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per week 50 per cent. added. ers may change once a month. ion of his people as he appeared on that resurrection morning, clothed with im-

Meslenan.

Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Publisher. Rev. DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Editor.

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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

METHODISM AND LITERATURE. strong expressions of affection and ardent love Christ drew forth from his Methodism has with remarkable followers after his resurrection? "Did uniformity, in all its sections and organnot our hearts burn within us as he izations, and in all parts of the world, opened to us the Scriptures?" was accepted as an important part of its duty what they said about the walk to Emtowards its own people, that it should maus. "Lord, thou knowest all things. provide for them suitable reading-mat-Thou knowest that I love thee," was ter. From the earliest time, and in said by Peter to the risen Christ. every place, every association of profes-They held him by the feet and worsed Christians calling themselves Methshiped him, is what is told us of the odist has used reading-matter and availed itself of the agency of the press in the promotion of its work. Our own Church has given marked attention to this line of action, and our great publishing establishments stand as proofs and monuments of the zeal and efficiency with which that work has been prosecuted. It is assumed that what the people read very largely affects their moral and religious character, and also that the general press and the trade of the country can not be relied on to furnish suitable reading matter for our people. Accordingly, the Church undertakes to supply this lack. But for its success this undertaking requires the united and hearty support of the whole denomination. The publishing agents can only prepare the needed reading-matter and offer it to the people; but between these parties stand the ministers, who as pastors are expected to see to it that the individuals and families of their congregations and their Sunday-schools beautifully said in the Hebrews. shall be duly supplied with the issues of the Methodist press. Only as this work shall be undertaken and prosecuted as a religious duty, and as an integral part of the work of a Methodist pastor, will it be well and effectively done. There is cause to suspect that the younger portion of our people are less thoroughly versed in our denominational literature and history than were their seniors; and any decline at this point is to be deplaced, partly because other and often pernicious works are taking the place of our own publications and partly because the influence of our religious literature and the knowledge of our early history, which is so well adapted to promote an earnest and wholesome denominationalism, is in

The same, though in a less degree, may

be said in respect to other publications.

Our Sunday-school literature is abun-

dant and of a high order of excellence,

and should receive a hearty and undivid-

ed support, and all the more so because

the market is flooded with vast masses

of books and papers of inferior quality.

and in many cases of pernicious ten-

dencies .- National Repository for Dec-

WHY EXPEDIENT.

tor Christ to go away from his Church,

in order that he might live most freshly

and constantly in the love of his disci-

ples. Had he remained on earth in

daily contact with his people, he would,

in a certain sense, have outgrown his

character as the crucified and risen

Christ. But going away with his

death and resurrection fresh in the

minds of his followers, and remaining,

henceforth, out of sight, these events

abide in perennial freshness in the

Courch, with all their power to kindle

a living and evergrowing love; for a

person who goes out of the world, is

remembered just as we saw him last, and

lives perpetually in that character.

"Those who have lost an infant," says

Leigh Hunt, " are never, as it were,

without an infant child." The other

children grow up to manhood, and

womanhood; and age, and when they go

from us they are men and women in

heav. n. But the infant cying is always

an infant, so far as our thoughts and

realization are concerned. All the

passing years can never move the little

one forward a single step toward man-

hood or age. Death has transfigured

him into a perpetual and glorified

childhood; and we love him, henceforth,

as an infant, with the gentle affection,

and with the tender devotion, which a

So Christ, taken up into glory, with

the freshness of the resurrection beauty

in his form and face, and with the scars

of his crucifixion fresh upon his body,

lives forever in the thought and affect-

mortal youth and holiness.

baby always wins from its parents.

It is easy to see why it was necessary

----THE RIGHT COMPANY.

his religious state. He thought he stood in the outer court of heaven, and dinger of dying out of the Church. saw a glorious host marching up, sing-Our newspapers constitute a very powing sweet hymns, and bearing the banerful and wholesome agency for good ners of victory; they passed by him in the Church, and the more so because through the gate, and when they vanin respect to them the pastors are everyished he heard in the distance sweet where faithful and diligent in promotstrains of music. ing their circulation among the people.

"Who are they?" he asked. "They are the goodly fellowship of the prophets, who have gone to be with And he heaved a deep sigh, as he said, " Alas! I am not one of them, and never shall be, and I cannot enter

By and by there came another band, equally lovely in appearance, and equally triumphant, and in robes of white. They passed within the portals, and again were heard shouts of welcome within.

"Who are they?" "They are the goodly fellowship of the apostles." Alas!" he said, "I belong not to that

fellowship, and I cannot enter there." He still waited and lingered, in the hope that he might yet go in; but the next army did not encourage him, for they were the noble army of martyrs. He could not go with them, nor wave their palm branches. He waited still. and saw that the next was a company of godly ministers and officers of Christian Churches; but he could not go with them. At last, as he walked, he saw a larger host then all the rest put together, marching and singing most melodiously, and in front walked a woman that was a sinner; and the thief that died upon the cross hard by the Saviour; and he looked long, and saw there such as Manasseh and the like; and when they entered he could see who they were, and he thought, " There will

be no shouting about them.' But to his astonishment, it seemed. as if all heaven was rent with sevenfold shouts as they pass in. And the angels said to him, "These are they that are mighty sinners, save by mighty grace," And then he said, "Blessed be God! I can go in with them."

And so he awoke.

The reward of work well done, is having done it.

what is there that is venerable or win- forward to the consummated kingdom Now, have you not noticed what in Christ?

MINISTERIAL COURTESY.

It is always a special duty among christian ministers to take care for each other, and to seek in all things to render mutual help in their peculiar duties and labors, -seeking to elevate the aggregate character of the ministry and the personal welfare and effectiveness of each individual. And this common duty is intensified by the very intimate relations into which Methodist women meeting him after he had risen. ministers are brought in respect to And it is this risen Christ, fresh from each other and to the aggregate body his victory at the cross, crowned with of which they are members. It is inthe dew of the resurrection morning, deed, a duty, of the very highest inand traveling in the greatness of his terest, and incumbent on every one, to strength-it is this Christ whom we use all proper means for promoting the know in glory! Love him not because purity and the effectiveness of the body we have not seen him! Away with and steadily to elevate its character. such a thought! To us who have been | First of all, there should be used due washed by his blood, and filled with the diligence to secure a sufficient supply hope of immortality by his resurrection, of thoroughly trained recruits for the he is the most real person in the uni- ministry; and then great care should verse. In the pardon of sin he has be exercised that no unworthy person come so near to us that we have almost shall be admitted to the body. And touched his glorified body, and thrust after such admission each one should our fingers into the prints of the nails feel and confess the most solemn obliin his hands and feet This is the congation, on the one hand to suffer no ception of Christ which fills my sin or fault in any member of the body, thought: "The man of sorrows" trans- and on the other to guard with the formed, in those three short days, into most delicate fidelity the good name of the man of infinite joy! the thorn- every one. This duty our ministers, prints still visible in his brow, to tell of like those of other denominations, owe his suffering for me; but that brow an- to memselves and to each other; but ointed with the oil of gladness," as is on account of the peculiar relations of our ministry to the Churches this duty This is the picture that the Church becomes a most sacred one. Our carries forever in its heart; so that, churches are supplied with ministers aside from the gift of the Spirit, we and pastors, not of their choosing, but can see why it was expedient for Christ such as are sent to them by the proper to go away. But that expediency is officers of the denomination. The pasonly temporary, let us rememoer; and toral office, with all its sacred and deli-Christ's words warrant no such thought cate relations, is thus to comparative our colleges need to attract a large body as we have lately seen drawn from them, strangers, the pledge for whose fitness of students, is to be able to compete with viz., "the inexpediency of Christ's for such a trust is their standing in the other universities in the matter of scholreturn to earth." Because the Lord body of the ministry. And since every expedient for him to return. member of that body must be assigned to some church, without recourse on the to some church, without recourse on the Fort McLeod to 28th October, say that part of those to whom it was sent, these 3000 Indians are there on the point of considerations should steadily impress starvation. those concerned with a lively sense of

IN HOPE.

The difference between drudgery and joyful work is made by hope. It is the most blessed of task-masters. He who works with hope before him knows not fatigue and feels not pain. He who works without it is a slave lashed to his toil by an inexorable and tyranical necessity. The farmer plies his hoe in one furrow his boy toils in the next one. The work is an almost unendurable burden to the boy, who is without foresignt; it is no burden to and points to a vision of autumnal passed on the bank. They are now safely glory with waving grain and well-filled store-houses. Hope makes the difference between the nurse and mother. The toils in mental tasks because her daily bread depends upon her daily fidelity. The other looks forward, sees the girl budding into a beautiful womanhood. the boy into a refined manhood, and for joy that is set before him gladly

endures the cross, despising the shame. Blessed is the Christian who works cheered by the blessed and sure hope of his Master's final victory. He, too, like his Master, foresees the time when he shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied. He cares little for the tears now, for the can look forward to the hour when he shall come to the harvest home, bringing his sheaves with him. He bears easily the noise and the wounding of the battle, for he hears prophetically the music of victory, and knows that he follows a Captain who is to be conqueror and more than conqueror. He labors not in a dull despair to pull a few unfortunates from all-devouring flames; but in the assurance of a time when the race will be redeemed, humanity will be regenerated the world will be presented faultless for the past season was not quite equal to siderable money with him, decided to befor the throne of grace—a new Leaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. He knows that his im- past fortnight immense quantities of agination can never adequately conceive the glories of the coming time when even the exalted aspirations and the love-ambitions of the Son of God What is there that we could desire will be "satisfied." What must be should be in a Saviour, that is not in the achievment of love that can satisfy land railroad collided with a hand car Christ? What excellence is there even Christ? That is the prospect near Atwell's Avenue bridge, in N. York wanting? What is their great or good? which inspires him with hope who looks yesterday, killing Michael McGrath and ning? what is there that is endearing? of God, and see in a vision its answer

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Belleville is the birthplace of a novel movement in the direction of temperance. An association is being organized there for the purpose of discouraging bar-room drinking. The members will all pledge themselves not to drink any alcoholic beverage of any kind in any bar-room, saloon, or restaurant in the city under any pretext whatever. Such an association will doubtless receive the support of all truly temperate men. and will be productive of much benefit. The popularity of lager beer, and the initiation of an anti-bar-room association, are decided steps in the direction of temperance as opposed to prohibition.

The new harbour improvements in Quebec city are to be named the Princess Louise embankment and dock, by permission of the Governor-General.

During the past season 800 immigrants have arrived at Ottawa. They are principally farm labourers and miners. were furnished with employment.

While the Cure of Saint Felix Du Cap Rouge was celebrating Mass on Sunday, the lamp above the altar exploded, causing a sensation and slightly burning the

Mr T M Clarke, of Ottawa, has succeeded in selling the right to manufacture his patent white bricks in the United States for \$60,000 to a company in Glen's Falls, NY.

We learn from Rev John Bredin that the Bradford Financial District Meeting has founded a scholarship of fifty dollars per annum for Victoria University. This is a good beginning, and we trust other districts will emulate Bradford. All that arships and prizes.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 30 .- Advices from

MONTREAL, Nov 30 .- To-night twenty position and character of their own to hear a sermon preached by Rev Alfred body .- National Repository for Decem. J Bray, of Zion Church, Beaver Hall, which was connected by telephone to the Company's central office on St Francis Xavier street. The experiment was pronounced a great success. The prayers. reading, &c., were heard distinctly. Of course when the preacher faced to the right or left of the transmitter, the echo only was heard. However, the hearers were able to catch quite distinctly fourfifths of the sermon. In the experiment, Bell's new michrophone transmitter was

OTTAWA. Dec 1 .- A three thousand dollar swindle has just been perpetrated on the Bank of Montreal here by two Americans, who have been staying here for some days. They were ostensibly purthe, father for hope stands before him | chasing horses, and got bogus papers across the line.

Mrs G B Salter, of Port Hope, was recently made the recipient of an elegant present and an address, from the choir of the Methodist Church of Canton, in acknowledgement of the cheerful and able manner in which she has presided as organist for several years past.

Mr George McTavish, the inspector at Fort Garry of the Hudson's Bay Company, is staying at the Russell House. Juebec. He will leave this morning (Nov. 19) by steamer for the Company's post at Lake St John. Mr McTavish says the people of the Western Province are preparing for a large influx of settlers next year, and expect that not less than 40,000 people will emigrate thither during the next twelve months. The Hudson's Bay Company are doing a large trade with new settlers and others in the North-west. an lare certainly now making strong efforts to further the cause of settlement upon those distant plains. The Company wn about 7,000,000 acres in the great fertile bolt, and now offers for sale about 500,000 acres in the townships already surveyed by the Dominion Government. The Company have also undertaken to supply the Government engineering and surveying staffs for the Canada Pacific Railway. The supply of furs and skins those of former years, owing to the comparative scarcity of snow. Within the wild hay have been destroyed by fire .- bought beer, into which they put the Toronto Globe.

UNITED STATES.

A train on the New York and New Eng-John Noon, their five companions barely escaping with their lives by leaping from the car. The accident was the result of or what could you think of that would to his daily prayer, Thy kingdom come, a violation of the running rules by the and, it is believed, discloses the secret of be encouraging, that is not to be found Thy will be done, on earth as it is in section foreman in charge of the hand car. some mysterious disappearances in this The victims leave large families.

The First Mortgage Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds were selling at 56 per cent on the 1st inst. St. Joseph and Pacinc First Mortgages sold on Nov. 29th at 82 per cent. Stocks have tumbled recently and are unsteady.

A minister in Seneca Falls, N Y, is charged with hiring a livery horse and waggon, swapping horses six times in two days and returning to the stable with the same horse he took out, having made \$100 by the operation.

