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Provincial Wesleyan.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1874.

BECAUSE IT IS CHEAP.  
There is a class of people who live perpetually under a delusion in regard to purchases. If they could but be allowed a full gratification of their wishes, they would make a fortune—at least an imaginary one! But they are generally too poor to do themselves or others a great injury. Their great aim is to get things at a cheap rate. Whether they need the article at all, or whether it is suitable to their wants, is of no consequence. Only let it be cheap!

We have suffered our share from this fallacy. A friend once persuaded us to buy a set of Books—some indeed they were; but at half cost price were the conditions; and we drove away with them in great triumph. After consulting these oracles a few times, and finding them so antiquated that a boy of to-day would be laughed at for quoting them, we began to reflect on our folly. Then came the process of packing, and the bill for freight from Circuit to Circuit, till we set about seeking some one to take this elephant off our hands. We found another friend, half wares at most, and inveigled him into the snare of taking the tea volumes as a gift! It was wicked, we are quite sure; for those masses of paper and boards and calf skin have been bringing, ever since, bills of freight to the stevedores and railroads at the expense of our victim. We ought really to have endowed the Books, that an annual income might indemnify our friend for his losses. One such lesson was quite sufficient for us!

But we see many who are no wiser to-day than when they were away their first dollar. They buy a massive piece of furniture, at auction, for instance, "for a mere song"; hire a truck and three men to carry it home, only to find that no door or window in the house will take it in! A carpenter finishes the job by cutting it up into firewood. But, then, is so cheap! In no kind of purchase is this delusion more prevalent than that of reading for the family. Newspapers and Magazines that have the reputation of being cheap are preferred to those costing a few cents more per annum. They may be miserable receptacles of single, second-hand ideas, long drawn out; they may abound with sensational stories which may be purchased at news stalls for fifty cents a dozen; they may be full of intelligence which is no actual benefit or interest in the locality where the subscriber lives; but if they are cheap—there is the overpowering argument in their favour!

Now, is it of any avail to reason with people? We will give them our idea gratis, that is cheap enough in all conscience! Cheap things are generally the dearest in the end; and the dearest book or paper may be much the cheapest.  
To manufacture a really good article at a very cheap rate, is simply impossible. All trades and professions act upon this principle. Goods have been offered by peddling impostors in these Provinces so cheap that they were suspected, and so extra yards have been thrown into the bargain! Occasionally a purchaser was entrapped to find the cloth was in wool and warp throughout, the merest shoddy. But then, it was so cheap. This was nothing, however, to the impostures of shoddy literature!

"Give us this day our daily bread."  
How significant that prayer! They who apply it to our three daily meals, do our Saviour great injustice. "Man shall not live by bread alone"—soul-food, nourishment for the mind, by which growth of moral principle and stability of fair habits shall be secured—is implied in the petition. Do we co-operate with Him in whose ear the prayer is breathed, by discountenancing as poison the insipid literature of the day and providing for ourselves and our families pure, substantial and invigorating aliment for the soul?

COMMUNION MEMBERSHIP.  
The question is again revived, and promises to obtain legislative importance in English Methodism.—Should not Christians who have no other bond of connection with the Church than that of receiving the Lord's Supper, be recognised as members? In Australia one of the annual Conferences has formally made the concession. There are not a few among ourselves who would gladly open the way for an entire abolition of the existing tests of Church membership. It may be all right in one sense. Doubtless, numbers would be introduced to a proper relation to us, who, though quite worthy in other respects, for some cause hold aloof from the class-meetings. In American Methodism, it is affirmed, no such tests as ours exist, yet the church prospers. This is quite true; but the class, prayer, and fellowship meetings with our neighbours are by no means neglected. They are means of great grace and Christian power.

And there is the only point on which we hesitate. We have not seen the objection even mooted which bears most seriously on the subject in our estimation. While the church's economy is safely guarded, what of the danger to some of the individuals who thus would find themselves recognized by the most sacred of all relationships? The present mood insists upon their coming into the Church—into her warmest, purest, holiest atmosphere—into direct con-

tact with the best experience and counsel of penitents and Christians. The other system would leave them still hovering about the church's outskirts, looking in occasionally and participating in a devout act, but never submitting to the probe of conscience which close, practical converse on spiritual things would be sure to supply. Let it not be forgotten that immense multitudes in the world take shelter at the Sacrament on the Sabbath from the accusation of God's law broken throughout the week.

For Christians themselves above all else, are we jealous. While the large, warm heart of the church throbs with life, they should be stirred by its pulsations. "God is in the midst of her." In to the very sacred place should every believer penetrate. No Christian should rest till he has found the sources of the Church's strength, and coming to these with repeated visit, both Master and disciples shall greet him with welcome and assist in making life more hallowed and enjoyable.

