Disher; "The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine are reviews, printed by the above publishers, and are sent, postage prepaid, for \$4 for any one, or only \$15 for all."

SUGGESTIONS.

What is the condition of our school library? Is it sufficiently provided with all right ways—and to build up earnest and manly men and to look into these and very frequently in our publishing for such libraries.

And men will not that we have been see that deepening faces. And no veil to hide the shining people, if we have mountain with our the spring sun, shined before it; a plate is held opposite blank metal is turned when a light is thrown shade, the dull pores before it. And if into the likeness of before his secret sought shadow.

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

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

SPELLING.

The Rev D. J. Stewar, of Schools, report of 1878 to the children in the Green art of spelling. In tion done by some the fourth Standard only eight lines from had been read over months, the average were 15.1. Out of sented in the Standard spell "heavier" coring 14 had eight diff the word. He found word "mackerel" an "broccoli." Mr. Ste is due to the neglect and to the number of ers put on their time in days like these approaching to perfe and part of education is originally a gift. I often fail in this art, fying weakness. A g some quarters from t

COMET.

Prof. Swift of Roch discovery of another fourth comet he has d years. He is making tion for comet finding joys for asteroid hunt servatory that some d mirily completed, and expects to be able to for comets been used. We have been unus comets' visits this year great southern comet, surprised the observer it shone in the twilight tains. Then at Ana d discovered close to rushing down toward that seemed to yet visit This comet is greatest b her. Now comes Prof which is dodging amon Great Bear on its way Eaye's comet, an old a to pay as another visit famous for having und its orbit since it was losing or gaining time. tronoms are preparin to scrutinize the posses sky, as it rounds once n stretch, and of the recog gle see and there will be up of logarithms in the

SUGGESTIVE.

(Western Advocate.)

What is the condition of your Sunday-school 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 be 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 to their faces. Don't talk with the Lord as you would chat with your neighbours; true prayer is reverent. Don't ramble all over the universe; you'll not get back in time. Don't try to get everything into one prayer; you will most likely 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 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 opposite. 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 prayer-meeting. 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 "odd-job" 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 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 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 upward. Lastly, Payne'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 traces of this racer of the sky, as it rounds once more into the home-stretch, 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 be held D.V., in the Methodist Church, Truro, on Wednesday, September 8th, commencing at nine o'clock, a.m. 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 CUMBERLAND 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 in the next issue of the WESLEYAN, viz.: "This Committee recommends that the Educational 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 branch of our work. THOS. J. DEINSTEADT, Secretary.

Summerside, August 16, 1880. Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPTS.

for General Conference Fund, from N. B. & P. E. I. Conference. Upham.....\$1 15 Boiestown.....\$1 00 Hillsboro.....1 50 Apohaunt.....2 31 Gagetown.....0 60 Margate.....1 00 Prompt remittances from those Circuits which have not yet reported, are requested. C. STEWART, Treasurer. Sackville, Aug. 24, 1880.

METHODIST ITEMS.

The Methodist Sabbath Schools of Spring Hill and Parrsboro' held their annual picnic on Tuesday the 17th inst.

The Picton Wesleyan Sabbath-school picnic came off on Thursday the 11th, at Abercrombie 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 picnic at Mitchell's grounds, Mount Pleasant, on the 19th inst.

Work on the Portland Methodist Church is well advanced, so that hopes are entertained that the congregation will be able 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 unpleasant.

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 commenced 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 picnic of the Milltown congregation took place on the 18th inst. 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 austerity, and was quite a boy again amongst the boys.

The Methodists of Dorchester have begun the erection of their new church. The edifice is to be of wood. Its length will be 53 feet and its width 40 feet. A lower 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 seventy-two 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 pleasant.

About six hundred persons were present on the 19th inst. at Blissville, where the annual gathering of the Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist Sunday-schools 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-school, about 400 in number, on the 16th inst. to Pendleton's Island, where after a pleasant sail both old and young spent a happy day.

The scholars of the Sunday-schools connected with the Wesley and Providence churches of Yarmouth, with a number of friends—in all six hundred and thirty—went to Weymouth by train on the 17th 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.

