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FROM THE PAPERS.

There were 250 May Meetings this year in London. At fifty of them, Lord Shaftesbury, now eighty-one years of age, presided.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* says that "all the signs of the times point at making the drink question a National one, which will also be decisive at the next Presidential election."

The new sect which has lately come to the surface in Brooklyn is called the Unsectarian Church of the Divine Gifts. Dr. Monck, the pastor, claims to cure disease by the laying on of hands.

Wealth and social position are the rivals of piety and intelligence in our churches. The standing of Christians before the Master will be determined by personal Christian character.—*Nashville Advocate*.

The *Christian Standard* utters a needed warning word when it says: "Brethren and sisters, let us hear more said and see more done in regard to holiness, and not quite so much about healing."

Dr. Cumming's church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London, is to be removed further West. When its late minister was a young man the people would go after the church; in these days the church has to follow the people.

The Roman Catholics of France are beginning to show uneasiness because of the quickened earnestness of the Protestants, and the great missionary work which Mr. McAll and those who are with him are striving to do. "Mad scouts" they call evangelists who carry the gospel to the curious multitudes.

It gives us great satisfaction to report that our Sunday school literature is in larger demand than ever before. It is incomprehensible how intelligent Methodists have ever been drawn away from its support; but it is pleasant to learn that after a little time they return again to its patronage.—*Central Advt.*

Mrs. Garfield is reported deeply to regret that her husband was not allowed during his sickness to talk of the danger of death, nor to speak freely as he would have spoken had he been permitted to think he might die. Whenever he broached the subject he was diverted from it by admonitions "not to lose courage."—*Advance*.

The Bishop of Durham, Dr. Lightfoot, stated at a recent temperance meeting in Newcastle, England, that about six years ago he determined to try what there was in total abstinence, and he was now convinced that it was best for all, young and old. He slept better at night, and worked better during the day, than when he took drink.—*N. Y. Witness*.

During the fifteen years in which classes have been conducted by professors of Edinburgh University under the auspices of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women, nearly 4,000 women have availed themselves of them. In the past ten years about fifty women have obtained the ordinary university certificates for women, and twelve have obtained honors certificates.

The Rev. B. D. Turney is a candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth Illinois District. He has nailed strips of cloth bearing that intelligence on the post at the cross-roads and on trees in the woods. If the same amount of originality and zeal had been used in church work it is doubtful whether he would have the time necessary for running a political canvass.—*Christian Union*.

The *Christian Observer* furnishes a unique illustration of the progress of temperance principles and practices during the last fifty years. At the dedication of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, Augusta Co., Va., in 1821, a bottle of whiskey and a newspaper shared the honor of a place in the corner stone. The new church they are about to build will have a more Christian deposit to mark the religious and social condition of these later and better times.

It was not a very satisfactory feature of the statement which was made at Chicago by the Committee on Foreign Missions to the Presbyterian General Assembly to wit, that the gifts from the churches to the Board of Foreign Missions had fallen behind those of last year about \$12,000, but that this deficiency was in part made up by the Women's Boards, which increased their receipts nearly \$8,000. The Women's Boards must do something better than supply the lack of the men.—*Presbyterian*.

A revival of religion cannot be ordered. There are no set rules for securing it. It is not the result of visible, tangible forces which can be set in motion at pleasure to work out definite products. These are, however, principles in the kingdom of grace which grace never violates, and upon which it invariably proceeds. These principles are a legitimate study for the pastors who are anxiously longing for revivals in their churches.—*Central Baptist*.

General William Raymond Lee, of Boston, carries in his pocket-book a little slip of paper bearing the single word "Death." It is the ballot he drew, when a prisoner of war in a rebel jail at Richmond, when he and two others were chosen by lot to be hanged, in retaliation for the sentencing to death of certain Confederate officers convicted of piracy. The sentence of the pirates was, happily, commuted, and General Lee and his comrades were subsequently exchanged.

The following forcible description of a good teacher was given by Rev. A. B. Mayo, in his address at the Framingham Assembly:—"A good teacher can educate children under a tree, behind a stone wall, in the swamps of the Tiber country, with alligators 'on the rampart and mosses for an object lesson; can inspire children, wake up parents, create a soul under the ribs of the deadeast county superintendent, and the deadeast wilderness of ignorance blossom like the rose."

A High Church Episcopal paper in Chicago contains the following curious advertisement: "A young man, unmarried, in Priest's Orders, energetic worker, vigorous preacher, and who can say or sing and celebrate in a Catholic manner the Offices of the Church, wishes to become the Rector of a Parish, or an Assistant, Address," etc. "You pay your money and you take your choice, whether you will have him say those Offices in a Protestant manner or in a Catholic manner."—*N. Y. Independent*.

The reunion of Christendom, which an English society was organized long ago to promote, is surely coming. This association now rejoices in the better observance of Rogation Tuesday, the day set apart for this object. Last year there were only one or two services while this year there were "nearly a dozen." If this number can be increased to two or three dozen, what is there longer to delay the reunion of Christendom, or the "three great communions" which constitute it.—*N. Y. Independent*.

The Chairman of the Yorkshire Evangelical Conference, held last week, expressed it as his opinion that something like the method adopted by the Salvation Army will play an important part in the future working of the Christian church. True evangelical aggression in any form will be "something like the method," whatever local or denominational peculiarities it may have; and if the example of the Salvation Army have the effect of urging the Churches to direct evangelism, General Booth's movement will be a great blessing.—*London Methodist*.

In the interesting editorial correspondence of the *Christian Register*, we find a sententious utterance of an Ohio River pilot: "In our profession, the sage sailor helmsman said with marked solemnity and impressiveness, 'you cannot correct a mistake,' and he as solemnly remarked, 'Little do these people who are lying in their bunks below, think that, as they sleep, there is one man at the wheel who has charge of them all.'" The Sunday-school teacher, the preacher, and the parent, having on their hands the care of immortal souls, may well ponder the sentence of the pilot, "In our profession you cannot correct a mistake."—*Zion's Herald*.

On the late defeat of the Deceased Wife's Sisters bill by a majority of four in the House of Lords, the *London Daily Telegraph* says: "For the present the deceased wife's sister must be content with having the argument and the facts of human nature on her side. She is absolutely certain to prevail in the long run, and indications are not wanting that her triumph will come within a period of years that may be counted on the fingers. Therefore she and her supporters must at present rest satisfied with the gradually increasing interest and influence which she is acquiring in the world, and with the steady rising of the tides which will land her at last in a safe social position. Such a defeat as that of Monday afternoon is almost as good as a victory."

THE LATE REV. W. P. APPELBE, B. D., LL.D.

In one of the leading secular papers, of Belfast, Ireland, the following editorial notice appears respecting the lamented death of Dr. Appelbe.

"We have this morning to announce the death of Rev. Dr. Appelbe. The intimation will be as startling as the event was comparatively sudden. On Monday, Rev. Dr. Appelbe took part in the proceedings of the Methodist Conference now sitting, and last night he died. The labours of the deceased extend over nearly half a century. He was born and received his early education at Bandon, County Cork, in which his parents resided. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, at an early age, and was a diligent and successful student. He graduated in arts with high honours, having gained several collegiate distinctions, and acquired not only a large stock of scholastic knowledge, but literary tastes and a studious disposition, which characterized him through life. His first appointment in connexion with the Methodist Church was in 1834, when we believe he was stationed in Londonderry. His ministerial work for upwards of forty-eight years was performed in such important centres as Portadown, Limerick, Dublin, and Belfast. He spent about twelve years in the capital, and his residence in Belfast as minister of various circuits extended over a still longer period. He was several times representative of the Methodist Church in Ireland to the English Conference, and was a delegate of that in this country. He was chairman of the Belfast district, and only a few days ago he was appointed to that position for the current year. He received other proofs of confidence and favour. While minister of the important congregation of the Falls Road, in 1872, it became necessary to select a theological professor for the then recently established Methodist College, and the choice of those responsible for the management fell on Dr. Appelbe, who since that time has discharged the duties with complete satisfaction. These duties he discharged in conjunction with the pastoral charge of such congregations as Donegal Square and University Road, to the latter of which he was two years appointed. It should be mentioned that he had previously received the degree LL.D. from his Alma Mater, and when a change was made in the regulations for conferring degrees in divinity, Dr. Appelbe was amongst the earliest—if not actually the first—outside the membership of the Church of Ireland, to pass the examination for the degree of B. D. He was not a man who courted publicity; he rather shrank from it; but was very frequently called upon to preside and otherwise take part in the meetings of various organizations connected with the Methodist Church. His style was abrupt, but earnest—and his addresses and sermons were remarkable for vigorous exposition and pointed application of truth. He left home on Tuesday morning in his usual health to attend the Methodist Conference, and shortly after the opening of the sitting, he complained of illness, and returned to his residence in College Gardens. He went to bed, and gradually grew weaker, the symptoms being somewhat complicated. Yesterday evening, Drs. Cumming and Whitla saw him, and, while regarding the case as serious, and even critical, do not appear to have feared an immediately fatal termination. However, about ten o'clock, having retained his consciousness to the end, he peacefully expired in the presence of his family. By the death of Dr. Appelbe, the Methodist Church has lost a distinguished ornament and one of its most scholarly ministers. He was a man of deep learning, was admittedly a power amongst the boys to which he belonged, and one whose counsel and advice were eagerly sought after. He had no higher ambi-

tion than ministering to the spiritual wants of the people over whom he was placed. His loss to the Church is a great one, and one which will be felt and acknowledged by a very large circle.

SIGNIFICANT.

The London Presbytery met last week, the Rev. Henry Miller, Moderator. Among other business Mr. Robert White, an elder in Dr. Dyke's church, moved that the Presbytery, at its next meeting, hold a conference on the subject of the relation of the office-bearers of the Church to the Confession of Faith. The Synod at its last meeting showed a readiness to discuss this subject. Mr. White said the Church was losing strength from the fact that many office-bearers could not receive the Confession of Faith. Not only so, but when grave, reverent and devout men were unable to subscribe the Confession, it threw a light on the document in the eyes of the membership at large. Nor was this difficulty confined to the eldership. Ministers went into other communions simply because they could maintain a greater individual liberty. If the Confession honestly represented the faith of the Church, then, however much they might deplore the loss of members, they must bear it. But as office-bearers and ministers, they did not find themselves in harmony with that Confession of Faith which they ought to be to satisfy their own consciences, and hold up a honest head before the world. The Confession of Faith might be divided into three parts: (1) The part which they believed; (2) The part, however bound to say, none believed; and (3) The part which some believed, and some did not. It remained to this day a question whether the God who is portrayed in the Confession really has it in his heart to save men, and really has a salvation for all. The proposition in that Confession did not honestly represent the faith of the Church, and they were not true to God if they allowed it to be regarded as such. It was an antiquated document and related to times that had passed away. It was wedded to the errors and controversies of the time in which it was framed. What was more, the Confession was sure to be regarded as a Scotch document. They would never make the progress as a Church they might in England until they freed themselves from these fetters which bound them so closely. The Rev. J. R. Howatt seconded the motion. Dr. Morrison thought the matter should come up in the form of an overture. Dr. Paterson and Dr. Edmond having spoken, the former strongly in the defence of the Confession, Dr. Dykes said it seemed the general wish that the subject should occupy the attention of the Presbytery before the next Synod; but he thought such a conference could better be held during the winter months; and this the Presbytery unanimously acceded to.—*Watchman*.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Universalists had a convention in Chicago the other day, and, among other things, discussed the quieting down of their churches. The *New Covenant*, Universalist organ, says a speaker "referred to the work of Professor Swing and Dr. Thomas in Central Music Hall and Hooley's theatre, and said they were not great successes, but great failures, when considered spiritually, because when those two grand men should pass away there would be nothing to hold their congregations together. These movements were, however, most harmful to Universalism, because these who would have come into the Universalist church there found a doctrine preached very much similar to Universalism." Another speaker likened the unoccupied churches to Union forts deserted since the war only because the forts had done their work. The

Universalists have modified and reformed "medieval orthodoxy" and can therefore consent to "quiet down." No paper has reported that which a thoughtful Universalist remarked to us recently. Said he, "the fact is, the Presbyterian church has been stronger since Prof. Swing left it, and you Methodists gained public respect when you boldly faced the issue and openly declared that while Dr. Thomas has liberty of thought and speech he should no longer insist that his theological notions are the consensus of your church, and that you would no longer furnish him a pulpit." We believe this is the verdict of one-half the Universalists and Unitarians in the country. The speaker first quoted above mourns that the two grand men are heard by those who would otherwise have joined the Universalist churches. Added to those who might thus have gone to that church, are many who have actually left the Universalists to hear Messrs. Swing and Thomas. We have been told that the depleting tendency was one element in Dr. W. H. Ryder's decision to leave Chicago.—*Northwestern Advocate*.

