

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

SUNSET WITH CLOUDS.

The earth grows dark about me,
But heaven shines clear above,
As daylight slowly melts away
With the crimson light I love;
And clouds, like floating shadows,
Of every form and hue,
Hover around its lying couch,
And blush a bright red hue.

Like fiery forms of angels,
They throng around the sun—
Courtier that on their monarch wait,
Until his course is run;
From him they take their glory;
His honor they uphold;
And trail their flowing garments forth,
Of purple, green, and gold.

Oh, bliss to gaze upon them
From this commanding hill,
And drink the glory of the host,
While all around is still;
While distant skies are opening,
And stretching far away,
A sunbeams escape dipped in gold,
Where happier spirits stray.

I feel myself immortal,
As in yon robe of light
The glorious hills and vales of Heaven
Are dawning on the night;
I seem to hear the murmur
Of some celestial stream;
And catch the glimmer of its course
Beneath the sacred beam.

And such, methinks with rapture,
Is my eternal home—
More lovely than this passing glimpse—
To which my footsteps roam;
There something yet more glorious
Success this life of pain;
And, strengthened with a mightier hope,
I face the world again.

—Gerrard Lewis, in Temple Bar.

THE MISSIONARY HORSE.

The following is from the Memoir of Stephen Paxson, for many years a most successful agent of the American Sunday School Union:

While his labors as a missionary were becoming more and more effective, the state of financial affairs at home was by no means prosperous. Much labor had been necessary to reduce the stumpy ground to agricultural order, while the money to hire necessary help was lacking. It was absolutely necessary that he should have a stronger horse for his travels; no money was in the purse wherewith to purchase one; yet he never allowed his anxious cares to overcloud the family, but carried them all to Him whom he trusted as a sympathizing brother. Though he knew not from whence the necessary means would come, he had faith that, in his own way, the Lord would provide, and that the needed horse would be secured in time for his next long journey. So he gathered the children in his arms, and sang for them the old Scotch song he loved so well, or joined them in a mad game of blind man's buff with all the joyous abandon of the children themselves.

And the horse came, as if in obedience to the call of faith abiding in this man's heart. He received a message from Rev. Wm. Carter, pastor of the Congregational Church of Pittsfield, to appear before his people one Sabbath morning to deliver an address on his work, as they were all desirous to hear how he was succeeding in his Sunday-school efforts. He went, and at the conclusion of his remarks a collection was taken up, which Mr. Carter proposed should be expended in the purchase of a missionary horse, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the work he was accomplishing, and as the best method they could adopt to assist him in carrying it forward. To his surprise and joy the money was placed in his hands, with the suggestion that he might now turn his old horse out to grass.

A grateful letter was sent to his wife, containing a message to the children that they should watch for his return upon a certain evening, and they would see a man weighing two hundred pounds come riding on a sheep. Great was the excitement and various the speculations as to what this curious message could mean. The older ones guessed at once that he meant a small horse, possibly a pony, but they were non-committal to the younger.

At last he came riding upon a small horse, and a shout of joy and admiration hailed the arrival. All gathered about to hear the horse named; and he tossed his mane as if in satisfaction when "Robert Raikes" was selected as the most appropriate name a Sunday-school horse could have.

No one guessed, as he was led in triumph to the stable, what a work lay before him, what a history he would achieve; how he would help or organize more Sunday-schools than any other horse in the world—over seven hundred in number—how he would travel a distance nearly as great as thrice around the world in carrying his master about his chosen

work; that he would become so familiar to the children of several states, as to be known by them as "dear old Bob," and would be the means of distributing among them thousands of books and papers. Finally, that he would become known not only in the west, but also at the north and south, and in the far east; that in such great cities as Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, his history would be appreciated and his picture recognized and prized; that at last, after twenty-five years of labor he would die, and the newspapers and Sunday-school circulars of the land would publish this letter containing an account of his death, which sorrowful eyes in every state in the Union would read:

ILLINOIS, Oct. 18, 1868.

Dear Father—I sit down this pleasant afternoon to tell you of the death of your faithful old servant "Robert Raikes." He had been declining gradually for the last six months. We have not harnessed him more than once all summer. He ate two ears of corn on Friday last, and on Saturday night died in the clover lot. If, as some believe, horses have souls "old Bob" will certainly occupy some better fields in the green pastures than those of the common herd.

While looking at the remains of this faithful creature, I could not but ask myself this question, and I as faithful to my heavenly Master as he has been to his earthly one?

Your affectionate daughter,
MARY.

"How sad I felt" said Mr. Paxson, "when I heard that dear old Bob was dead. I felt as though I had lost a member of my family and found the big tears rolling down my face. His quarter of a century in the Sunday-school work has left its mark upon the religious interests of a wide region. He was always faithful and obedient. When I bade him come he came, when I bade him go he went, and cheerfully, too. He never held back except when he met a child; then he would always stop, and would never pass a church or school-house without trying to go up to it."

Once a young man borrowed Bob to take a young lady out riding. He moved along in good style till he met the children coming home from school, then he stopped. The driver told him to "get up," but Bob would not move a peg. The young man flourished a whip, but Bob was evidently going to be obstinate. The children gathered around, much to the young man's discomfort, but all at once he suspected what Bob was waiting for, so he made a little speech to the children, bade them "good evening," shook the lines, and passed on.

"In that day," says Zechariah, "shall there be upon the bells of the horses HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD;" surely this might have been inscribed on old Bob's harness, for he was worn out carrying the Gospel.

The following incident is given here as connected with the career of "Robert Raikes." It was written originally by Mr. Paxson to a Sunday-school in an eastern city, and was published in the N. Y. Independent and other leading religious papers.

A SCENE IN A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

"I drove up to a blacksmith's shop a few days since to get my horse shod. The blacksmith walked up to the horse and looked him square in the face, then turning to the people about said, 'I have shod hundreds of horses, and have seen thousands, but there, pointing to my horse, 'is the best countenance and best shaped head I ever saw!'"

"While he was shoeing him I made some inquiries concerning a Sabbath-school, and told him my horse and myself were both missionaries. He immediately dropped the horse's foot, and seating himself on the ground, said: 'Stranger, let me give you a little of my history. I was an orphan boy, bound out to learn the blacksmith's trade. My master would not send me to school, but kept me hammering hot iron day and night until I was nineteen years old. About that time a Sunday-school man came to the settlement, and went round, telling the people to come out and he would start a Sunday-school. So I got my day's work done and went to hear him. He told me a heap of good things, and among others that he himself first went to Sunday-school when about thirty years old, and how much he learned and what a blessing it was to him. 'Now, thinks I,' continued the blacksmith, 'that's just my fix, and if he starts a school I'll go.' A school was started, and I went for two years. I soon learn-

ed to read my Bible, and the very day I was twenty-one I joined the church of Christ. For seven years I have been trying to serve Him. Last Sunday I was made the superintendent of a school here.'

"I asked him where the school was, in which he learned to read and was converted to Christ. 'Oh! more than a hundred miles from here,' he replied. 'He gave me the name and all the particulars of his organization. I then asked him if he would know the man who organized that school. He did not know as he would, but he had been so long ago, but recollected that he was large, almost as large as myself. I then informed him that I was the person, and that that horse was along too. He sprang to his feet, exclaiming, 'Blessed father?' is it possible.

"While my hand rested in his tears rolled down his cheeks like rain. 'He said: 'All that I am I owe under God to that school. There I learned to read and love my blessed Saviour.' He took me to his house and introduced me to his wife, a good Christian woman, the mother of two children. 'When offered to pay him, he said, 'No; never a cent for shoeing the missionary horse! I will shoe him all his life for nothing, if you will bring him to me.' 'To you this may not be particularly interesting, but to me it was one of the most pleasing incidents in my life. I felt that the starting of that one school was worth a lifetime of toil.'

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it,
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish to-morrow,
Eyes bright as a cherry,
So sadly intruding,
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seeming,
Of looks that are beaming,
Whether one's wealth or whether one's poor;
Eyes bright as a berry,
Checks red as a cherry,
The groans and the curse and headache can cure.

Resolved to be merry,
All woe to ferry
Across the tamed waters that bid us forget,
And no longer fearful,
But happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVERTED.

It is very difficult to approach Roman Catholics on the subject of religion. They are so sure that they are right, they are so afraid of hearing anything of a religious nature from heretics, and as members of the "only true church" they are so confident of safety, that many persons seem to think it is useless to attempt to do anything with them. But they may be reached, if approached in a proper way, and in dependence on the aid of the Holy Spirit. But as a general thing it is not wise to enter into controversy with them; but rather to bring the plain truths of the Bible before them and thus reach them with the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. To illustrate this mode and its results, I give the following case.

A London city missionary visits the Marylebone workhouse, where there are some seven hundred sick persons in the Infirmary. One day the missionary saw a new patient in a bed, and learned that he was a Roman Catholic; but he took no notice of this fact and just approached this patient as he would any other. He spoke kindly to him, inquired about his affliction, which at that time was slight, spoke of Jesus as the friend of all those who are in trouble and difficulty, and especially as the Saviour of sinners, and of the need for repentance and faith in Jesus Christ and then he passed on.

This young man became much interested in the visits of the missionary, and in the religious services held in the ward, and joined heartily in the singing, and soon received the truths of the gospel for himself. One day he told the missionary that he had been thinking a great deal about what he had said to him, and added, "I see it all now, and I see that it is Jesus only. And I want to tell you that I don't trust in any forms, or in any church; I trust alone in Jesus Christ." Instead of recovering, as was expected, this young man grew worse, but he grew in grace, and trusted confidently in Jesus Christ as his Saviour, and while his earthly expectations were blighted, he looked forward

with joy. A few days before he died the missionary was with him, and at his suggestion joined in singing the hymn "Over there." The sick man in a whisper attempted to put in the bass. "Over there," and at the close said, "Yes, I'll soon be at home over there." Such a case is an encouragement to prudent and hopeful efforts in cases which would otherwise be discouraging.—*Watchman.*

A WOMAN'S WIT.