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 Hymn-book. 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. Kelse, 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 Society.

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 900 ministers and delegates were in attendance.

A resolution was passed at the late Convention recommending the hymn book called "The Baptist Hymn Book" to Baptist churches intending to purchase new books.

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 always 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 Lutheran.

A Baptist minister notes a decided improvement among the colored Baptists of Virginia. They are carrying on important home and foreign missions, and are building 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.

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 soon.

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 between Yarmouth, N. S., and Boston this season has been very large, and the steamer "Dominion" is said to be doing a paying business.

The Bank of Yarmouth pays its usual dividend. The Exchange Bank of Yarmouth declares a dividend of only 2 1/2 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. Bars, Esq. 40 barrels of fine herring were taken from Mr. Bars' 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 part of the cargo is still in the wreck, confined by the decks, which have fallen in on it.

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 Fredericton on the 17th, en route to Grand Falls on a pleasure excursion.

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 brig "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 family.

It is said that the strike of the stone-cutters 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 Abrant 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 sons 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 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.

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 at \$26,200.

Rev. Stephen Lawson, of the Charlotteville 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 Charlotteville to the effect that a quantity of lobsters received in London, bearing well-known Island brands, has proved to be trash.

The steamer "Northampton" is expected to arrive at St. John's about the 15th of September. After remaining there a few days she will return to Halifax.

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Captain William Davidson, for many years commander of the Government steamship "Lady Head," and more recently 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 pro-freedomer 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.

Reports of nightly drilling in various localities 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 hyenas 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 Birkenhead 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 £200,000.

The drowning of sixteen persons last month in the Lake of Bienna, Switzerland, was caused by the meeting of the north and south winds. This is a phenomenon common on Swiss lakes at this season.

Statistics of the postal business of Great Britain and Ireland show an additional 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 destroyed and things are so serious that the divisional manoeuvres will be put off this year. It has rained incessantly 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. Formerly it cost double Paris prices in America. There is nothing now cheaper in France except apparel, and only parts of that.

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 disinfectants in their homes have not been stricken.

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 and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the Resolute."

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 the 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, 952; 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 homes 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 shore; And sweet the truths those blessed strains are telling.

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 Carbon-ear, N. F., in the year 1818.

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.

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.

Her husband having been appointed by 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.

Reader are your garments spotless? Are you ready, if the king should summon you, to appear before the throne, in the presence of the celestial company, without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing? Are you ready?

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.

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 of the late John Gibson, Senr.

He was a stranger to Christian experience till, giving heed to the counsels of his devoted wife—he apprehended the Gospel method of salvation, and entered into the liberty of the children of God.

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."

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

A SAD HOLIDAY SONNE.

DEATH OF ROBT. 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.

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 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.

Sketch of Mr. Wilkes. The deceased was born at Tullehan, near Bundoran, County of Leitrim, Ireland, in 1832, and came to Canada in 1848.

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 Insulated Eisk 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.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Prejudices 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.

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

"I am speaking," said a long-winded orator, "for the benefit of posterity." "Yes," said one of his hearers, "and if you 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 "defalcation."

Why did the Invincible Armada perish, despite the beauty of its vessels, and the long-trying experience of its mariners? Probably the very fact that it called itself invincible had some share in its defeat.

"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 him.

It is a noticeable fact that the people in the prairie 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.

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

Never condemn your neighbor unheard, however many the accusations preferred against 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 situation.

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 have 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 after."

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.

Punch wittily and slanderously declares that the sun is called masculine, from its supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wetherwithal 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.

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.

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VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected herbs, roots and barks, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrophulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Discharges, Chancres, Fungus at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood.

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.

VALUABLE INFORMATION. Mr. H. R. STEVENS—BOSTON, MASS. Dear Sir:—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information.

Prof. Wright has a recent address "The Farmer of the resource; he must circumstanced, and he finds he is being looked upon the soil for the production of ble forms, the precursors upon the land."

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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, OVERWORKED BRAIN, WORRY, ANXIETY, BRUISES, PARESIS, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of VITAL FORCE.