GERMANY.

A letter to the Methodist Mission Rooms, New York, states: The oppressive limitations of religious liberty which obtain in some parts of Germany and hamper the work of our Church, are illustrated by recent occurrences in our mission in Saxony. It is only at Zwickau that our society has obtained permission to assemble for public worship, while in six surrounding places where we have adherents this is not allowed. There can be no preaching in such places, no singing and praying; only lectures are permitted. The monopoly of divine service is enjoyed by the Catholics, Lutherans and Jews. Not long ago one of our preachers, Rev. H. Burkhardt, was sent to Chemnitz. Though hunted by the *Gendarmes*, and cited more than a hundred times before the magistrates, he enjoyed success in his work, had a revival, and seventy Methodists declared their intention to separate from the established church, and petition for legal recognition, and the right to hold Divine service like their brethren in Zwickau. They were, however, opposed by the clergy, and the following answer in substance, came from the *Kultus Ministerium*, or Ministry of Public Worship. It directs the Methodists of the six places made known to it to "join the Zwickau circuit," and gives permission to the preacher of this circuit, to administer the sacrament to such Methodists as have separated from the Church, but does not allow him to hold a service. The wise Ministry of Public Worship "could not see any necessity for holding such public services in those places." So the sacraments must be administered without any singing or vocal prayer.

We are informed by our pastor in Berlin, Rev. C. Weiss, that Rev. Messrs. Dietrich and Burkhardt went before the King with this case the third week in May, were kindly received and obtained the royal promise that the affair should be investigated. We hope to receive news of action taken that will be a relief to our work in Saxony, and a precedent favorable to religious progress throughout Germany.

THE TONGUES OF FIRE.

But the essential blessings of Pentecost are still our own. The Holy Ghost who came to "abide" with His people is still on earth, and the present is in a peculiar sense His dispensation. Christian assemblies are still the recipients of His baptism, and Christian hearts are still His living temples. He still purifies the heart through faith, and still gives power to the disciple, whom He assumes work. He still manifests the Father and the Son in the sanctuary of the heart, and enables the disciple to walk in the light as his

en Master is in the light. He is the very life of the Church, and no permanent good can be accomplished apart from Him. He manifests himself in His fulness, even as He did at Pentecost, and it is the will of God that all believers should be filled with the Holy Ghost.

The need of the hour is the presence of the Holy Spirit in the Church in the full measure of the day of Pentecost. God as much expects His people to receive the Holy Spirit in His Pentecostal fulness as to receive Jesus Christ as a present Saviour. Slowly the Church is awakening to the consciousness of the fact that she has not honored and trusted the Comforter as she should have done. With God's solemn declaration before her eyes, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit," she has continued to trust in might and in power. She has assumed that her work could be done without any special aid from the only possible source of real help. In all lands believers are beginning to see their mistake, and are disposed to honor and obey the Holy Spirit. Let them pray for and seek the fulness of His presence, and soon a world's Pentecost may be witnessed, a baptism upon all nations.—*Indian Witness*.

THE REWARD.

It is a Christian duty to dwell much more on the thought of future blessedness than most men do. If ever the apostle's step began to flag, the radiant heaven before him gave new vigor to his heart; and we know how at the close of his career the vision became more vivid and more entrancing: "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of glory!" It is our privilege if we are on our way to God, to keep steadily before us the thought of home. Make it a matter of habit. Force yourself at night, alone, in the midst of the world's bright sights, to pause to think of the heaven which is yours. Let it calm you, and ennoble you, and give you cheerfulness to endure. It was so that Moses was enabled to live among all the fascinations of his courtly life, with a heart unseduced from his laborious destiny. By faith, . . . "esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt." Why? "For he had respect unto the recompense of the reward." It was so that our Master strengthened his human soul for its sharp earthly endurance. "For the joy that was set before him, he endured the cross, despising the shame." If we would become heavenly-minded, we must let the imagination realize the blessedness to which we are moving on. Let us think much of rest—the rest which is not of indulgence, but of powers in perfect equilibrium—the rest which is deep as summer midnight, yet full of life and force as summer sunshine, the Sabbath of eternity. Let us think of the love of God which we shall feel in its full tide upon our souls. Let us think of that marvellous career of sublime occupation which shall belong to the spirits of just men made perfect, when we shall fill a higher place in God's universe, and more consciously, and with more distinct insight, cooperate with God in the rule over his creation. "I press toward the mark—for the prize."—*F. W. Robertson*.

What is my influence? Are the people who have most to do with me better people or worse people on account of my relation with them? I saw the pestilential campagna of Rome planted with the eucalyptus tree. In some way its waxy leaves counteract the malarial gas, man, Christian by profession, or man of the world, will dispute the statement that there are moral influences in our society that pass to the atmosphere, like the emanation from a swamp. Well, what are to be the influences of the eucalyptus tree upon society? In some way that will have a good effect on my influence.—*Deborah Gray*.

BOOKS AND CONDITIONS AT THE BOOK ROOM.

- Library, Vol. I: Lines of Sermons, \$1.50
- Puritan, L.L.E. 1.50
- Natural and Religious, Rev. H. W. 1.35
- Modern History of Bible, by P. H. 1.25
- San Mission Map and fifty Mrs. H. Grattan 85
- Place in Christian Situation and St. Clemons, D. A. 15
- ward John of Rev. John Hol 1.00
- Log of Twentieth Year among the Port of St. L. Grattan 75
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- les of a Roman: Autobiographical John N. Beaudry 1.00
- to Life: of Ministry. By 1.50
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- ons and Essays on Religious Subjects. ry, D. D. 1.50
- and Prayer Meet- Moody 75
- of Men: By Rev Wm 1.25
- Self-Reliance: of Self Education. Unsworth 075
- Dictionary: Summary of the Facts of L. Lambert, B. A. 1.00
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OUR HOME CIRCLE.

WAY OF PERFECTION.

Oh, how the thought of God attracts
And draws the heart from earth,
And sickens it of passing shows
And dissipating mirth.

Oh, utter but the name of God
Down in your hour of hearts,
And see how from the world at once
All tempting light departs!

How little that road, my soul,
How little that thought of God
Alone thee further on—
The freedom from all evil sin,
The Christian's daily task—
Oh, those are graces far below
What longing eyes would ask.

Oh, keep thy conscience sensitive,
No inward token miss;
And go where grace outflows thee:
Perfect in his will is
Be docile to thine unseen Guide;
Love Him as thy highest good;
Faith and obedience are twin,
And thou a saint shalt be.
—F. W. Fisher.

WORDS TO WOMEN.

BY MRS. C. F. WILDER.

Dean Swift says that women employ "more thought, more memory and application to become fools, than would serve to make them wise and moral," and sometimes I have thought, in indignation as it made me to read it, that the witty man spoke the truth.

Not long ago, a friend was visiting me whose husband is a minister, regularly spending several hours each day in his study and growing away in the intellectual life, from his hard worked "Hannah Jane" so rapidly that in a few years they will have nothing in common but their love for their children and the domestic economies of the household. Indeed, the latter will be "in common," for the devoted wife is assuming all that burden, to give her husband more time to grow away from her.

I know legions of women who find no more time for reading and study than this dear woman; but they do find leisure to ruffle and tuck, and trim with lace every scrap of their own and their children's clothing.

No woman can do everything, much as she may desire so to do; something must be left out. There is not a feminine soul living that does not enjoy neatly trimmed and delicately-made garments, but one must either wear plain clothes—unless a seamstress is employed—or else devote every minute of leisure time to needle and thread.

And with the average mother it is very easy to see which is of more importance, the desire to gain information, or the pretty fashion and duds. Gracious Peter! Sam, we have a dressmaker at our house three weeks out of the four, and mother and the girls— I did not hear the remainder, but I know "mother and the girls," and they are like a great many others. I know who "never have time" for reading, study, or rest.

Every mother longs for wisdom and knowledge, but she looks at the car of Juggernaut loaded with what she calls domestic duties, and as it approaches she cries out, "How shall I escape?" I most firmly believe that the average mother does not want to escape. But to those whose cry is real, we see but one way to avoid destruction, and that is, leaving something undone that will not mar the beauty or comfort of the home life. But to solve the problem of what that "something" shall be, require the wisdom of Archimedes. Two things home-mothers can do to make life easier— substitute plain cooking for the elaborate dishes heretofore served, and have only plainly-fashioned garments for self and the children. The husband may rebel at the loss of his griddle-cakes and steak for breakfast. If so, let him broil the steak, fry the potato, puff to the delicate bread, and turn the griddle-cakes for the family for about a week. If he will do this, at the end of that time nothing will taste so good as a dish of oat-meal porridge, with dry toast and eggs. He may groan over the loss of the frosted cake and the "everlasting" pie, but give him plenty of apples, oranges, and fruits, raw or cooked, with good sweet bread and butter, and if he still complains, give him a chance to get his first back-ache by rolling the pie-crust for a dozen pies and whipping the frosting for the cake instead of taking his after-dinner nap some day when the spring weather is particularly enervating.

There is not a mother in the land but should be her husband's equal in the intellectual life. The hope of future generations is in the mothers. The mothers should be capable of imparting instruction to their daughters and sons in their search after knowledge until they graduate from college. If in the past the reading and study has been neglected, thankful are we that it is never too late to begin to live a nobler life. With the helps derived from the books now published in every form, on art, literature and science, no woman, with one hour a day at her command, but can rise above the life of "never-endingness of woman's work," and become better qualified to be a companion to her husband and a mother to her children.—Zion's Herald.

But many a time I keenly felt the difference in the children, the niece seemed so much the wiser and more lady-like child. I tried to console myself by hoping when the girls were ready for the "Harvard Annex" my daughter would be her cousin's equal in health and knowledge.