NO CLERGYMEN NEED APPLY.—The little favor, granted by Railway authorities of the Government lines during the past few years to ministers of the Gospel, has been suddenly withdrawn. Return Tickets for one fare, is the privilege to which we are denied. Hundreds took advantage of these rates to run occasionally for a days health, or to edit some solitary Christian congregation. Thus the last perquisite tendered to the people or their representatives for the encouragement of travel has been stopped. Family Tickets, honorary passes to Editors and representative men of a few other professions, have, in turn, been cancelled. Now the last, lingering smile of patronage has died away, and the executive countenance assumes an expression of mobility and self-satisfaction. It is to be presumed that all the objects contemplated in making these favours originally, have been secured,—that the desire for travel has been sufficiently fostered, and the Railways are strong enough to need no compliments,—to dispense with all living advertisements.

We have no tears to shed over this event. The ten or twelve hundred clergymen of these Lower Provinces, can afford to be treated like other citizens. They did not seek the advantage, and are grateful for its enjoyment during five or six years. But there is now one more concession which politicians should make toward clergymen, viz.—the right of expressing their opinions upon public men and public questions without being sneered at as stepping out of their proper sphere. Being treated as absolutely independent and self-capable in one way, they deserve to be so regarded in all the duties and relations of life. We never have favoured any exceptional treatment of clergymen which might tend, even in a solitary instance, to enervate their consciences while dealing with the infirmities or sins of their fellow-men. The world has need of all their courage, and politicians owe it to themselves, perhaps, if they would be restrained from excesses to which they are liable, to emancipate clergymen so fully from all bonds of restraint that they shall castigate public sins as they deserve.

While dismissing the clergy, the Railway authorities have taken to running trains on Sundays. Were the two things incompatible?

CAUGHT!  
The following extract from a letter written by a friend will show the advantages of education in qualifying individuals for guarding the interests of society. It would appear that plausible agents were at work disseminating books,—but our correspondent shall tell the sequel.  
It seems they were *Adventists*, and their peculiar views, but this they concealed. One of them came to me, (I was at work at my trade), and said how beautiful the original was explained; and when I told him, he had some knowledge of the original, and might read it if I tried pretty hard, he closed his samples, etc., and left immediately.

Correspondence.  
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ITALY.  
The following letter will be read with interest by numbers of our friends, who about two years since, had the opportunity of listening to the discourses and beautiful singing of the Rev. Mr. Arrighi an Italian convert to Methodism. Mr. Arrighi held discourses in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Halifax when here, and was listened to by all with very earnest attention. Numbers of our people in the country will be pleased to hear from him.  
Florence, Italy, July 6, 1874.

MY DEAR BROTHERS AND FRIENDS:—You ought to have been here when I received your kind and welcome letter. You would indeed have said—truly there is a happy man. I have been very happy in life at times; but I do not know when I have experienced so much pleasure, as when I read your letter.  
It is now a year since I came back to Italy. Mr. Piggott, the President of Italian missions of the Wesleyan Church, found that he could not employ me for the want of means, and wrote a letter to Dr. Vernon the President of the Italian Missions of the Methodist Church of the United States, stating to him that he had received a letter from me, offering my services to his church; but, said Mr. Piggott, that his ranks were full, and besides he had no means to employ more men than that he had, and would deliver me to him. Doctor Vernon wrote to me that if I would pay my expenses in coming over to Italy that he would employ me as an Italian Evangelist, and would give me a salary of \$600, (six hundred dollars a year). I had a little money I had gathered by lecturing, and a year ago last June I left America with my family to Italy. It took every cent of money I had to come here; and when I arrived I had to depend upon my salary to provide for my family. I find that everything is as dear

here as it is in America, and I have to struggle to make ends meet. My poor wife who has been accustomed to live well, is in a sad state of mind. I have to put up with what we now have; but for Jesus' sake I am willing to do anything. Last February I was sent by the President here to open a mission, and preached my first sermon in Italy, February 6th, 1874, to a large audience. From that time to the present I have preached three sermons a week. My first sermon I preached amid a shower of stones being thrown against one of the doors of my hall; but Jesus gave me courage to go ahead. A few evenings afterwards I was mobbed by a mob sent there by the parish priest. Whilst I was preaching to a few in the hall, one of the doors which I always kept closed was broken down by this mob, who made a rush for me intending to take my life. I was alone, and I know a single soul; instead everything outside looked very dark, but I within all was joy and peace. I felt that Jesus was with me, and therefore I was not afraid. The Lord moved the hearts of two young men, who were in the mob to come up to me, and said to the mob, that the first man that would dare to touch me, was a dead man. They then told me to follow them and not to be afraid. I saw that they were my friends and I followed them. They then took me to a place of security and we sat for the night. The next morning we got up and they made an examination of things, and next morning six of the ringleaders were arrested and lodged in jail, were the poor fellows released for over two months. This took place on Friday evening, and I had only one hour to get ready to go out; but I got things fixed up the best I could, and on Sunday I had my services as usual, and have had them ever since. Almost at every service I have had two police in the hall, and they were on the police; and some of them being thrown against one of the doors. Sometimes they come in front of my hall during service, and set up hallooing and hissing, but Jesus is giving me the victory, and now I have a little church of about 30 members, and among them are the young men, who were my friends, and I may say saved my life on the night of the mob. Oh! how they love me. I have introduced some very interesting cases of conversion, which would indeed do honor to any Methodist revival meetings. Almost every night I want to write, and I have only one hour to do so. The Lord is truly with me, and I may say I thank him for the success He has given me. I could write you a very long letter about my church and other things, but time will not permit. I have so many things I want to write, and I can only get another so crowded into my head, that I hardly know what to write. I remember well, and shall ever remember, the many acts of kindness I have received from the people of Halifax. Oh! how I would like to see the highest man, a big-headed man, who took such a deep interest in me. Please give my best wishes to him and to many others who may remember me.