Many of the first settlers of Illinois were rude in speech and rough in manner. Money was scarce with them, and service was paid for in produce. Governor B— used to illustrate these incidents of frontier life by the following anecdote:

One day there came to his office a young man accompanied by a young woman.

"Be you the Squire?" asked the manly youth.

"Yes, sir."

"Can you tie the knot for us, right away?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much do you charge?"

"One dollar is the legal fee, sir."

"Will you take your fee in beeswax?"

"Yes, if you can't pay cash."

"Well go ahead and tie the knot, and I'll fetch in the wax."

"No," said the Squire, thinking there was a good chance for a little fun; "bring in the beeswax first, and then I'll marry you."

Reluctantly the youth went out to where was hitched the horse, upon which, Darby and Joan fashion, they had ridden, and brought the wax in a sack. On being weighed, its value was found to be only sixty cents.

"Wall," said the anxious groom, "tie the knot, and I'll fetch more wax next week."

"No, sir, I don't trust; that is against the rules of this office."

Slowly the disappointed youth turned to go out, saying, "Come, Sall, let's go."

"I say, mister," answered Sall, with a woman's wit, "can't you marry us as far as the wax will go?"

"Yes, I can, and will," replied the Squire laughing; and he did.

"THANK YOU" AND "PLEASE."

I went to a little mission chapel in New York, and the speakers, of whom there were many, were allowed only a minute each. One woman said in that minute what thrilled me through and through. "The love of Jesus has made my husband and myself manly. We used to swear at one another, and now we say, 'Thank ye' and 'Please.'" I tell you, the preaching of infidelity and of all the scientists can not produce an effect like that in one hundred years.—*John B. Gough.*

ANNIE ERSKINE'S SECRET.

"A penny for your thoughts, dear," said Mrs. Benton one evening to a young girl who had been sitting in the opposite corner for some time without speaking.

"I was just wondering how Annie Erskine manages to be so good. I am sure she can not find it half such hard work as I do. We all love Annie—that is most of us do—and every one speaks well of her, except a few who are jealous of her; and I am sure it must be very pleasant to be praised by our teachers and everybody. But I can't be like her much as I would like to be. I don't believe Annie would be a bit better if she were in my place."

"I fear, my child," replied Mrs. Benton, "that you begin at the wrong end of the work. Perhaps if you knew Annie a little better, you would find being good cost her as much effort, and more, perhaps, than it would you. I think if you should inquire of her, she would say, 'I never would do right if left to myself. But God has promised to give us all needful grace. It is beginning at the wrong end, to be good only for others to see, and trusting to one's own strength.'"

PAVED WITH EXTINCT STARS.

In a recent scientific paper Sir John Lubbock says: "Like the sands of the sea, the stars of heaven have ever been used as effective symbols of number, and the improvements in our methods of observation have added fresh force to our original impressions. We now know that our earth is but a fraction of one out of at least 75,000,000 worlds. But this is not

in the slightest degree more comfortable than the one vacant, and the good nature with which he insisted upon the new-comer taking it was something altogether too sweet for anything," as the fero barkeeper would say.

And this boy was no exception. He was not a showboy out-posing before the great American Republic or such of it as happened to be in France at the time; but he was a simple, a type of the regulation French child. I have seen just as much politeness in the ragged waifs in Fairbourg St. Antoine, where a child never saw the blue sky more than the little patches that could be seen over the tops of seven-storyed houses, as I ever did in the Champs Elysees. One Sunday at St. Cloud, where the ragged children of poverty are taken by their mothers for air and light, it was a delight to fill the pockets with sweets to give them. They had no money to buy, and the little human rats looked longingly at the riches of the candy stands, and a son's worth made the difference between perfect happiness and half-pleasure. You gave them the son's worth and what a glad smile came to the lips, and accompanied with it was the delicious half-bow and half-courtesy and invariably, "Merci, Monsieur." One little tot who could not speak filled her mouth with the unheard of delicacies she had received and, too young to say "Merci," put up her lips to be kissed.—*Nabby's Letter Abroad, in Toledo Blade.*

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

MOTHER'S GIFT OF A BIBLE.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days are come:
When she who had thy earliest kiss
Sleeps in her narrow home:
Remember 't was a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love,
The holiest for her son,
And from the gifts of God above
She chose a goodly one:
She chose for her beloved boy
The source of light, and life, and joy,
And bade him keep the gift, that when
The parting hour should come,
They might have hope to meet again
In an eternal home!

She said his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.
And should the scowler in his pride
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid him cast the pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne,
She bade him pause, and ask his breast,
If he, or she, had loved him best!

A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing;
The love that would retain the one
Must to the other cling.
Remember 't is no idle toy,
A mother's gift. Remember, boy!

FRENCH CHILDREN.

Politeness with the French is a matter of education as well as nature. The French child is taught the lesson from the beginning of its existence, and it is made a part of its life. It is the one thing that is never forgotten, and lack of it is never forgiven. The shipwrecked Frenchman who could not get into a boat, as he was disappearing under the waves raised his hat and, with such a bow as he could make under the circumstances, said, "Adieu, Mesdames; adieu, Messieurs," and went to the fishes. I doubt not that it really occurred, for I have seen ladies splashed by a cab on a rainy day smile politely at the driver. A race that has women of that degree of politeness can never be anything but polite. When such exasperation as splashed skirts and stockings will not ruffle them, nothing will.

The children are delightful in this particular. French children do not get about clamoring for the best places and sulking if they do not get them and talking in a rude, boisterous way. They do not take favors and attentions as a matter of course and unacknowledged. The slightest attention shown them is acknowledged by the sweetest kind of a bow—not the dancing-master's bow, but a genuine one—and the invariable "Merci, Monsieur!" or "Madame," or "Mademoiselle," as the case may be.

JOHNNY'S REASON.

A circus came to town, and everybody knows how the music and the grand tents and horses set all the boys agog. Quarters and shillings are in great demand; and many a choice bit of money have the circus-riders carried away which was meant for better purposes.

A little boy was seen looking around the premises with a great deal of curiosity. "Halloo, Johnny," said a man who knew him, "going to the circus?"

"No, sir," answered Johnny, "father don't like 'em."

"Oh, well, I'll give you the money to go, Johnny," said the man.

"Father don't approve of them," answered Johnny.

"Well, go in for once, and I'll pay for you."

"No, sir," said Johnny, "my father would give me the money if he thought 'twere best: besides I've got twenty-five cents in my strong box—twice enough to go."

"I'd go, Johnny, for once: it's wonderful, the way the horses do," said the man. "Your father needn't know it."

"I can't," said the boy.

"Now, why?" asked the man.

"Cause," said Johnny, twirling his bare toes in the sand, "after I've been I couldn't look my father right in the eye, but I can now."

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JUST AS FOOLISH.

There was a ridiculous story in the paper the other day, which I should hardly think could be true. It said that a man was walking along the street not very far from the place where a great building was burning, and a big cinder fell on his hat. Another man just behind him saw it fall, and hastened to knock it off. I suppose you think the man whose hat was in danger of burning up turned around and thanked the one who took the cinder off. But no! Here is the ridiculous part of the story; He turned around angrily and spoke very severely to the man, who, he said, had no business to touch his hat. Now, I should not have been able to believe that story if I had not seen people quite as foolish. Young people upon whom a disagreeable little habit has fallen which will make them appear more absurd than a man with a burned hat, or no hat at all, will sometimes be very much vexed with one who tries by a kind word of admonition to brush the habit off. Some of you bite your fingernails, make unnecessary and offensive noises with your mouth or your nose—never mind mentioning them now—but most of you do something which is an offence to those about you. When some one speaks to you about it, are you ready with some vexed reply? or can you pleasantly say, "Thank you; I will try and improve in that direction?" To be sure, the cinder may be knocked off with needless roughness, and you may find the word of the rebuke not altogether agreeable, yet you can make it so by your gracious way of receiving it and your cheerful determination to get rid of the cinder.—*Christian Union.*

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MAY 28. FOLLOWING CHRIST.—Mark viii. 34-38; ix. 1.

Ver. 35.—This is a paradoxical way of speaking, the word life being used in a higher and a lower sense. When a word is so used, a man may correctly be said to lose that which he keeps and to keep or find that which he loses.

Ver. 36, 37.—It should be noted that although the Revised Version substitutes the word life for soul in these passages, it, nevertheless, retains soul in the margin; and the importance of the teaching is not affected by the change.

1. Look at the contrast suggested—the world and the soul; the gain of one and the loss of the other. The world is material; the soul is spiritual.

The successful farmer treats the orchard with manure for enrichment as he would treat his fields for any other crop. It is an unquestioned fact that apple trees need manure.

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enterprize," and those who melted sugar began to wonder if it did not come from a dye tub. During this period two-thirds of the old refiners went out of business. Now, chemical and grape sugars are called pure.

USEFUL HINTS.

New land is preferable for the cabbage, and the stronger the soil the better.

That's right; take down your stove and put on your thin flannels this month. Give the poor undertaker a chance.

Sheep do not require heavy pastures. They are great foragers, and leaves and even stubbles enter into their bill of fare. They equal the goat in that respect.

Don't set out raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberry or grape roots with much wood. Cut it back within two or four eyes of ground, and you will get a strong healthy growth this season.

The successful farmer treats the orchard with manure for enrichment as he would treat his fields for any other crop. It is an unquestioned fact that apple trees need manure.

For ingrowing toe nails put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon and heat it very hot. Pour it on the corner of the toe, and the inflammation and granulation will become dry and destitute of all feeling.

Laws of Life is in favor of invalids, or for that matter, well people, sleeping in about the same temperature that they live in during the day. It thinks that persons confined largely in the house during the day make a mistake in sleeping in rooms absolutely cold at night.

Vanilla extract can be made easily. To half a pint of alcohol allow two vanilla beans, cut them in very small bits, put them in a bottle, and pour the spirits over them. If possible have a bottle with a glass stopper.