But the hardest kind of self-denial a mother can practice is to forego a present pleasure or seeming good for her child. In this matter of dress, the little ones know more than their parents. Their knowingsness on the subject is absolutely something wonderful. Not long ago I asked a little girl four years old what she learned in the Sabbath-school that day. The most important fact to her was, "Helen Green had on silk gloves." When our children ask for clothes like other little children, the mother thinks by granting the request she sacrifices her own present ease. Alas! she forgets she strengthens her child's love for this very thing, and teaches her, also, that mother's comfort is a thing of little account.

One cannot help feeling, sometimes, as though a law had been passed, "No child shall appear in the street with out elaborately trimmed garments," and the law was obeyed in the letter and spirit. Look at the little girls in the school-room—not one dress without its braiding, tucks, or ruffles, and most of the work was done by the mother at night, or when she "sat down to rest" in the time sandwiched between baking, washing, ironing, sweeping and dusting. Even sensible mothers dread to have their children go forth in plain array. When making a garment, "one ruffle more or less" makes but little difference, forgetting the "one ruffle more or less" not only has to be made, but washed and ironed all through the long hot summer, and somebody's back will ache "more or less" accordingly. In so many homes not only the making, but the washing and ironing, comes also on the house-mother, and it certainly then makes a difference whether the ruffles are "less" instead of "more."

By and by, to these mothers who have made the ruffles, "more" instead of "less," will come their sons and daughters with questions in the sciences, in mathematics, in history, and all the mother can say is, "Run away, dear, I can't stop to answer questions." But what she thinks is, "If I were ignorant I am! all I learned at school is buried deeply under house-work, tucks and ruffles."

Fortunate the mother if her son does not speak of her as I heard a lad speak one evening as I was entering the book-store: "I tried to make the old woman see it, but she don't know anything only fashion and duds. Gracious Peter! Sam, we have a dressmaker at our house three weeks out of the four, and mother and the girls— I did not hear the remainder, but I know "mother and the girls," and they are like a great many others. I know who "never have time" for reading, study, or rest.

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equal in the intellectual life. The hope of future generations is in the mothers. The mothers should be capable of imparting instruction to their daughters and sons in their search after knowledge until they graduate from college. If in the past the reading and study has been neglected, thankful are we that it is never too late to begin to live a nobler life. With the helps derived from the books now published in every form, on art, literature and science, no woman, with one hour a day at her command, but can rise above the life of "never-endingness of woman's work," and become better qualified to be a companion to her husband and a mother to her children.—Zion's Herald.

CAPTURING WILD HORSES.

A large mob of wild horses is described, coming toward the riders, over a distant rise. As they draw near, and see themselves headed by mounted men, they wheel sharply on one side, and with manes and tails streaming in the wind, and their flanks shining with moisture, they gallop off in another direction, but only to find enemies wherever they turn. At last, in desperation, they make straight for the widest gap they see in the circle. The two men between whom they hope to escape leap off their back-horses, which they quickly hobble and tave loose and mounting bare-backed on the spare one, wait for the right moment for closing in on the flying and already distressed bugales as they make their final rush. If they do so too soon, of course the mob swerves to one side and passes behind the hunter; but if they manage well, the two simultaneously close in on the dove, bold and in hand, ready to cast; and at the moment the horses pass, each singles out a good-looking colt, whirling the balls round his head, and letting fly, entangles them about both hind-legs so effectively that the victim, after struggling onward some fifty yards, is obliged to submit, and falls heavily over. After the first cast the hunter passes on close to the heels of the escaping mob, and loosening his second pair from round his waist, often secures another colt. Then he dismounts, and, after tying the prostrate animal's fore-hoofs close together with some of the many rawhide things about his person or his horse, he leaves it struggling but secure, and resumes his place in the circle as before, if case there is more game within it. After all the bugales inclosed have escaped or been caught, we look after the ostriches which have as a rule remained hiding themselves about the middle of the circle. Any who have singly tried to run off previously have been allowed to do so; but if a troop should have made a rush (during the horse hunt) three or four of the men pursue, and generally bag one apiece. Many others will drop into the low grass, hoping not to be seen; but the corrodors are too keen-sighted and experienced, and galloping up and down, they beat the ground like spaniels, shouting and whistling, until the birds are flushed, one by one, and have to run for it. On these expeditions any deer and gannocks (a species of llama) are not hunted; only so when neither bugales or ostriches have been inclosed.

CHRISTIANS OF OLD TIME.

In the fourth century there were, even as there are now, some who failed to make a right use of the opportunities they possessed, and these the teachers of the Church were not slow in warning of their neglect. Cyprius, whose sermons abound in vivid pictures of the manners and customs of this day, pointedly addresses some of these careless ones: "Who of you on reaching home took into his hands a Christians book, and went over what is contained therein, and searched the Scripture? None of you could say that you did. Draughts and dice we shall find in most of your houses, books nowhere, or, at least, with but few; and even they are just as if they had them not, since they tie them up and lay them altogether aside in their chests, and all their concern is about the fineness of the vellum and the beauty of the letters, and not about reading them. They have not possession of them for the purpose of profiting by them, but so great is the extravagance of their vanity they have been eager about them only to make a proud display of their wealth. I bear of no one who is proud because he knows what is contained in them, but only because they are written in golden letters. What is the gain of this? tell me. The Scriptures were not given that we might have them in books only, but that we might engrave them on our hearts."

OVERWORKING THE BRAIN.

Near Reading, Pa., the County Board of Directors for the care of the poor last week took into custody Jairus S. Fisher, aged twenty-six, a theological student, who became violently insane. He commenced his studies five years ago, and his avowed object was to obtain a complete mastery of the Bible. He had a wonderful memory, and it was an ordinary task for him to repeat the complete book of Genesis the first year. In the second year of his studies he mastered a half-dozen books of the Old Testament. For five years he prosecuted this laudable with a fixed determination to demonstrate the power of mind over matter. Up to within a few months ago he challenged any visitor to the home of his parents to start him at nearly any place in the Old or New Testament, and he invariably took up the text and went on reciting it as rapidly and as correctly as if the print was before him. He was about mastering some portions which he had not previously learned, when suddenly his mind gave way. He fitted up a chapel in the attic of his father's

house, preached to imaginary congregations, and led the singing himself. His preaching consisted of sentences full of sense and thought, and his oratory was good. However, he became so violent that it was determined to send him to the hospital. He anticipated the coming of the directors, and when they arrived he fled to his chapel and locked the door. He was finally captured, and, after a desperate struggle, was shackled. After some time he was pacified by the directors telling him they were going to take him to a neighboring town, where he was wanted to preach. He was attired in a suit of black broadcloth; with white tie and gloves, and it was thought he would go peaceably. He, however, resisted frantically, and had to be lifted into an ambulance. His screams for his faithful old mother could be heard for squares. The young man had quite a brilliant mind, and his system for study embraced sixteen hours per day, and nearly all of this time he was alone in his chapel in the attic.

OVERCOMING.

No stream from its source flows onward, how long'st it covers, but what some land is gladdened. No star ever sets. And set with it influence somewhere. Who knows what earth needs from earth's lowest creature. No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its stride. And all life not pure and stronger thereby. The spirits of just men made perfect on high. The army of martyrs who stand by the throne. And gaze into the Face that makes glorious their own. Know this surely at last. Honest love, honest sorrow. Honest work for the day, honest hope for the morrow. Are these worth nothing more than the hand they make weary. The heart they have saddened, the life they leave dreary? Hush! the seven-fold heavens to the voice of the spirit. Echo: He that overcome shall all things inherit. — Owen Meredith.

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AN UNCEMEROUS PRINCESS.

Here is an anecdote of the Princess Royal when she first went to her home at Berlin: A Prussian Princess, for instance, is not allowed by her mistress of the robes to take up a chair, and, after having carried it through the whole breadth of the room, to put it down in another corner. It was while committing such an act that Princess Victoria was lately caught by Countess Perponcher. The venerable lady remonstrated with a considerable degree of earnestness. "I'll tell you what, my dear Countess, you are probably aware of the fact of my mother being the Queen of England?" The Countess bowed

assent. "Well," resumed the bold Princess, "then I must reveal to you another fact. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland has not once, but very often, so far forgotten herself as to take up a chair. I speak from personal observation, I can assure you. Nay, if I am not greatly deceived, I noticed, one day, my mother carrying a chair in each hand, in order to set them for her children. Do you really think that my dignity forbids anything which is frequently done by the Queen of England?" The Countess bowed again and retired, perhaps not without a little astonishment at the biographical information she had heard. However, she knew her office, and resolved to prove not less staunch to her duties than the Princess to her principles.

LORD PALMERSTON.

A London paper says: "Lord Palmerston had been a poor man in his younger days; had learned some bitter lessons and lost many illusions. A friend of mine called upon him by appointment and found he was out, a sudden summons to the palace being the reason of his inability to keep his engagement. A servant explained that my lord would probably be back in an hour. "Very well," said the visitor, who was on intimate terms with Palmerston, "I'll wait. Meantime (it was about luncheon time) I'll take a glass of sherry and a biscuit." The servant looked rather confused and ended by stammering out that neither sherry nor biscuit were to be had in the house. The fact was his lordship kept the key of the cupboard. Cellar there was evidently none. Palmerston came back by and by, and was laughingly informed of the incident. He observed in rather a dry tone, "I should think I did keep the key of my cupboard." Ultimately his fortunes mended, and he was comparatively rich when the Queen politely, but firmly commanded him to get married. Lord Melbourne was a confirmed widower, and if the Foreign Secretary continued a bachelor there would soon be a serious difficulty about the reception of Embassy addresses. "May it please your Majesty," said Lord Palmerston, "I should be only too happy to marry if I knew any one who would have me." The Queen graciously replied that there would be no difficulty on that head, and that if it were necessary she should take upon herself to find a lady both ready and willing. So Lady Cowper was sent for from Rome to reign for thirty years over London society. It is said, by the way that this lady decided that her husband was to be Prime Minister long before the idea occurred to himself. It was a very happy match, indeed a love match. Those who knew Lord Palmerston best sometimes fancied that they detected the traces of a great sorrow carefully concealed from all men. As his coffin was lowered into its last resting-place in Westminster Abbey on that cold Autumn day of 1865 a gentleman stepped forward and flung a ring, with two or three other trinkets, into the open grave.

OUR YOUNG FOLK.

What can you do, you dearer of babies,
You sweet, lay help, say what can you do?
Mother and father and brother are working,
All of us working, sweetly, but you
Sitting all day a-blinking and winking,
Winking and blinking the whole day long,
Nary to hold you, so we'll hold you,
Crawling and crouching you sweet little song.

OUR YOUNG FOLK.

Crossing and tuning myself to the lessons
That sound my strings to me, fresh
From the skies,
Learning your language, and learning to love you,
Watching you all with my blue baby eyes;
There when I've grown as wise as you,
These dimpled white hands as strong as mine
too.
Oh, then I will help you. Now, thinking
and loving
Are surely enough for a baby to do.
New York Observer.

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DOING GOD'S ERRANDS.

Hester was a little girl who was trying to love and serve Jesus. And she showed her love for Jesus by seeking to please Him in all she did. She loved to do errands for her mother, and to have her mother say she was a faithful servant when she did them well. One day she had been talking with her mother about God. As they got through, she looked up with a bright thought beaming in her eyes and said, "Why, mother, then God is sending us on errands all the time! Oh! it is so nice to think that I am God's little errand-girl."