PHOSPHORUS.

IN CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, 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'S DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, &c., &c., is also contained in PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

Pancreated Juice.

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

CAUTION.—See that you get PUTTNER'S EMULSION, as other MIXTURES may be put off. It retails at 60¢ per bottle, and can be obtained by all Druggists and Dealers.

WHOLESALE BY Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Sole Agents, HALIFAX, N.S.

The House. G

Lamp wick soaked in vinegar, and put into a lamp so simple a cure.

To keep raisins from going to the puddings, roll them in well covered paper.

Boiling water and many fruit so through the stains from spreading over.

If you will kill all the better. It is down as soon as the ground now in bloom, they will sock to their root.

HINT to the St in cold water, and neck. Fold a towel very often it will and quiet the nerves. It is particularly dull headache.

Much fretfulness make their wants caused by thirst, ing especially, they water given to the drink at night will restlessness, crying, and

When plants are they should be hours before moving water to soak well if this must be done brightly, it will plants for a time, ted in.

How to Cook milk and warm each) and thicken a little flour; when beef, which, of course, as possible, and from the fire, as the better. If the beef is not freshening in the fore going into the will season just rig

To TEST THE bottle or phial. paper, just the lens the bottom; then lines at equal distance and count as to the phial, so as to equal parts. Fill with fresh milk for it to stand in a per 24 hours. The nut-pied by the cream percentage without

Professor Wright has a recent address "The Farmer of the resource; he must circumstanced, and he finds he is being looked upon the soil for the production of ble forms, the precursors upon the land."

Cows giving milk to fall in in quantum feed. It is more difficult of milk after a flow of full feed than to city of the secretion. When the habit of tion at a particular established, as it will not always easy to liberal feeding. Transmitted to the characteristic that of the animal. Give as soon as the pasture

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

INK ON THE spilled on the carpet taken up with a wet cloth, care being of the spot. After all be wet, the sponge-clean-in warm water the spot on the carpet can be washed out; a weak solution of a few moments wash and finally sponge water, to neutralize may remain in the carpet.

THE OLEANDER stated that the clean son, and may frequent ous founding if not is one of our most be when covered with its soms, but in these bl death resides." A child having eaten a poisoned by the same the Peninsular War ber of French soldiers near Madrid, returned with a view of sect make skewers for the of oleander boughs, them of the bark, u-meat. The result was ate of the roast 7 die dangerously ill. It is so subtle that it is sufficient to cause and even death, to sleep for any time u- It exists equally in plant, but is consid cultivation."

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PHORUS.

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the throat has no equal.

IRON.

...ENRICHES the blood, and is justly valued in the treatment of INEFFICIENCY of IRON IN THE BLOOD, WASTING, CHILDREN'S WEAKNESS, IMPROVED BLOOD, and contained in PUTNER'S...

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RESALE BY Sutcliffe & Co., Agents, N.S.

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 shock 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 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 soaked in.

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 Wrighton, 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 demand."

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.

INK 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.—An Agriculturist.

THE OLEANDER POISONOUS.—It is stated that the oleander "is a deadly poison, and may frequently prove a treacherous founding 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 subtle 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 OF THE PAIN-KILLER.

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

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

Hint No. 2. Ask your Druggist, Grocer or Shopkeeper, for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. If he passes it down without ceremony, ask him while extracting the quarter dollar from your wallet, if this is the genuine made by PERRY DAVIS & SON, at some time watch the expression on his face. You can easily tell if his conscience is all right; also examine the bottle closely yourself.

Hint No. 3. When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, and the gentlemanly store-keeper, without scarcely looking, remarks, "are just out, but have another article as good or better, which sells for the same price," do not buy it. Turn on your heel and say, Good-bye, Sir! That man carries more for the two or three cents extra profit which he gets than he does for your health or happiness.

Hint No. 4. Beware of all the worthless mixtures, and dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you in almost every store you enter, and which some unprincipled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for the PAIN-KILLER. These mixtures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of the PAIN-KILLER, but have nothing in common with it.