Says a New England exchange: "The best soil for sugar beets is a deep, sandy loam. The subsoil should be permeable, or otherwise made so, by underdraining. The land should be much improved if deeply plowed in the fall, after a good coating of green manure had been spread upon it; eighteen inches would be none too deep to plow it. For the spring it should be shallower."

Prof. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College of Michigan, an expert chemist, recently said that a paint or wash made of skim milk, thoroughly skummed, and water brine will render wood unburnable, and he proved it by experiment. He said this paint, or whitewash, is durable, very cheap, impervious to water, of agreeable color, and as it will prevent wood from taking fire, he urged its use particularly on roofs, out-buildings barns, etc.

In building a chimney put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the inter-courses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in the chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portions of mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becomes damp, falls down the fireplace. This is an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.—Maine Farmer.

The editor of the American Farmer is of the opinion that a great deal of the money spent by farmers for fine stock with a view to improving common stock is spent foolishly, owing to a prevailing ignorance of even the elementary principles of breeding. Investments are often made in fine stock and the stock is turned out loose on the farm to receive no further attention until the farmer gets ready to make up his report setting forth that all fine stock is a humbug and a failure, and all dealers in fine stock are swindlers.

INFORMATION.

Hip disease, fever sores, ulcers, blotches, pimples, and many loathsome diseases originate in impure blood. Parson's Purgative Pills make new rich blood and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.—The principle upon which PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR acts is entirely new. It does not sink deep into the flesh, thereby producing soreness, but acts directly upon the external covering of the corn, separates it from the underlying, removes the direct pressure from the part, and at once effects a radical cure, without any pain or discomfort. Let those who are suffering from corns, yet skeptical of treatment, try it, and by the completeness of the cure they will be ready to recommend Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor to others.

All persons about to visit foreign lands, sailors, fisherman, lumbermen and miners should take with them a supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is both for internal and external use and is worth its weight in gold.

DR. A. R. SCOVILL, of Cincinnati, says:—"For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure; and it every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption."

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS are frequently troubled with excessive languor, (especially in the mornings) want of energy, dizziness of vision, confused mind, and impure memory. A few doses of Harrington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, speedily remove these manifestations of a debilitated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Harrington's," the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

AFTER AN ATTACK OF FEVER, MEASLES, DYPHTHERIA, or any wasting disease, Harrington's Quinine Wine and Iron, is the best medicine to take. It gives lasting strength.

WEAK AND SICKLY CHILDREN, with their pinched features and emaciated forms appeal strongly to the best sympathies of everyone. Yet, our sympathies are of but little benefit unless they take a practical form, and the sufferings from both Mental and Physical Debility be relieved by administering some such strengthening medicinal and nutritive Blood and Brain food as Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime. It aids the processes of digestion and assimilation, revitalizes the blood, and supplying material for bone and muscle structure, furnishes the foundation for strong and healthy constitutions.

Prepared solely by Harrington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

Mrs. S. M. SESSION, writing from Colorado Springs, Colorado, says: "I have been completely cured of Asthma by using Graham's Pain Expeller while living in Canada. Since coming here, I recommended it to my niece, living in this town, who was afflicted with Scrofula, that settled in her ankle, she became unable to walk, but the use of that valuable preparation cured her completely. Several others have used it with the best results and it is highly prized here."

BEST AND MOST COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. feb10v

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. feb10v

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.—"Twenty-one years ago, I was dying with the consumption. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get CANNABIS INDICA, which finely and fully cured me."

O. S. BISLEY, De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. "Send another \$12 box of CANNABIS INDICA for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of CONSUMPTION. I am as sound and well as ever I was."

SALLIE D. BENTON, Keysville, Crawford Co., Mo., January 2nd, 1882. N.B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Address CHADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons. Jan 13.—16ins.

Remember This. If you are sick, GOLDEN ELIXIR will cure you. Nature in making you well again, when ALL ELSE FAILS.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you are COSTIVE or DYSPEPTIC, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain so, for GOLDEN ELIXIR is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of KIDNEY or URINARY disease, STOP! STOP! STOP! At this moment, and turn for a cure to GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you are a frequenter of a resort of a malarial or gonorrhoeal district, bathe your system against the source of all evils—ague, bilious, malarial, yellow, typhoid, and all malarial fevers—by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you have rough, pimply, or scabby skin, redness, pains and aches, or feel miserable generally, GOLDEN ELIXIR will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and good comfort.

In short, cures ALL diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and \$500 will be paid for a cure of any disease, or for any thing impure or injurious found therein.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF ONLY REQUIRES MINUTES—NOT HOURS—TO RELIEVE PAIN AND CURE ACUTE DISEASES.

Fellows' Speedy Relief In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuragic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Fellows' Speedy Relief Will afford Instant ease Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficulty Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chishtains, Frost-bites, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Coughs, Colic, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

Fever and Ague. Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all malarial, Bilious, Scatful, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers so quick as Fellows' Speedy Relief. It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Headache, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all in malarial pains.

Fellows should always carry a bottle of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Truly a Household Friend The uniformly gratifying and often astonishing results attending the use of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF since its introduction, render it desirable and proper to bring it to the notice of all classes. Its record as a pain reliever and healing remedy for all ailments is constantly occurring in nearly every household, affords the most positive evidence of its superiority. For those very painful and distressing Conditions, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, it is regarded as the great specific, and as such it is used by all classes of people.

The volumes of testimony regarding its surprising effects constitute the strongest reason for considering FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF as an essential household remedy. The proprietors of the article, believing that there is nothing unimportant in giving the broadest publicity to goods of recognized merit, whether of a medicinal or other nature, herewith present this Household Friend.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF is for sale by Druggists and general dealers at 25 cents a bottle.

PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE UNIVERSAL LINIMENT IS USED. UNIVERSAL LINIMENT Is warranted equal to any article for all Diseases of Man and Beast.

UNIVERSAL LINIMENT. An external application for Sprains and Bruises, Sore Throat, Quins, Pains and Soreness in the Bones and Muscles, Paralysis or Numbness in the Limbs, Pains and Suffering of the Joints, Swellings and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, the Douleur of Sciatica, or Pains in the Nerves, Milk Leg, White Swell, Blisters or Frost Bites, Ringworm, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back, &c., and useful in all cases where Liniments, Rubrics, Blister, Nipples, &c., or any other kind of Counter Irritant is required.

Directs for Using Universal Liniment This Liniment should be liberally applied to the parts affected, three or four times a day (and even more frequently in severe and dangerous cases), and rubbed well into the skin with the hands and fingers, or with a small piece of flannel, saturated with the Liniment, so that more or less irritation, or smarting, is produced in the parts to which it is applied.

CHILDREN.—They are inflammatory swellings of the feet, especially about the toes and heels, with painful itching and burning; and are cured by applying to the feet. Sometimes blisters form, which become bad ulcers. Treat with Universal Liniment, or soap, and apply UNIVERSAL LINIMENT freely. Wrap them in flannel saturated with the Liniment and keep it on during the night. Keep the feet warm and dry during the day.

LAMENESS.—It is the result of over use. There is soreness, accompanied by pain on exertion of the leg. The foot is swollen and painful. The affected limb is supported by tight boots. Treatment. An easy boot or shoe is essential. Bind on lint soaked with the UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and cover with oil silk every night.

BURNS.—They consist of enlargement or thickening of the sack about a joint, usually that of the big toe of the foot. Caused by tight boots. Treatment. An easy boot or shoe is essential. Bind on lint soaked with the UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and cover with oil silk every night.

MACDONALD & CO., HALIFAX, N. S. Steam and Hot Water Engineers, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers, Plumbers & Steam Fitters.

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25 DUKE STREET SMITH BROTHERS

ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION OF THEIR Spring Purchases!

EVERY DEPARTMENT THOROUGHLY ASSORTED. Their STOCK this SEASON is the LARGEST and most ATTRACTIVE THEY HAVE EVER SHOWN!

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. The Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company (Limited). Authorized Capital \$500,000.00. (IN 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH)

Provisional Directors. EDWARD GURNEY, Jr., Toronto; J. E. ROSE, Q.C., Toronto; Rev. A. SUTHERLAND, Toronto; DENNIS MOORE, Hamilton; RICHARD BROWN, Toronto; SHERIFF GLASS, London; Rev. W. BIRCHES, Toronto; H. E. CLARKE, Toronto; Daniel McLEAN, Toronto; Rev. H. DEWART, D.D., Toronto; JOHN T. MOORE, Toronto; JOHN J. WITHROW, Toronto; Rev. S. J. HUNTER, Toronto; CHARLES D. WARDEN, Toronto; Rev. LEONARD GAETZ, London.

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THIS ORGANIZATION has for its object the acquisition of desirable locations in the North-West Territories with a view to speedy colonization in accordance with Government requirements; and the exercise of other functions incidental to this end, and promotive of the general interests of its Colonists.

THE STOCK LIST consists of numerous and widely distributed, bona-fide subscriptions to the Capital of the Company, liable to calls, at reasonable intervals, in the discretion of the Directors. The project being the spontaneous outcome of a large class, no advantage is allowed to one shareholder over another, all stand upon an equal footing.

THE OPERATIONS of the Company will be conducted upon a basis of prudent liberality, that will strongly invite all classes of settlers from the most enterprising to the well-to-do farmer, artisan, merchant or manufacturer; and at the same time afford a fair compensation for the capital invested.

HOMESTEADS and Pre-emptions will be offered in these settlements upon the same conditions as those of the Dominion Government. SUBSTANTIAL AID will be given in the erection of places of worship, and the Company will encourage public improvements of all kinds, such as the construction of railways, the formation of Commercial centres, early and direct postal communication, etc., etc.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made with the Government, pointing which reference to locations would be made, and the utmost care and discretion have been exercised in making these arrangements, as will be very evident when details are furnished. This announcement is made that those interested may govern themselves accordingly.