In 1830 there was only one millionaire— John Jacob Astor-in New York. It is estimated that there are now over five hundred of such people in and around that city. Several are worth over one hundred millions each.

Capt Wescott and two of the crew of the schooner Minnehaha, lost in Thursday's gale, on Chesapeake Bay, were brought to Baltimore Nov 21st. Three of the crew, William Eddy, James Dodd and James Johnson, were frozen to death. The schooner sunk with the masts projecting a few feet above the water. The men climbed the masts and were soon frozen fast. There was scarcely room for all, and the men lower down, within reach of the sweeping waters, could not long hold out. On Thursday evening the three died, encased in ice several inches thick. The survivors slung to the masts the entire night, and were rescued in the morning. It is doubtful if thev can recover.

James Nash went into his log barn at Richmond, Va, with a lighted can dle. He was drunk. A heavy bale of hay, against which he stumbled, fell against the door, and the candle ignited it. The fire spread fast. Nash yelled for help, but his family could not get him out, though they could see him through the wide cracks between the logs .- They threw water into the building, but that only retarded the fire slightly. Nash worked desperately in his fiery prison, trying to roll the bale away from the door, and to put out the flames by shoveling corn on them. He was driven into a corner, and there slowly roasted to death.

Two or three hundred invited guests assembled on Thursday evening, Oct 30th, in the parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, to welcome Mr J.B. Gough I have read of one who dreamed the high duty that devolves upon the members of the city press collected in the light duty that devolves upon the members of the city press collected in the Cheent Reitain William F. Dadge press. when in great distress of min'l about Methodist ministry respecting the com- Dominion Telegraph Co's Telegraph office Great Britain, William E Dodge presiding Addresses were made by Mr De Taylor, Revs Drs Newman, Guyler, Peck, and Judge Davis; after which Mr Gough gave an account of the temperance work in England. He closed with a hearty eulogy of Rev C.H Spurgeon, declaring him to be a total abstainer and an earnest worker in the cause of temperance.

> The Washington Sentinel, in an article on the influence of immigration on the population of the United States, calls attention to the fact that in the year 1820 the total population of the Union was 9,600.783, of whom 1,761,561 were negroes, and 7,839,552 were whites-that is, the entire population in 1820 was less by 718,-880 than the total immigration between 1820 and 1878. Had there been no immigration, the white population could only have been increased by the excess of births over deaths. If we estimate this increase at the rate which was established by the census of 1870—viz, 138 per cent. annually—then the 7,839,552 white natives of 820 would have expanded by 1870 to only 16,048,151, instead of the 33,880,535 whites who were actually found at the time of the census to be inhabitants of the States. The difference between these two totals, 17,232,384, must therefore be set down as the natural result of the immigration to the States. In other words, more than half the expansion of the white population of the United States during the half century from 1820 to 1870 is to be set down to the influence of immigration.

NEW YORK, Nov 28-Mrs Mary Arm Connolly informed the police yesterday that Joseph and Mary Volkner, living as man and wife, had tried to poison Charles E Blair, a wealthy manufacturer, aged 57, residing at Chatham Village. The complainant stated she resided with Mrs Volkner; that while on the Boston boat they met Blair, who became very intimate with Mrs Volkner, and they have I him to call on them at New York, intending to blackm of him. On Wednesday he visited her, and it was arranged that Mr Vilkner should at the proper moment enter his wife's apartment, find her with Bair, demand satisfaction, and make him settle by the payment of a round sum of money. The plan did not work, and Mr. Councily alleges Volkner, believing Brase had conpoison him. He gave her mon y and she purchased morphine, but decimed to administer it. Volkner and his wife then poison. It made Blair sick, and he refused to drink any more. Mrs Connolly, overhearing Volkner and his wife planning to charge the murder, if successful, upon her, became alarmed, hurried to the station house and confessed all. Blair was found at Volkner's house, and the parties were arrested. Blair was astonished at the revelation, but admitted he became very sick and weak after drinking the beer. The case creates some sensation,

WHENCE THE WORDS OF ETER- | cal world ? NAL LIFE?

There are those to-day who stand up "for a rigorous and exclusively scien tific culture, and would make the scientific method our guide in life; not merely in things belonging to the physical order, but not less in the highest concerns of the human spirit." A very fair sample of this kind of thinking and teaching is to be found in Prof. Huxley's address entitled, "A Liberal Education, and Where to find it." In this address the Professor tells how we can get words of eternal life-namely, by education, not such as is obtained at the schools only, but that education which one receives from birth till death; that this process consists solely in learning the laws of nature and training one's self to obey them. By laws of nature he means not simply those physical laws which govern the world of matter, but likewise those moral Here is his theory:

Suppose it were perfectly understood, he says, "that the life and for- forth rejoicing! tune of every one of us would, one day or another, depend upon his winning a game of chess, don't you think that we should all consider it a primary duty to learn, at least, the names and moves of the pieces; to have a notion of gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the State which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth, that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us do depend on our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages; every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world; the pieces, the phenomena of the universe; the rules of the game are what we call the laws of the universe. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient; but we know, to our cost, that Le never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well, the highest stakes are paid, with that overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated, without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing chess with a man for his soul. Substitute for the out the noblest aspirations of our bemocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather lose than win-and I should accept it as an image of human life. Well, what I mean by education is learning the rules of this mighty game. In other words, education is the instruction of the intellect in laws of nature. under which name I include not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways, and the fashioning of the affections and the will into an earnest and loving desire to move in harmony with those laws. For me, education means neither more nor less than this."

In such a game, modern science tells us, are the words of eternal life: and these rules are to be gotten by learning the rules of this mighty game. The fortunate and happy man, then, according to Prof. Huxley, is he that has been so trained in his youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work which it, as a mechanism, is capable win the priceless stakes. In all this of; whose intellect is a clear, cold machine of logic, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth, working order; ready, like a steam engine. to do any kind of work-spin gossamers or forge anchors; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature, and of the laws of her operations; whose passions are obedient to a rigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience: who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

part of science. I am constrained to say that it comes far short, and for this reason: It ignores the spiritual reason in man. That man has such a nature, it in their thinking, and leave out entirely the higher facts of human nature, or mention them as the fruits of superstition; but this is the merest nonsense. One might as well question the existence of his mind or body as to doubt the reality of his spiritual being. There are physical facts, and there are mental facts. The physical facts prove that long looked for Golden Age. Ah, yes, a nature of things exis:s. The mental facts prove that there is an intellectual world to which these facts belong. To deny this, would be to ignore the universal conviction of mankind, and to strike reason in the face. And are there no spiritual facts? I appeal to our consciousness—to the consciousness, to the history, of our race. Is it true, as these wise teachers of to-day | That is what this age of ours has, and which belong to the mental and physi- as the storm-tossed sea.

Why, then, talk about a tender conscience, and the hating of all vileness, and the loving of all beauty, if mains and conscience is not quieted, a man is only a body and intellect? There are spiritual facts. We have the testimonies of all histories as proof. The best of our race—the select men and women of every age, witness to their existence. But, if there be spiritual facts, there must be a spiritual naneeds peculiar to itself-cravings. higher than those of the intellect; asthese? On this most vital of all matters, the teacher is silent. The spiritual in man is cast out of the schoolroom, and the would be teacher of the race goes on to talk about Mother Nature, tuat dear old creature, who will kill every one of us, the first chance she

In such a system, how vain to seek nature, and withers our souls. laws which govern man and his ways. for words of life-words which can make the soul of man leap up from its deadness, with powers renewed, and go

Again, in this mighty game of life, so graphically described by the scientist, the power on the other side is hidden from view. Who he is, we are not told. Spencer calls him the unknown and the unknowable, and Mr. Huxley merely styles him the hidden player. To both alike, he is the force behind the phenomena. What his character is, they cannot say, and plainly hold cannot be determined, neither can his mind be known. At any rate, the most we can ascertain concerning whatever purpose the great chessplayer may have, is solely by scientific investigation of the laws of nature. But these laws, at best, only show how he moves the pieces on the chessboard. The rules of the game are rigid, exacting, merciless; and, since he never deviates from these rules, we know him only as an antagonist who never overlooks a mistake, makes no allowance for ignorance, and, finally, checkmates, without remorse, the unskilled player. He nev. er gives us any practice-lessons, or any suggestions about good moves; or, in the perplexities of the game, shows the better way and whispers words of cheer. No; there sits forever the coldhearted, unrelenting, unmerciful, exacting, stern player, watching for the first opportunity to force us into check. And this is the God of science—a God without sympathy for the weak and erring, a God without compassion for the troubled, suffering souls; a soulless, loveless something, that contests the game of life with weary, heavy-laden humanity. This is the God for whom the heart of man yearns, after whom go ing, for whom the souls of men are athirst, exclaiming, Oh, that I might find Him, and awake in His likeness!

Shame, that science seems to belittle the dignity of man, and do such violence to the most sacred feelings of the human soul! Shame, that the longings of the ages should be so outraged, the seekings of every generation trampled under foot, and the inquiring voices of old and young after a living God should be silenced by these charterings of so called scientists about the great chass-player of the universe!

If this be all the God there is, a something who is neither interested in our success, nor cares for us, nor loves us, how foolish to concern ourselves about words of eternal life! If this be the one who plays with us the game of life, then let the famous picture of Retzsch stand without change. Substitute no angel of love who would rather lose than win. The great painter was right! It is the mocking fiend who plays to what is there to satisfy the immortal nature of man?

But furtner, this theory of highest living leaves out of the account the most startling fact of human life—sin. In deed, one perusing the moral teachings of science would not suspect even that any such disorder pervades the whole history of man-that it enters into the life of every individual. Sav what we may, sin is a terrible fact. It needs no argument to prove its existence. It is here. Here, in my soul and your soul; in my life and your life. It is here, as With all this loud pretension on the certainly as you and I are here. There can reason it out of existence-no philosopher can speculate it out of the which makes the problem of life so difficult.

> "Culture, culture, this is the one thing needful," is the deafening cry which comes up from many quarters. Give us culture, say the scientists, and we will save the race, and usher in the culture! that is what Athens had, and perished. That is what Paris has, and as Carlyle says, is crazy. That is what Germany has, and still is full of the worst ills. That is what England has, and yet England is neither satisfied nor happy. That is what we have, and still these spirits of ours crave something higher, stronger, purer, better.

Ab, yes; science may educate, and educate, and educate, but still in re-

No; Nature is not man's God. destiny cannot be man's destiny. throbs are not the aspirations of the immortal soul. A science of nature, hence, cannot be the religion which the human spirit needs-a religion that is ignorant of spiritual facts and a spiritture. This spiritual being of ours has | ual world; a religion that takes no account of sin: and is powerless to cope with it; a religion that prates about pirations, reaching out far beyond the impersonal force as the framer of the kingdoms of nature. What provisions worlds, and the one who guides the sysdoes Prof. Huxley's theory make for tem of the universe to an intelligent end, who is the maker of our spiritsa god without sympathy, without love, an impersonal something, unknown and absolutely unknowable. Such a religion is of no worth to you and me. It but mocks our deepest convictions, it laughs at our sense of moral guilt, it shames the immortal longings of our

> Away ! haunt not thou me, Thou vain Philosophy! Little hast thou bestowed, Save to perplex the head And leave the spirit dead. Unto thy broken cisterns wherefore go. While the secret depths below, Fed by the skyey shower. And clouds that sink and rest on hill-tops high Wisdom at once, and power-Are welling, bubbling forth unseen, incessantly Why labor at the dull mechanic oar. When the fresh breeze is blowing, And the strong current flowing, Right onward to the eternal shore? Broken cisterns, that is all Science has for the spirit of man.

To whom, then, shall we go? Peter would say to Jesus of Nazareth, God manifest in the flesh. He is the Word, who is with God and is God. "In Him is life, and the life is the light of man."—Hom. Monthly.

THE HILDESHEIM FIND.

In the year 1868 some Prussian soldiers, who were digging the ground at Hildesheim for a German military purpose, came upon a number of silver vessels—cups, vases, dishes a tray, parts of a candeladrum, and other articles of table furniture of the most elegant description. Although the general character of the workmanship is the same throughout, they do not appear to all belong to the same period, the oldest dating, perhaps, from the first century, the other pieces a century or two later. At first the real historic value of the treasure was hardly appreciated, but when examination showed them to belong to a high period of Roman art tially restored they were lodged in the in the Museum of Berlin, where they

This "Treasure of Hildesheim," as it is called, numbers thirty pieces and the suns's disk, serves as a sort of index and "seek the Lord while he may be conjectures as to their original owner- and astronomers stationed far apart on found; call ye upon him while ne is near; May the Sprit of God constrain you to ly the work of master Roman smiths it | ent place at given times, and the reduc- | pray. May he constrain you to continue is difficult to account for their having been taken so far away from the Imperial City, although the theory has been advanced that they may have been a part of the treasure of some great tance is by measuring the time that it and my supplication; thou hast inclined religious house to which they had been contributed or again that they may earth. have belonged to some Roman diplomat traveling on a mission into Germany, or of the camp equipage of a general in command of troops, from either of whom they might have been plundered and then concealed and the record of them lost or in time forgotten. But at all events they constitute a valuable accession to antique art work, and how or why they were transported to Hildeoheim is a matter of comparitvely little importance to us. The most beautiful piece is the one we have illustrated here, a bowl with flower ornament on the outside presenting an appearance from the side not unlike a water hly and enritched within with a splendid figure of Minerva and a fringe formed of modifications of the Grecian honey suckle. All the pieces of the treasure have been reproduced by Messrs. Chrisroffle & Co., of Paris, who made the most admirable fac similes of those interesting objects. — National Repository for November.