"Yes, dear," said her mother; "God has given us all errands to do for Him, and plenty of time to do them in, and a book full of directions to show us how to do them. Every day we can tell Him to help us. And when He calls us home to Himself, we shall have great joy in telling Him what we have been trying to do for Him."
"I like that," said Hester. "It is very pleasant to be allowed to do errands for God."

"One of my errands," said her mother, "is to take care of you."
"And one of mine, dear mother, is to honor and obey you. I think God gives us very pleasant errands to do."
"You know that nothing makes us more happy than to do anything for a person that we really love. This is what Jesus meant when He said, 'My yoke is easy and My burden is light.'"
"This is what the apostle John meant when he said that 'His commandments are not grievous.' His people serve Him from love, and that makes everything they do for Him light and pleasant to them."

BOYS WHO SUCCEED.

The head of a large business firm in Boston, who was noted for his keenness in discerning character, was seated at his desk one day, when a young Irish lad came up and took off his hat, smiling.
"Do you want a boy, sir?"
"Mr. J. looked at him.
"I did not a minute ago. But I do now, and you are the boy."
He said afterward that he was completely captured by the honest, frank, all-alive face before him. The boy entered his service, rose to be confidential clerk, and is now a successful merchant.

Here is another story in which boy readers may find a hint worth attention. Thirty years ago Mr. H., a nurseryman in New York State, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather and not the season for sales, but a customer arrived from a distance, tied up his horse and round his way to the kitchen of the farmhouse, where two lads were cracking nuts.
"Mr. H. at home?"
"No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut.
"When will he be back?"
"Dunno, sir. Maybe not for a week."

The other boy, Jim, jumped up and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," he said, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, examined the trees and left his order.
"You have sold the largest bill that I have had for this season Jim," his father, greatly pleased, said to him on his return.
"I'm sure," said Joe, sullenly, "I'm as willing to help as Jim, if I'd thought in time."
A few years afterward, these two boys were left by their father's failure and death with but \$200 or 300 each. Joe with that bought an acre or two near some land was poor, the crops scanty, the market low. He has worked hard and faithfully, but is still a poor, discontented man. Jim bought an emigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired as a cattle-driver for a couple of years, with his wages bought land at 40 cents an acre, built himself a house and married. His herds of cattle are numbered by the thousands, his land has been cut up for town lots, and he is ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the State.

"I might have done like Jim," his brother said, lately, "if I'd thought in time. There's no good stuff in me as in him."
The wife, hearing him, gave a sorrowful laugh. "There's no good stuff in that loaf of bread as in any I ever made," she said, "but nobody can eat it. There is not enough yeast in it." The retort, though disagreeable, was true. The quiet wide-awake energy which was a leaven in a character is partly natural. But it can be incalculated by parents and acquired by a boy, if he chooses to keep his eyes open and to act as promptly and boldly in every emergency.

Christian living and Christian character without Christ are an impossibility—with Christ they have been made a reality, before which the world has ever offered the homage of its admiration and respect.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

JULY 23.

BLIND BARTIMEUS.— Mark x. 46-52.

Ver. 47. The blind man's attention seems to have been arrested by the noise of a multitude passing by, and he naturally judged there was something unusual taking place. He would thus enquire the meaning of the tumult, and was told that it was Jesus of Nazareth. There can be no doubt that he was familiar with the name, from the cry for help which he immediately uttered; and not only so, but that he knew something of the claims of this great Teacher, and believed in them, for he addressed Jesus by a Messianic title. "In the cry with which Bartimeus sought to attract the pity and the help of the Lord there lay a recognition of His dignity as the Messiah; for this name, 'Son of David,' was the popular designation of the great expected Prophet (Matthew ix. 27; xxii. 42).

Ver. 48. Who charged him to hold his peace, whether enemies or friends of Jesus, seems doubtful. Some think that it must have been some of the Scribes and Pharisees, who did not like to hear Jesus addressed by that title; but others think that it was some of the disciples who did not wish their Master to be interrupted and troubled by the appeals of a blind beggar. Very probably both views are to some extent correct. But Bartimeus was not to be thus easily silenced, he cried the more loudly, "Thou Son of David, have mercy on me." He had very likely heard of other blind men having had their sight restored by Him, and had cherished the hope that he might some day come that way. He did not mean to be kept back; he was determined that no one should come between him and the Saviour, whose aid he was invoking, or stand in the way of his obtaining the blessing he sought. In this he is a fine example for all applicants to Jesus.

Ver. 49. Jesus stood still. The cry arrested His steps. He thus, as on so many other occasions, showed that all other claims on Him must give place to an appeal for His compassion. It is so still—He will not pass us by if we cry to Him with sufficient earnestness to reach and save us. He would stand still in any progress, and any work, tarry in the execution of any purpose, if it were necessary to save the sinner. Jesus commanded the blind man to be led, and it is noteworthy how completely this changed the tone of those who spoke to him. Very likely the same people who had contemptuously told him to hold his tongue and be quiet were the first now to tell him to be of good comfort and rise, for Jesus had called him. It alters people's opinions of us wonderfully when they find we are taken notice of.

Ver. 51. It may surprise us that Jesus should ask "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" when it was so evident to all who were there but what it was the man really needed. But this is not the only instance in which our Lord asks of those who sought His aid a seemingly unnecessary question. In every such case the question was intended to draw out the supplicant's faith and fix it more intently on Himself. The blind man answered, "Lord, that I might receive my sight." This by the question of Jesus, what might have been only a general appeal for mercy was brought to a definite point and issue; the man was led to say exactly what he wanted. This is very suggestive. It is too often the case that our applications to Jesus Christ are so general and vague that we need to be brought more closely to the point. While the general feeling of a disposition to cast ourselves upon His mercy, and ask that that mercy may be shown to us, is a good preparation for coming to Him, we need to have some definite idea in our minds of what is our most pressing need when we actually do come.—Abridged from Sunday-school Magazine.

MY FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

It was a beautiful Sabbath morning in May, 1879, that a young college student started on foot to a country church, three miles from the seat of the institution of learning he was attending, to enter upon his duties as a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent. He had received the appointment at the hands of the Quarterly Conference of the circuit, and on the solicitation of the P. E. and people of the community.

On the way to church he had occasion to pass the residence of one of the college professors, who, being on his front piazza, accosted the youth and learned his errand. After a few words of pleasant conversation the professor bid him adieu, saying at the same time: "All Sunday-school effort that fails to result in the conversion of souls is a sad failure."

Our young student went on his way thinking, and praying. Week after week passed by, and still that parting admonition rang in his ear and wrought on his conscience. Anxiously he watched for impressions and indications of good. The school increased rapidly in numbers and influence. A deep interest was manifested. The recitations were up to the standard, the opening and closing ceremonies in due form and

solemnity, the singing of the best quality. Was this all? Truly these are instrumentalities—means to an end. Months passed away, and still no one was led to the Saviour, so far as could be ascertained.

Our young superintendent, though cheered by outward appearances and often congratulated by the appreciative pastor, was yearning for tangible results. Let the writer pause in these penillings from life to say, that often the heart of the Sunday-school teacher is saddened by the thought of "no fruit to perfection"; but he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves.

Ever the same and yellow leaf of autumn began to adorn the forest, the announcement of a protracted meeting to be held at the country church was hailed with joyful anticipations by the good and pious people of the community. No heart was more thrilled than our superintendent's with the thought that the set time to favour Zion had come, perhaps, and the ingathering of sheaves.

In his routine of college duties through the week he would "otimize" a season, in earnest imploring supplication with his Maker for the impress of His seal upon his labors. The meeting began, and from the first evident tokens of the Spirit's presence were felt. The recording angel was "at it," and placed new names in the book of life; yes, children's names, pupils of the Sunday-school were enrolled therein; and gradually blessed the humble efforts of his servants.

During the meeting, the writer for the first time in his life, rising in his seat in the pining congregation, besought sinners to come to Jesus. Penitents came to the altar. He had no licence save that which the spirit gives. In the same church his honored father preached his maiden sermon twenty-four years before.

THE WIRE WORM.

This is to be distinguished from the Cut Worm and the Myriapod, though they are frequently confounded and one remedy made applicable to all. The larvae of the Elaters, the Jumpers, Snapping Bugs, or Click Beetles are very troublesome to corn-fields, to wheat, rye, oats, and even garden vegetables, and are, therefore, one of the worst insect enemies the farmer has to contend with. Unlike the Cut Worm, they do not wait for the shoot to appear above ground, but they attack the kernel when first planted. They are most common in old pastures, where they feed upon the grass-roots, their favorite food. In such cases the only positive remedy is following. It is not sufficient to simply Summer-fallow the land and let it lay; but all vegetation should be kept down and the soil should be frequently stirred. If strong lime is plowed in, it will help to drive the Wire Worms away. They are most effectually fought in dry seasons. In the garden, on light soil, lime, salt, soot, and ashes may be applied, with generally favorable results.

USEFUL HINTS.

Have a regular system in all you do, and do everything with a clear understanding as to result and effect. Wash pantry shelves with hot alum and water to rid them of ants, water-bugs and other troublesome insects. Phlox Drummondii may be made a blaze of beauty by the use, daily, of dish water as a stimulant, and so will continue for most of the summer.

White paint may be cleaned, as well as windows, by using whiting and water, while grained woodwork should be wiped with a flannel cloth wrung out from cold tea.

For a place for delicious white turnips, choose the site of a very old wood-pile. Or if you have burnt over a brushy, stumpy place, plant turnips there. The charcoal is an enemy to the fly, as well as a fine fertilizer.—New York Herald.

The best time to kill a weed is as soon as it appears above the surface. A slight brush with a garden rake or in the field with a smoothing-harrow will destroy weeds in this early stage; but if allowed to grow a few days, heavier implements must be used.

A good share of dirt makes a child grow. Soap and water is useful, however, once a week, to enable parents to recognize their own children when they call them into dinner.

Indiana wool growers report that wool stored for a year will shrink in weight at least five per cent. It is a portion of the grease and water that is lost, involving no loss to the manufacturer, but a loss of weight to the producer who stores the wool.

It is a curious fact that some twining plants such as convolvulus, climbing-bean and morning glory, twine to the right, and cannot be made to go the other way, while others, the hop, bryony and honeysuckle, twine to the left, and are equally persistent in that direction.

A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to

fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers, and of richer colors.

The fine, soft coal ashes which are found in the pipe in the spring, and which sift under the pan, are excellent to scour tin with. Take a piece of old flannel, dip lightly into soft soap, and then in the ashes, and rub; it will brighten up your tinware surprisingly; rub well with a clean flannel after polishing with the soap and ashes.

A Paris journal of hygiene warns house-keepers against the use of a leather duster, instead of a wet cloth. The duster simply chases the particles from the furniture into the air, where they are inhaled. Dust is found of innumerable quantities of spores and eggs and germs, as well as of inert matter. A flourish of the duster may scatter an assassinating germ. The dangerous particles attack themselves readily to a damasked cloth. The origin of many diseases is traceable to the mere specks which ought to be removed, and not simply stirred up.

INFORMATION.

Life is full of disappointments. We recently offered to cure a case of Rheumatism for a year's subscription in advance, not just as a whim on the part of hitting the check, a sympathetic friend suggested Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and the money and the patient vanished in a moment.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.—Sir L. Filley in his return in reference to all chemists committed to mention a very important industry, and one which has not only given employment for many hands, but has through the influence of the N. P. relieved thousands from physical suffering. We refer to that great remedy for corns, "PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR." Sure, safe, and painless, Sir Leonard may exclaim, "Canada for Canadians," but we must emphatically exclaim, "Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor for corns." Sold everywhere.