PROSPECTUSES containing full information as to locations, lands, prices, conditions, etc., will be prepared as soon as possible, and will be favored to any person on application to the Secretary. Address communications to JOHN T. MOORE, Secretary, Drawer 2717, Toronto. REMOVED TO 139 HOLLIS ST. (2 DOORS NORTH OF SACKVILLE ST.) M. A. DAVIDSON, CUSTOM TAILOR. Has removed to 139 HOLLIS STREET, and is making a business of carefully selected goods suitable for the seasons. The Cutting is executed by Mr. A. McKAY former partner of M. MacLureth & Co., whose name is a guarantee of a good fit and entire satisfaction. section 23-1y

be more com e vacant, and th which ho w-comer tak "altogether ing," as the say. no exception, by out-posing ean Repub- pended to be pped; but he was e regulation e seen just as e ragged St. Antome, w the blue e patches ver the tops s, as I ever yse. One where the poverty are s for air and s to fill the e give them, o long, and ooked long, e candy worth made en perfect ure. You worth and ame to the with it was and half. "Merci, e tot who er mouth licacies she o young to her lips to ter Abroad, ISH. us story in d, which I d be true, s walking y far from d building cinder fell an just be- d hastened ope you at was in turned a- one who But no! art of the d angrily to the man, o business to I should eieve that eopelite e upon ttle habit ake them an a man o hat at y much ies by a to brush you bite uneces es with s—never ow—but g which out you, to you with some pleasant- will try ection? "may be s rough- e word e agree- o by eiving it ination Christian ON, and e music res set ers and e demand; e money carried o better ooking a great Halloo, "knew o" ohnny, u the id the hem," and I'll "my money esides n my o go." "it's s do," father man, irling "after father how."

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

NOTE!!

The WESLEYAN will be sent to any address during the remaining months of the year upon receipt at this office of One Dollar. Show this to your neighbor, or take advantage of the offer in behalf of some friend.

PREPARATION FOR CONFERENCE.

An unusually wintry spring makes it difficult to believe that the time for our annual gatherings is at hand. But for the arrival of official notices from the Chairmen of Districts, and the presence of an unusual amount of correspondence on Conference topics on our table, the remarks to be penned might have been postponed.

Some brother remarks: "Yes, the District Meetings and Conference are too near for the work I have yet to do." And a chorus of voices responds, "Yes, too near!" "Courage, brethren," is the remark of one who knows whereof he affirms, and that from a thoroughly practical apprenticeship. We are not treating in trifling spirit a serious matter when we say that this as well as other work is accomplished like the completion of the wood pile, by the handling of stick after stick.

Much of the pressure of the few weeks preceding the District Meetings is inevitable; much might have been avoided, perhaps, by greater promptness on the part of the pastor, very often by increased activity on the part of the laymen to whom certain duties are entrusted. In many circuits, the protracted revival efforts of an earnest pastor and the heavy travelling of the winter and spring have combined to increase the arrears of work at this season. We bespeak for the pastors in their preparation for giving the annual account of their stewardship all possible help from their membership. A Sunday-school return sent in by the superintendent, the collection and payment of the sums on the list of Missionary subscriptions placed in the hands of a collector, the sending to the parsonage of a contribution to Church schemes by a person yet unasked, and the prompt gathering in of all sums which aid the current income, may cost the assisting parties little inconvenience and greatly aid the pastor.

It is clear that business is more prosperous than several years ago. The fact is seen with pleasure by the pastor, and perhaps felt by him with pain. The man with a stated income must suffer when increasing prices reward the producer. It should not then be forgotten that the income which was the first to be cut down during the period of depression, should be the first to be enlarged when the note of "better times" is sounded. It is not in the power of the pastor to obtain an income equal to increased expenditure as others may. Many of his hearers would be among the first to condemn any public appeal by him in his own behalf. In view of this fact business men, who know well the truth of these statements, should give them thought, followed by action. If the deficiencies of one-quarter have been allowed to overlap the receipts of the succeeding quarter, let not the closing meeting of the year shut out all hope and send a dispirited and embarrassed pastor into the pulpit on the succeeding Sabbath, sore at heart, retaining faith in God, but having lost even the permitted confidence in man. In the majority of cases where a deficiency already exists an immediate effort would do much to lessen sorrow and loss.

We take the liberty of reminding those concerned of one or two enactments having a special bearing on the business of the coming District Meetings and Annual Conferences, in view of the General Conference of the autumn. The first of these (see Discipline, 1878, p 62) specially requires that "the laymen of the District Meetings preceding the General Conference shall have been elected by ballot at the previous Quarterly official meetings of the Circuits and Missions." In any other year the "Recording Stewards of the several Circuits and Missions, and one other lay representative for each Minister or Probationer for the ministry appointed in addition to the Superintendent on each circuit or mission," form the lay representation at the District Meetings. In

other words, the Recording Steward of any circuit is not by virtue of his office a representative of that circuit in the the District Meetings of the present year.

The second point worthy of notice is the regulation of the General Conference in relation to returns of Church Property, (see Discipline 1878, pp. 48 124.) On the former page it is said:

The Annual Conference are required to present, through the President of the Conference, to the General Conference, a tabulated statement of the membership of the Church, the Sunday schools, the number of churches, with the value of the same, number of parsonages and their value, and such other information as may help the General Conference to a correct estimate of the state of the Church.

On the latter page it is said: Each Superintendent shall return a list and description of all Church Property within his circuit, Station or Mission to the annual District Meeting next preceding the meeting of the General Conference, according to the General Conference Schedule; also the exact locality and other information needful, and whether and where, the Deeds are registered.

The absence of this information respecting the Church Property of two of the Maritime Conferences rendered the returns of the General Conference of 1878 incomplete.

THE LATE DR. SUMMERS.

Southern Methodism has just lost a leader in the person of the Rev. Thomas O. Summers, D. D. At the opening session of the General Conference on the 4th inst., he was unanimously re-elected Secretary by a rising vote. His brethren even then observed too evident symptoms of weakness, and the presiding Bishop, Paine, warned him not to "do too much," but the veteran, making light of his feebleness, affected to treat the caution as an insult, and pleasantly declared himself to be still able to "talk, lecture and quarrel." The next morning he was absent, in the afternoon he sank into an almost continuous stupor, and early on the succeeding morning, died as he had often desired to die—with the harness on. His physician, when asked respecting the nature of his illness, said: "I should call it a general marasmus—the nerve centers are all broken down."

Bishop Keener, in his memorial discourse, spoke of Dr. Summers as no ordinary man, and as one whose life was "above reproach." He was an American by adoption. Having removed from England he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in connection with the Baltimore Conference. A thorough Englishman in character, he was yet an ardent Southerner, as far at least as this was possible. During a long ride over Texan plains, on their way to the Conference, Bishop Andrews informed him of his intention to marry a certain lady. The lady was the possessor of slaves. Mr. Summers assured him that "those Yankees" would make trouble about his marriage. Bishop Andrews treated the idea lightly. When, however, the Bishop's refusal to liberate the slaves acquired by this marriage was found to constitute an offence which Northern Methodists would not brook, Dr. Summers turned from the memorable Conference of 1844 with a determination to devote all his energies to the work in connection with the Southern branch of Episcopal Methodism. Of his evident abilities his brethren were not slow to avail themselves, while he, on the other part, entered heartily into all enterprises entrusted to him, whether in the way of confirmation or defence. At the first General Conference he was chosen Assistant Secretary; on each subsequent occasion he occupied the Secretary's chair. As General Book Editor, editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate and the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, and as Professor of Historic Theology in Vanderbilt University, as well as the author of several well-known books and pamphlets of considerable merit, he rendered valuable service to Southern Methodism. Though unable to attend the Ecumenical Conference, which he believed to have been originally suggested by himself in the course of a conversation with Bishop Jones, he took a deep interest in that celebrated gathering and rejoiced in its evident success. His death produced a deep impression on his assembled brethren.

A WHOLESALVE APPROPRIATION.

The failure of the Episcopal Church to keep pace with the growth of the

population in the Dominion is most ingeniously explained in the last issue of the Church Guardian. The explanation, though late, is well worth being waited for. Our contemporary holds that in former days a number of persons were accustomed to put themselves down as "Churchmen" because in the public employ, while others from pride or a "meanness" prevented them from "contributing to their set," adopted a similar course, which altered circumstances do not now tempt them to pursue. Had the recent comparisons in Church growth been between 1831 and 1871 there might have been a very small grain of truth in this assertion, but when made in reference to a comparison between 1871 and 1881 it is wholly untenable, and unworthy of mention. During the last decade no changes have taken place in Episcopal polity or relation to the State, which can affect this subject. But with a daring worthy of a better cause the Guardian proceeds to assume that all such as are said, because of the aforesaid causes, to have once registered themselves as Episcopalians are now to be found in the list of the 86,769 whose religion is "not given." We quote: "And so we find in the present census . . . 86,000 names which under other circumstances and in the days we have been speaking of, would, without doubt, have been included under the term 'Church of England.' Add these 86,000 to the Church's figures, and we have a remarkable increase for the past ten years, an increase superior to that of any religious body." Evidently the Guardian had not studied the composition of that list of 86,000 whom it so readily throws in, or it would have hesitated, we dare not say, halted—before claiming as a make-weight for losses the immense numbers of unchristianized Indians in British Columbia and the great North West, many of whom have never seen the face of a Christian missionary, and who yet compose by far the larger part of the 86,000 whose religion is "not given." Fancy the painted warrior of the West, driving before him his stolen horses and followed by his squaw laden as a beast of burden, when informed of this wholesale appropriation! Even the lordly savage would receive the intimation with a dignified "Ugh!" The census enumerators are partly to be blamed for the confusion. They ought to have classified a large portion of the 80,000 under the heading—"Pagan." Let our brethren of the Episcopal Church follow these into their distant reservations, and tell them by their camp-fires the story of the Cross, till like the early Esquimaux converts they shall bid the missionary, "Tell me that again," and if we live till the next census reports are issued we shall gladly write their converts down under any name our Episcopal brethren may choose.