A PLEASANT PICTURE

"There is a man," said his neighbor, speaking of a village carpenter, "who has done more good. I really believe, in this community than any other person needs to be no other proof. No man, who ever lived in it. He cannot talk very well in prayer-meeting, and he dosen't often try, He is n't worth two universe—no scientist can experiment | thousand dollars, and it's very little is sheer folly to deny. Men may go on it out of my soul, or your soul, or his that he can put down on subscription own soul. Sin is here; and it is this papers for any object. But a new family never moves into the village that he does not find them out, to give them a neighborly welcome, and offer any little service he can render. And is usually on the lookout to give strangers a seat in his pew at church. He is always ready to watch with a sick neighbor, and look after his affairs for him, and I've sometimes thought he and his wife keep house-plants in winter just for she is clearly beyond the jurisdiction for the sake of being able to send little bouquets to invalids. He finds time for a pleasant word for every child he meets, and you'll always see them climbing into his one-horse wagon when he has no other load. He really seems to have a genius for helping folks in all sorts of common ways, and it does me claim, that the only facts are those withal is blind and weak, and restless good every day just to meet him on the

WONDERS IN THE HEAVENS. THE SECOND LECTURE OF PROF. RICH.
A. PROCTOK'S COURSE.

PREDICTING A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF ME-TEORS-THE MOON NOT A SUBJECT OF THE EARTH-THE STARS' DISTANCES.

The title of Prof. Richard A. Proctor's second lecture in Chickering Hall was "The Immensity of space."

The lecturer suggested on the start that a very convenient way of fixing the relative dimensions of the solar system is to imagine the earth as a ball one inch in diameter. Then the sun would be three yards in diameter, and the distance between the two would be 324 yards. On such a scale all the works of man on the earth would be invisible, and a powerful microscope would be required to show the Himalaya Mountains. The remotest member of the solar system yet discovered Neptune, would on such a scale be about five miles from the sun. If the sun, instead of the earth, be supposed to be one inch in diameter, then the earth would be less than the hundredth of an inch in diameter, and situated three yards from the sup, and the entire diameter of the solar system would be about 180 yards.

Yet from such a comparatively little ball as the earth astronomers have been able to determine with approximate accuracy the distance of the sun and other known members of our system. The lecturer suggested that we may not yet know all the members of the sun's family, to which we belong, and that there may be be well to look out for meteors. Meteors planets, yet unseen by man, travelling in orbits far beyond Neptune.

Some of the methods by which the sun's distance is measured were then explained. The means by which the surveyors works. Prof. Proctor said is his base line. Give him a base line and the angles and he will tell you the distance of an inaccessible object. But the surveyor likes to get a base line to work from so that he shall have no angle to deal with less than about 20 degrees. He dislikes to handle smaller angles than that. But the longest base line that the astronomer can obtain is, 6,000 or 7,000 miles, and that makes an angle at the distance of the sun of less than one third of a minute, which is more than 3,600 times smaller than an angle of 20 degrees. For this reason astronomers are obliged to say that their estimates of the sun's distance may be 200,000 or 300, 000 miles out of the way on one side or the other. Such an error is comparatively slight, being in fact equal to only about one-third of the sun diameter, yet astronomers are trying hard to d, away with

it as far as possible. Prof. Newcomb of Washington, the lecturer said, probably knows more about this subject of the sun's distance than any other man, and he gives us the result of his calculations of the sun's distance about ninety-two and one-third millions in metal the importance of the discov- of miles. There is one method of measurery was realized, and after being par- ing the sun's distance that the lecturer said he gave because it is peculiarly interesting in this country on account of the transit of Venus on Dec. 6, 1882, which will be well seen in all parts of the United States. Venus in passing across tion of these observations gives a kind of | in prayer. Jesus must hear you. The triangulation from which the distance of the dial (that is the sun's disk) may be calculated by simple mathematical rules. takes light to travel from the sun to the

The brilliant magic lanthen views were then resorted to to illustrate the lecturer's remarks. The first two or three pictures represented exterior and interior views of the Great Pyramid of Egypt. The lecturer said he had no doubt that this pyramid was intended for an astronomical observatory, although it probably had other purposes also. It is evident that its builders were men who knew how to make use of astronomical principles, for they set BY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medicine, the great mass of masonry four squares to the cardinal points of the compass, and did that work four times as accurately as Tycho Branne was able to do in the sixteenth century with all his great instru- and shall not hesita'e to recommend it to ments, and seven times as accurately as all who need such a medicine. - Tehuacana the Greek astronomers ages later could do it. He recently asked himself what he would do, supposing that he had the command of unlimited means and labor in order to make the best substitute for a modern telescope for astronomical observations, and after much thought he arrived at the conclusion that such a building as the Great Pyramid would be precisely what he should want.

Views representing the comparative size of the sun and the various planets were passed rapidly across the screen, and the spectators were asked to observe how very much some of the spots that it requires a telescope to show on the sun exceed the earth in size.

The lecturer then proceeded to show that, while the whole solar system is the dourain of the sun, ruled by him, there are smaller domains within this great system which are ruled by the planets. The earth for instance, has a domain within which she rules supreme. The boundary of this domain is the place where the at tractive power of the earth exactly balances that of the sun. This place is 150,-000 miles from the earth; so that the diameter of the earth's domain is about 300,000 miles. From this results a curious fact. It seems that the moon, which No. 115 GRAFTON ST. HALIFAX. N.S., ? we have been accustomed to regard as a subject of the earth, is really an independent planet, since it lies entirely outside the limits of the earth's domain. So we cannot claim that the moon belongs to us, of our globe. This is not the case with the moons of any other of the planets. ing could cure me, but thanks to Provi-The domain of Jupiter is 29,000,000 miles in diameter, and his four moons all fall far within it. The domain of Saturn is his eight moons all lie far within that distance, he keeps them well in hand. So all the planets that have moons govern them | complaint. independent of the sun, except the earth, and her moon owes allegiance not to the

ly been led to adopt the opinion that some of the meteoric stones that fail upon the earth had their origin in the earth itself, in the youthful volcanic period of her existence years ago. Since then they have swung in is orbits around the sun, and, as the earth's orbits crosses theirs, it happens that at times some of them are called by her attraction, and so they cease their wand rings, and fall to rest on the bosom of their mother. On the night of Nov. 27th, the lecturer said, we may expect to see a brilliant display of meteors radiating from a point near the star Gam. ma, in the right foot of the constellation Andromeda, which is now nearly overhead at about 10 o'clock at night. It has been ascertained that meteors follow in flocks in the track of comets. In 1846 Biela's comet was observed to split in two. The parts each had a head and a tail, and they rushed on side by side, now one appearing the orighter and now the other, until they disappeared. In 1852 they were yet keeping up their swift race, but they had very much changed in form. In 1859 their peribelion passage was too near the sun to permit them to be observed. In 1865 when they should have been seen again, they could not be found. They were also missed in 1871 But it had oc. curred to Alexander Herschel and to Prof.

Proctor that at the time when the earth

crossed the path of those comets it would

were looked for, and a very brilliant dis-

play was seen on Nov. 27. A German as-

tronomer was so sure that this display was

caused by the earth meeting the frag-

ments of the missing comets that he tel-

egraphed to an observer stationed in the

southern hemisphere, "Biela touched the

earth Nov. 27th. Look out for it in the

opposite quarter." The astronomer look-

ed in the direction indicated, and saw a

patch of light, like a cloudlet of little

stars, moving rapidly across the heavens.

It sped on until it disappeared. It had

come rushing out of the north and disap-

peared in the south. Prof. Proctor thinks

that the great mass of the dissipated

comet did not meet the earth, but it pass-

ed so close that the outlying parts of the

cluster touched the earth.

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BRO

earth but to the sun himself. She is not

Prof. Proctor next spoke of the meteor

systems. He said that he had recent.

the inferior but the peer of the earth.

CONTINUE IN PRAYER.

A tree does not always drop its fruit at the first shake you give it. Shake it again man; give it another shake! And sometimes, when the tree is loaded, and is pretty firm in the earth, you have to shake it to and fro, and at least plant your feet, and get a hold of it, and shake with might and main, till you strain every muscle and sinew, to get the fruit down. And that is the way to pray. Shake the tree of life until the mercy drops into your lap. Christ loves for men to beg hard. You cannot be too importunate. That which might be disagreeable to your fellow creatures when you beg of them will be agreeable to Christ. O! get ye to your chambers, ye that have not found Christ! to your bedsides, to your closets. gates of heaven are open to the sturdy knocker that will not take a denia.. The Lord enable you so to plead that at last thine ear unto me; therefore will I call upon thee as long as I live.'

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storin, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet into hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHEB-*pleasant to take, and did the jeb. We slept soundly through the right and awoke well the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, (Texas) Prosbyterian.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—There is probably, no family medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' PAIN KILLEB. It is extensiveused in India, China, Turkey-and, in fact, every civilized country on earth, not only to counteract the climatic infinences, but for the cure of bowel troubles, Cholers and Fevers. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, &c. Soldlby druggists generally.

MRS. CAPT. NORMAN, of Millbridge, Ontario writes, Aug. 17, 1871: "ALLEN's LUNG BALSAM cured my son of a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. He took no other medicine, the Balsam acted wonderfully, taking away the fever, at once operating on the bowels, and sending matter up from off the lungs, in appearance dreadful beyond expression. There are several others who reside in this neighborhood, and have been cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, who would give certificates if asked.

August 4, 1879. MESSES. T. GRAHM & SON, -Dear Sireit gives me great pleasure toinform you of my perfect cure of CATARBH, from which I have suffered in its severe form for 12 years without being able to find a remedy for it, and I had long thought that nothdence and the use of your valuable preparation, CATARRHINE, I have been complotely cured of that distressing and, I also 29,000,000 miles in diameter, and as might say disgusting complaint, and I only used one box. I can confidently recommend it to any suffering from that Yours truly.

C. F, F. SCHOPPE. Price 25 cents a box.

who fow Condi brace

himself. She is not peer of the earth. spoke of the meteor hat he had recent. pt the opinion that stones that fall upon rigin in the earth itolcanic period of her Since then they have round the sun, and, crosses theirs, it hapme of them are calli, and so they cease fall to rest on the er. On the night of er said, we may exdisplay of meteors t near the star Gam. of the constellation now nearly overhead. night. It has been ors follow in flocks ts. In 1846 Biela's split in two. The and a tail, and they , now one appearing w the other, until 1852 they were yet race, but they had in form. In 1859 ige was too near the be observed. In ald have been seen be found. They 871 But it had oc. lerschel and to Prof. me when the earth ose comets it would meteors. Meteors very brilliant dis-27. A German asthat this display was meeting the fragcomets that he teler stationed in the Biela touched the k out for it in the ne astronomer lookindicated. and saw a cloudlet of little across the heavens. sappeared. It had he north and disap-Prof. Proctor thinks of the dissipated e earth, but it pass-

N PRAYER.

tlying parts of the

ays drop its fruit at give it. Shake it nother shake! And ree is loaded, and is arth, you have to and at least plant old of it, and shake till you strain every get the fruit down. to pray. Shake the mercy drops into es for men to beg too importunate. disagreeable to your you beg of them. Christ. O! get ye hat have not found les, to your closets. while he may be m while he is near!' constrain you to ain you to continue st hear you. The pen to the sturdy take a denia .. The plead that at last ast heard my voice thou hast inclined erefore will I call live.'

ast week to a pitiour feet and stockperson all over. In acking cold, which nd severe symptoms ife asserted her aunkets, and sent our e of AYER'S CHEEsplendid medicine, did the job. We h the right and orning. We know ery to the Pectoral. to recommend it to dicine.—Tehuacana

Y MEDICINE OF robably, no family nd so widely known R. It is extensivea, Turkey—and, in antry on earth, not limatic infinences, el troubles, Cholera internally for all and externally for &c. Soldlby drug-

AN. of Millbridge, , 1871 : " ALLEN'S my son of a severe of the lungs. He the BALSAM actaway the fever, at owels, and sending lungs, in appearexpression. There eside in this neighcured by ALLEN'S would give certifi-

HALIFAX. N.S., ? st 4, 1879. Son, -Dear Sirsre toinform you of ARRH, from which evere form for 12 c to find a remedy hought that noththanks to Proviour valuable pre-I have been comdistressing and, I complaint, and I can confidently reffering from that F, F. SCHOPPE.

a box.

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT IS MALT LIQUOR?

1. A quart of malt liquor contains an ounce and a half of spirit, two spoonfuls of decayed barley, a few particles of hop, and a pint and three-quarters of

2. How much nutriment is there in malt liquor ! Not more than a farthing's worth in a quart, although one and a half pounds of good barley are used in making it.

3. What is malt? It is simply barlev brought into the same vegetated state as wheat when it sprouts and spoils in unseasonable weather, destroying much of the nutrition.

dissolved, and in fermentation it is con- half of it into 5-acre fields, requires 1,verted into alcohol.

The alcohol; evaporate that and no- at 25 cents a rod.) The wooden fences thing remains which could induce any hitherto in use are annually going to person to taste it.

6. Does not the alcohol add to its va- renewals. lue? Nothing; on the contrary, it produces thirst, stimulation, intoxication, intoxication, with all the immense train | small, and to every Village lot owner of evils which constantly spring from as well. In this age of Iron, or of Steel beer-arinking.

To make people heavy, sleepy, dull and | ial as a substitute for wood—on account

8. Does beer quench thirst? No; it increases thirst, and the more a man drinks the more thirsty he is. All beer is simply colored and fired water, and hence ale-bibbers drink much more water than teetotalers.