THE FIRES THAT RAGE in the bowels of the earth are like the impurities that rankle in the blood, the former break out in volcanoes, like Etna and Vesuvius, the latter in B-itis, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and Scrofulitic sores. Purify the blood and all these disappear. Hannington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, cleanse and enrich the blood, and may always be relied upon to cure all eruptive diseases. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hannington's," the original, and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada. July 16 lin

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—Why will you suffer the smart, or torture your children with preparations of Cayenne Pepper, or strong Ammonia, that burns or blisters and feels as bad as both, when applied to Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sore-throat &c. when you can have them more easily and effectually cured by using Graham's Pain Expeller? of which the Rev. F. C. Ireland of Lichate, P. Q. says—"In using it in our own family, we find that it possesses one very remarkable property, and one for which we prefer it to all other preparations, that is, while relieving pain it causes no smart or unpleasant sensation whatever, so that it can be given to young children, in fact, we regard it as the very best family medicine yet discovered. 2in

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. febl7

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—Brown's Household Liniment 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. febl7

Remember This.

If you are sick, GOLDEN ELIXIR will surely aid 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 have made a new being by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

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

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

If you are a frequenter of a resort of a material or poisonous district, or are afflicted with cholera, or any other of the numerous diseases, head-ache, or bowels, if it is your own fault if you remain so, for GOLDEN ELIXIR is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you have a weak, flabby, or yellow skin, or are afflicted with any of the numerous diseases, head-ache, or bowels, if it is your own fault if you remain so, for GOLDEN ELIXIR is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

In short, it cures ALL diseases of the human system, and is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

ONLY REQUIRES MINUTES—NOT HOURS—TO RELIEVE PAIN AND CURE ACUTE DISEASES.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

Fellows' Speedy Relief Will afford instant ease

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, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers so quickly as Fellows' Speedy Relief. It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, Wind in the bowels, and all other ailments.

Truly a Household Friend

The volumes of testimony regarding its curative effects are so numerous and so convincing, that it is unnecessary to say more. It is a household friend, and is sold by all druggists and general dealers at 25 cents a bottle.

PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE UNIVERSAL LINIMENT IS USED.

Is warranted equal to any article for all Diseases of Man and Beast.

UNIVERSAL LINIMENT

Directs for Using Universal Liniment

CHILBLAINS.—They are inflammatory swellings of the feet, especially about the toes and heels, with painful itching and burning; and are caused by exposure to cold. Sometimes blisters form, which become bad ulcers. Treatment.—Wash with castile or soft soap, and apply UNIVERSAL LINIMENT freely. Wrap them in lint 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. In the affected part. The celebrated UNIVERSAL LINIMENT is unequalled in its efficacy. Rub the tender portion with the Liniment at night, and on going to bed, and again in the morning.

BURNS.—They consist of enlargement or thickening of the skin about a joint, usually that of the big toe of the foot. Caused by tight boots. Treatment.—An easy boot or shoe is essential. Rub the part 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' BRASS GOODS AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS AND COPPER WORK ALSO

VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS. Public Buildings, Residences & Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures. With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF WARREN'S FELT ROOFING

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos. 162 to 172 also 308 Barrington St., Halifax.

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

Provisional Directors.

Trustees. EDWARD GURNEY, JR., and REV. A. SUTHERLAND.

Solicitors. ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT AND COATS WORTH, Toronto.

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 Colonies.

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, but 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 needy colonist 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, pending which, reference to locations will be premature. It may be premised that the utmost care and determination have been exercised in making selections, 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, Draper 2117, Toronto.

REMOVED TO 139 HOLLIS ST. (2 DOORS NORTH OF SACKVILLE ST.) M. A. DAVIDSON, CUSTOM TAILOR, MACHINERY, MANUFACTORY, THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARA

SEND FOR PRICE LIST ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

THE CONFLICT.

The year closed has at length burst, and we are in the distance the voice of the trumpet and the alarm of war.

What the best shot may cost it is yet impossible to imagine. The activity of the fleets, and the arrangements of the east and west, for the embarkation of forces for the seat of conflict, all show energetic action.

The thunderstorm which may beat down the crops in its neighborhood and wreck the dwelling and even destroy life carries with it the guarantee of more abundant life to nature at large.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of this Conference was presided over by Dr. Osborn, President of the British Conference.

One minister had resigned during the year, four had been obliged to retire into the supernumerary ranks, and three had entered upon eternal rest.

Towards the close of the session a deep sorrow pervaded the Conference, in consequence of the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. Appelbe, a leading minister, whose decease at once caused a vacancy in the Legal Hundred.

In spite of the strife and lawlessness of the country, which sometimes destroys the good results of their labors, our Irish brethren have toiled in comparative peace.

A STEP NEARER.

Our Scotch friends, slow to start, move rapidly when once under way. No recent development in theology has awakened more surprise than the new creed which has already received the approval of the Foreign Mission Committees of both the Free and Established Churches of Scotland.

Henceforth the Presbyterian missionaries, at least any sent forth by two large sections of the Presbyterian Church, is to be relieved from the effort to bring the intricate and complex utterances of the Confession within the comprehension of the native convert or even the native teacher.

It is certainly significant that in staid, sober Scotland, a body of Presbyterian divines can be brought to modify so seriously their doctrinal standards, even for the use of their heathen converts.

The neat Catalogue of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Ladies' Academy for 1882-3 is before us. One hundred and twelve names are on the list of pupils for the year just closed.

Whereunto this may grow we do not attempt to predict. The "signs of the times" seem to indicate that the writings of many of the disputants of the former days are to occupy a place on the shelves of the libraries of the future.

be when going forth with the conviction of Wesley, that "The arms of love that compass me, Would all mankind embrace."

Can any one explain these words which, in the Herald's report of the proceedings of the Episcopal Synod last week, are attributed to a lay member of that body? According to the Herald,

Mr. E. J. Hodgson said he could not allow the resolutions [on deceased clergymen] to pass without an expression of opinion from the lay side of the house.

The italics are ours. The vote of thanks subsequently given to the Press for the "full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Synod" obliges us to accept the statement as correct until denied.

Will brethren, in commencing afresh their pastoral work, keep in mind that the mission of the religious journal is identical with that of the pastor?

The following ministers have been elected Representatives from the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada:

Revs. J. S. Phinney—President, H. Pope, D.D., H. Sprague, D.D., Douglas Chapman, Robert Duncan, Dunsen D. Currie, E. Evans, H. P. Cowperthwaite, A.M., Thomas Marshall; alternate: S. T. Teed.

The Lay Representatives from the several Districts are as follows:— St. John; Dennis Sullivan and Henry J. Thorne, Esqrs; alternate: G. H. Barnes, Esq.

The neat Catalogue of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Ladies' Academy for 1882-3 is before us. One hundred and twelve names are on the list of pupils for the year just closed.

To the men who speak lightly of the success of missionary effort quote this passage from a paper in the Nineteenth Century:—"There are few things in human history that wear an aspect of higher moral grandeur than the opening of what are now our great missions."

of the century none is greater than this. All other enterprises of beneficence must yield to this magnificent attempt to expel debasing superstitions, and convey into every heart the ennobling influence of the Christian religion."

A novel method of raising money for the erection of new churches is mentioned in the American papers. Like too many modern methods it looks slight it may be of the principle which should underlie all effort at church extension—that "of thine own have we given thee," but it is not open to the objections made to some, at least.

The Sunday-school teacher errs who regards his work among youth as one of restraint only. It is more. What the old farmer said about his patch of ground is equally true of the hearts of his scholars.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of Sabbath-school workers in the Maritime Provinces, will be held at Dartmouth, N. S., on Friday, August 4th, and following days.

However figures may be counted at the next Conference, he will have been the most successful pastor who has taken the best care of the children. He who wins a soul for Christ in childhood not only prevents a career in sin, with enduring damage to moral faculties, but secures long and valued service for Christ.

WHERE SOME GO.

In addressing the young men lately ordained at Windsor, Dr. Young forcibly remarked that "it a time should ever come when through want of trusting in God they should fall or turn aside to strange doctrines, contrary to our standards, it would be their duty as honest men not to continue in this communion."

The uncertainty implied in the closing words of this quotation finds forcible illustration in two or three paragraphs in our exchanges this week. The first shows the length to which a man may go in his wanderings in doctrine.

In the Episcopal Church the bonds are so slack that a heresy that would convulse almost any other denomination causes scarcely a ripple. We do not hear any stir raised up about the sermon preached by R. A. Holland, D. D., of Trinity Church, Chicago, who is, perhaps, the leading pulpit orator of his denomination of the West.

In this case I set out from school into the more real, earnest way of life, hoping to meet with success, and looking to the God of this world for his blessing. But in the beginning of the way, in the centre of the path, stood the glorious Lord Jesus, and he spoke to me and said unto me, "My son, give Me thy heart."

questions much too easily and with a certain flippancy.

Where, in point of "distinguished" position, a wanderer may go is shown by this brief biographical sketch of Guiteau's chaplain and executor—Mr. Hicks—in the N. Y. Advocate.

The Rev. W. W. Hicks, who has ridden into notoriety on the shoulders of Guiteau, is himself a queer character though a man of brilliant abilities.

Into what troubles he may wander no one knows. On this point let the N. Y. Tribune throw a little light.

The Rev. H. Newman Wright, who was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in New-Lots, L. I., a few months ago, has resigned because of want of agreement between him and the officers of the church.

The moral of the whole is that the withdrawals of these men are seldom a loss to us or a gain to others.

N. B. & P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

The ordination service was held on Monday evening. The large church was again filled, and the audience manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings.

The President gave out the ordination hymn, after which the Rev. F. Smallwood engaged in prayer. The Secretary of the Conference, then presented the candidates for ordination to the President in the usual form.

At the age of eighteen my heart was hard and I was learning to become a stubborn rejector of the Gospel. Why, I have often essayed to discover. The teachings of my parents from earliest childhood had always been of a most careful and loving nature.

In this case I set out from school into the more real, earnest way of life, hoping to meet with success, and looking to the God of this world for his blessing. But in the beginning of the way, in the centre of the path, stood the glorious Lord Jesus, and he spoke to me and said unto me, "My son, give Me thy heart."

Wallace B. Thomas said: I realize the present hour to be the most eventful period of my life. As I call up the most important steps taken, I acknowledge a Providential hand, leading me in a way that I knew not. In view of past mercies, I express my feelings, by that memorable text of our founder, "What hath God wrought?"

Even then in the small day, the Master sent me forth to say "Come." For three years I have been endeavoring to obey that call. During the past few months the thought has often weighed upon me that the time of my probation in this ministry was reaching its consummation. I have been reminded that probation means trial—in a two-fold sense.

J. W. Wadman said: The question which you have just now asked me and which you expect me publicly to respond to to-night—"What about my conversion to God?" awakens in my mind memories of childhood and boyhood associations as dear to me as any that I possess.

I cannot recollect any distinct moment nor hour when there came to me a call to the ministry. This perhaps may seem strange to you, but it may be plain when I add that I cannot remember any time in my life when I did not think it my highest duty to be good and do good.