COLPORTAGE.

A few years ago a movement was made in the Lower Provinces in the direction of Methodist colportage. The writer, who was then absent from the Province, remembers that in accordance with an invitation his Book Room bond was assigned to the aid of this institution. Others no doubt responded in the same way to a similar invitation. On the expenditure of funds thus obtained the Conference or Book Room authorities seem to have easily abandoned this, one of the best, methods of "spreading Scriptural holiness over the land." Making due allowance for some allusions arising from variation in Church polity, the following editorial remarks of the Richmond Christian Advocate are admirably suited to our own latitude.

"Why is it," said a brother from the county to us, "that the Methodists cannot have a colportage system, with men in the field, distributing our books?" "I tell you," said he, "other denominations are travelling over the country selling their works and taking collections, and the Methodists are giving their money to help them." Just so, this is the very point we have been trying to make sharp enough to be felt by all who have the future welfare of the Church in mind. It will be an important work to select and elect the proper men to fill the Episcopal office. It will be very important to find and put in charge the proper man for our mission work; but, in our humble opinion, no work that will come before the General Conference will be more important and far-reaching in its influence for the future of Methodism and Christianity than the organization of some well-digested, efficient plan for furnishing the literature of the Church to our people. We hope, we trust, we almost believe, this will be done by our present General Conference.

The Irish assassins are still at large, and according to a dispatch from Dublin to the Times their arrest is becoming less probable. Immense numbers attended the funeral of Lord Cavendish. The appointment of Mr. Trevelyan as his successor gives great satisfaction to all parties. A more difficult position for a statesman has seldom presented itself. Happily for him, the demeanor of the English people in this crisis exhibits a remarkable degree of composure and restraint. Two new measures relating to Ireland are now before the Parliament. The bill for the repression of crime, against some clauses of which some of the Irish judges are reported to have protested, gives almost unlimited authority to the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary. This bill passed its final reading by the unanimous vote of both Liberals and Conservatives. Its only opponents were the Home Rulers, whose action at this critical period was certainly significant. An Arrears Bill, introduced on Monday evening, deals only with small tenancies and with two years of arrears. A tenant proving inability to meet the whole sum will be required to pay arrears for one year. When that has been paid the whole remaining amount will be cancelled. The Government propose to pay the other one year's rent from the residue of the Irish Church surplus fund, the amount of which is estimated at £1,500,000. Should an extra half million be required it will be made up from the Consolidated Fund.

A cloud is visible in Europe in the direction of Egypt. Between the British and French Controllers and a large body of European officials on the one hand, and the army, representing a certain jealousy and distrust of foreigners, on the other, the Khedive has had no pleasant part to play. The commutation of the sentence passed upon a number of officers, principally Circassians, who had plotted to assassinate the Minister of War and restore a former Khedive to the throne, has been the signal for revolution. An effort is likely to be made to raise a new Khedive to power. Turkey is sending ironclads and preparing transports in view of the emergency, and France and England are in accord in maintaining the sovereignty of the Sultan. The demand of other European powers to have a voice in any proposed changes constitutes the embarrassment. The maintenance of existing arrangements might demand a conflict; what unlimited Turkish control would involve the world may guess; while the recognition of a new Khedive would almost certainly involve utter losses to English and French bond holders, put a period to every valuable reform, and endanger the security of the Suez Canal. From any stand-point the situation is perplexing. If, as the latest despatches state, the cabinet has submitted to the present Khedive a European complication may for a time at least be avoided.

The religious press of the United States will not dismiss the topic of the refusal of the Board of Visitors of Andover Theological Seminary to confirm the nomination by the Trustees of Dr. Newman Smyth to the Abbot Professorship of Systematic Theology. According to the original conditions the incumbent of the Professorship must be prepared to measure up to a strict Calvinistic test. Dr. Whedon characterizes Newman Smyth in this fashion: "He is rather an Arminian than Calvinist in his theology; his doctrine of inspiration is Coleridgean; his atonement is Bushnellian; his eschatology is restorationism." In quoting this opinion the Christian Advocate adds, "After some prescriptions the physicians add 'Misc.' Somebody has written it into Newman Smyth's mind." If the mental diagnosis of these learned Doctors be correct the public may well wonder with the Springfield Republican at the ease with which the faculty set aside the means once provided to secure orthodoxy. Strange to say—rather sad to say—when obligations in religious teaching are concerned too many public guardians seem to have forgotten that "two and two make four."

We find this in a late copy of a St. John daily paper: "The ladies of the Germain street Baptist Church bazaar beg to announce that ticket No. 32 has drawn the chair, the holder will please call at Mrs. ———— The name of the lady appears in full. We regret to read this announcement respecting a Baptist bazaar as we should a similar one under Methodist auspices.

Such an example is bad. "How did you enjoy yourself last evening at the party," some one asked a young man on our hearing one day. "Oh," said he, "I don't feel satisfied with myself. Some ministers were there and they went in for a good time, and I thought I might go a little further, and I am not satisfied." And so public secular associations plead a right to go a little further than churches, and some day when the responsibility is fixed upon individuals some one will be sorry. We find much to admire in the activity of our Baptist friends, while we trust this feature in the action of one church will be marked only to be avoided.

Some successful minister may feel his joy increased, and some desponding minister may derive comfort, through these words in the London Methodist: "The talk at our table is that every one should rejoice in the success which God is giving to evangelistic work throughout the Methodist Connection. The old power is with us still. Cases like that of Oxford will do much to strengthen our faith in God and His truth. But let not those whom God calls to wait be disheartened. To mend fences, and gather out stones from God's field, is good work; so are sowing, weeding, and ploughing up barren spots. In due season we shall reap if we faint not. One of our ministers was heard remarking the other day that he who works on the rock will get his day's wages."

METHODIST UNION.

On this subject, which is now attracting much attention in Canada, the Toronto Globe has the following:

At the Methodist Episcopal Conference just closed the subject of union with the other Methodist bodies was freely discussed, and it was very apparent that a strong feeling exists among both ministers and laity in favour of such a movement. Both Conferences passed resolutions upon the subject, but neither formulated any basis. However, the action taken is regarded as an important step in the direction of union. There is reason to believe that with the consent of the parent bodies, which in all probability will not be withheld, the Bible Christians and the Primitive Methodists are ready to fall in line and are prepared to unite on equitable terms. The Canada Methodists are known not to be disposed to place any serious obstacle in the way of union, and hence there is good prospect of the amalgamation of all the Methodist Churches in Canada before many months. The General Conferences of the M. E. and the Canada Methodist Churches meet this year in Hamilton, the former on the 22nd of August, and the latter a fortnight later. It is not unlikely that the strength of the union sentiment will have been by that time sufficiently well ascertained to enable the representatives there assembled to formulate a basis for submission to the quarterly and other boards, from whom a favorable verdict must be had before the proposed union can be consummated. At present the indications are very encouraging for the unionists. The action of the several annual Conferences yet to meet will be awaited with unusual interest.

AN ENGLISH LETTER.

(For the Wesleyan)

Liverpool, G. B.

April 28, 1882.

Dear Mr. Editor.—It was my privilege on Monday evening last to attend the Missionary Meeting held in the Centenary Chapel, York. Having heard much of the arduous work of Methodism in Yorkshire, I was very glad to have the opportunity of being there, and of seeing and hearing the enthusiasm. The chairman was the Rev. David Hill, missionary from China, where he has been labouring for the past 18 years, and a native of York. He was heartily greeted on being introduced by the chairman of the District, Rev. Joshua Mason, and although it was as he told us, the first time he had presided at a Missionary Meeting, yet he very ably filled the position. The humility of his nature showed itself beautifully in the manner in which he opened his remarks—"Fathers and Brethren." He said he felt he must speak on the subject of finance and giving, and his face shone with holy fervour as he urged them to give. The report for the last year, as read by Rev. W. E. Stewart, of New St. Chapel, showed an increase on the previous year. The Rev. J. A. M. would then spoke, his subject being "Italy," telling of the progress of Wesleyanism in Rome, etc. (and here I may say that Rev. Richard Green, London, is to open a Chapel in Rome next Sabbath. "What great things hath God wrought," that now we know of the progress of Christianity in the city of the Pope.) Rev. Mr. Allan, of S. outport, then gave a very fine address, after which Rev. John Kilner, one of the Secretaries from the Mission House, London, was called upon. He was enthusiastically cheered as he rose, for he had addressed the children on Sabbath afternoon and preached in New St. Chapel in the evening, and had

also attended a Missionary meeting in York some years before, so the people knew well whom they were about to hear. He spoke forcibly on giving, telling how the Secretaries at the Mission House had been perplexed as means for money to meet all the obligations to make an endowment. It was a sore thing to do but it had to be done. Some kind brother at a seable missionary meeting in London, had kindly offered if "land there he said that hard, hard word came in they could raise £20,000 to pay off the debt he would give £5000; and another offered the same on the like conditions. But there were numerous and urgent needs still, and then he told of his life in India, of the many and great difficulties of the missionary has to meet in travelling, and living among the wild to subdue the savage, melting him to tears and causing him to cry "what must I do to be saved?" He grew very warm in his remarks, and the result was well seen in the collection taken, being £87, a great part of which was in notes and half crowns. When will the day come that the collections at our Missionary Meetings at home will equal that?

The Centenary Chapel is an old building, capable of holding 1200 persons, and it was well filled that evening. A platform had been put up and on it was a large number of laymen, besides all the ministers of York, about 25 altogether. The singing was soul-inspiring by its heartiness; the large audience joining in:

"Salvation! O the joyful sound!
What pleasure to our ears!
A sovereign balm for every wound
A cordial for our fears!"

And it seemed as if they would raise the roof as they swelled the chorus:

"Glory, honor, praise and power,
Be unto the Lamb forever;
Jesus Christ is our Redeemer,
Hallelujah! praise the Lord!"