I should be most happy to see any of the Halifax people. Can't you and yours sometimes come to Italy? You should be most happy to see me at our house, and I would devote much of my time to take you to see the sights. If you know of any one coming to Florence, and wish a home in a family where English is spoken, I have some rooms, which I could let any one, that should want to make a short or long stay in Florence, with board or without. I wish that your Halifax friends would send us money enough to buy a Communion service. My people are all poor, and I should like to see some of them. I have written a church history, that my friends from Halifax gave the first Communion service ever used in this church. In future time, if you desire, I can write something for the Wesleyan paper. I was some time to give you the account of my reception by the church, and I will only say that my dear and beloved parents are very kind to me and that we are on the best of terms.  
I am your Brother in Jesus,  
(Signed) ANTONIO ARRIGHI.

LETTER FROM ONTARIO.  
To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:  
DEAR SIR:—As the relations of Methodism in the Eastern States, and in the Dominion are more intimate than heretofore, it is exceedingly important that correct conceptions of the status of its respective interests should prevail, and that any misapprehension that may exist should be removed. I have, therefore, requesting the privilege of correcting certain doubtless inadvertent mistakes of fact which have gained currency in your paper, in reference to the excellent and deservedly popular Editor of the *Christian Guardian*, the Rev. E. H. Dewar, to whose persistent advocacy of Methodism, Union the present delightful consummation is very largely due.  
In an extract from the Toronto *Globe's* report of our late Conference proceedings which appeared in your paper, quoted in the *Montreal Witness*, it was intimated, referring to the Book Committee's report, that the Book Steward was highly commended for the manner in which he had discharged his duties—as if the Book Steward had been selected for special praise, and the Editor passed over in silence. This was not so, the Report coupled both together, and equally commended the ability and diligence of the Editor and Book Steward in its expression of approval; stating that the warm thanks of the Conference were due to those Brethren for the success that had been attained. Why the brother who furnished the report for the *Globe* omitted the Editor's name, I leave him to explain.  
Again a paragraph which you took from the *Hamilton Christian Advocate*—a journal not likely to be very impartial in regard to the *Guardian* or its Editor are concerned—represents Mr. Dewar as voting for an "anti-temperance man" against a temperance man, which is not a correct statement of the facts. The candidate for whom Mr. Dewar, and hundreds of staunch Protestants and Temperance men voted, in order to express their disapproval of the disgraceful corruption that had taken place in relation to the Pacific Railway charter, pledged himself to support prohibition.

Your correspondent "H. R. S." has also mistaken the circulation of the *Guardian*, putting it more than two thousand less than it really is. I do not blame the Editor for those errors, which doubtless were inserted in your columns, since he has been Editor with distinguished ability and success, and enjoys in a very remarkable degree the confidence and esteem of his brethren. This confidence and esteem has been signally manifested in his election, in association with the Rev. Dr. Nelson, as delegate from the Canada Conference to the British Conference last year, and by his repeated re-election by very large majorities to the Editorial chair. The fact that the next gain of 1865 subscribers to the *Guardian* was reported to the last Conference is the best refutation of the charge that his very wide constituency of readers were displeased at his political independence at the late Parliamentary Elections.

(NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We insert the above in justice to ourselves and to Mr. Dewar. Our information upon Western Methodism, in which all our readers are so specially interested, has been gleaned from many sources. It would appear that reporters have made contradictory statements, and failed in some instances to do justice to the Editor of the *Guardian*. While anxious to keep our readers abreast of the times among our Brethren of the Upper Provinces, we had no disposition to endorse all that we admitted to our columns. The *Guardian* has never indicated, by a single paragraph, that its Editor was disposed to use his great power for any political party. We know, therefore, only that Mr. Dewar has been, polished, prudent, vigorous Editor, standing as he has deserved, very high in the estimation of his Brethren. It will also be understood that our correspondent "H. R. S." who has kindly favoured us so frequently, is a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Dewar, as his letters have testified. And we do not now endorse the allusions of "W" in regard to political affairs, of which we have very little real knowledge.)