Friends, I love my work. Were there to-night offered me the proudest position with the highest honor, with the greatest wealth, with the broadest influence this earth can bestow upon the sons of her soil, more than such would I covet that power, that ability, that spirit, that goodness to preach Christ to those who by such would be induced to accept Him with penitence and trusting hearts.

As I glance over the past of my life, recollections of many of its associations call forth feelings of obligations and gratitude. Among these and pre-eminently uppermost is my sense of obligation to Almighty God by whose help hitherto I have come, upon whose grace I still rely and into whose hands I willingly and prayerfully commit the future.

At the age of eighteen my heart was hard and I was learning to become a stubborn rejector of the Gospel. Why, I have often essayed to discover. The teachings of my parents from earliest childhood had always been of a most careful and loving nature.

Wallace B. Thomas said: I realize the present hour to be the most eventful period of my life. As I call up the most important steps taken, I acknowledge a Providential hand, leading me in a way that I knew not. In view of past mercies, I express my feelings, by that memorable text of our founder, "What hath God wrought?"

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Very early I became the subject of religious impressions. At the age of thirteen, under the ministry of Rev. Jno Butcher, (Bible Christian) I first felt myself to be a sinner. I gave up youthful sins, and earnestly tried to serve God. I was then considered a fervent person to be received into the Church. Having a desire to work for Christ I began to take part in the public services. Two years after this my father died and very soon after I left home, and embarked upon life's dangerous sea. It proved so in my case, for without a friend to counsel I soon made "shipwreck of faith." I continued in a backslidden state until the spring of 1874, when under the ministry of our worthy President I was more deeply convinced of my sin. For some days I was in darkness, until my mind not being specially exercised, God spoke peace to my heart. I could then truly say as never before,

"Ths done, the great transaction's done
I am my Lord's and he is mine."

Since that time I have been trying to serve God faithfully.

I cannot remember the time when I had not a desire to preach Christ. On hearing the first sermon I ever remember I said, "I will preach the Gospel if I live to be a man." Those desires grew with my boyhood, and manhood. I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind they are not the result of pride, or ambition, but of an earnest longing to do good to my fellow men. When I became converted I expressed my desire to our worthy President, who was instrumental in leading me to Christ, and I received encouragement from him. In a short time I was received on trial as a local preacher, and in 1877 was recommended to be received on trial as a probationer. I spent three years in circuit work and two years at Sackville. I would anew dedicate myself to the service of the Master.

Rev. Dr. Young delivered an excellent charge. He remarked that he was burdened with a sense of responsibility. This was an occasion, on which, neither the Church militant nor the Church triumphant, neither angels or devils, could look with indifference. He congratulated the young men on arriving at this position. He would not attempt an elaborate address, but would give an exhortation bearing upon some matters of moment.

First, he urged them to give special attention to guard and promote their own spirituality. The Conference accepted their professions of faith. It believed them to be converted—children of God and branches of the living vine. Otherwise they could have no place in the ranks of the ministry. Their continuance there depended upon the continuance of spiritual life. If ever they lost faith in Christ, and drifted into doubts and unbelief, they must not expect to continue in the ministry. The speaker, urged them to cultivate by prayer, watchfulness and the reading of suitable books a higher form of spiritual life. May the day never come when they would be lukewarm.

Secondly, to give attention to orthodoxy. The brethren believed them to be orthodox or they would not be in that sacred position. All through life they would have to give special attention to this. These are days of sifting inquiry. Men who start well may become loosed from the path of their fathers. They may adopt strange views, and get launched upon a sea of speculation and drift no one knows where. A desire to be considered independent thinkers leads some into heterodoxy, they then find fault with the Church, and call it narrow, wanting in liberality and comprehensiveness of grasp. Their admission had been conditional upon their orthodoxy. If ever the time came when they felt that they could no longer subscribe to the doctrines of the Church let them leave as men of honor and not stoop to the dishonorable course of preaching heresy while eating the bread and butter of the church.

Thirdly, He would remind them of their vows. They had made a number of them in the hour of conversion, and before the Quarterly and District meetings. To-night, in the presence of God and man, they once more assumed the most sacred responsibilities. They would find great benefit in keeping their ordination vows in mind.

Fourthly, He would remind them that they were Methodists. Let their methods be Methodist. Many of our methods were like those adopted by other churches, but there were others peculiar to us as Methodists. He referred them to the class-meeting, which had proved a great blessing to many. By no means should they allow it to fall into disuse, or allow themselves to be ashamed of it, because it was old-fashioned. As in days past, it could be made a means of grace, and if it were not so, the fault was theirs. He advised them to preach the Methodist doctrines for which their ancestry were famed, namely, repentance, faith, regeneration and scriptural holiness. They should not be satisfied without witnessing the salvation of precious souls. Seek earnestly the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Neither should they be discouraged by having small congregations. He (the speaker) had travelled 40 or 50 miles to preach to 6 or 7 persons and God's blessing was given. They should remember that more depended upon the Holy Spirit than the size of the congregation.

Lastly, He urged them to be courageous. The soldier is weak if he lose courage, but strong in the possession of it. So with the Christian worker. If they had courage they

would be strong men. Let them remember the words, "Wait on the Lord, be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart." There are times when a man needs courage. In toiling for the Master it is absolutely necessary, and particularly in the loneliness of the mission field. He held that when they thought of their sainted ancestry, of the noble men and heroic women who had labored for Christ they ought to be inspired with courage. He urged them to think of the hardships through which William Black and others passed in sowing the seed of truth in these Lower Provinces, and hoped that they would prove worthy successors of them and of the fathers then on the platform whose work would soon be done.

The Annual Temperance Meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Dr. Inch presiding. The attendance was not large. Addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by Revs. J. C. Berrie, S. R. Ackman, J. Read, and W. W. Colpitts.

STATION SHEET, 1882.

J. S. PHINNEY, PRESIDENT.
R. W. WEDDALL, B.A., SECRETARY.

I.—ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

- 1 St. John—
Queen Square—Job Shenton;
Superintendent, Geo. B. Payson.
- 2 Centenary—Duncan D. Currie;
Superintendents, Henry Daniel,
Jas. R. Narraway, A.M., Henry
Pope, D.D.
- 3 Esplanade—John Read.
- 4 Portland—William Dobson.
- 5 Carleton—Wilson W. Lodge;
Superintendent, John A. Clark.
- 6 Carmarthen—One wanted. Under
superintendence of D. D. Currie.
- 7 Courtenay Bay—Thomas Pierce,
under superintendence of D. D.
Currie.
- 8 Fairville—Joseph Sellar, A.M.
- 9 Sussex—Hezekiah McKeown.
- 10 Apohapi—Silas James.
- 11 Hampton—D. D. Moore, A.M.;
Superintendents, Samuel W.
Sprague, William Treedy.
- 12 Upham—James Crisp.
- 13 Grand Lake—Henry J. Clarke.
- 14 Jerusalem—Richard Opie.
- 15 Welsford—John T. Baxendale.
- 16 Kingston—James A. Duke.

DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Chairman.
JOHN READ, Financial Secretary

II. FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

- 17 Fredericton—Howard Sprague D.
D., John W. Wadman, A. B.
- 18 Kingsclear—John K. King.
- 19 Marysville—Edwin Evans.
- 20 Gibson—Waldron W. Brewer.
- 21 Nashook—John Goldsmith.
- 22 Stanbrook—Thomas Stebbing.
- 23 Boiestown—Charles W. Hamilton.
- 24 Kenwick—Thomas Allen.
- 25 Sheffield—Robert S. Crisp.
- 26 Gagetown—William Harrison.
- 27 Woodstock—George M. Campbell;
Superintendent, Fred W. Harrison.
- 28 Canterbury—William R. Pepper.
- 29 Jacksonville—Matthew R. Knight,
A. B.
- 30 Richmond—Edwin C. Turner.
- 31 Florenceville—A. E. LePage;
Superintendent, E. Mills.
- 32 Andover—Charles Comben.
- 33 Upper Kent—Henry Penna.
- 34 Arthurette—William Wass.

*Bro. Pepper's P. O. Address is
Benton.

*Bro. Crisp's " " " "
Sheffield Academy.

*Bro. Turner's " " " "
Debec Junction.

The brethren on Fredericton, Gib-
son, Kingsclear and Marysville Cir-
cuits, to exchange.

The Lumberman's Mission to be
under the superintendence of Rev. E.
Evans.

E. EVANS, Chairman,
R. S. CRISP, Financial Secretary

III. MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

- 35 Chatham—Douglas Chapman.
- 36 Newcastle—Thomas Hicks.
- 37 Derby—Isaac N. Parker.
- 38 Richibucto—Isaac Howie.
- 39 Gaspereaux—One Wanted.
- 40 Baie Du Vin—S. Busby Gregg,
A. B.
- 41 Tabusintac—George F. Dawson.
- 42 Bathurst—Richard W. Weddall,
A. B. One wanted.
- 43 Campbellton—Cyrus S. Wells.

*Under superintendence of the
Chairman.

D. CHAPMAN, Chairman.
I. N. PARKER, Financial Sec'y.

IV. SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

- 44 Sackville—John S. Phinney; Super-
intendents, H. Pickard D.D.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Charles Stewart, D. D., Theological
Professor and Chaplain; David Ken-
nedy, S. T. D., Principal of Ladies' Academy;
Charles H. Paisley, A. M., Prin-
cipal of Male Academy.

Students—A. D. McCully A. B.,
Artemas E. Bell, Fred Black, Samuel
Howard.

- 45 Trintaran—A. R. B. Shrewsbury.
- 46 Point de Bute—Thomas Marshall.
- 47 Baie Verte—Robert Wilson.
- 48 Bayfield—William J. Kirby.
- 49 Moncton—Thomas J. Deinstadt;
Superintendent, John Prince.
- 50 Shediac—John C. Berrie.
- 51 Dorchester—Samuel R. Ackman.
- 52 Hopewell—Levi S. Johnson.
- 53 Alma—James W. Tat.
- 54 Hillsboro—George Walls Fisher.
- 55 Petitroiac—William Lawson.
- 56 Salisbury—William Penna.
- 57 Elgin—Theophilus L. Williams.

JOHN S. PHINNEY, Chairman.
THOMAS J. DEINSTADT, Fin. Sec.

V.—ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT.

- 58 St. Stephen—Robert Duncan.
- 59 Milltown—Aquila Lucas.
- 60 St. Andrew's—Charles W. Dutcher.

61 St. David's—Elias Slackford.
62 St. James—Charles H. Manaton.
63 Boabec—Wallace B. Thomas.
64 Deer Island—John F. Esty.

ROBERT DUNCAN, Chairman.
CHARLES W. DUTCHER, Fin. Sec.

VI.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

- 65 Charlottetown—John Burwash, A.M.
William Tippett;
Superintendents, Frederic Small-
wood, Jeremiah V. Jost.
- 66 Cornwall—H. P. Cowperthwaite, A.M.
- 67 Little York—George Steel.
- 68 Pownal—W. Wesley Colpitts.
- 69 Bedouque—George Harrison.
- 70 Tryon—Stephen T. Teed.
- 71 Margate—William Magga.
- 72 Summerside—John S. Allen.
- 73 Bideford—W. E. Johnson, A.B.
- 74 Murray Harbor—Edward Bell.
- 75 Montague—One to be sent.
- 76 Souris—John J. Colter.
- 77 Mount Stewart—Douglas H. Lodge
- 78 Alberton—Hibbert R. Baker, A.B.