Hint No. 5. If you cannot obtain the genuine PAIN-KILLER in your locality, (a fact not very likely), you should address the Proprietors, and by sending them the sum of \$3.00, one dozen regular sized bottles, or \$2.00 for five small bottles will be sent, charges prepaid, to the nearest address by railway to any part of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 2, 1880. The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last 25 years, and can confidently recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it to cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing, when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day as follows: one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and used as a gargle.

MATLAIN, ONT., February 26, 1880. I 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 preparations, and has become an old reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade.

STOCK, ONT., February 17, 1880. We have great pleasure in stating 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 the same name as Pain-Killer, but called—Pain Destroyer, and such like names, yet we are sure to be asked for the Pain-Killer, and we are sure to ask for P. D. in the house. We have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the last 30 years, and we are sure to be asked for it.

PORTLAND, ONT., March 9, 1880. I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justify me in recommending it. As a family medicine, it is nearly the same as Pain-Killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments for which it appears specially adapted. I have used it myself, chiefly as a liniment, and it is valuable for rheumatism and stiffness belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap medicine, and worthy of all acceptance, and send you this certificate that you may assure the public that it is no humbug.

ESCOFF, 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.

The PAIN-KILLER is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial. TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Pains, F. lons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Oil Burns and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Numbness and Paralysis, Stuffed Ears, 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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"Will be read with interest and profit in a large circle."—St. John News. Aug. 18, 1880.

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LADY READERS Of the WESLEYAN, will do well before commencing to make up SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES, to send for a Catalogue of

Mme. Demorest's Patterns OF NEW STYLES FOR SPRING & SUMMER 1880

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GEORGE MACLELLAN VICTUALLER: 206 Argyle Street and 36 Spring Garden Road Wholesale and Retail Dealers in MEATS, POULTRY, Etc., Etc. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. REMEMBER—PEOPLE'S MARKET. March 5—ly

GEORGE E. FULL, DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, AND VALISES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Nov 7 '79

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS SPRING 1880. Our STOCK will be complete in all Departments on 1st APRIL, when we will show one of the best assorted STOCKS in the lower Provinces. ANDERSON, BILLING & Co., Warehouses 111 & 113 Granville street.

NILS ANDERSON, OF— Momence, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, U.S. Sells Lands, Pays Taxes, and Collects Monies, for non-residents.—Railroad Bonds exchanged for Lands, Reference, Rev. D. D. CURRIE, Editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, N. S.; and satisfactory references given in Kansas and Nebraska. Momence, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, Aug. 22, 1879

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RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

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

To the Ministers, and also the subscribers of the WESLEYAN:— 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 expenses of publication. A very large amount is due to the office. Will the brethren please collect and forward immediately.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX SUNDAY, AUG. 29, 1880.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. Rev. J. M. Pike 7 p.m. Rev. H. O. Robinson Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. 1 a.m. Stratton St. Rev. S. B. Dunn 7 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev. S. B. Dunn 11 a.m. Maye St. 7 p.m. Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Rev. C. M. Tyler 11 a.m. Charles St. Mr. J. T. McIlhenny 7 p.m. Rev. H. P. Doane Mr. J. T. McIlhenny 11 a.m. Cobourg Road 7 p.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. G. O. Robinson 11 a.m. Dartmouth 7 p.m. Rev. Thos. Angwin Rev. H. P. Doane BBECH STREET 5.30 p.m. Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

MARRIED

At the residence of Mr. Elsie Baxter, Wentworth, on the 18th 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. E., Mr. Wilson W. Spicer, of Spencer's Island, to Miss Mary Dow, of Diligent River.

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

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, M. A., 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 Liverpool.

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

At the Parsonage, Welsford, by Rev. A. E. LePage, on the 5th inst., George W. Kuppke, 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 B. Scott, Conductor, P. E. I. Railway, to Miss Selma 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. Siggins.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Mount Stewart, P. E. I., August 18th, by Rev. Wm Lawson, Mr. Henry Wood, of Lot 45, and Matilda Jenkins, of Lot 40.