York is a fine old city, full of historical interest, and a large portion of the population of 35,000 are Wesleyans. The Minister is the object of interest to all visitors, and I was enabled to attend service twice, as well as visit the whole edifice and wander through the crypts where are seen the relics of the Saxon walls where the Minister was first built, over 800 years since. As we were guided through the different parts we saw many monuments to past glory. The view from the top of the tower, after climbing 273 steps, is a panorama not to be soon forgotten, taking in an extensive range of country north and north-east, while at our feet runs the fertilizing Ouse like a silvery thread among the verdant fields. It does seem hard to believe that across the 'deep, blue sea' are the huge snow-drifts, while here in travelling one is constantly going through meadows so green, orchards in full bloom, grain quite high, and hawthorn hedges as if brought from a hot house and transplanted to each side of the road as if bordering a path as it winds in and out. He never it cannot make me think less of my Canadian home, but I will, if spared, be only too glad if a little snow should be remaining when I get back to let me know that there really has been winter in some part of the world.

L. M. S.

CONFERENCE MATTERS.

MR. EDITOR.—Some two years ago we were treated to certain letters in the Wesleyan upon the subject of finance. I was right glad when the matter was dropped, as I consider some of the communications were calculated to do more harm than good.

As the General Conference is approaching, it appears some writer or writers in the Guardian are trying to forecast legislation on certain points. It has occurred to me that our machinery is too heavy already, and whether it is not possible to alter it in some way, so as to save certain expenses and thereby have more for the ministry of the Word. How would it do to arrange at the general Conference for Domestic Mission work for four years. It seems to run in my mind that this could be worked and at the same time prove beneficial. I think that the Conferences ought to be able to manage all Domestic work, and are old enough to be trusted with the expenditure of a certain amount from year to year without being under the necessity of sending a delegate annually to look over the Canadian claims, and the western men to overlook ours, and appropriate; thereby incurring some hundreds of dollars expense yearly, while help is so greatly needed by the poor brethren on the Missions. It would also have a salutary influence on the Conferences, as it would lead them to act discreetly in the management of this work.

There is inconvenience in the present arrangement; it is a loss to the man—and to the circuit when a delegate must be from home and his work, as in the case of our Newfoundland brethren, for six or eight weeks, and as I understand just at the time when they ought to be at their post, from the fact that the fishermen who have been away for the summer are then returning and require their presence. If the alteration hinted at above could be tried there is little doubt but it would answer. The year's business could then be arranged at the Conference as it used to be at the E. B. A. Conference, and each District could be provided for and every man go to his work with a definite understanding as to his duty financially. To carry out this plan it will be necessary to fix on the amount to be appropriated and not exceeded. Out of this amount give to the Domestic

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missionary meeting in before, as the people they were about to forcibly be giving, Secretaries at the been perplexed as to meet all the de- and had at last been retrenchment. It do but it had to be brother at a soci- in London, if "and there he world came in they to pay off the debt and another of the like conditions, and urgent the told of his life and great diffi- has to meet in among the wild ever of the gospel, melting him to in to cry "what are," He grew marks, and the in the collection great part of which crowns. When at the collections meetings at home chapel is an old building 1200 per- cented that even- had been put up a number of lay- ministers of York, the singing was heartiness; the in

missions a round sum, as may be de- cided on, to be spent by the Annual Conference. Then let the Missionary Committee have the remainder for Mis- sion work proper, to sustain existing missions and, if they can see their way clear, for opening new fields. If the income should in any or each of the years exceed the amount anti- cipated, the balance each year or years to be kept on hand until the next General Conference to be dealt with according to the wisdom of the Com- mittee and Conference.

Since writing the above I have read an article in the WESLEYAN headed "Missionary" and signed "F." anent missionary reports. I agree with "F." that if we are to keep our dollar subscribers we must give them an account of their contributions, and this cannot be better done than by each Conference publishing its own report as heretofore. Some of us feel that we are not being allowed to print our own local report. Surely there is some one brother in each Conference who is competent to write a report, without being under the necessity of getting one from Toronto, which when received is too late for its proper work and scarcely as suitable as one which would be written at home.

Your correspondent "F." says that the annual report for 1880 and '81 shows an expenditure of \$14,000 that does not go directly to support missions—and asks whether a reduction could be made in these items. Perhaps he forgets that nearly one half of that amount goes for management. There is one item, however, which ought to afford a reduction, viz., Interest Dis- count on drafts, &c., \$2791. This amount, although much less than the previous year, appears large after hav- ing been told there was no debt. Dr. Sutherland's remarks partly explain. Still we think with "F." that econo- my ought to find ground to work here—and a few hundred dollars be saved for mission work.

May, 1882.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

In the WESLEYAN of May 5, "G. W. F." speaks to the above question. Whatever may be thought of the scheme he proposes, his sentiments with respect to the Connexional aspect of the subject will be adopted by every true Methodist. But it is to be feared that this principle—which is the very vertebra of our denominational system—is not in as healthy a condition, in some respects, as could be wished; and that, if more earnest heed be not given to it, paralysis will soon smite our extremities, and cripple if not destroy the whole body.

Our circuits may be divided into three classes. First, are those which pay the full claims made upon them, including the cost of the removal of the brethren to them. Secondly, are those which pay salaries of from \$550 to \$650, but the cost of removing; to which must be borne by the brethren who go to them,—a feature which is confined to this class, but which is often a serious matter for the brethren concerned. Thirdly, there are our missions, the cost of removing which is borne by the Missionary Society; but where married brethren receive for salary, as low as \$300, or perhaps less. In each of the two classes last named, the cost of living is often as great as in our cities, and sometimes greater. The writer very deliberately makes this statement; and with it the couples another to which there will be many an earnest but sad consent, viz., that the suffering of a very large number of our minis- ters on these fields is becoming sim- ply unbearable, and cannot be endur- ed much longer. The writer has good reason for declaring that there are brethren amongst us who, for no fault of their own, are suffering such straits as are leading them to feel that they will be compelled to separate themselves from us and go else- where, for the sustenance that is denied them here. This fact, it is an injustice in a high degree to our work, to ignore, and it should be known by all our people.

And here comes in "G. W. F.'s" prin- ciple of Connexionism. Can it provide any help for this evil? Will it do so? It is not my province now, to speak of more than one remedy for the defect referred to. It must be granted that the original design and use of the children's fund was chiefly to equal- ize as far as possible thereby the salaries of our ministers. As the fund is at present appropriated the result is the exact reverse of that. That brethren, who are in the receipt of the largest salaries which are paid, should have claims upon this fund, equals, with those who receive the smallest, is, it seems to me, contrary to reason, to justice, and to that connexionism which is, to our ecclesiastical system, "the bond of perfectness."

In the assessment which is now made, in behalf of this fund, upon our circuits, membership is the basis of calculation, with the proviso that the particular circumstances of each circuit shall also pass in review, in reaching conclusions. This is in ac- cord with the plan adopted by the English Conference of 1819, when the fund was instituted. Experience proves that it does not work smoothly with us. The fund is unpopular with our people, and is becoming more so every year. Still, it is not our people who support it, mainly, save in a very indirect way. The most of it, after all, comes out of our ministers them- selves.

I propose, let that the tax be in fact, as it is virtually, removed from our circuits, and imposed upon the ministers. 2nd, that the actual cir- cuit income of each minister, be taxed

for this fund,—say at the rate of 8 per cent of the whole. 3rd, I do not think the figures of "G. W. F." in N. B. will answer for N. S. but I would propose as follows, viz:—

That no brother receive from the Fund whose salary is above \$900; where the salary is below \$650 let all the children's claims be paid. Be- tween \$650 & \$700 pay two thirds; \$700 to \$750 pay one half; \$750 to \$800 one third; \$800 to \$850 one fourth; \$850 to \$900 one fifth.

4th, Supernumeraries to receive their claims in full. The above plan will not, I apprehend, affect the relation of our missions to the Missionary Society unfavorably. It is deferentially submitted as being likely to prove greatly better than the present method. My purpose herein is not so much to level down the salary of any brother of high degree, as it is to level up in the case of those who so sadly need it; and I do not know of any way whereby to secure this so effectively as that which is now pro- posed. The adoption of it would, I believe, speedily restore the fund to its former efficiency.

"We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please ourselves."

Sydney C. B. May 9th, 1882. J. S. COFFIN.

N. B. I would disburse to claimants upon the Fund, whose salaries are under \$600 all that might remain of sur- plus after other claims have been met.

NOT COMING TO CONFERENCE.

The brethren of the Nova Scotia Conference will please take note of the following resolution, on page 39 of last year's Minutes:—"Every minister who shall be un- able to attend Conference is peremp- torily required to give information of the fact, to the superintendent of the circuit in which the Conference shall be held, not later than three weeks before the Conference is appointed to meet."

Windsor, April, 28, '82. J. M. PIKE.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Several of the Theological students at Mr. Allison College will be glad to perform Circuit or Mission work dur- ing the ensuing vacation. Applica- tion for their services may be made to the undersigned,

Sackville, N. B. May 6th 1882. C. STEWART.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur, of the Maine Conference, has been granted a supernumerary relation in conse- quence of impaired health.

The Nashville Daily Christian Ad- vocate of the 9th inst., says: "The Rev. Howard Sprague, fraternal dele- gate from the Methodist Church of Canada, arrived yesterday, and is the guest of Prof. Lupton."

Mr. Charles Fulla, a native of this city and former resident of Charlottetown, addressed the scholars of the Grafton St. Church school on Sunday. Mr. Full is superintendent of the Metho- dist Sunday school, at Emerson, Man- itoba, where he now resides.

The numerous friends of the Rev. John L. Spangle will be pleased to hear that his son, Mr. John Spangle, has received the appointment of clinical clerk at the Provincial and City Hospital. Mr. Spangle, we are in- formed, is likely to be heard from, if spared, in the profession he has chosen.