GOOD NEWS OF THE AFFLICTED.  
The numerous friends of the Rev. John Barrie, will be pleased to learn that the crisis in his protracted and severe affliction seems to have been reached, and successfully passed. Bro. Barrie has been confined to his bed during the last six months, and it is now deemed that a dangerous illness is at an end. Hopes have been entertained until recently that a cure might be effected without the loss of the limb. Brother Barrie was for a long time unwilling to give up the hope of saving the limb. Latterly, however, amputation has seemed to his physician to be indispensable to a successful issue. In this opinion Mr. Barrie has unreservedly acquiesced. The amputation was performed on the 31st July. The patient was wonderfully sustained by Divine grace. His mind was kept in great quietness and perfect peace, while the surgical operation and the surgical operation, and he came out of the ordeal praising and glorifying God. Three days have elapsed since the operation was performed, and the indications encourage us to hope for a speedy restoration to health and strength. D. D. C.

THE SCOTT'S BAY TRAGEDY.  
The parties who shot Capt. Hatfield were tried yesterday, the verdict was that the boy who fired the gun was to be committed to jail, and the rest were set at liberty. However it is quite probable that the matter will be brought before the Supreme Court. It is not improbable that the six men armed with guns, could not manage two men and a boy.  
It seems that Capt. Hatfield, an old man upwards of seventy years, his son and grandsons were drifting for ashore somewhere near the foundation of the Sutherland Bay, the boats for trespassing; the forfeiture of boats and seines. On the 28th ult., Corkum, the constable, with five men, went with a warrant to seize the boats, seines, etc., and as there was some ill-temperament on the part of the Sutherland boys, he snatched a gun at young Hatfield, but it missed fire, then he ordered others to fire, when Rogers, a boy 17 years of age, fired and shot the old man near the knee, causing his death in an hour and a half.—Com.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
THE PITTSBURG FLOOD.  
LETTER REPORTS FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.  
PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The evening Chronicle has the following: "From Bro. Mangold, a German living a short distance from the Schnappers, whose boats proved the most successful in the Sutherland Bay, the particulars of this sad episode in the history of the Sutherland Bay tragedy. Schnapper's boat stood immediately below the oil refinery of Holdship & Co., and was struck by the flood with force enough to carry it completely over the pier of the Sutherland boys, and hurl it down the torrent. Mangold hearing shriek upon shriek, he looked out from an upper window. The doomed house careered along within a stone's throw. At an upper window stood poor Schnapper and his wife, each holding aloft a child over the raging water, and shrieking 'God Almighty help us! God save us!' In a few moments the buildings reached the bend where the flood turned south, at the foot of Hazens Vista street. Here it struck against a slaughter house, and melted a pile of snow in the boiling waters. The shrieks were silent, and only the crash and grinding of the timbers were heard. A boy was found in a crib floating in the Ohio River, at the head of Montgomery Island, thirty-two miles below the scene of the disaster. The boy, who lives near the covered way of Mr. Allen, who lives near the covered way, is a child of about five years of age, and is believed to be the child of a Sutherland boy who was living, but has not been identified.  
The body of a child found in the Ohio River yesterday proved to be one of the Sutherland children, instead of a daughter of Mrs. McVey as first reported. Last evening two bodies were picked up on the Allegheny side of the Ohio River. One of them was identified as that of William Holsby from the saw mill district; the other is a woman, and probably the boys of Mrs. Hunter from the same district.  
Subscriptions to the relief fund are pouring in rapidly and up to this time over \$20,000 have been raised. Three bodies have been found to-day, Theresa Condon, John Rogers, and a little girl of Mr. Ford. The bodies of the entire Ford family have been recovered.—But one person is missing at Woods Run, a child of Mr. Gorman. The body of a little boy, about four years old, was found at East Liverpool, Monday evening, making two children found there. In an opening made in a sewer to drain Viogetley's meadow, on Butcher's run, this afternoon, some shawls, etc., were found, indicating that bodies are there. The returns received at the county commissioners' office show that twenty bridges were swept away by the flood in the county, containing a loss of about \$10,000. In the Butcher's Run district alone it is said that more than 20,000 cubic feet of water fell in an hour and a half.