9. What is there to support or strengthen a man in ale or beer? The water and alcohol go immediately into the veins, and while the alcohol poisons and deceives, the water unnecessarily dilutes the blood, overcharges the vessels, and loads the kidneys and bladder, and there remain an ounce and a half of indigestible extract of malt, which has been grown, roasted, scalded, boiled, embittered, fermented, and drenched sion and contraction of heat and cold, with water and alcohol, till it seems unfit for the brute, and certainly for human stomach. Yet this is all that is left in the stomach to be digested. No wonder that all beer-drinkers feel a constant pain and sinking in their stomach, and that they are always craving and double wires, straight and twisted more drink.

"Do not call it Sir John Barleycorn! It is a libel. In the farmer's hand's he is 'barleycorn;' in the brewer's hands, a goodly portion of his vital parts is abstracted, and, after the malt crusher has broken every bone in his body, the brew er, by scalding and fermenting, finishes his career, and turns the poor Knight's forms that he has seen, but has not yet best blood into aqua vitæ, casting away his last remains as 'barrel bottoms! Poor Sir John!"

KNOCK.

been in Scotland, that he came one recently erected. However well adaptday to a gate, when the gate-keeper's ed for the large western fields, they are little daughter ran down to shut it, saying: "You have not to pay anything | small lots, or where animals are very to pass; you have only to sav, 'Please allow me to go through." The young highways, and especially for line fences man did as he was directed, and simply repeated, "Please allow me to go through," and the gate was immediately opened. The owner just wished to preserve the right of entrance, that was all.

So, simply "ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it ned untoshall be ope you. "

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price of (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time, the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch s the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regula, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a the interesting illustrated fencing artirapidity rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. A ENTS WANTED by the Company. Address them for information to this, we are not prepared to say, but FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO..75 the idea is a good one. BROADWAY, NEW YORK., N.Y.

The large packs are worthless.

HOUSEAND FARM.

BETTER AND CHEAPER FENCES COMING.

Two Thousand Million (Two Billion) Dollars, would not cover the cost of the Fences now in use and soon to be required on the farms of this country Indeed, it would cost nearly or quite that sum to build simple post and board fences enough to cut into 40-acre fields the timberless regions between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. If better, cheaper, and far more desierable fences can be used, the saving will be an immense sum-and they are at hand. In all the older settled States between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, cut up, as they are, 4. Why, then, do they malt harley? into farms, lots, and small plots, the That the ale may be more intoxicating. amount expended upon line and divi-Sugar is the basis of all spirit. By sion fences amounts to an enormous malting, some of the starch is changed sum. (A farm of 100 acres, divided into sugar; in mashing, this sugar is say half of it into 10-acre fields, and 450 or over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of fencing, costing 5. What induces people to like beer? \$735.00 at 50 cents a rod, or \$862.50 decay requiring constant expenses for

This is a subject that comes home to every proprietor of a farm, however rather, it is not surprising that great 7. What is the influence of the hop? attention is being turned to this materof its durability, its strength, its cheapness and its beauty even. Recent inventions have developed a variety of forms of cheap but effective steel fences. Plain iron wire has long been used or tried, but it has proved quite unsatisfactory, and almost useless. Cattle and other animals run against it, or through it, or break it down.

> In 1860 an Iowa Blacksmith attempted to render wire fence more effective by attaching a kind of barbs or points along it, at frequent intervals. He bent a common horse-shoe nail once around the wire closely, leaving the two ends projecting as barbs on each side. As the nails worked loose by the expanhe tried to fasten them by winding a small wire spirally around the large main wire to bind the nails in place. From this beginning has sprung up a great variety of forms of single, double, triple, and quadruple barbs, on single together, and on straps or flat strips of steel' both straight and twisted. The American Agriculturist for December 1 gives engravings and descriptions showing the exact form and size and mode of construction of no less than twentyone different forms of barbed wire and barbed strips for fencing, and the Editor speaks of half a dozen still different had samples of for sketches, which will be illustrated hereafter.

A strong objection to many forms of these barbed fences is their liability to pierce, tear, and injure animals, yet over I was lately told by a man who had 100,000 miles of such fencing have been too barb-arous for use, at least around valuable, or for the sides of travelled around village lots. The Editor of the American Agriculturist has been studying up the subject during the past season, at the West as well as East, and says that among the forms of barbed fence now in use, there are some which, by a little modification which he has suggested to the manufacturers, in the form and length of the barbs, may be adopted every where, even in villages for enclosing small plots, as well as on all farms. Also, that such fences made of steel are far cheaper than wood; that they are stronger; that they are almost imperishable, and that they are even ornamental. A series of illustrated articles will give the merits and demerits of the different forms of barbed steel fencing, and the new varieties adapted to all circumstances. Iron or Steel posts will also be described, and a call is made upon inventors to devise a new form of Iron Post that shall supersede wood, both in cheapness and durability. A fortune is in store for the inventor of such a post. Every one at all interested in fencing should read the articles on the subject to be given in the American Agriculturist, or at least get and read cles given in the December number. The Journal is issued by Orange Judd & Company, 245 Broadway, New York, at \$1 50 a year. Single numbers post-paid, 15 cents. A post-paid specimen copy for two one cent stamps.

> It is said that some of the alkaloids which enter into the combination of Fel. lows' Hypophosphites, are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Fellows' ther idea of their employment. Whethe the success of the preparation is due

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic The season has arrived when everybody rheu natism says: "No description of my who own horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and case ca convey the vast amount of bence fowl should begin to feed out Sheridan's fit I have received from the use of John-Condition Powders. They all need to be son's Anodaye Liniment. I believe it is braced up for winter. Get Sheridan's, the best article in the world for rheuma- R. A. BORDEN.

VECETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

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VRORTINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tamore, Cancer, Cancers, Ballens Humor, Tamore, Cancer, Cancers, Humor, Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Momach, and all discase that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Vicers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Sculdhead and Ringworm, Vegitting has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrheea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Deblity, Vegitting acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Ces-

allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

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

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

own families.

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

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

Valuable Information.

Boston, Mass.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

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

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Pas. Aget Mich. C. R. R.,

69 Washington Street, Boston.

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LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

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

GENTS-I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year, and egard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, MESSES. 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 Hr-POPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is ag-reable 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 SAXTON, M.D Baltimore.

MESSES. 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. SIMONAUD, M D, New Orleans, La.

MESSES SCOTT & BOWNE: - Gentlemen: - In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which bought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime: and I used various preparations, but they did me no good I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emmision, before it was all taken I was better—I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I amswer Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him He was given up to die a year ago; but he is impreving now wonderfully My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, HF SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass. to make known your valuable medicine.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time 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 literary starving I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was th 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

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

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CUSTOM PIANO OF ORGAN TAILORING! Do not fail to sand for my latest 20 page Illustrated

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

REV. JOHN McDOUGALL.

The Rev. John McDougall, as the deputation from the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church of Canada is now visiting several of the more important places in these Provinces. He preached, on Sabbath last, in Halifax: in the Grafton St. Church of teachers among the Indians. in the morning, and in Brunswick St. Church in the evening. He addressed Church on Sunday afternoon; another assemblage in Brunswick St. Church on Monday evening; and another gathering in the Grafton St. Church on Tuesday evening. On each of large audiences.

Brother McDougall is comparatively still a young man; not having vet seen, probably, much more than half of the allotted three-score years and ten. He has spent nearly all his days held undisputed sway. in the great North West territory; and has been during the last seventeen years, a missionary among the Indian tribes of that country. His addresses are made up chiefly of descriptions of the North West country. its rivers, its lakes, its prairies, its mountains, its minerals, its fertility, its climate, and its Indian tribes. He gives glowing pictures of pagan wretchededness, and what the gospel has done for the pagan Indians of those plains. He dwells also upon missionary life in that igreat lone land, showing its the world since the fall of man. hardships, its perils, its loneliness, its hopes, its consolations, and its triumphs.

Brother McDougall's style as a speaker is quiet and colloquial, rather than impassioned. He searcely, at any time during the delivery of his addresses, rises above the level with which he begins. And yet his speeches are exceedingly effective. He rivets the attention of his audience with his first utterances, and keeps that attention throughout. He has a fine poetic imagination. Gliding on the waters of western rivers on a raft, fording a stream, riding over a prairie, climbing the Rocky mountains, wandering dians in their wigwams, he sees what no ordinary man could see. With his inspired poetic imagination he beholds the great North West Territory mapped out into Provinces of the Dominion. He hears the tread of teeming and prosperous populations coming. According to his outlook the grandest moral achievements of the Dominion are to be secured in the far west. And ere many more years he believes the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada will assemble where, at Winnipeg, the currents of the Red River and the Assinniboine mingle into one.

MISSION WORK.

Our Lord has commanded his church to preach the Gospel to all creatures. He gave us an example in this direction. During his public ministry he travelled three times over Galilee, preaching the kingdom. For many weeks he preached at Capernaum. Three times, at least, he visited Jerusalem. Several months he laboured beyond Jordan. Twice he sent out disciples to preach the word. He was an itinerant Home Missionary among about three millions of people. His disciples followed his example. Philip found Nathaniel. Andrew preached Christ to Peter and brought him to Jesus. The woman of Sychar told what she had learned of Christ, and led many to believe in him. In five and twenty years Paul travelled three times over a considerable part of Europe, and in some important places in Asia. He endured two long imprisonments of two years each. And in various ways preached Christ and the resurrection to the people.

The burden of this preaching was that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, and died, and rose again, that through him all men might be saved. Upon the church of to-day, as upon the church in the apostolic day, rests the responsibility of sending this gospel to the perishing sons of men.

The work which the Christian Church is now doing in the unevangelized world, is not only an indication of some of the re- who partially regained his health, after a Methodist Church Pictou per Rev. J. G. sults that have been accomplished for Christ, but at the same time points to not likely to resume the active work probable triumphs in the near future. I of the ministry,

There are now more than fifty Protestant missionary societies at work in unchristianized countries. There are more than two thousand ordained missionaries, and probably not less than ten thousand native helpers, working under the direction of those societies. The Methodist Church of Canada, alone, has forty-four missions among the Indians of the North-West Territory, thirty missionaries, ten native assistants, and 3,115 members. And between Puget Sound and Alaska there are six Methodist missionaries, and a number

Never before were such efforts being made, to win the dark places of the world a public meeting in the Kaye Street for Christ, as are now being put forth. Important countries that, a few years ago, were closed against missionaries, are now receiving the preached gospel, and the revealed Word of God. Difficulties are developed here and there. Antagonisms appear in various forms. Nevertheless, those occasions he was greeted with the signs of the times are encouraging. If the church of to-day shall be faithful to the claims of duty, and the responsibilities of our time, we do not see why she may not straightway go up and possess the morally waste places of the earth where, for so many ages, the enemy has

FALLING INSTITUTIONS.

A hundred years ago every Christian country in the world was a slave holding country. Almost every part of every country knew something of the evils of slavery. There was not a Province in America in which persons were not held as slaves. This institution contributed in all the dependencies of England, as well as in other countries, to the wealth and power of a considerable portion of the people. In one form or another, this colossal iniquity had existed in

About a century ago the struggle against this enormous and universal oppression began in England. Slowly the public mind of that country began to recognize the wrong of slavery, and after a time the evil was overthrown, first in England, and then in her dependencies. Within the last twenty years it has disappeared from every English-speaking part of the world, and almost entirely from all the rest of the globe. Many a thoughtful man, a hundred years ago, would have Rev J Robbins, 1st instal..... hesitated long before affirming that such a revolution would take place in a single

A spiritual slavery, in the form of idolatry, has also existed in the world, since the fall of man. Its dominion has been universal and powerful. Idolatry, in all the ages, has had its idols, its altars, and among the Porcupine hills, and telling its sacrifices. The mightiest of men have the story of redeeming love to the In- bowed down at its altars. The greatest nations have brought their offerings to its shrines, Uncounted millions have lived and died in the spiritual slavery of idol-

This form of slavery is one of the falling institutions of the world. Egypt, Rome, Greece, Assyria, Babylonia, modern Europe, Africa, and the unknown America, were, for long centuries, idolatrous countries. Now this gigantic form of anti-Christianity is chiefly confined to portions of Asia, Africa, and the aborigines of America.

The spread of the truth as it is in Jesus is winning splendid victories over this old iniquity. The tidings that come to us during these years from the Islands of the Pacific, from China, from Japan, from India, and from other lands, indicate that this huge abomination will, before many years, come to an end.

While the downtall of idolatry will be an abundant cause for rejoicing, it will by no means be the end of conflicts. Other forms and forces of antichrist will remain for a time. And against these the powers of Christ's kingdom must needs be brought to bear, in continuous endeavors, until the triumphs of the Redeemer's kingdom are completed.

THE English papers show that the Thanksgiving Fund is growing beyond all expectation. The amount already secured is £190,000. More than three hundred places are yet to be heard from. It is hoped that a total of £250.000 will be

The Rev. John Bedford is in very poor minent and useful men in the English Work. He was for several years the Secretary of the Chapel Fund Committee. The importance of the work of this Committee may be interred 'rom the following Statistics of erections for the past year 153 chapels, 13 parsonages, 16 schoolnearly two millions of dollars This work return our sincere thanks." has been accomplished in a year of almost unparalleled commercial depression.