H. P. COWPERTHWAIT, A.M.,
Chairman.
JOHN BURWASH, A.M., Fin. Sec.

John F. Betts, Septimus E. Colwill
and Clement Williams are placed at
the disposal of the General Missionary
Committee for the North West
Territory.

**WOMAN'S
MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

GRAFTON STREET CHURCH BRANCH.

Dear Mr. Editor.—I have been re-
quested to furnish for publication in
the WESLEYAN a brief report of the
operations of this branch.

As already announced in your col-
umns, it was organized on the 25th of
last January, under the constitution of
the Central Society. Regular monthly
meetings have been held, at which,
in addition to the transaction of ordi-
nary business, some attention has
been given to the general subject of
Missions, their necessities and their
claims. From time to time our Presi-
dent has stirred the members to ac-
tivity by bringing to their notice en-
couraging facts occurring in various
parts of the great mission field. Steps
have been taken to secure for our
meetings definite literary exercises
bearing on this department of Chris-
tian effort. It is hoped that the mem-
bership of the society may thus be
largely increased, particularly by en-
listing the sympathies and support of
the younger members of the church.

At present the society numbers 36
members. It has already transmitted
to the General Treasurer \$185.85 to
be appropriated for the support of the
Crosby Home and the McDougall Or-
phanage.

While these results are encouraging,
it is most desirable that the Society
should be further strengthened both
in numbers and resources; in short
that the pressure of Christian obli-
gation should be universally felt by the
female portion of our Church and con-
gregation.

E. A. ALLISON, Cor. Sec.

PERSONAL.

The present address of the Rev. J.
L. Spongale is 43, Bloomfield Street.

Rev. J. M. Pike, just before taking
leave of his congregation at Windsor,
received from them a very pleasing
token of regard.

John T. Mellish, Esq., who has
been spending a few months in Char-
lottetown, has returned to this city.
Mr. Mellish is one of our most accept-
able local preachers.

Bishop McTyeire has been appoint-
ed fraternal delegate from the
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to
the approaching General Conference
of the Methodist Church of Canada.

The "Northern Star" Division,
Sons of Temperance, of which Rev.
W. E. Evans has been a member for
the past three years, has presented
him with an address, his departure
to another place of labor.

The Yarmouth Herald says: "At
the Reform Club on Tuesday evening
the Rev. J. Latham gave his closing
address before leaving for his new
appointment in Windsor. For three
years the Rev. gentleman had shown
his interest in the cause by faithful
attendance at the meetings; and a
hearty vote of thanks was tendered to
him at the close of his last earnest
words."

The result of the recent examina-
tion of candidates for scholarships in
the High School in this city must have
been learned with much satisfaction by
our worthy friend, D. H. Burbridge,
Esq., A. B., Principal of Morris St.
School. Of fourteen lads sent up by
him for examination twelve secured
scholarships, having passed with a high
average. We understand that the
whole number of such rewards won by
the other schools is thirteen, only one
more than the list of Mr. Burbridge's
successful pupils. We congratulate
him on his success.

THE INFANTS' HOME.

Received from Guysboro, per Jas.
H. Buckley, Esq., \$8. This sum was
collected by two members of the
Methodist Sabbath School, Miss Ida
Hull and Miss Sarah Hedley. The
ladies of the committee most heartily
thank these young friends for their
substantial response to their appeal
for help to provide a home for those
little ones, and hope to hear from them
again.

In behalf of the Committee,
M. K. F. SANDERS, Sec.
Halifax, July 3rd.

EGYPT.

Admiral Seymour telegraphed and
the ships opened fire on the forts at
Alexandria at 7 on Tuesday morning.
The return fire from the forts was
weak and ineffective. At 8 o'clock
they had slackened firing to about 10
rounds per hour. Shortly after noon
all exposed guns on the fort were dis-
mounted, and only those in sheltered
positions were able to return the Brit-
ish fire. The bombardment practically
ceased then, though some heavy
guns were still shelling Fort Napoleon,
a large work at the Southern angle
of the inner harbor. On the whole
the Egyptians fought their batteries
with more determination than was
expected. Several earthworks behind
which guns were mounted were found
mere heaps of sand. Men were called
for on board the "Invincible" at 1 p.
m. to go ashore and spike the guns of
Fort Mez. Although the work was
dangerous volunteers were plenty.
Twelve men were chosen and placed
in charge of three officers. In order
to land the party was obliged to swim
through the surf. They landed unop-
posed, and after bursting guns with
gun-cotton returned without any casu-
alty. In the house of Lords at 6
o'clock Tuesday evening, Northbrook
read a telegram just received, stating
that all the forts had been silenced ex-
cept one or two inside the harbor. It
is reported the Egyptian Ministers
were not aware of Admiral Seymour's
ultimatum, because it was intercepted
by Arabi Pasha.

Despatches on Wednesday report:
Off Alexandria, 1 30 p.m.—A steamer
is approaching the fleet with a flag of
truce. A flag of truce is also display-
ed from the town.

LITERARY NOTES.

A copy of McAlpine's Halifax
Directory for 1882-83 is on our table.
This well-known annual volume is
simply indispensable. No comment
upon it is needed. The appendix to
the present edition has a large amount
of information not found in previous
issues.

The *Homiletic Monthly* for July,
Funk and Wagnall, N. Y., shows no
signs of midsummer weakness. Joseph
Cook has a sermon on Total Abstin-
ence. Other articles in the Sermonic
and the several departments show that
no decline is taking place in this use-
ful monthly.

A favorable indication of the growth
of Christian influence is seen in the
number of periodicals now published
on the subject of Holiness. The
Guide to Holiness for the present
month has a fac-simile of John Wes-
ley's authorization to Thomas Coke to
take charge of the flock in America,
which its readers will prize: "The Ad-
vocate of Bible Holiness gives its read-
ers a portrait of Rev. Timothy Mer-
ritt, the "father of holiness period-
icals in the world." *Divine Life*,
which attracts our eye by its English
style of make-up, does not deal in
illustrations. All these are excellent
in their teaching. Their presence in
our homes could only be beneficial.

We are in danger of getting out of
our depth where legal works are con-
cerned, and so can say but little re-
specting *Young's Admiralty Decisions*,
edited by J. M. Oxley, Barrister-at-
Law. A contemporary remarks of
this handsome volume: "The well
known care and thoroughness with
which Sir William Young prepares all
his judgments render these of peculiar
value, as they present in many in-
stances a complete review of the law
upon the point in question. Mr. Ox-
ley has already given proof of his edi-
torial skill as joint-editor of the "Nova
Scotia Decisions," and in the present
instance has performed his task in a
satisfactory manner. The head-notes
are clear, concise and comprehensive,
and the index,—that most important
feature of a law-book—is simple and
admirably arranged."

METHODIST NOTES.

The *Carleton Sentinel* reports the
receipts of the Methodist bazaar at
Woodstock on Dominion Day at about
\$600. The Free Christian Baptist
bazaar held on the same day in the
same town secured about \$500.

The Annual Conference of the British
Episcopal Methodist Church of the
Maritime Provinces was convened in
St. Philip's church, St. John, on Sat-
urday last. There are seven ministers
and two laymen in attendance. Bis-
hop Disney, of Ontario, presides.

The Primitive Methodist Connexion
reports an increase of more than
6,000 members. There is, however,
a small demand for additional minis-
ters. Perhaps the laymen of the
Connexion are stirring themselves up
to greater zeal and activity.

The Commencement exercises of
Simpson Centenary College, Iowa,
were made interesting by the first visit
to it of Bishop Simpson, after whom
it was named. One year ago there
was a debt of \$21,000. When the
trustees met, June 17, the treasurer
reported funds on hand to pay every
dollar and all interest accumulated,
with a small surplus.

The University of Denver, the new-
est born of the educational family of
the Methodist Episcopal Church, has
just finished the work of its second
year,—one of remarkable prosperity.
During the year 321 students have
been enrolled in all the departments.
Five students were graduated from
the medical department in April. Schools
of law and theology will be establish-
ed as soon as practicable and advisable.

In Eurwal, North India, up to April
29, thirty persons had been baptized
since the M. E. Conference (in Janu-
ary), and more were asked. Indeed,
writes Rev. P. M. Buck, "the great
problem is to get teachers for converts
and inquirers." There were eight or
ten candidates for baptism in Dwara-
hat. Lucknow station, says Dr. John-
son, "sustains entirely both its Eng-
lish and Hindustan churches this
year."

At the recent meeting of the North
Italy District the statistics of the dis-
trict were reported as follows: Church
members, 840; catechumens, 63;
deaths, 21; transfers, 58; declined,
24; received into other churches, 36.
Actual church members at present
date, 869; catechumens, 40.
Military church in Rome, church
members, 144; catechumens, 40.

The offer of Gov. Evans to give
\$25,000 to help pay the debt on the
North-western University, Ill., if
\$75,000 could be pledged, has been
made available through the work of
Dr. R. M. Hatfield, whom the trust-
ees thanked most heartily. The
Woman's college has done fine work
and prospers splendidly.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

Two English ladies have charge of a
mission-school in Bethlehem. They
have a day-school of over twenty little
girls and six boarders, all supported by
friends in England. It seems a strange
fact that there, as in Nazareth, there
are no Jews.

Prince Galitzin, a young Russian
nobleman, converted by means of a
Bible given him at the Paris Exposit-
ion, proposes to build thirty Bible
kiosks, and to fit up seven Bible car-
riages. He intends to travel for seven
months in Russia with Mr. Clough, of
Paris, whom he has engaged to take
charge of these carriages, saying:
"Since Christ laid down his precious
life for me, I will give my whole life
and time and fortune to his service."

The Protestant Episcopalians of
Rhode Island have inaugurated a most
beneficent Christian charity. It is a
retreat for confirmed invalids and con-
valescents, who are not considered
proper subjects for general hospital
treatment. Although under the con-
trol of the Protestant Episcopal de-
nomination, it will not be sectarian in
dispensing its charity. Persons of all
creeds will be welcome to the benefits
of the Home. It is to be known as "St.
Elizabeth Home."

The Rev. George O. Barnes, the
Kentucky evangelist, has ended his
work in Frankfort and departed.
During his preaching in the city 1,249
persons were "converted." Thirty-
three of this number were converts in
the penitentiary. On Sunday last
these men were placed in waggon,
and, surrounded with guards armed
with rifles, were then taken to a river
and baptised.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. McAll's mission stations in
Paris and its environs have increas-
ed from twenty-five to thirty-two the
past year and the work in the provinces
increases also. He goes to Algeria,
to establish one or two missions in
Algiers. The new mission station,
just opened by Mr. Gibson (Wesleyan
Methodist), makes the forty-second
now at work in Paris, including those
established by Mr. McAll, Miss de
Broen, the Salvation Army, and Mr.
Armand Delleile.

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION.

Herring have struck in the bays
and harbors of Cape Breton in im-
mense quantities.

The Scott Act is to be strictly en-
forced in Woodstock, the fines to be
handed over to the Town Treasurer.

Two merchants of Antigonish have
shipped over five tons of salmon to
the United States this season.

The shipments of sugar from the
Moncton refinery for the first six
days of July amounted to 1,988 bar-
rels.