THE DEVASTATED REGION NOW THREATENED WITH FURTHER CALAMITY.  
NEW YORK, July 30.—A Pittsburgh dispatch states that it feared another disaster threatens Allegheny city. The ravine at Butcher's Run is choked up some two miles with the contents of the destroyed slaughter houses, and great quantities of meat and a large number of horses, and perhaps an occasional human body, are imbedded in the mud. The sun which has come out has caused an awful stench, almost overcomng the working parties. The debris can hardly be removed, and the weather sometimes hot, the breaking out of a pestilence is feared, as the Butcher's Run district lies in the midst of a dense population.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW.  
The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have decided unfavorably to the appeal of the Catholic minority in New Brunswick against the alleged unconstitutionality of their local school law. We have not yet before us the grounds of their Lordships' decision, and do not know, therefore, whether it was founded on the ground that the law was not a technical objection to the procedure. What we do know is that they dismissed the appeal without hearing the speech of respondents counsel, thus showing that they entertained no doubt whatever as to the course their duty prescribed for them.  
Dismissing all controversial questions connected with this matter, the history of the agitation is briefly as follows:—Some three years ago the Local Government of New Brunswick passed a new school law for the whole of the province. This law was alleged by the Catholic minority to have interfered with the rights enjoyed by and—as they argued—guaranteed to them under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867. They appealed, therefore, to the Dominion Parliament, asking it to call upon the non-Catholic majority to amend the law, or to pass such laws as were contemplated by the Confederation Act in certain cases for the protection of minorities. It is not necessary to recapitulate the whole story of the Parliamentary discussions which arose out of this appeal. It suffices to say that the majority of the House of Commons, and the majority of the Senate, have decided in favour of the Catholic minority to have interfered with the rights enjoyed by and—as they argued—guaranteed to them under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867. They appealed, therefore, to the Dominion Parliament, asking it to call upon the non-Catholic majority to amend the law, or to pass such laws as were contemplated by the Confederation Act in certain cases for the protection of minorities. It is not necessary to recapitulate the whole story of the Parliamentary discussions which arose out of this appeal. It suffices to say that the majority of the House of Commons, and the majority of the Senate, have decided in favour of the Catholic minority to have interfered with the rights enjoyed by and—as they argued—guaranteed to them under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867.

A KIDNAPING MANIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.—If a correspondent of the Philadelphia paper, who writes from Wilkesbarre, is to be believed, there is now being carried on in the interior of Pennsylvania an organized system of kidnaping, on a style patterned after the Ross case. The people believe that there is a large gang of professional child-stealers at work, plying their nefarious calling for the purpose of extorting heavy ransoms from bereaved parents and friends. It is reported that no less than five children whose ages range from six to eight years, have either been snatched away or stolen from the different railroad stations in Northern and North-western Pennsylvania. In almost every instance the children have been of wealthy parents, several of whom, upon offering large rewards, have had their offspring returned to their homes. The children have been found and restored to their mother, who was stricken with grief at their disappearance. Through Berks, Lancaster, Chester and other counties, where the English Gypsies have recently passed, numerous Strangers have been adopted to get children from their homes. Numerous beautiful innocents have gone to the noisy outlaws, but have been found and restored to their parents. Not only are detectives in pursuit of the tribe, but officers from the country cities and towns are closely watching for them. The Gypsies are aware that the officers of the law are on their heels, and are travelling rapidly, but that they must in the end be captured. When last seen they were moving in a southerly direction toward Chester county, and it is presumed are now somewhere in Maryland. Two or three handsome children, between four and six years of age, are in their possession but whether they have belonged to the tribe, or have been stolen, is not known.

THE MENNONITES.  
A further party of Mennonites has arrived by the Portuian via Halifax. They are 600 in number, and bound for the North-west. We lately gave some account of this interesting people, so many of whom are likely to become our fellow-citizens. One of their number gave the following account of the Mennonites of the country that led to their emigration:—"We left Simperpohl, in the Crimea, about the end of May, and travelled by rail across Europe to Hamburg. We made halts at Berlin and Hamburg. Three of our little ones have died on the road. Our

forefathers have lived in the Crimea for upwards of one hundred years, and we are leaving Russia because they want to make us Greek Catholics, and liable to military service. The law ordaining this does not take effect for four years yet, but we are taking time by the forelock and leaving the country as fast as we can. It is possible that 40,000 more of our number will be here ere long from Russia. We are flying from that country because they are trying to us of our religion. We have some of our number here who live in a community and all have worldly goods in common. My father-in-law is their 'Father,' and he has been elected to that office for life. The brotherhood is called the 'Hurtische Community.' We all work at agricultural pursuits; we don't smoke; if we drink too much we are publicly reproved in our religious meetings. We do not use wedding rings; we have no divorce; if man and wife separate neither is allowed to marry again. We had our own court for small matters in Russia, but had to before the Russian courts in matters of appeal. We have a large number of families here, some of them being as large as eight or ten children. There are always some very old people among us, like great-grandmother Hesterthal, who is about 82 years of age."—Toronto *Globe*.

A MOVEMENT OF FRENCH CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MANITOBA HAS COMMENCED, and it may attain considerable dimensions. The arrival of one detachment of three hundred has been announced by the *Manitoba*. At the late St. Jean Baptiste celebration at Montreal, one of the speakers, a missionary, pleaded strongly for Manitoba as a home for French Canadians who desire to return to Canada. From the Province of Quebec to Manitoba is a long step; and it is difficult to conceive that a native of Quebec, on arriving at Manitoba, would feel as if he were returning home. He would be in a country new and strange, it is true, but still among his own people, where he would hear his own language spoken. The speaker who urged the desirability of Manitoba being selected as a future home for French Canadians now in the United States did not forget the political or national aspect of his movement. He put at 200 a mouth the number of emigrants who go from Ontario to the Prairie Province, and seemed to fear that, unless counterbalanced, these emigrants would eventually swamp the scale in favour of another race. It is a comfort to think that there is plenty of room for all, without reference to race or religion.—Winnipeg.