The Rev. Samuel Coley, who was very ill during the last midsummer months, and considerable rest, is now sick again. He is suffering with brain difficulty, and is

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

The Mission Rooms, at Toronto, report having received returns from nearly all of the circuits of the several Conferences, concerning the Relief and Extension Fund. The total amount of promises is not

The Annapolis District of the Nova Scotia Conference reports, from William Ainley and wife, \$25.00, in addition to amount previously reported.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The Treasurers anknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums: Dandas, per Rev J Hannon...... \$ 15 00 Yonge Street Centre, per Rev W Hicks Amherst Island, per Rev W Galbreith... 32 00 Rev G H Squire, per Rev W Galbraith

Gnelph Second, per Rev W J Maxwell Innisfil, per Rev J W Totten..... Rev J W Totten, 1st instalment Newmarket, per Rev S P Rose Mansonville, per Rev W K Shortt..... Rev W K Shortt, 1st instalment...... Sherbreoke, per Rev J Kines..... Robinson, "West Brome, per Rev A M Delong.... Port Dover, per Rev J Gray..... 1st instalment Rev G C Madden, 1st instalment...... Smithfield, per Rev J C Ash.....

Thomasburg, per Rev W H Peake Maxwell, per Rev T J Snowden..... Rev T J Snowden, 1st instal Stoney Creek, per Rev W Rigbey (2)... Mildmay, per Rev D D Rolston... Drayton, per Rev J E Dyer... Brockville, per Rev Dr Elliot..... South Mountain, per Rev Dr Elliott Otterville, per Rev J P Bell..... St George, per Rev D Chalmers..... Oakville, per Rev J McAlister cton, per Rev W Williams.....

Ralph Brecken, Esq., Charlottetown. P E I, per Rev H P Cowperthwaite.. Colborne, per Rev E R Young...... Staffordville, per Rev F E Nugent.... Londensboro', per Rev D Williams... Hamilton District, per Rev J Wakefield Chatham First, per Rev A Langford.... Yorkville, Bloor St, per Rev Dr Hunter Horning's Mills, per Rev J C Wilmott..

Rev Geo Brown, per Rev J C Wilmott, Darlington, per Rev J Shaw Woodstock, per Rev W W Oarron..... Beamsville, per Rev R Millyard...... Brantford First, per Rev Dr Rickman..

Mount Pleasant, Grand Bend, per Rev G J Kerr..... Danville, per Rev W Timberlake..... Farmersville, per Rev D Winter..... Toronto, Elm St, per H M Graham, Esq

A Geoffroy, " E DeGruchy, " - Deveneau " Charbonnel.....

John Syvret..... Chas Grenier..... J A Dorion " M Fawcett, and wife...... Holland Centre, per Rev W T Hicks...

Youge St. North, per Rev J W Mc-Montreal Second, per M Parker, Esq.
Aylmer, Ont., per Rev G Richardson.
Schomberg, per Rev D Cattanach.... Winchester, per Rev W Raney......
Moorfield, per Rev J R Isaac..... Brampton, "E Clement......
Hanover. "N S Burwash..... David Aylworth, Esq., Odessa, per Rev

Simcoe, Hagersville, " Point Edward, per Rev W C Henderson Rev J E Ford, per Rev W C Henderson

Rev P W Jones, per Rev W C Henderson Jenderson..... Rev Jas Gundy, per Rev W C Hender-

Tilsonburg, " "
Cannington, per Rev J Weldon...
Ulster, per Rev R C Henders...
Luther, per Rev W Willimott... Rev W Willimott, 1st instal..... Perth, per Rev G McRitchie...... Plattsville, per Rev J S Fisher..... Rev John S Fisher, 1st instal..... Lucknow, per Rev R H Waddell..... Frankville, per Rev E Tennant...... London District, per Rev Dr Sanderson Ottawa Centre, per Rev E A Stafford... Billings' Bridge " " ... Rev G A Gifford " ' 1st

St John's, per Rev W J Crothers.....

WHAT A LITTLE EFFORT CAN DO.

The Nashville Christian Advocate says: "A correspondent from the North Missishealth. He has been one of the most pro- sippi Conference, writing to the Book Agent, says: "Last night, after reading your card in the Advocate, I concluded I would see what I could do for the paper, and here is the result of two day's work. Then follows the names of sixteen subscribers. See whit effort can do. O, it all interested would exert themselves rooms, 96 alterations, 37 organs The what a grand list of subscribers would amount expended for those pulposes was soon grace our books. To the writer we

> ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Treasurer of the Infants' Home, acknowledges with thanks, the sum of six dollars from the Angwin and one dollar from Methodist Church Horton per Rev. Thomas Rogers, Halifax, Dec. 3, 1870.

SEASONABLEAHINTS.

The New York "Presbyterian" says: "The power of a religious paper is far wider than its circulation or the number of its subscribers. It is an imponderable agent, diffusing itself all along the line of thought. Men grasp its teachings, they know not how. Its thoughts find their wey into the secular press, and are also brought forth in the unconscious utterances of the pulpit."

An exchange says:

"The most prolific source of vice among the young people of this country is a corrupt literature. The surest way to extirpate this corrupt literature is to circulate that which is pure. Ministers of the gospel, parents, and all good citizens will please note this.'

The "Central Advocate" says:

"The liberal offer of the publishers of the "Central" for the remainder of the year, and the next, has been already responded to, and a steady flow of new subscribers has set in. And yet we have not heard from more than one in ten of all the pastors within our patronizing territories. Our success does not depend upon the energy and enthusiasm of the few, but the conscientious faithfulness of the many. We should have no tears if we knew that every one was doing his best."

The Cincinnati "Advocate" says:

"In many places where the "Advocate" does not go, there are bright boys and girls who would devour every line of the paper if they had a chance. young people will read something. Parents! why not give them the paper published by the church of your choice

The St. Louis "Advocate" says: "A Kansas pastor, who has already sent in thirty-three new subscribers, says, So far but few persons have refused to subscribe when properly approached. I have now an average of one paper for every three members on my charge.

The Western "Advocate" says:

"If the pastors will send at once to the publishers the name of the head of each family of his church where this paper does not now go, and request a specimen copy to be sent, and will then call upon these families and solicit subscriptions for 1880, he will add to his list, and increase the Methodist intelligence of his congregation."

Will our brethren please carefully consider the foregoing quotations? If our ministers will adopt the suggestion of the "Western Advocate," given above, we will send a specimen copy of the WESLEYAN to any address sent to us.

John Northup, Esq., of this city, died on Monday last, December 1st, at the age of 85 years, after a brief illness. He was one of the oldest residents of this city. He was the founder of the well-known business firm or John Northup & Sons. He was the father of the late Senator Northup. His funeral took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended.

The December number of the NATION-AL REPOSITORY contains a superior list of articles; and among them an illustrated sketch of "The Upper Mohawk Valley," by Rev. C. T. Moss; a deeply interesting narrative of the life of "Philip William Otterbein," by Bishop J. Weaver; the "Romance of Christmas," by Prof. F. M. Colby; "Madame de la Rochefaucauld," (a second paper,) by Mrs. Mary L Dick-enson; and "The Quest of El Dorado," by B. F. DeCosta, in which the author proves that Eldorado was signified a person and not a place. The interesting story "My Land of Beulah," closes satisfactorily, though rather abruptly. Two or three selections are timely and well prepared. The usual Editorial Miscellany closes this excellent number of the Repository. The National Repository is published monthly at \$3 a year, post paid Hitchcock & Walden, Philips & Hunt, Cincinnati, Chicago, or St. Louis. New York.

A capital number, and full of interesting and useful information, is the AMERI-CAN AGRICULTURIST for December 1. A hundred or more articles and items, giving practical hints and suggestions, are illustrated with nearly a hundred engravings. A remarkable article, with 21 new forms of Barbed Fencing, will interest every owner of a farm or village lot. A variety of Humbug schemes are shown up. An important table of many sorts of feeding stuffs, and their comparative value is given There are fine illustrations of a Farmer's Christmas visit; also of Ice-Houses and their filling; the Jack-Ass Rabbits; of Spiders and their Webs; of Mildews; of Christmas Ornaments, and a multitude of other things to numerous to speak particularly The 39th annual volume begins now. Terms \$1.50 a year. Single numbers 15 cents. A specimen number 6 cents Orange Judd & Com., Publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

The North American Review for December is specially noteworthy for the timeliness of every one of the papers which it contains. The number opens with the first instalment of a study by James Anthony Froude, the historian, on "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States." Mr. Froude views with alarm the development of the Papal system in this country, and foresees the necessity of radical changes in our National and State constitutions, if we would not have universal suffrage converted into an engine for the overthrow of republican government in the interest of the Roman Catholic religion. The dream of the Ultramontanes, that the Pope will soon exercise as complete an authority in the United States as Gregory VII. ever exercised in Europe, is regarded by Mr, Froude as scarcely more preposterous or impossible of realization than the state of things which actually exists-Roman Catholics constituting the largest single religious communi-

ty in this country-would have seemed to the grandfathers of the present generation. The Hon. George S. Boutwell considers the causes which indispose young men of culture and ability to take an active part in the conduct of political affairs. These causes are manifold, among them being the very strong inducements offered in a new country by various other pursuits, the evil repute which has come upon political and and official life from misdeeds of tricksters and office-holders, and so on. Nevertheless, Mr. Boutwell centends that in no sphere of life is there opportunity for a larger or more enduring influence than in politics and government, and that consequently there can be no more praiseworthy ambition for the capable young man than that which aims at distinction through political service. An anonymous author contributes an essay on "The Religion of To-day." writer, after surveying the intellectual attitude of our age toward the ancient dogmas of Christianity, and showing the progressive elimination of tenets heretofore reckoned among the essentials of religious belief, contends that this "downfall of doctrine" by no means does away entirely with religious faith. The old, dogmatic faith will surely perish utterly, but there will still remain another faith, a faith that the throne of the moral universe will stand unshaken before all human discussion. Prof. Bonomy Price raises the question, Is Political Economy a Science." He accepts as an adequate and accurate definition of Science "the filiation of causes through common observation to things bevond," and then declares that Political Economy is not a science, but only a body of systematic knowledge. Dr. George M. Beard compares the physique of Englishmen and Americans, and corrects many erroneous opinions on that subject which have obtained currency on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Cuthbert Mills, in the first of a series of papers on "The Permanence of Political Forces," breaks ground for a very instructive philosophicohistorical inquiry touching the political status of the United States. The book reviews are by Mr. John R. G. Hassard. The Review is for sale by all booksellers

LANDRY'S MUSICAL JOURNAL for December has come to hand. It contains three pieces of new music, a considerable amount of "Latest Musical Items, and other reading matter." It is published at 48 King Street, St. John, N. B.

and newsdealers.

Pleasant Hours is a new paper "for our Young Folk." It is from our Publishing House at Toronto. It is an eight page semi-monthly published at 30 cents per year. Rev. W. H. Withrow, M A., is the Editor. It contains several illustrations, and will be welcomed by many of our young people in most parts of the Dominion.

CHAPPELL'S ALMANAC for P. E. Island, for 1880, is a volumnions annual of 196 pages. It has been prepared with great care, and contains not only the usual matter found in such publications, but a good deal of other valuable reading.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HCTOU CIRCUIT.

DEAR BRO. CURRIE,-We are not dead yet. Our Missionary meeting was a grand success. Bro. McDougall's address was thrilling. Our collection without subscriptions was \$28.00, an amount unprecedented. Our total will largely exceed

The new parsonage has just been completed and occupied. We were privileged to entertain in it our honored President during his recent visit. The building is neat and sufficiently commodious. It contains nine rooms, and is well fitted and furnished, and rejoices in a good well of water. It may be questioned if there is a more compact and comfortable parsonage in the Conference. The property has been secured at an expenditure of about \$2.100. Too much cannot be said in praise of the members of our congregation who have with self-denying liberality provided for their pastors, present and future, such a delightful home.

GIBSON, N. B.

Our Relief and Extension Fund meetngs have been held, and thanks to the eloquence and earnestness of Father Daniel, and Brethren Evans and Brewer, and the generality of our people, the collections and subscriptions amount to \$40.00, outside of the ministers' subscriptions, or about twice the amount given to missions last year, and we are determined that the sum for missions, besides, shall not be less than last year.

A stone wall and cellar, seven feet deep. under the church at Robinson, has been completed, and we hope to place a furnace under the church at no distant date. Mr. Thomas Robinson has well superintended the work.

The old church at Nashwaaksis, in which there has been no regular service for over ten years, is being overhauled and repaired, to fit it for service in winter. The old plaster has been torn down, and it is being newly plastered throughout. The subscriptions to the proposed

church in Gibson, have now reached about \$1,500.00, and we hope to begin operations as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Bro. Fisher's name is cherished on the circuit with much affection, and I am sure that if this circuit is growing in any of its interests, much of the credit, under God, is due to him. Bro. Evans and Bro. Brown are deservedly popular in Fredericton and Marysville, and are doing a good work. I consider myself fortunate in being near such genial and valuable friends. M. R. K.

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POSTAL CARDS

BRIDGETOWN, Dec. 1, '79. SABBATH SCHOOL SERVICE. - The teachers, scholars, and friends of our Sabbath School met in the church last night to hold a service previously announced. The service proved to be of the most interesting nature, and consisted of responsive exercises, dialogues, and essays, all bearing on the life and times of King Solomon. The senior scholars and children. who took the parts allotted them, acquitted themselves admirably. The exercises were interspersed with suitable music and addresses from Revs W. H. Warren and C Parker. After which the benediction brought to a close one of the most interesting services ever held in the Bridgetown Methodist Church.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 1, '79.

FIDELITER.

Our Young People's Institute in this town is doing a good work. A public meeting of the institute was held on Monday evening last. Rev. W. W. Colpitts read an excellent paper on "Books, and how to read them." Messrs. G. L. Holyoke, H. P. Baird, and others favored the audience with good speeches. Mr. G. L. Holyoke has been elected Vice-President of the Institute. A solo was rendered by Miss Shaw in fine style.