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 submissively 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, aged 62 years.

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

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Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Snow-ploughs, Wing-ploughs and Flangers.

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 winter.

Drawings and Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Engineer 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, Secretary.

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

Summer Complaints.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute diseases. It is the best remedy known for summer complaints. It never fails to relieve pain with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain from which you suffer, Fellows' Speedy Relief will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, Croup, Diphtheria, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chills, Frosts, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved. Travellers should always carry a bottle of Fellows' Speedy Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it. It is the true relief and is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Price 25 Cents

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Our Establishment closes at 8 p.m. 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

232 Argyle Street, 3 Doors North Colonial Market N.B.—We refund money if Goods do not suit. march 6—6m

SMITHSON'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE

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MOUNT ALLISON Wesleyan College, SACKVILLE, N. B.

THE final term of the Collegiate year of 1880-81 will begin on SEPT. 9th. Matriculation Examinations on SEPT. 10th and 11th. For Catalogues containing full information as to fees, &c., apply to

A. D. SMITH, Secretary of Faculty Aug. 27.

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Circular forwarded on application. I intend to open a class about the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, and will be glad to give any information.

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0 July 30, 1880.—

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IN PRESS—TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1881.

Gazetteer of British North America

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 information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, &c., 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, &c., in the several Provinces, (this Table will be found invaluable); and a neat Colored Map of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by P. A. CROSBY, assisted by a Corps of Writers. Subscribers names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted.

Price 3 dollars—Payable on Delivery. JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers. Montreal August 1880—21 aug 20.

BROWN'S ESSENCE JAMAICA

BGinger. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax

FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS, —USE— GATES' CERTAIN CHECK

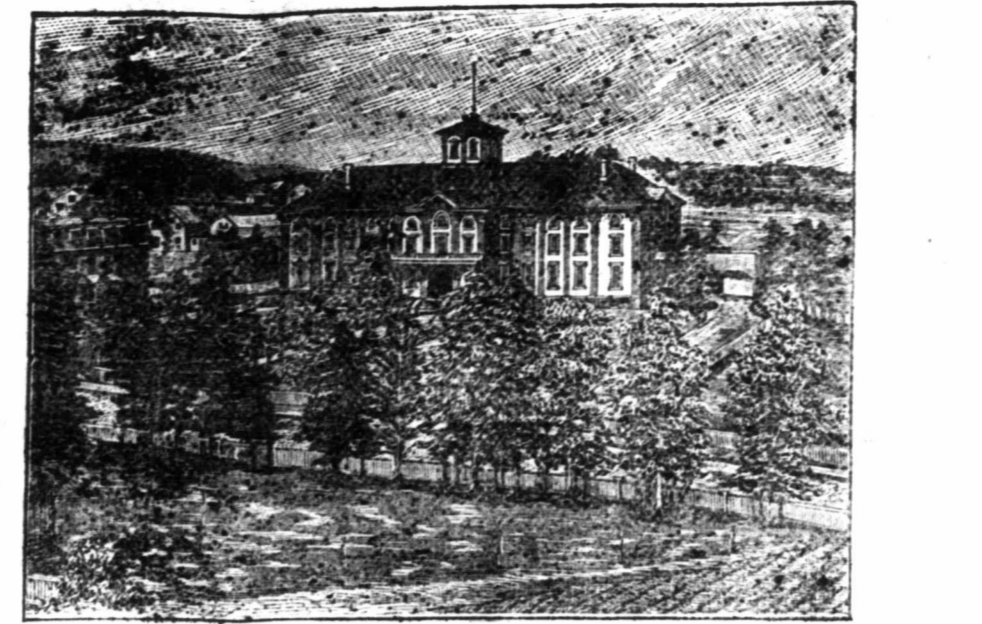
This is to certify, that Isaac Thomas, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, maketh oath and saith, that in the summer of 1868, he was very much reduced by

DIARRHŒA

and had tried different remedies, and found no benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medicine, resolved to apply to him for aid; and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's residence, 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, 1870, before JAMES WHEELLOCK, J. P.