A correspondent of the London Metho- dist says of Mrs. Crosby, a letter from whom we recently published: "Mrs. Crosby is the daughter of one of our aged ministers, the Rev. John Douse, and is a highly educated lady, a graduate of our Female College in the city of Hamilton. She, like her husband, is well adapted for the position which she fills. On Sundays when he is from home, as he frequently makes long tours among heathen Indians, she conducts worship in the church, and is indefatigable in her Sunday-school efforts. Mainly by her influence a Girl's Home was formed at the Mission, the object of which is to save poor Indian girls from a state of life more to be dreaded even than death itself." Mr. Crosby has been a missionary in British Columbia since 1868. He went thither at his own ex- pense, without even soliciting the pa- tronage of the Church.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Canadian Illustrated Mission- ary News, is a neat little 8 page paper the character of which is well describ- ed by its title. D. McGregor, of this city, sends us a copy.

Divine Life, for May, from which we last week copied an article by Dr. Lowrey, one of the editors, is a good number of a monthly calculated to bless those who carefully read it.

Nancy Hartshorn at Chataqua, published by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., of New York, and dedicated to the 28,000 members of the Chataqua Liter- ary Scientific Circle, is intended to show the humorous side of life at a well known literary resort.

A French edition of Rev. L. N. Beaudry's "Struggle of a Roman Catholic" will be issued about the middle of June next. Our young peo- ple, now learning the French language, might derive a two-fold profit from reading it. It is expected to have a wide circulation among the reading class of the Protestant French of the Dominion.

And yet another Sunday-School music book *Singing on the Way*, prepared by Mrs. Jewett, assisted by Dr. Holbrook is published by R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati. A feature of this book is the collection of pieces for the Infant class; at the same time a high- er order of music is provided for older pupils and social worship. A single copy sent for 30 cents.

The space at our disposal will not permit us even to name all the valu- able hints for ministers to be found in the *Monthly* for May. No more attractive Table of Contents has at any time been presented. The Sermon Department represents the views of some of the first European and American preachers on topics of national, practical and theological in- terest, while the other departments, guided by able pens, are richly sug- gestive to young preachers. Funk and Wagnalls, 10 & 12 Dey St., N. Y., are the Publishers.

T. Woolmer, Methodist Book Room, London, makes frequent additions to his excellent list of Sunday-school books. We note several. *Beatrice and Brian*, by Helen Brioston, illus- trates the effect of Christian example and influence upon a high-spirited though warm-hearted girl, a previous stranger to that influence. From *Tom Fletcher's Fortune*, by Mrs. H. B. Paul, boys will learn that trust in God and obedience to His commands is the only safeguard against surround- ing evils. *Dots and Guinnie*, A Story of Two Friendships, by R. R., an at- tractive little book for girls, distin- guishes wisely between true Christian friendship and mere worldly attach- ment. *Little Fosses*, or the Little Sins that mar the Christian Character, is a book of a higher class, in which the Rev. J. Colwell by skillful hand- ling makes plain, practical truths at once interesting and palatable. It is an excellent book for young people. These, and all Mr. Woolmer's publications, can be obtained through our Book Room.

METHODIST NOTES.

Mr. John J. Teed, of Dorchester, is reported to have obtained the con- tract for building the new academy at Sackville for about \$13,000.

The new and very handsome Metho- dist church recently finished at Hampton, N. B., will most probably be opened for divine worship on Sun- day the 28th inst.

At the Queen's Avenue Church, London, Ont., at the close of the service on the 7th inst., the pastor, the Rev. Leonard Gaetz, gave the right hand of fellowship to forty five per- sons, receiving them as full and ac- credited members of the Church. The communion service—the largest for some years—immediately follow- ed the reception, and was a season of marked spiritual interest.

Rev. D. Chapman, President of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conferences, has been holding Educational meet- ings in the North. At Chatham he stated that at Campbellton, Bathurst and Newcastle, the collections taken up in aid of the Educational Fund were in advance of those of last year. On Sunday next he will be at Richibucto. *The Union Advocate* says, "We can assure him a hearty welcome whenever he re-visits the Northern section of the Province."

The anniversary exercises of the Sackville, N. B., Sunday-school were held on the 7th inst. The exercises were interesting. *The Chiqueto Post* after other comments remarks: "The infants had evidently been well taught in the catechism. Rev. Mr. Shenton read an interesting letter from the Japanese native missionary whom the Sackville Sunday-school supports, and the Secretary, Mr. Doull, read the report, which showed a total membership of 150 and a sum of \$86 contributed to missions."

At an adjourned meeting of the Ont- ario Lay Electoral Conference of the M. E. Church, the members resolved themselves into a Convention to dis- cuss the question of union of the dif- ferent Methodist bodies of Canada. The following, after deliberate discus- sion, was almost unanimously carried: "Resolved, That we, as laymen of the M. E. Church in Canada of the Ontario Conference, express our opinion that a union of all the Methodist bodies in Canada on an equitable basis would be satisfactory, but that any union that does not recognize the Episcopal form of government would not be acceptable to our people."—Toronto Globe.

A meeting was recently held at Mooresville, Ind., as a thanksgiving celebration for 1,500 conversions and accessions in the bounds of the Indian- apolis District, Indiana Conference.

The Rev. Frederick Cuciani abjur- ed Catholicism in the Methodist Church in Rome on Sunday evening, April 2. It seems probable that he will be a great help to Methodism.

During the past year the Methodist Episcopal Church lost by death 120 itinerant ministers. Their average ministerial life was a little over thirty-two years.

The Church Extension Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, New York, has accomplished a great and blessed work for the Church and for Christian morals generally in that city. It expended last year nearly \$20,000.

Miss Sharp, of the M. E. Mission, reports a pleasing revival in Mon- rovia, Liberia. A camp-meeting closed early in March. Thirty persons were received into the church the pre- ceding Sabbath, among them were some Kross who had been under Miss Sharp's instruction.

The Maine Conference resembles somewhat one of the noble forests of the State—strong, steady, uniform, but not monotonous, with here and there a huge granite boulder showing itself among the trees. Quite a number of ministers are from Canada and Nova Scotia, and among them are some of the most acceptable men in the Conference.—N. Y. Adv.

The work of the Fochow M. E. Mission is in a very promising state. The Rev. D. W. Chandler reports that the result of the late series of meet- ings is the reception of over thirty probationers for the Church. He also states that Mr. Ahok, the merchant and benefactor of the College, was one of the number. The greater portion were from old schools of the Mission.

The results of the revival at Topeka, Kansas, are thus reported: conver- sions, 457; accessions during the revival, 233; total accessions since Jan- uary 1st, 311; total number of mem- bers now enrolled on the church book, 830. A number have united with other churches. No other church or minister of other church than the Methodist participated in the meetings.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Maori Christians are unusually self-reliant. Six new churches were last year provided by them for their own want.

The death is announced, in England, of J. N. Darby, founder of the com- munity or sect known as "The Ply- mouth Brethren."

A Scotch Baptist church has been organized in Patagonia. There are Chinese Baptist churches in Guiana, and a French one in the Argentine Republic.

A Sikh gentleman in Lahore has offered \$2,500 to the Rev. William Harper, a missionary of the Establish- ed Church of Scotland, towards founding a Christian college for the Punjab.

A strong feeling exists among the native inhabitants of the West coast of Africa in favour of the appointment of a coloured Episcopal prelate, and steps are about to be taken to make this fact known in the proper quarter.

A new Methodist Episcopal church costing \$125,000, and having all the conveniences and elegancies that art can devise or money purchase, is to be erected on Madison Avenue, New York city.

The Presbyterian Church in New South Wales stands in need of fifty ministers, and money has been for- warded to Mr. Morton, the agent in London, with which to send out any who may wish to labour at the anti- podes.

There exist in India special mission societies for the care of lepers. With- in a year twenty-eight of these un- happy sufferers have been baptized in several asylums in the north of India—nineteen at one place on a single day in September.

A decennial missionary conference will be held in Calcutta during Christ- mas week of the present year. All Protestant societies will be repre- sented in it. The last conference was held in 1872 and was an occasion of very great interest.

Mr. McAll, the evangelistic worker in Paris, mentions as one of the difficulties in the way of the full pro- secution of their work, that prayer- meetings are hard to maintain, as Frenchmen have an invincible reluc- tance to praying in public. Confer- ences, or a Bible-class, are much more popular.

From Mr. McAll's mission, in Paris, M. Christal, an artist and highly- gifted, hitherto superintendent of the children's mission, leaves in May for Africa, where the French Protestants have a mission. He will be with M. Coillard, who is an explorer, discov- erer, and missionary of very high at- tachments and standing.

The Baptist Irish and Home Mission Society have recommended their Evan- gelistic services in Ireland for the season. A large tent is erected in the various localities visited by the agents, and services are held therein during six or seven weeks. The applications for a visit with the tent have been so numerous that the committee are en- deavouring to raise sufficient money to provide a second one immediately.

The Caledonia Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, embrac- ing Rochester, voted May 3 on the overture for the repeal of the law for- bidding the use of instruments in churches. Seventeen were in favor of the repeal and four against it. The vote of all the Presbyteries is: For the repeal, 615; against it, 606. This is the total vote, and it repeals the law against the use of instruments in the United Presbyterian churches.

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION.

A glass factory is to be started at Amherst with a capital of \$60,000.

The St. John Telegraph reports that the Dominion elections are to be held on the 22nd of June next.

The examination for the Gilchrist scholarship will be held at Fredericton on June 19th.

Upper Province papers announce a new countervail \$100,000 bill of La Banque Nationale, Quebec.

The Prince Edward Island steamers have commenced their regular trips between Charlottetown and Pictou.

The American Society for the Pro- motion of Agriculture will hold its annual conference in Montreal on the 21st and 22nd of August.

Ships and steamers continue to ar- rive at Victoria, B. C., with Chinese. It is said that 24,000 in all are ex- pected before August.

A number of drives on the branches of the upper St. John are hung up for want of rain and the drivers are idle.