"THE AGENT OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY, Mr. Toland, will (D. V.) visit the tollowing branches on the day's named":

Monday. Dec. 8th. Yarmouth, N. S. Wednesday, " 10th..Barrington (Head) Thursday, 11th.. (Passage) 12th..Port La Tour Friday. 13th..Shelburne 15th..Milton Monday, Tuesday, 16th..Liverpool Wednesday, 17th..Bridgewater. 19th..Liverpool Friday. 20th. LaHave (Lower) 21st. Mahone Bay. Sabbath. Tuesday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

MISSIGNARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Missionary Anniversary held at the Brunswick Street Methodist Church, last night was largely attended. Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Education, presided. Rev. John MacDougall sketched the North West Territory, by giving the audience a very vivid view of scenes at the 6th treaty with the indians. He then spoke on the country, buffalo hunting, crossing the river, and the missions in the North West. His address lasted for about an hour. Rev. D. D. Currie, editor of the WESLEY-AN, then addressed the meeting, which closed about a quarter to ten.-Herald,

The missionary meeting in Grafton St. Church was well attended last night. Dr. robbery. R. S. Black occupied the chair, and after singing and prayer he made an introductory speech on mission work in general, of Wales," from Summerside to Shediac, with more particular reference to home missions. Rev. Mr. Dunn was called upon and read the annual report on mission work. Rev. D. D. Currie followed with a short and pointed address. Rev. Mr. Mc-Dougall, the speaker of the evening, was next called upon. He spoke at great length, drawing a fine picture of the joys and sorrows of missionary life, interlarded with interesting anecdotes of his experiences and those he had to do with. His address occupied about an hour in delivery and was followed by brief speeches by Dr. Allison and others.-Chronicle, Dec. 3

It is reported around town that on the close of navigation here, the steamer George Shattuck on her trips to and from Halitax to St. Pierre, is to make Louisburg a port of call. If arrangements can be made for the conveyance of freight and passengers over the Cape Breton Railway line to Sydney this will be a great convenience to the Commercial and travelling public .- North Sydney Herald.

A member of the firm of Lingham & Son, Belleville, intends shortly to proceed to Halifax, N.S, with a view of making arrangements for shipping Canadian cattle to England from that point. If successful, it will not interfere with the firm's shipments of American cattle, as they have steamers chartcred for that purpose.

On Saturday night a boy, named Connors, was selling the Recorder in company with a unmber of other newsboys, at the corner of Granville and Buckingham Streets, when a gentleman came along and called for a paper. Connors, followed by one of the others, ran over and tendered his paper, which was taken. This so angered the youth, that he drew a knife, and made a vicious lounge at his more successful companion. A boy standing near by, who saw the gleam of the knife, pulled Connors away, and thus partially saved him from the effects of the blow. As it was, Connor's coat and inside clothes were slit some ten or twelve inches, and he received a severe cut, of a corres-Ponding length, in the small of the back. A complaint was lodged at the Police Station, against the young desperado who did it, and when the matter came to be enquired into it was found that he had undertaken to treat some four or five other boys in the same way; but, fortunately, succeeded only in cutting their

clothes. A fatal affray occurred last week on Scatarie Island, N. S. Two boys, named Scott and McCuish, aged respectively | The rapid growth of the lobster industry eight and twelve years, while in their school's coal cellar getting coal, had a quarrel, and McCuish stabbed his companion in the abdomen with a broomstick, sharpened at the end, causing almost in-

The new Sydney Mines Presbyterian Church was formally opened last week. Rev. Matthew Wilson preached the opening sermon in the forenoon. Rev. A Farquharson preached in Gælic in the afternoon, and Rev. D. McMillan preached in the evening.

The new Church which Mr. James Lays s building for the West Truro Presbyterian congregation is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupation about the end of December.

A letter from Eatonville, dated 17th November, says a terrible boating accident, by which six persons are supposed to have been lost, is reported from Advocate Harbor, N.S. Henry Morris, of Advocate, and John Winters, Spencer's Island, left in a sailboat last week for Scott's Bay, to bring home a sister of the former. John Lovely and his brother are also supposed to have been in the boat. The boat was found on Sunday morning in Moncton, since St. John will not move near Advocate Bridge with the mast broken off, the sails gone, and nearly on Brass Rolling Mill and Lock Factory have the beach the body of John Winter was seen. It is supposed that the boat was in a heavy storm on Saturday night, and taken up for a Knitting Factory. This is struck a bar at the mouth of the harbor. not a bad record. In St. John a party Owing to the rough weather, it has been has commenced to make Blacking for sale impossible to make a thorough search at throughout Canada, samples of which he mouth of the harbor.

It is said that a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia is shortly to be established at Port Hawkesbury.

A pig was killed in Cape Breton a few days ago which weighed when dressed 762

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND EXPORTS.—The export of fish from Newfoundland since 1st of August amounts to 240,881 quintels, against 194,463 quintels for the corresponding period of last year. Of the excess Brazil has taken 34,921 quintels, and Portugal the balance. 1,014 tons of cod oil have been shipped against 750 tons last year. The clearances however for the United Kingdom are less than those of last year, while those to the United States are three times greater; which shows that during a period of low prices, a good market can be found this side of the Atlantic. Of seal oil, 1,454 tons have been exported against 1,097 tons last year. The United States have taken 228 tons; last year they took 22 tons. Of salmon exported, there were 2,578 tierces against 1,943 tierces in 1878; and of herrings 4,840 barrels, against 1,981 last year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A countrymen was waylaid a few evenings ago by two highway robbers near Charlottetown and frightened out of five dollars, all the money he had.

Five persons were examined by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Charlottetown, last week, on a charge of robbing a sailor. They were committed for trial at the Supreme Court of the Island for highway

A man named Duncan McArthur, who was a passenger on board the "Princess during the storm of Friday, the 21st inst., became so frightened that he went raving mad and has remained so ever since.

A man named Locke, 60 years of age, in P E Island, run a fence pole into the fly wheel of a threshing machine one day last week. The wheel broke into fragments, a portion of which struck him on the head, killing him almost instantly. A few minutes before his son lost his finger in attempting a similar experiment.

A woman at Charlottetown, the other day made a \$1.75 purchase with a " Commercial College" ten dollar bill, receiving the change. Shortly afterwards the bogus character of the note was discovered and she was arrested. She said she had received the note from a countryman as part payment for a cow. This turned out to be what is called a "cock and a bull story and not a true cow and bill story. The woman it is said, has hitherto borne a good character, and her trouble 30 preyed upon her mind that she fell into a hysterical fit and has since been too ill to ap-

pear in court. St. John, Nov 20-Col Hunter Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries has just forwarded to the Fisheries Department a report on the condition and product of the Fisheries of the past season. From this document it is learned that the catch of the staple fish has been unprecedented, as may be seen from the following table:-

1878 35,459 cwt. Codfish. 13.570 bls. 24.099 bls. Herriug, 36.482 lbs. 70,085 lbs. Mackerel. 27,338 lbs, 1,200 lbs. Mackerel in cans, Haddock, 111.504 lbs. 20 : 300 lbs 11,708 cwt. Lobsters in cane, 1,649,800 ibs. 2,272,825 lbs.

The number of hands engaged was emout the same as last year, 5,100 men together with say 500 gi:ls employed in the lubster factories. The average wages were made by the hands employed in these fishevies and dependent industries; but the employers received low prices for the produots. Computed at official rates the increase in the value of the harvest of the sea is very marked, inasmuch as the yield of the coast and streams of Prince Edward Island in 1878 show only \$840.344; while this year amounts up to \$1402,501; being an increase of \$562.157. Of this large to tal amount Kings County produced \$561,-215; Prince County, \$475,534 and Queens County, \$665,751. The very large increase in the product of the lobster factories is noticeable, there being an increase in the year of more than 600,000 cans. Dissastisfaction is felt by some of the packers as to the present close season, there being a wish among them to have the time of canning extended to the 20th of September. is shown as tollows :- In the year 1871 there were canned in Prince Edward Island, 6.711 lbs; in 1875, 151,248 lbs; in 1876, 362.676, 362,676 lbs; in 1877, 663,900 lbs; in 1078, 1,649.800 lbs; or an increase on the year of 623,025 cans.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., shipped 9. 709, 000 superficial feet of deals this season compared with 85.725,000 feet last season, and 2,677,942 pailings against 3,290,065 last year. This year 226 vessels of 107,880 tons were engaged in the trade. Last year 198 vessels of 97,967 tons were engaged. The season is now over.

Messrs Fraser & Adams left St John, N B, yesterday for Ottawa to lay New Brunswick's claims once more before the Dominion Government.

The ladies of the Methodist church, Andover, held an Apron Sale, in Beveridge's Hall, on Toursday evening. Fancy articles, suitable for Christmas presents, were offered for sale. The Andover cornet band was present, and everything passed off in good style. Says the St. John Sun: Nearly \$100.-

000 bas been secured for a Sugar Refinery in the matter. The foundations of a been laid in the same place, and in the same town the stock has been rapidly have been left at this office. Two establishments, (Mr. L. H. Young, Waterloo Child's Colored Gift Book street, and Mr. Warring, of Indiantown.) have engaged in the manufacture of Iron Nuts. Mr. Young's machine turns out a ton per day, worth \$150 to \$200 per ton. Messrs. Park & Sons' cotton mill has been enlarged to double its old capacity to meet the increased demands for its goods.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, December 7th, 1879. 11 a.m. B: Rev. S. F. Huestis Brunswick St. Rev. S. B. Dunn 11 a.m. Grafton St Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. S. F. Heustis China 11 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev. W. H. Evans Charles St. Rev. C. M. Tyler 11a.m. Cobourg St. Rev. W. A. Black, AB 11 a m Dartmo Rev. W. A. Black, A.B Dartmouth Rev. I. M. Mellish BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. J. T. Mellish Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

1879. Dec.		SUN.			Moon		High Water.				Clock		
		Rises.		Sets.		Riscs.		Hal.		S	St. J.		Slow.
7	Su.	7	30	4	13	0	20	1	3	-	29	8	min
8	M	7	31	4	13 12	1	36	2			29	8	"
9 10	W	7	$\frac{32}{33}$	4	12	2	55 12	-	11	6	37 43	7	46
11	Th	7	34	4	12		23	-	22	8	48	7	64
12	F	7	35	4	12	6	43	6	20	9	46	6	66
13	Sa	7	36	4	12	7	56	7	16	10	42	6	64

New Moon 13th, 6h. 31m. a.m., E. \(\frac{1}{4}\) S. First Quarter 20th, 6h. 51m. a.m., N. \(\frac{1}{4}\) E. Full Moon 28th, 11h. 51m. a.m., N. \(\frac{1}{4}\) W.

7th. St. Ambrose, bishop, born A. D 397. 7th. Cicero, Roman orator, assassinated B. C. 43 7th. Algernon Sydney, beheaded, London, A. D. 7th. Marshall Ney, shot at Paris A. D. 1815

8th. Mary, Queen of Scots, born, Linlithgow, A. D. 1542. 8th. Richard Baxter, died, London, A. D 1691. 9th. John Milton, poet, born, London, A.D. 1608. 10th. Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, killed, A. D.

11th. Charles the XII of Sweden, killed, Frederickshall, A. D. 1718. Viscount Bolingbroke, political writer, died, A. D. 1751. 13th. Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died,

London, 1784.

MARRIED

At Lower Horton, on Nov. 1st., by the Rev. Thomas Rogers, A.M., Mr. John Lawrence, of Gaspereaux, to Miss Mary J. Taylor, of Lower Horton At the residence of the bride's father, 12th ult., by Rev. A. E. LePage, George Crawford, Esq., to Jane Gilliland, all of Westfield, King's Co., N.B At the Parsonage, Welsford, N.B., on 25th ult., by the same, John Lowrie to Margaret Nelson, all of Petersville

November 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Astbury, Miss Bertha U. youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Cassidy. Brule to Mr. James E. Hamilton, of New Annan.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Kingsclear, N.B., on the 10th nlt., by Rev. H. J. Clarke, Mr. Herry Ovee to Miss Malinda Oree, both of Kangsclear, At the residence of the bride, November 25th,

by Rev. R. A. Daniel, assisted by Rev. A. S. McLean, Mr. Philip Mesher to Miss Ella McDonald both of Avondale, N.S. At Lockhartville, Kings Co., November 23rd, by Rev. A. D. Morton, Alexander Bailey, of Earltown, to Mrs. Ggnes Kelly, of Lockbartville.

At the Methodist Church, Port Greville, October 22rd, hy the Rev. J. Cmig, Clarence Fullerton, of Half,way River, to Mary E., daughter of Charles Smith Esq., Port Greville.

At the Parsonage, North East Harbour, on the 15th November, by the Rev. Jas. Scott, Mr. Wm. H. Adams, of Plymouth, England, to Miss Alfretta Swain, of Black Point, Shelburne Co., N.S. August 20th, at Bloomfield, York Co., br Rev. J K. King, Mr. Thomas H. Craig, to Miss Lizzie

At Boiestown, October 2nd, by the same, assist. ed by Rev. L. S. Johnson, and Rev. M. R. Knight, Mr. Win. Fairley to Miss Grace McLeod, all of Boiestown.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Boiestown, Nov. 10th, by the same, Mr. Charles A. Lyons, of Bathurst, to Miss Annie A. Munroe, of Doaktown. At the Methodist Parsonage, Mill Village, on Thursday evening, the 20th alt., by the Rev. D. B. Scott, John Love, of Scotland, to Josephine, second daughter of Capt. Isaiah Sabean, of Dock Cove. At the Methodist Parsonage, Middle Musquedo-boit, on Tuesday, October 28th., by the Rev. W. G. Lane, Archibald McFatridge, of Glenmore, to Arabella Johnson, of Higginsville, N.S.