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



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The course of study is arranged with a view to a thorough English and Classical Education. Special facilities are afforded also for instruction in FRENCH; MUSIC, both Vocal and Instrumental; BOOK-KEEPING; PENMANSHIP and the ordinary forms of Commercial transactions.

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

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

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If the style and size of the boots does not suit, you can have them made at trifling additional cost We sell for CASH and cash only to keep strictly to this we cannot send out for approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent.

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Live Stock; Agricultural Implements; Machinery; Manufactures; Fine Arts; Agricultural; Horticultural and Domestic Products.

Comprising Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Meats, Flax, Hemp, Wool and Straw Manufactures, Implements, Fruits, Plants and Flowers, Minerals, Carriage, Wooden and Metal Manufactures, Steam Engines, Machinery in motion, Naval Architecture, Harness, Leather, Furs, Fine Arts, Ladies Work, Natural History, Indian Work, &c., &c.

MUSIC—Military Bands of Music will be in attendance daily.

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

Opening Ceremonies on Tuesday, September 21st at 2 p.m.

Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents. Prize List containing Rules and Regulations may be obtained on application at the Exhibition Office, 166 Hollis Street, Halifax, or by Post Card to the Secretary.

Exhibitors are requested to make their entries as early as possible, so that ample space can be provided to accommodate the different classes.

HIS WORSHIP MAYOR TOBIN, Chairman of Committee. WILLIAM MCKERRON, Notary Public, Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

THE time for receiving tenders for the supply of Rolling Stock for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to be delivered during the next four years, is further extended to 1st October next.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 26th July, 1880.

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Aug. 13, 1880. NASSAU CARD CO. NASSAU, N. Y.

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25 do. Trinidad DITTO

25 Barrels ditto DITTO

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200 Barrels FLOUR—West P. E. I.

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400 Boxes Layer Raisins

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250 do. SOAP—different qualities

100 do. STARCH—Blue and White

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S. F. HUESTIS, Public T. WATSON SMITH,

VOL XXXII.

THE "WESLEYAN"

OFFICE—125 GRANVILLE STREET.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to S. F. HUESTIS.

All Articles to be inserted in this paper should be sent to T. WATSON SMITH.

Subscriptions may be paid to the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland Correspondent.

For rates of Advertising see last page.

OUR EXCHANGE

Paris has now a band of Protestant ladies who visit says Evangelical Christians.

A leading ecclesiastical in England estimates that ings are yearly offered for

Two daughters of the At Banks will soon cross the as the bride of a young o goes to a mission in China is bound for Paris, where for the stage,

William Henry Giles Kn known English writer of is dead. Mr. Kingston of tales of travel for childr He published during his years between fifty and a

"Yes they who do the m abroad, do the most for the Christians, not infidels, fu for doing good to the des not an infidel charity in the Observer.

The Holy See in answer the English bishops, has pension allowing thro the use of butter, cheese nations on all fast ex needay and Good Friday. lie bishops of other countr in their applications.

The Irish University b the honors and degrees of University shall be open to to men. A society has procure the endowment, and other means of aid for cation of women in Ireland.

The Aurora, published nounces the formation of tion for collecting money ties of the Pope, the amou bute demanded from all one centime, or six sous pe

The Irish Episcopal bis has resigned the presiden known as the "Primitive dist Society," which was years ago to counteract the uniting the Primitive Wes Wesleyan Methodists of I

Third in the list of don of the American Baptist M last year stands Bismah. 000, against \$39,000 gives and \$41,000, by Massachu that these converted head tized pocket books," ad should have—Visitor.

In the course of a recen affairs, the Marquis of W great deal had been said at which was a very populat lordships' house. Emigr very useful, but, as at pres it was the greatest injur because it was the young, active and the energetic, while the old, the feeble, with the children, were let

A St. Louis court has r that it is a conspiracy fo are liable for indictment for a number of workmen cert to stop work upon t pletion of a task which t 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 b and \$50,000 raised alrea construction at Wilton (where a good sized farm set apart for the purpose asylum for women. Met fact seems, it nevertheless there is a largely increas men in the United State