Twelve new engines are coming here from Scotland for the Intercol- onial. Three arrived last week. They are said to be very powerful and su- perior to any yet imported.

The Nova Scotia Steamship Co., of Yarmouth, intend putting the steam- ship "New Brunswick" on the route between Yarmouth and Boston and Portland on the 1st June.

The railway wharf at the deep water terminus is having an addition over 70 feet wide built on the north side, so that the whole wharf will be about 150 feet wide at the head.

The Allan Company brought out 77 laborers in the "Polynesian" to Montreal to do their loading and un- loading for the season on account of labor troubles last year. Other steam- ship companies will do the same.

Truro Customs officials on entering the office on Monday morning found the door of the safe blown off and six hundred dollars in cash and four hun- dred in cheques stolen. No clue as yet to the offenders.

A large number of vessels, of vari- ous sizes, are loading lumber at Bridgewater for Great Britain and the West Indies. It is expected that a larger quantity of timber will be shipped this season than any previous one.

Since the 3rd instant several robberies of registered letters have oc- curred on the railways at some point or points between Amherst and Vaneboor. It is understood that nothing will be left undone to get at the bottom of the business.

Important additions are being made to the buildings and machinery of the Oxford Woolen Mills. About \$40,000 has been added to the capital stock of the company, it is said, most of which is being laid out in im- provements. The mill is expected soon to double its former rates of manufacture.

The steamer "Peruvian" is reported in the ice disabled. Two steam- ers have been sent to her assistance. She was seen off Cape St. Lawrence, C. B., on Sunday by an arrival at Quebec. H. M. S. "Griffin," which sailed on Tuesday for Newfoundland, will keep a sharp look-out for her, and render any assistance possible.

In answer to a question asked about the "Charybdis," in the Commons at Ottawa the other day, the Hon. Mr. McLellan said: "About \$18,000 has been spent up to the present, and it is estimated that \$12,000 and all the \$10,000 granted last year will cover all expenses until a decision is ar- rived at as to her final disposal." The training ship has proved an ex- pensive gift.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Several steamers have recently ar- rived at St. John's from the seal fish- ery, all with poor larses.

The loss of the schooner "Trial," with all on board, is reported. The exact locality of the disaster is not known, but it is supposed to be near the mouth of Placentia Bay.

A schooner this week takes a full cargo of cars and trucks for the New- foundland Railway, from the works of Messrs. James Harris & Co., St. John, N. B.

On the 6th inst., the Assembly passed an Act incorporating the Great American European Short Line Railway. Large and important con- cessions were made to the Company.

Four men are reported starved to death in Placentia Bay, in a place in- accessible by sail or steam or road. The unparalleled character of the winter in frost, snow and ice explains the cause of the dismal tragedy.

The "Christabel" arrived at St. John's, on the 10th inst. "42 days from Alicante. She was in the ice sixty-three days, and her crew for several weeks were on short allow- ance of food. When liberated off Placentia Bay, on the previous Mon- day, there were three vessels firmly fastened in the ice pack, from eight to ten miles distant. All showed signals of distress. "The Christa- bel," on approaching the coast, came up with the schooner "Speed," of P. E. Island, laden with molasses, and abandoned.

Sir Hugh and Mr. Andrew Allan have received threatening letters from discontented ship laborers, it is supposed. Special constables have been placed on their residences for protection.

GENERAL.

Nearly 7000 immigrants landed at New York on the 13th inst.

The last official act of Lord Caven- dish was to arrange for the imme- diate release of the suspects.

The steamboats on the Rhine are to carry electric lights so that the night passengers can see the scenery.

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcana, recently in session in Bal- timore, selected Richmond as the next place of meeting.

A terrible explosion from fire-dump took place in Pluto Mine at Bochum, Westphalia. The bodies of 56 vic- tims have been recovered.

The captain, first officer and 55 of the crew of the Turkish transport, which went ashore in the Bosphorus, perished.

In the House of Lords Lord Gran- ville, Foreign Secretary, announced that Miss Burke had been granted a pension of £400.

An American millionaire, it is said, has just agreed to pay £10,000 per annum for nine years, for a clear-run over unproductive land in the High- lands.

Notwithstanding the prejudice against water-gas, it is now used in fifty cities and towns in the United States. In Baltimore it has nearly driven coal-gas out.

The portrait of Queen Victoria, which is to appear on the new gold coinage of the British Mint, repre- sents her at her present age, wearing an imperial crown.

The damage done by fire in Canada and the United States last month was about seven million dollars, probably several times as great as it would be if there were no insurance companies.

The Porte has addressed a note to England and France stating that, as calm has been restored in Egypt, the despatch of fleets to Alexandria is not necessary.

The British House of Commons has passed the second reading of a bill restricting the infliction of the death penalty to cases of premeditated murder.

Wm. Richards, an Englishman, ar- rested at Hartford, Conn., two weeks ago for the murder of Joseph Jackson, a brother emigrant, at Abercorn, Quebec, last July, has made a full confession of the deed.

A protest, signed by Canadian Sena- tors, against the bill legalizing mar- riage with a deceased wife's sister, has been sent to the Colonial Office in London, to be presented to the Queen.

Two Californians in partnership have on their various ranches ninety-five thousand head of cattle and one hundred and ten thousand head of sheep. To take care of these flocks five hundred men are now employed.

On March 4th, a schooner bound from Bunbury, Western Australia, to Adelaide, was struck by a sperm whale. The vessel immediately went down, and the Captain who was in the cabin was drowned; the rest of the crew were saved.

The Garfield postage stamp has at last been issued to the public. The denomination is five cents, and the color a beautiful brown, said to have been selected by Mrs. Garfield. Al- together it forms the prettiest stamp in the series now in use.

The women of South Carolina have raised \$60,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to John C. Cal- houn. It is proposed to divide this amount, erecting a statue with half of it, and putting the rest into a library building at Charleston.

The Supreme Court of the United States decides that the court martial had full jurisdiction to try Sergeant Mason for the offence charged, that its proceedings were all within its proper jurisdiction, and that the sentence pronounced was not in excess of its power.

France has made but a slow pro- gress in population during the last five years, the total increase of the whole nation being only 520,000, or 282,000 less than during the imme- diately preceding five years. This is not due to emigration as the chief cause, but rather to a diminished rate of births.

A few weeks since the Rev. Abbe Larue, of Roxton Falls, Quebec, was burned to death in his parsonage, as was believed at the time, by accident. It now appears that the authorities have received information leading them to believe that he was murdered for his wealth, and the house set on fire to cover up the deed.

Simon Frazier fought in the war of 1812, drifted ashore on a single timber from his raft which the St. Lawrence rapids had knocked to pieces, was blown fifteen feet into the air by the prema- ture discharge of a blast, assisted in a boiler explosion on the Hudson, was brought home half dead from three other accidents of which the particu- lars have not been preserved, twice re- covered from illness after his doctors had given him up, and finally died in peace and hope on Tuesday evening, in the Home for the Aged, on the Troy road, at the age of 105 years.

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duty to send you the following information,
from gratitude to you and the benefit of those
suffering as I was. About five years ago I
was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism and
Dropsy; my legs were swollen to an enor-
mous size; I could not even get from my bed
without the aid of my wife for several
days at a time. I tried all kinds of patent
medicines and a number of bottles of Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil, and also Johnson's
Liniment, but found myself worse. I applied
to several doctors, from whom I received
no benefit. In the following summer I went
to Halifax, to the Provincial Hospital, and
lay under the doctors' treatment for eight
weeks. I had my legs tapped twice and
blistered several times. I suffered day and
night—everything but death I then felt
that institution and returned home having
received little or no benefit, and expecting
never to get any better. I was then advised by
a friend to resort to your valuable medicine,
No. 1 Syrup and No. 2, and No. 3 Bitters,
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ble Plaster. The first few bottles I used I
did not feel much better, but when I had tak-
en six bottles the swelling was going down
in my legs, and my whole system began to
feel better. In all I used but "six" bottles,
and I am now enjoying the best of health. I
am thankful to God that he made your me-
dicine an instrument in His hands of saving
my life.

Yours very truly,
W. E. SHAFFER.
Sworn to before me, at New Dublin, this 27th
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We have mailed to all the Ministers statements of their accounts to March 31st.

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Receipts for 'Wesleyan.'

For week ending May 17. Rev John Bead for Mrs Henry Graham 2 00 Rev T J Deinstadt for James Lea 4 J R Gardner 2 Wright Bros 2 8 00

MARRIED

At the Parsonage, Carleton, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Lodge, Mr. Robert McAfee to Miss Maggie A. Cunningham both of Pisano, St. John, N.B.

At the residence of Mr. John Parker (brother to the bride), May 4th, by the Rev. K. King, Mr. Elijah Spenser to Miss Grace Parker, all of Bloomfield Ridge.

DIED

At Wallace, on the 29th of April, aged 62 years, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Batty.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH.

7 1/2 a.m. BRUNSWICK ST. 7 p.m. Rev J J Teasdale Rev R Brecken 11 a.m. GRAFTON ST 7 p.m. R V Brecken Rev J J Teasdale

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

GUYSBORO' AND C. B. DISTRICT. The annual meeting of the Gaysboro' and Cape Breton District will be held (D. V.) in Parfield, in the Manchester Circuit, beginning on Wednesday, June 14th, at 9 o'clock A.M.

TRURO.

The Annual Meeting will be held in the School Church, Maitland Circuit, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M., Tuesday, 13th June. The general business commencing 8 o'clock, P.M., Tuesday, when Recording Stewards and other Lay representatives will all be expected to be present.

YARMOUTH.

The annual meeting will 'D.V.' begin in Providence Church, Yarmouth, on Friday, 16th June, at 9 A.M.

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At Truro, 13th inst., by Rev. S. B. Dunn, Isaac Barrow to Mary Ada Bent, both of Truro.

At Middleton, on the 20th April, 1882, by Rev. R. Smith, Mr. J. J. Devany, of Paradise, to Miss Emma Hudgins.

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