At the residence of J. Lay, Esq., Meagher's Grant, on Thesday, November 25th., William McLean to Isabella Lay, daughter of the above, both of Meagher's Grant, N.S. At the residence of the bride's father, on the

26th ult., by the Rev. H. Pope, Mr. W. Albert Moers, of Woodstock, to Celia, eldest daughter of Andrew Lawson, Esq., of St. John. On Sept. 13th, 1879, at Channel, N. F., by Rev. Jesse Hayfield, Miss Eliza E. Williams, of Ingon-sh, Cape Breton, to Mr. Joshus H. Ford, of Chan-

nel.
On Nov. 3rd, 1879, at Bay St. George, N. F.,
by the Rev. Jesse Hayfield, Miss Margaret Mary
Vincent, to Mr. Samuel Butt, both of Bay Saint

METHODIST BOOK-ROOM. 125 GRANVILLE STREET.

List of Books for December 1879.

(CONTINUED.)

Concordance, Cruden's, Unabridged ,, condensed ed. Eadie 100 half calf Brown's Companion for the Devout Life 2 00 Christianity, Early Years of, Pressense City Road Chapel, History of Christian Counsels, and Christian Life, J A James, 2 vols Compendium of Methodism, Porter Clark, Adam, LLD, Life of 45 and Christian Purity, or, The Heritage of Faith Companion to the Bible Character of St. Paul. Howson Children's Church at Home, or, Family Services for the Lord's Day Cora and the Doctor, Madeline Leslie Cruise of the Frolic Church in Earnest, The, J A James Cook's Monday Lectures, English edition, Vol I and II. each Christian's Heritage, The, Jacobus Chemical History of a Candle, - A course of Lectures by Faraday Character Sketches, by Norman McLeod, DD 123

Course of Faith, J A James Constancia's Household,-A story of the Bible Narrative Picture Story Book Picture Fable Book Colored Scripture Book Picture Book of the Sagacity of

Animals Sunday Album Chauncy Judd, a story of the Revolution Chronicles of Capstan Cabin. J Jackson Wray Curiosities of Literature. D'Israeli Companious of the Lord, The

Coral Island, The Class Leader's Assistant, The Collins, Rev. Thos. Coley's Life of Chambers Papers for the People per vol Chambers' Robert, Memory of, by W Cham-

Corson, Rev R, Life of Cookman, Alfred, Life of Christian Love and Loyalty, A.L.O.E. gilt edges Chimney Corner Stories gilt edges 0.75 Child's Corner Book Champions of the Reformation Character of Jesus, Bushnell

Conditional Immortality. Rev J A Gregory 0.75 Cyril Ashley. A. L. O. E. 0.75 Caravan and Temple, The Robinson 0.75 Carlyles, German Romances. 2 vols Cautions for Doubters Cooks Three Voyages around the World Cedar Creek, A Tale of Canadian Life Commercial Tales and Sketches

Circuit Rider, Eggleston CHANDOS CLASSICS Paper 50c Cloth 0 70 " 50c " 0 70 " 50c " 0 70 Longfellow Scott Henan's 50c Woodsworth's Hood's Maekay's The Talmud Cowper's, Milton's, and Shelley's Poems, each German Literature Pope's Iliad Pope's Odyssey Twice-told Tales England, Constitutional History England-France-Italy-and His-

Spain-India-each Burns', Moore's, Pope's, Campbell's " Coleridge's Poems ea—paper Dodd's Beauties of Shakespeare The Koran and Dr Syntax's Three Tours, each 50 cents DICTIONARY OF DATES-HAYDEN'S
"Smith's Bible Steel Plates Smith's Bible Woodcuts

tory of the Saracens

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H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville S. FOURTH QUARTER:-STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. D. 96. LESSON XI. THE HEAVENLY CITY; or, The Saviour's Home. Rev. 21: 21-27; 22: 1-5. DECEMBER 14.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL. Verse 21. Twelve gates Three on each side of the city, (verse 13). 1. " Phose

who would enter beaven must pass through a gate." 2. "All do not enter through the same church-gate, though all dwell in the same city." One pearl. A pearl so vast as to be made a gate. The pearl was in ancient days considered the most precious of all jewels, even more valuable than the diamond. The street. Referring not only to the highways, but open squares and public places. Gold as it were ... glass. "Ideal gold, transparent, s ch as no gold is here."—Alford. 3. " All the glories of earth will be combined to constitute the glory of heaven."

the earthly Jerusalem had been its temple, where the sacrifice was offered, and where God dwelt invisibly among his people. But in heaven there is no need of sacrifice, for the Lamb is present, and the Father is openly beheld. 4. " Worship, in the sense of prayer, will end with our earthly state, and free, uninterrupted communion with God will begin with our heavenly inheritance." The Lamb. A name applied often by John to Christ, and presenting the thoughts of his innocent character and propitiatory sacrifice.

23. 24. The glory of God. The visible splendour of the divine presence, like that tabernacles illumines this city. 5. "Where he is, who is our sun, no other light is rest? no place of permanent repose? no nceded." The Lamb is the light. Literally. "her lamp the Lamb." 6. "Turough-Father and the Son as God, is everywhere presented." The nations. The redeemed en street, its gates of pearl, its trees of are termed "nations" to indicate their pearl, its trees of life, its life giving river, vast number. Walk in the light. Shall live in the light waich belongs to the city. Kings of the earth. Earthly rulers generally regard only their own glory and honor; but those who shall be found worthy of the new Jerusalem shall bring their glory to the feet of their greater Lord. This verse may indicate that in the heavenly state men shall still live in organized human society under governments and rulers.

25, 26. Gates shall not be shut. " They stand open uninterruptedly, for the bringing in of all the glory of the kings and the nations "-Lange. By day. Gates of oriental cities are kept open through the day, but closed at nightfall. No night. A clause explaining the previous sentence. Nothing of sorrow, trouble, pain, of which darkness is an emblem, shall find place in heaven. Glory and honor of the nations. 7. "All the choicest and most precious things of earth shall enter into the glory

27. Any thing that defileth Rather, "any thing unclean." The great difference between the cities of earth and this of heaven, indeed, between the visible church on earth and the one in beaven, is that while here the evil and the good dwell side by side, there nothing unholy enters. Abomination. Whatever is vile or detestable. 8. "The unwelcome sights which pain our eyes here shall never be seen in heaven." A lie. 9. "Falsehood toward God, as well as toward men, will shut men out of heaven." Written in the Lamb's book. 10. "The title of citizenship in heaven is not that of race, or locality, or even of character, but the saving grace of Christ." [Teacher, urge the question, "Is your name there?"]

1. He showed me. The angel who had been the apostle's guide through all the scenes which he had witnessed. A river. In the Garden of Eden there was a river (Gen 2, 10), and as this is a picture of Paradise regained," a river naturally appears in connection with it. Water of life. A Hebraism for "living water," or water flowing as from a spring, fresh, clear, and cool. Water is an apt symbol ot the blessings of grace: 1, from its freshness; 2, from its abundance; 3, from its cheering refreshing influence; 4, from its cleansing power. Out of the throne. As the prophet saw a river issuing from the temple (Ezek. 47: 1), so the revelator beholds one proceeding from the throne; a symbol of blessings forever flowing. 11. "Every privilege of saints comes from their Saviour." God and the Lamb. The Father and the Son are named with equal honor, on the last page of Scripture.

2. In the midst of the street. In all the streets and open places of the city, as well as beside the river. Tree of life. That is, trees of this kind: as we would say of the oak or the olive, that it grows in certain countries. In the Garden of Eden stood one "tree of life;" in the heavenly city stand many symbols of the eternal life which is the possession of its inhabitants. Twelve fruits. Either twelve varieties of fruits, suited to all people, or twelve harvests, one each month. The words " manner of" should be omitted from our version, as they are not in the original. Leaves of the tree. Even its leaves bear a blessing as well as its fruits. Healing. We are not to infer that there will be diseases needing cure in heaven; but that the leaves of this tree will refresh and cheer those who partake of them. Nations. That is, of the nations assemiled

3. There shall be no more curse. A curse rests upon this earth as the consequence of the Fall (Gen. 3: 17.19), so that now lator is a necessity, and bread can be earned only through the sweat of man's br w. But in that land of rest the curse will be removed; men will be free from toil, and women from travail, and sorrow and pain shall be felt no more. The throne of Ged and of the Lamb shall be in it. 12. "Wie e God dwells and Christ reigns, no curse can come, but only blessings enter." His servants shall serve him. That is, their et mity shall be spent in joyful sei-

is the face of trouble and opposition; there it will be free from every hinderance." The service which we long to render on earth, we shall rejoice to render in heaven.

4. 5. They shall see his face. They shall dwell in his immediate presence and gaze upon him in his glory. In Oriental countries only a few favored nobles were permitted to look upon the face of the monarch; but every inhabitant of the heavenly city shall behold the King in his beau-His name shall be in their foreheads. 14. "Those who belong to Christ bear his seal upon them, unseen by men, but recognized by angels." 15. "Even here character writes its lines upon the countenance, and those lines will only deepen hereafter." No night there. Not only that there will be no literal darkness, but also nothing of pain, sorrow, or aught of which night is an emblem. The Lord God giveth them light. As the moon reflects the rays of the sun, so the saints will shine with the glory of their Saviour.

They shall reign. They shall enjoy the honor and state of royalty. 16 Every 22. No temple. The chief attraction of child of God is a prince were, and shall be a king bereafter.'

GOLDEN TEXT :- For he looked for a city which bath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. Heb. 11: 10.

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT. The patriarch Abraham is the person here spoken of. There was a strong contrast between the life of the patriarch on earth, and his hope of the city of God. He called no foot of land his own. His only possession was a burying-place. His home was beneath the canvas of a tent. That tent had repeatedly to be moved. The loosening of a few ropes, the drawing which appeared in the Shechinah of the of a few tent pegs, and the patriarch was ready for the march. Would there be no eternal home? The patriarch believed there would be a home in a God-built out this book the essential equality of the | city. Into that city he has entered. That city John saw in his vision, with its goldall illuminated by the manifested presence of Gol and the Lamb. Our life is brief. We are but sojourners in our dwellings. The four seasons move us on. The years know no resistance; we move helplessly before them. But there is an abiding city for us also. If we receive the Lamb, the Lamb will bid us welcome. So let us often think of the glory of the heavenly city, and be ready to enter through the gates of pearl. Those gates are always open.

> DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: -The glories of beaven.

The next Lesson is Rev. 22: 10 21.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Two Rules.-That well-known, original Methodist preacher Camp-meeting John, once preached a practical, senten tious sermon on an unexpected occasion. A certain presiding elder who was seldom in time, seldom vigorous in delivery, and ence by the length of b.s discourses, one think I will? he can't dry the cups and day even exceeded his usual prosiness in ong sermon, "Feed my lambs." Before he had finished, the little active John rose in his place in the congregation and discoursed as follows :- " Brother, I have had some experience in raising lambs my self, and I have found that the following rules are absolutely essential to success -First, give then their food in season: second, give them a little at a time; and third, give it to them warm."

SUGGESTIVE, VERY .- The Richmond Christian Advocate borrows a suggestive and telling illustration from Ex Governor Vance. His mother was a methodist, and desired to see her son a preacher of the Methodist doctrine. He was importuned to turn his thoughts in that direction. " I am not good enough, mother." " Can't you be an exhorter, then, my son?" "Not good enough even for that, mother." She was puzzled and distressed. A new idea came to her. With a beseeching look she said," Can't you preach awhile in the Episcopal Church? The Lord might conver: you there, and then you could begin in the Methodist Church." The good woman knew the keynote of the Methodist ministry. The preacher must be a converted man. He must be a witness for Jesus. The old circuit rider was densely ignorant of the "objective" and the "subjective" and the "ologies," but he knew whom he had trusted. He had an "experience." He told it. God gave testimony to it. Men trembled at the simple story Religion was visible. The miracle was before their eyes. It is how the preacher knows God that tells. The pulpit to be powerful, must be positive. The minister must feel the ground firm under him-the personal test of the truth he proclaims.

Just now our sky has no comet in it. Those discovered by Hartwig and Palisa in August have vanished, and no new one has yet appeared. Biela's comet, if still in existence, ought to be in sight now, and an earnest search is being made by several observers, in hopes of finding it. Pro bably most of our readers remember that this is the comet which in 1846 divided into two, and in 1852 the two parts were found moving side by side, at a distance of more than a million of miles from each other, apparently without any mutual influence or recognition. Since then the comet has not been seen-either in, 1859 1866, or 1872; though in November, 1872, when the earth crossed the track of the, comet, she encountered a flock of meteors moving along its orbit, some six weeks behind the place where the comet ought to have been. Very probably the comet has disintegrated and lost its identity as a comet; but this is not yet absolutely certain, hence the importance of a thorough search this year.

Jupiter has for some months now carried a remarkable rose colored spot almost motionless upon its surface. This spot is a long oval, a little less that 30,000 miles in length and about 10,000 wide, situated about 40° south of the planet

in acts of love. 13. "God's service here | by Professor Pritchett (of Glasgow, Mo.) | sister Gertrude called "their room." it was much shorter than now and appeared to have a rapid motion over the planet's surface. In October and November it seems to have disappeared or been covered up; during the past summer and autumn it has reappeared, changed in form, retaining its brilliant color and alm st motionless and permanent. What it can be it is very hard to say or even to conj cture; for its present permanence and immobility are in striking contrast with its earlier behavior and with that of the other features of the planet's mark

> True prosperity builds up the soul rather than the pocket-book.

That was a good prayer of the old deacon: "Lord make us willing to run on little errands for thee."