VALUE OF A VOICE.—When a dandy at the theatre brags his leg, her immediate source of income is destroyed. When a singer, a stage-player, or a public speaker loses his or her voice, the misfortune is an exactly parallel one. To all people, everywhere, the voice is useful—as the legs are; but it is indispensable in the three professions named. If the singer can do nothing else but sing; if the player can do nothing else but act; if the speaker is incapable of productive effort in any other field than that of oratory—then income ceases, the source being destroyed. It is purely with these three classes of workers that we are dealing, in considering the value of a source of income; for only to them is the quality, quantity, and education of the voice a matter of grave and anxious concern; only to them is the possession of a melodious and well-trained voice a matter of money value. It affects Mr. A. T. Stewart's income no more whether his voice be tuneful or cracked, than it affects Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's whether his toes turn out or in. But take away Christine Nilsson's voice, and what results? Instead of a prima donna earning thousands, you have a music teacher earning a pittance. Take away Miss Bateman's voice, and what remains? All her dramatic ability, all her talent, without the power to use them. Take away John B. Gough's voice, and what is left? A writer who would be outtraced in facility by the first newspaper reporter he should meet. The singer, the stage-player, and the public speaker are voice workers, pure and simple.—OLIVE LOGAN, in *The Galaxy* for July.

THE BESSEMER SALOON STEAMER.—This vessel intended to obviate sea-sickness in the passage across the Channel is rapidly approaching completion. The vessel has been completely plated and the fitting of her engines and boiler in place will soon be accomplished. This work will be done in a promenade deck, and will be finished when she is launched she may at the same time be sent upon her trial trip. The vessel, so novel in her construction, is an object of great interest, and scarcely a day passes without several visitors from a distance inspecting her. The Bessemer saloon is making good progress, and already a good idea of the principle may be obtained by an inspection of the boat. The saloon proper is about 70 ft. long, 26 ft. wide, and very lofty. The weight of the saloon is borne by four large bearings, one at each end and two near the centre. The end bearings are fixed on iron transverse bulkheads, which are well stiffed by fore and aft ways to prevent them buckling. The saloon will be one of the most superbly-fitted apartments afloat. The top of it will form a promenade deck, and will be fitted all round with seats. The saloon will be entirely under the control of the machinery invented by Mr. Bessemer, and it is declared that it will be kept perfectly free from rolling during the passage across the Channel, and passengers, it is expected, will not feel any more unpleasant sensation than they would in going up or down the Thames.

MACGILVERY, THE CHINESE HIGHLANDER.—The Rev. Dr. Bezz says:—"The aristocracy of New Zealand, in fact, may be said to be the Highlander, for example, who has a half-million of sheep. I saw another Highlander, who is a member of Parliament, and who went there with nothing, I believe, and has one hundred and twenty-five thousand sheep. I heard of two Highlanders who took their sheep upon two mountains in New Zealand and each asked Government to give them a lease of the land which they saw from the tops of these respective mountains. They obtained their lease, and are now both wealthy men. From a New Zealand paper to-day we see the Highlanders are so successful, that a Chinaman making application for some employment called him Macgilvery, and asked what the meaning was. The reply of the Chinaman was, that there was no use of any making application except Scotsmen."

GRASSHOPPERS IN MANITOBA.—The people of Manitoba have been living in daily dread of another grasshopper visitation, as these pests have appeared in myriads in Southern Minnesota, devastating whole tracts of country. It was reported recently that they had already appeared in the Province of Portage la Prairie, but up to the 18th inst., we are glad to learn, no confirmation of the report had been received at Fort Garry, and it is hoped Manitoba may yet escape.—Tor. *Globe*.

HEAR! HEAR!  
This from the *Religious Intelligencer*—  
THE COMMONS QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—  
"Spring is an Open Communion."—  
The fact is, that in the House of Commons as opposed to strict Baptist Communion in England, the Baptists do not regard the question in exactly the same light in which it is looked at in America. Courtesy, however, restrains the expression of the English Baptist opinion on the attitude of their American brethren, so that it is difficult to apprehend the real extent of the difference. The *Christian World* gives a broad hint on the subject, which, we doubt not, fairly represents the extent of the case, when it says: "I respect the freedom of Communion; the Baptists of the States are just a century behind the Baptists of England. A hundred years ago it was held by Baptists to be scandalous for a person who had been immersed, to sit down at the Lord's Supper with one who had only been sprinkled; and that is just the state of things prevailing on the other side of the Atlantic to-day."

Nearly every English Baptist, professing any sort of education, is now ashamed of this species of bigotry; and it may be hoped that the laxer of common sense and Christian charity, which certain brethren seek to put into the American churches will have its wholesome effect in due time."