A Christian should look upon himself as sacred and devoted. For that which involves but an ordinary degree of criminality in others, in him partakes of the nature of sacrilege; what is a breach of trust in others, is in him the profanation of the temple.

I know not how men make shift to satisfy themselves, but take a sober and awakened Christian, and set him in the midst of the best of all things that are | feet; and he's only got a pair of trowhere, his heart would burst with despair of satisfaction, were it not for a hope that he hath, beyond all this poor beggar boy!" world either attains or is seeking after, of the day of Christ's coming.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

BY MRS. ALICE B. HAVEN.

MINISTERING CHILDREN.

Kitty Lyman was feeling very happy and helpful. She liked to be of use to her mamma, and no pet name of the many that she said ever pleased her like "Little Housekeeper."

She was only five years old, scarcely tall enough to keep the bright red border of the "glass-towel" from touching the floor, but for all that she was helping wipe the breakfast things for the first time in her life. Not much "help" for her mother could have wiped all the cups in the time it took Kitty to polish two spoons—and the little figure in its high check apron was sadly bothersome, darting about in the restless way peculiar to active children, while her tongue prattled on in a deafening stream of questions her mother did not pretend to answer.

"I shall be six years old my next birth-day; shan't I, mamma? Shall I be as tall as you-well most as tallas tall as the door-knob-and go to school as Louis does? Oh! I shall get who seldom failed to tax his hearers, pati- ahead of Louis fast enough-don't you saucers."

"No, it's not a boy's work, but papa is going to teach him work fit for a bov. I heard him say yesterday that he was too large now to play all the time.',

"I guess not," said Louis, who was hanging about the store-room door, and inspecting the pies on the lower shelf that had just come in from the kitchen. "I'm not going to work."

"Papa will see to that," said his mother. "Suppose you stop swinging to him again until the bread had almost on that door, and find your readingbook, it's almost school time."

"Well, but I'm not going to-" "Hush," my son," and Mrs Lyman interrupted him before he could complete his disobedient saying. "Go at once. Come, little housekeeper, those plates will be told you can not dry them, if you stand gazing out of the door. If you could stay by the table two minutes together!"

It was not wonderful that Kitty liked to take her work into the sunshine. It was early spring, and the children had been shut up in the house so much during the rainy season, that now since the clouds were gone, and the short, tender grass began to carpet the lawn, they could not enjoy it enough. They were country children, and their papa's house was called "The Maples," from the beautiful maple trees that shaded it.

They were just putting out pale green leaves; and in the flower-beds about the off at daylight." door, the hyacinths, purple, and white, nodied their fragrant bells, and the gay tulips were beginning to unfold. On the lawn, the graceful spireas trailed their bridal wreaths, and the birds sang in the trees above them. Everything was so bright and pleasant, and sweet this morning, that Mrs. Lyman herself could scarcely keep in-doors; and as she looked at all this beauty, a thought of thanks giving arose in her heart, that this pleasant place was her home, and that God had given her these busy little ones, with ample means to boy, who had already learned that doubt train them up for usefulness here, and

happiness hereafter. The house itself was old-fashioned, but very comfortable. The dining-room id stripes on the fair, white skin, that tensive country of Greece. in which she stood, opened on a piazza shielded by vines. It was neatly and comfortably furnished, and the bright silver and pretty shapes of the china

Up stairs there was a little room with a green carpet, and white curtains at "No,ma'am, they are dead in N. York, bookcase filled with fascinating "juven- with John Taylor when he moved away vice, not merely in songs of gladness, but equator. When first seen, in July, 1878 liles;" and this Kitty and her little up there."

So you see they had a great deal to make them happy-pleasant things around them, a kind father and mother, whose greatest earthly happiness was studying the good of their children; neat and comfortable clothes, abundance of food, nicely served, and not a care or trouble in the world, except and water the cattle, ma'am.' such as they made for themselves by

They had learned the hymn, which I dare say you know-even baby Gertrude | his mother in the village, had the strongcould lisp it as she sat on her papa's knee on Sunday night :-

" Not more than others I deserve, Yet thou has given me more, For I have food while others starve, Or beg from door to door,"

But whether they understood it or not, we shall see.

"It's a nice day, isn't it mamma?" said Kitty, travelling to the door for the ninth time, slowly rubbing a cup, with her eyes fixed on the tulip-beds. "A beauty day, as Tooty savs; and O mamma! here's some one coming-such a queer little boy-O dear!" "He has a message, perhaps."

"I guess not; he hasn't got any shoes on, and I guess the gravel cuts his sers, and a shirt, and a great long vest that comes way down. I think he's a

"Where!" called out Louis, bursting and that hope is, indeed, the dawning into the room; and even Tooty craned out her little fat neck from the high chair by her mother, to see the queer little stranger.

> It was a sorry sight, as Mrs. Lyman went to meet him-a miserable little figure, with a bright, delicate face, and clear blue eyes, but there were traces of tears on the dirty little cheeks, and the child's hair was matted and tossed, as if he had not seen a comb for months. His trowsers were out at the knees, and his only other garments besides his shirt was a man's vest, that hung about him like a coat.

Louis stared in boyish curiosity, but Kitty's kind little face worked ominously, betraying astonishment and very strong sympathy.

Mrs. Lyman went forward as the child shrank back apparently through fear. He was but a very little taller than Louis, and did not look as strong.

"Did you want some breakfast, my boy?" she said very kindly, for her heart was stirred at such childish want and desolation.

"If you please, ma'am, I'm hungry." It was no new thing to feed travellers on foot at the Maples. Almost every day some weary wayfarer found rest and food in its hospitable kitchen, where the good-natured cook contrived to find "a bit and a sup" for all comers. So Kitty lost no time in pouring out a cup of milk herself, and then there was a nice slice of bread already buttered, as she knelt by her mother's knee to say which Gertrude had left on her plate.

"May I, mamma?" 'Yes, dear; and Mrs. Lyman told the boy to sit down on the steps of the piazza, while Kitty brought the food. with great efforts not to spill from her

full cup on the nice clean matting. The boy scarce!y raised his eyes, but drank the milk with one deep full draught. Mrs. Lyman did not speak disappeared, but Kitty hovered around and replenished the cup, and gazed at him, to the neglect of her housekeeping duties, which her mother speedily and quietly finished.

"Where have you been living?" Mrs. Lyman asked kindly, as the eager eyes were raised with a half-grateful, halffrightened look.

"Up on John Taylor's farm, ma'am." "And why did you come away? I

hope you have not run off." "No, ma'am, he hunted me off;" and the boy looked quickly over his shoulder towards the road, as if in dread of a pursuer

"Hunted you off! poor child." That was the shy, appealing look exactly the look which had roused Mrs. Lyman's complain when any thing crosses and sympathy more than the shoeless feet | vexes you? Do you ever think of the or famished manner.

"Yes, ma'am. he got drunk last the world, who have no place to lay their night, and abused me and hunted me heads, and are beaten and thrust out to

At daylight, in the chilliness of early dawn, when her own children were sing- | prayed; for this is a true story, and may ing and chattering like so many happy you all come to say it in your hearts birds, in their comfortable beds, this "Are these thy favors day by day, child, no older than her boy, who had never yet been taught what labour. Then let me love thee more than they, meant, was flying from the blows and angry curses of a brutal master.

There was too much honesty in the story, and the simple way in which it was told, for Mrs. Lyman to question its truth.

"Here's how he beat me," said the and unbelief cling to the unfortunate istines. with their tattered garments; and he turned back his shirt, exposing the livmight have been a baby's.

"O mamma! wont father have the wicked man sent to prison?" burst God stood. from Ditty's parted lips. "Wont you before her bespoke the prosperity of the keep the little boy and take care of him? Hasn't be got any father and mother?' "Hive you?"

the window, and a set of oak furniture, but me aunt lives in Connecticut, and a bed, and small dressing bereau, and a 'it's to her i'm going; me uncle put me

"Can not your uncle keep you with him?"

"No, ma'am, he's but a poor man himself, and sick mostly, but he'd take me in and get me another place naybe."

"What can you do?" "Most any thing, ma'am; chop wood, and mind the cows, and feed the turkeys,

Mrs. Lyman tried to think that she could employ him, but Willie Patrick, the present errand boy, who lived with est claims. She could only dispatch Mary, her right-hand woman, to the garret for the great "give-away-bag," wherein all such clothes as the children had defaced or out-grown were deposited regularly, for just such times of need; and Kitty, still hovering about the poorboylike a little mother, hadthe pleasure of finding two old jackets and a pair of stout shoes, that fitted him exactly, and stood by while he put them on, and saw his dreary little face light up with the first smile that had visited it for many a day, when he found the comfort of them.

Louis felt sorry too but his playmate Harry Page had come for him to go to school, and that diverted his attention; but Kitty scarcely took her eyes from the lad while he rolled up the second jacket and a pair of trowsers Mrs. Ly. man had brought out, and thanked the lady and the little girl a great many

" May I say something to him, mam ma?" Evidently her mind was bent on some childish consolation.

"You've got one Father left, little boy, havent you?" and her brown eyes were raised reverently to the sky overhead, and her hands, just busied in labors of love, instinctivly pointed upwards. "God takes care of you now, doesn't he?"

The boy looked wonderingly into her face. Alas! to him his Father in heaven seemed as far off and unknown as the parent who had died in his baby-hood

"She wants to tell you," said Mrs. Lyman, standing between the two, that God is your father if you love him, and he will always take care of you if you try to please him, whatever happens to you.'

And who knows but that Kitty's words of comfort and sympathy may have cheered the boy's lonely, empty heart, for all that weary journey, and for the hard journey of life that lay bevond.

As for the little girl herself, she went thoughtfully about the house, and played with her sister, or waited on her mamma, more gently than her restless nature usually allowed. All day long she thought at times, "what if that had been her dear, dear brother Louis, wandering about hungry and beated!"

Her father heard her sobbing at night her prayers.

"Has Kitty been naughty to-day?" he asked his wife, as she came back to the sitting room.

Oh! no, unusually good; but when she came to pray for 'all poor little children who have no fathers or mothers,' as she always does, she burst out crying for a little boy who was here this morning;" and then Mrs. Layman told the story.

"She says she never knew before how good God was to her, and Louis, and Gertrude, to give them 'such a nice home, and kind father and mother,' and she wants to be a better little girl, and please Him, when he is so kind to her. You should have heard her childish faith, when she prayed, sobbing all the while that God would give the little boy a place to sleep to night, and friends to take care of him. I do believe she has learned how much she has to be thankful for, in finding the reality of the suffering there is in the world."

Have you learned it yet, little boy and girl, whose home is as happy as Kitty Lyman's or do you murmur and homeless, wandering children, all over starve, or steal, or die? God help them, and send them friends, as Kitty Lyman

To me above the rest? And try to serve ther best."

> -SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA. No. 3. 32 LETTERS.

32, 4, 3, 18, 12, 6, 28, 13, 4, 15. A lake on which Christ preached. 20, 7, 19, 9, 31. A god of the Phil-

28, 23, 20, 16, 12, 1. A disciple. 8, 7, 10, 4, 20, 17, 3, 22, 7. An ex

8. 2, 21, 30, 28, 8. A sister of Aaron. 14, 25, 23, 7, 5. A mount on which

11, 30, 3, 29, 26. A book in the Old Testament. 4, 24, 27, 0, 10. A place to which the

ark of God was sent. The whole is a proverb of Solomon.

Answer to No. 2.—Hear thou, my son, and be wise, and guide thine heart

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ried to think that she , but Willie Patrick, d boy, who lived with village, had the strong. could only dispatch hand woman, to the eat "give-away-bag," lothes as the children it-grown were depositjust such times of still hovering about little mother, hadthe g two old jackets and es, that fitted him exy while he put them reary little face light

too but his playmate ome for him to go to iverted his attention; v took her eyes from rolled up the second of trowsers Mrs. Lyout, and thanked the le girl a great many

mile that had visited

when he found the

mething to him, mamher mind was bent consolation.

ne Father left, little and her brown eves ently to the sky overnds, just busied in latinctivly pointed upakes care of you now,

wonderingly into her im his Father in heavoff and unknown as the hied in his baby-hood tell you," said Mrs. g between the two, ur father if you love always take care of please him, whatever

ws but that Kitty's t and sympathy may boy's lonely, empty t weary journey, and ney of life that lay be-

e girl herself, she went at the house, and playter, or waited on her ently than her restless llowed. All day long mes, "what if that had dear brother Louis, hungry and beated!" rd her sobbing at night, er mother's knee to say

een naughty to-day?" e, as she came back to

ually good; but when v for 'all poor little we no fathers or mothvs does, she burst or boy who was h re this then Mrs. Layman told

never knew before how to her, and Louis, and ve them 'such a nice father and mother,' and a better little girl, and en he is so kind to her. we heard her childish prayed, sobbing all the would give the little sleep to night, and are of him. I do bened how much she has r, in finding the realering there is in the

rned it yet, little boy home is as happy as r do you murmur and my thing crosses and you ever think of the ering children, all over ave no place to lay their eaten and thrust out to r die ? God help them, riends, as Kitty Lyman is a true story, and may ay it in your hearts:

wors day by day, e rest? hee more than they, e ther best."

RAL ENIGMA.

32 LETTERS.

2, 6, 28, 13, 4, 15. A rist preached. 1. A god of the Phil-

12. 1. A disciple. 17, 3, 22, 7. An ex-

i Greece. 8. A sister of Aaron.

5. A mount on which 26. A book in the Old

). A place to which the

a proverb of Solomon. o. 2.—Hear thou, my , and guide thine heart

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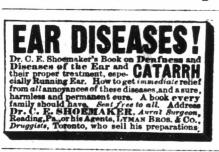
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