THE DUBUQUOIS LITIGATION.—I would rather serve in a ship—rather scold floors—rather nurse children, than undergo those tremulous and international questions which are now only publicity. I am one chained to a desk, eight, ten, twelve hours a day, at more dollars. All my thoughts of writing are for hard money. But for these dear ties I should never write another line, but go out in some situation as other dutiful women do. Since I have to count a professional author, who is not! A washwoman has a better trade. I write merely for remuneration, and would rather scribble such floors if I could get as much as by that healthier, more respectable and more genuine employment. I myself have all my days, Canadian and never forced to this drudgery as the greatest mystery that life can afford. But it is my wretched fate, and must be undergone—no, least, as my father is spared to me. If I should have the misfortune to lose him, I will go quietly to the workhouse, and never write another line—far preferable. No woman's constitution can stand the wear and tear of all this anxiety. It killed poor Mrs. Hemans, and will, if not averted, kill me.—Miss Mifflin.

OIL FIRED BY LIGHTNING.—An extensive conflagration, in which 60,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, recently took place at the Erie Railway depot, Westchewen, N. J., opposite this city. The origin of the fire was due to lightning, an eye witness stating that the lightning struck the tank, and from which, before the reverberations of the thunder had ceased, flames shot up hundreds of feet into the air. Tank after tank burst, adding their contents to the already burning streams, from which a tremendous blast and dense clouds of smoke poured almost unintermittently for over forty minutes. Several buildings in the yard where the material was stored were destroyed, the total losses aggregating an estimated sum of \$250,000. The tanks were of iron. The ignition is supposed to be due to the contact of the lightning with the light, and the sparks which are given off by the oil and rise in the air above the oil tanks. It has been suggested that high masts, with lightning rods upon them, should be erected in such positions, in the vicinity of oil tanks, as to protect them from such disasters as the present.—S. A.

THE CASTAWAY.—A pastor resident in my hearing long ago had under his care a Church blessed with many excellent women. One of the best of these, who had overworked herself, suddenly became, as she supposed, a castaway. She had for her pastor, and confided in him her deplorable condition. She could not pray; to read the Bible was a hated task; she must be a castaway.  
The pastor considered a while, then he said, "Have you confidence enough in me to do exactly what I tell you?"  
"Certainly," she replied; she had all confidence in her pastor's judgment.  
"Put your hand in mine," he said. She obeyed. "Now give me your solemn promise never to open a Bible, or attempt to pray, until I give you leave."  
After a moment's hesitation, she made the required promise, and the minister took his leave.  
I think it was that very day, perhaps the day after, that a messenger came in hot haste for the minister to hurry to the good sister's house. With a quiet smile, the pastor turned to that errand. As he showed his face at the door, the sister rushed to him crying, "Bless me! release me quick, or I shall pray! I must pray, I will pray—your hand for forty-eight hours," said her pastor; and that was the last of her being "a castaway."—Augusta *Moore*.

THE EXPLANATION.—There was a bishop in Dublin who engaged a painter to make a picture for the cathedral. The artist drew a picture of the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites. After a time the picture was completed and hung in the cathedral, covered by a heavy curtain, and a great crowd of people assembled to see it unveiled. All faces were turned in expectation to the curtain. But lo! when it was drawn aside, nothing could be seen but a vast expanse of water. In a rage, the bishop turned to the artist and exclaimed, "I thought I asked you to paint a picture of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea!"  
"True for you; that's just it," said the painter.  
"But where are the Israelites?" asked the indignant bishop.  
"They're gone over," said the painter.  
"Well, but where are the Egyptians?"  
"They're gone under!"

The St. Catherine's Times suggests to Canadian Methodists the desirability of selecting some place for a National Canadian camp-meeting, where grounds could be erected and cottages erected, in which wealthy residents of cities could live and rusticate during the hot summer months. It says that the owner of the old Niagara District Camp-ground, near Grimsby, would deal liberally with a committee should one be sent by the London Conference to treat with him on the subject.  
The ship which carried the first Baptist missionaries to India, fifty years ago, also carried a sailor-boy, named James Currie, who was converted during the voyage. The sailor-boy rose in time to be a Christian captain, and at his recent death in Albany, N. Y., bequeathed \$10,000 to the Baptist Missionary Union.

The thousand dollars is being raised by the Methodist New Connection for the training of native preachers in connection with the China Mission.

Editorial Notes, &c.

NEWPORT! NEWPORT!—See the advertisement... They are making noble efforts there in behalf of their new church, and deserve all countenance.

Two Good Books are offered through our advertisement of this week by W. G. Fender... That on the Evangelical Alliance particularly will be eagerly sought.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE.—Our laborious Mr. D. H. Starr hopes to send each minister this week a copy of Minutes read, in advance of parcels.

THE NEW MAN.—We hope our reflective readers are following "G. J." in his treatment of this subject on the first page of his tract.

A Special Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in the Y. M. C. Association Building on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REMEMBER that this (Friday) morning, that the Railway authorities have yielded to public opinion and restored the privileges referred to in our editorial columns.

REV. ROBERT McARTHUR, we hope soon be restored to us, in recovered health.

REV. R. WEDDALL and family arrived safely in Fredericton 31st inst.

NEWS IN BRIEF. NOVA SCOTIA.—YARMOUTH.—The first cargo of rails for the Western Counties Railway was being landed on the 4th, at Kilian Bros' wharf and piled on the Western terminus.

RECEIPTS FOR PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN SOCIETY. TO AUGUST 31, 1874.

MARKET PRICES. Reported by Watson Eaton, proprietor of the Colonial Market, Halifax.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

NOVA SCOTIA. The President and Secretary of Conference and the Chairmen of respective districts.

SALT RHEUM.—This disease can be cured in its worst form. Read this from David Simpson, Prince Street, Boston.

DEAR SIR.—This is to Certify that my Daughter (Sarah Simpson) has been troubled with Scrofula and Salt Rheum Humor for several years, mostly confined to her head.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX. Sunday, August 9, 1874.

BRUNSWICK ST. 11 a.m.—Rev. A.W. Nicolson. KAYE ST. 11 a.m.—Rev. J. Lashburn.

RECEIPTS FOR PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN SOCIETY. TO AUGUST 31, 1874.

MARKET PRICES. Reported by Watson Eaton, proprietor of the Colonial Market, Halifax.

MARKET ON SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1874.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARKET PRICES. Reported by Jos. W. Potts, Produce Commission Merchant, 3 Market St., St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARKET PRICES. Market on Saturday, July 26, 1874.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARKET PRICES. Market on Saturday, July 26, 1874.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE. The brethren of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference will please remember that a collection is to be taken up on all the circuits, during the month of August.

P. E. I. ISLAND DISTRICT. The Financial District Meeting for the Prince Edward Island District, will be held in Charlottetown, Wednesday, August 26th, commencing at 9:30 o'clock, a.m.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT. The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the St. John District are hereby informed that the Financial Meeting of the District, will be held (D. V.) in the Wesleyan Church, Portland, St. John, on Wednesday, 26th inst., commencing at 10 a.m.

PRELIMINARY DISTRICT. The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the Fredericton District, are requested to meet in the Methodist Church, on Wednesday, August 26th, at 10 a.m., for the transaction of the Financial affairs of the District.

MARRIAGES. On Thursday, 30th inst., by Rev. Wm. McCarty, Mr. Wm. Prince of Paganaw, N. S., to Miss Alice Smith, of Rockland, Westmorland, N. S.

BAZAAR and Tea Meeting AT NEWPORT. A BAZAAR and Tea Meeting for the benefit of the new Church at Newport, will be held on the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, p.m., at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Burdette.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS. HOUR OF SINGING. We'll provide, highly popular, practical and useful books.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READER. Book I. Price 35 cents. For the Schools and Classes next above Primary Schools. Advances will be in the elements.

CHEERFUL VOICES. Price 50 cents. In great demand, and is one of the best collections of school songs ever published.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Cash in Bank, \$30,924.95.

ASSETS. Cash in Bank, \$30,924.95. U.S. Bonds (Market Value), \$35,900.00.

LIABILITIES. Total Liabilities, July 1, 1874, \$1,243,619.22.

1874 SPRING 1874

SMITH BROTHERS, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS. WHOLESALE. Stock complete in every department. Special attention is requested to our Stock of Grey Cottons, Prints, Ribbons, Straw Goods and Millinery.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF. BESIDES the Condensed Beef prepared from the best parts of the animal, the preparation contains Quinine, Peppermint and various herbs and roots good for their tonic and health giving properties.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL MEN OF HALIFAX. Liebig's Fluid Extract of Beef is a very agreeable article of Diet, and particularly useful where stimulants are required.

JOHNSON & HUNT. General Agents & Commission Merchants, Office—13 & 15 Bedford Row. Sole Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda June 29—68.

W. G. PENDER, 18 BLOWERS STREET. Has been appointed General Agent for the Maritime Provinces for the sale by subscription of "The History, Essays, Opinions and other Documents of the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance."

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AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READER. Book I. Price 35 cents. For the Schools and Classes next above Primary Schools. Advances will be in the elements.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR, Bridges, Newfoundland. THE Ladies connected with the Wesleyan Church of the above place, purpose, (D. V.) to give a BAZAAR in November, next, in aid of the New Church Building Fund.

NEW BOOKS FOR JULY. Prepaid by mail on receipt of cash. Stepping Heavenward. For wives and mothers. English Ed., Illustrated, 75c.

MOUNT ALLISON Wesleyan College ACADEMIES. The first Term of the Academic Year 1874-5, will open on THURSDAY, August 13th.

MALE ACADEMY. His character and abilities furnish parents a strong assurance of the proper guardianship and training of their sons.

THE LADIES' ACADEMY. not only affords superior advantages to young ladies for securing a thorough Academic and Collegiate training, but to those wishing to make the study of MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS, a specialty.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF SPRING GOODS

Colonial Store, JORDAN & CO. 218 & 222 ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Table Linens, Towels and Towelling, Napkins, Doilies, Damasks, Curtain Muslins, Fringes, Hosiery, Carpets, Druggists, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Rugs.

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