The weekly excursion trains from
Ottawa to Manitoba have been post-
poned, on account of the falling off
in the number of passengers thither.

A valuable lead of copper has been
discovered at Pugwash River, Cum-
berland Co. Samples of this ore
have been assayed and have yielded
over 55 per cent of copper.

Four Chester sailors were recent-
ly drowned while fishing on the
Banks. Three were sons of a poor
widow, who has been prostrated by
the sad news.

The Finance Committee of Mont-
real agree to advance seventy thou-
sand dollars, amount of six months'
school tax, to help the School Com-
missioners out of difficulties.

There is a very successful fish
breeding establishment at Sydney,
C. B. As many as 35,000 young sal-
mon will soon be distributed among
the chief rivers of Cape Breton.

The Exhibition Building at Fred-
ericton, and all the sheds adjoining
(save one) and the stables connected
with the trotting park have been en-
tirely destroyed. The fire broke out
about 1.15 on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Wm. Leaman, of Moncton,
while helping to remove a trunk
from a freight train at Anagnone,
slipped and fell, the trunk striking
him and injuring him so severely
that he died from the effects on
Saturday morning.

Since April, 1880, the police mag-
istrate of Fredericton has paid the
county treasurer of York County
\$2050, arising from fines for violation
of the Canada Temperance Act.

About three weeks ago a lunatic,
Peter Oliver, escaped from the Asy-
lum, P. E. Island, and last week his
body was found in the woods. It is
supposed he met his death from ex-
posure and starvation.

Miller, one of the prisoners con-
victed of the recent Lee and Chilla
robbery in Toronto, has been recog-
nized by Mr. Fraser, of the Receiver-
General's office, as one of the men
who committed the robbery of \$20,-
000 in that office some years ago.

The "Assyrian Monarch," at New
York, reports that on Saturday, while
off the Banks, a large ship ran into
a small schooner. Three half naked
men ran across the deck of the
schooner, and then sank beneath the
waves.

The Norwegian barque "Yorkshire"
from Barbadoes to Montreal, with a
cargo consisting of 1100 hogheads
of sugar, on the night of the 4th inst.,
struck on the North East Bar of Sable
Island. Two of her crew were lost.
The vessel and cargo became a total
loss.

GENERAL.

The London Daily News estimates
the cost to England of a war with
Egypt at \$20,000,000.

The total pay-roll of the British
army, with 180,000 on the active list,
was in 1880-81 \$22,500,000.

The total production of gold in
the United States for 1881 was \$34,-
700,000; of silver, \$43,000,000.

Garibaldi was not only a warm
sympathizer with the Temperance
cause, but was for very many years
of his chequered life a total abstain-
er.

The great seal of Great Britain and
Ireland is affixed to yellow wax for
English documents, red for Scotch,
and green for Irish.

Five hundred fresh placards offer-
ing \$100,000 reward for the discov-
ery of the murderers of Cavendish and
Burke were posted last week.

The U. S. authorities have refused
to allow six thousand Chinese labour-
ers, who wish to return to China
from Cuba, permission to cross their
country.

The ranks of total abstainers in
England have gained an influential
recruit in Sir William Harcourt, who
recently announced himself "an ab-
stainer on health grounds."

The wheat harvest is in progress in
Kansas, Southern Illinois and Mis-
souri, and it is said to be excep-
tionally fine. They say Kansas will
yield 30,000,000 bushels of wheat.

More than fifty bodies have been
recovered from the wreck of the Sci-
oto, sunk by a collision on the Ohio,
on the 4th. Liquor is said to have
been the cause.

It has been found that there are
20,000 men on this continent who
bear fraudulent degrees in medicine,
and 40,000 in Europe. There are 25
institutions that confer these spurious
degrees.

Charles Bradlaugh, the English
infidel, who has been unsuccessfully
trying to get into Parliament, says he
has just declined an offer of \$10,000
in advance for a series of lectures in
the United States.

There has been a tremendous snow
and sand storm in Iceland, lasting for
ten days. Its greatest fury was spent
upon the district at the foot of Mouna
Hecla, where more than twenty-five
farms have been totally destroyed.

A Parliamentary return just issued
shows that there were fifty-four
deaths in the metropolitan district,
London, in 1881, upon which a cor-
oner's jury returned a verdict of death
from starvation or death accelerated
by privation.

No temperance movement in
Wales, it is said, has ever touched
the masses like that of the Blue Rib-
bon Army. As you walk through
Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly and other
towns, you are confronted on every
hand by the "bit of blue."

Michael Quinn, returning from
church at Coney Island last Sunday
week, had his hat blown into the sea.
He donned a bathing suit and swam
after the hat, but was drowned while
returning to the shore.

Alligator farming is likely to be-
come a profitable industry in some
of the extreme Southern States.
There has sprung up a large de-
mand for the leather made from
their hides. Florida is the chief
source of supply.

A gentleman and his wife have
just made a trip on a double seated
tricycle from Lyons, through Nice,
Genoa, Rome, Naples, returning via
Florence—a journey of 2290 miles in
an average of about 55 miles a day
on the road.

The Princesses Louise, Victoria
and Maud of Wales have enrolled
themselves as members of the Hu-
mane Society established in connec-
tion with Little Falls. The Little
Falls Humane Society, which was in-
augurated at the commencement of
the present year, now numbers near-
ly 12,000 officers and members, and
a large number of children are daily
joining its ranks.

N.B. AND P.E.I. CONFERENCE. SIXTH-DAY—MONDAY.

Rev. Dr. Young of the Toronto Conference, was introduced this morning. The President requested him to take a seat on the platform, and participate in the discussions. The Dr., in response to an urgent request, consented to deliver an address on Wednesday evening on "Missionary Work in the North West."

The Secretary of the Statistical Committee presented his report from which the following facts are taken: Membership—on trial 251; full members 7863; total 8114; preaching places 411; Sabbath-schools 162; officers 1149; scholars 5721. There are 294 churches, 43 parsonages, 7 schools, 1156 acres of real estate, and property \$92,345. The following amounts have been raised for the Conference: Missionary, \$5,023.45; Contributions, \$2,929.91; Superannuated, \$69,500; Educational, \$661.45; General Sabbath-school, \$61.77. Receipts were a decrease in Missionary receipts, but satisfactory results were given. Many of the brethren were of the opinion that the omission of the names of one dollar contributors in the printed minutes would tend to increase the receipts, and a resolution was passed by Conference recommending a change in the matter.

D. Stewart next presented the part of the General Conference report which dealt with the discussion of the Memorial Committee. Several resolutions were passed by the Memorial Committee. There was one from the St. John's District, dealing with the practice of admitting a number of circuits in the Conference, and another regarding the collection of the Memorial Fund, only the amounts over and above the average Sabbath collections. The matter was earnestly discussed, and the following motion was unanimously adopted: "That the Conference is of the opinion that when collections for Memorial Funds are appointed to be taken up, the whole collections apart from the envelopes shall be devoted to such funds. On motion the report of the Memorial Committee was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON. The Revs. Levi S. Johnson and C. W. Hamilton were appointed letter-writers. A telegram was read from the Missionary Secretary, stating that the increase in the receipts of the society for the year was \$20,500, and that six preachers and two of these young married men were required from the Lower Conferences for mission work in the North West. The Rev. John Read, Secretary of the special committee of the Superannuated Fund, presented resolutions recommending a change in constitution and management. The constitutional changes were discussed clause by clause and, with a few slight changes, were unanimously adopted by the Conference. Rev. John Cassidy, (of Nova Scotia Conference) was introduced and briefly addressed the Conference. Rev. S. F. Huestis read an encouraging and highly satisfactory report of the Back Concern which was received.

SEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY. The Secretary of the Contingent Fund Committee presented the report which was received and adopted. The receipts for the Districts are as follows: St. John, \$39,936; Fredericton, \$33,700; Miramichi, \$18,225; Sackville, \$8,423; St. John's, \$25,137; P. E. Island, \$5,555; total, \$254,443. A short conversation ensued on the advisability of taking active measures to raise the receipts of this Fund, so as to help dependent circuits. As a resolution bearing on the matter is to come up from the St. John District the subject dropped. The communication of the Nova Scotia Conference relative to the Centennial Memorial celebration was read. Rev. S. F. Huestis, at the request of the Conference, delivered a short address, explaining the nature of the proposed celebration. Rev. John Cassidy also spoke very feelingly on the reminiscences of the past and the growth of Methodism in Nova Scotia. The matter ended for the time by Conference appointing a committee to consider the matter, and report to the Conference.

AFTERNOON. The Rev. Dr. Stewart, Secretary of the Committee appointed upon the commemoration of the Centenary of Methodism, reported as follows: 1st. That in view of the completion of the first hundred years of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces, they recommend to this Conference the adoption of similar measures for the commemoration of this event to those adopted by the Nova Scotia Conference, for the purpose of acknowledging the good hand of our God in the history of our Church during the past century.

2d. That the Conference be requested to set apart Thursday morning for an open session of Conference, to which our friends in this city be invited, for the purpose of reviewing the work of God among us and initiating a movement which will at once express our gratitude for the past and tend to the promotion of the interests of Methodism within the bounds of our Conference for the future.

4th. That the objects contemplated by this movement must be: 1. The erection of a Centennial Memorial Hall at Mount Allison, and 2. The extension of our work, by increasing the resources of the Parsonage Aid Fund, two-thirds of the contributions to be assigned to the former and one-third to the latter, except where the donors otherwise desire it.

The above resolutions were considered separately and passed unanimously.

On motion, the following resolutions were also carried: "Resolved, that this Conference has heard with much pleasure the statement of the Back Steward, Rev. S. F. Huestis, with regard to the Back Room, as well as his statement made on behalf of the Editor, Rev. T. W. Smith, in reference to the Wesleyan; that it takes this opportunity to assure the Rev. S. F. Huestis of its high appreciation of the indefatigable energy and industry he has shown in carrying on so successfully the business of the Back Room, and in dealing with unsolicited contributions emanating from the patronage and support of the people; also, that this Conference desires to convey to the Rev. T. W. Smith its appreciation of the industry with which he has conducted the Wesleyan and its confidence in the Methodist public, as in every way worthy support.

The Memorial Committee report again came up, but the discussion of the special matters was deferred till Wednesday morning. The usual votes of thanks were tendered to the late officers of the Conference for their services during the past year.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE, 1882.

The convocation of ministers this year was at Windsor. About ninety were found together in Christian fellowship, for over a week, in this, one of the few classic towns of our Province. The hearts and homes of the people were freely opened to receive and welcome these toilers in the Master's vineyard. Nor will the kindness thus realized be soon forgotten. The benefit we trust has been mutual. The spiritual good imparted ought in every case to be an equivalent for the temporal outlay. The sessions throughout were marked by more than the usual manifestation of unanimity and brotherly love. The writer has attended thirty-six similar gatherings, and rejoices in the fact that in reference to business tact, moral development, and right moral influence, the present days are better than the former. I believe that while there is yet room for vast improvement, that Methodist preachers and people are not deteriorating. Advance has been heard all along the line, both as regards spiritual and financial matters. The great object of the ministry—saving souls, has not however been equal to the agency employed. Doubtless entire consecration to God, ensuring and securing the richer baptism of the Holy Ghost, would result in enlarged success. A review of the year 1881, is therefore mingled with feelings of regret and humiliation, as well as exultation. This is still a youthful Conference, as far as the active work of the ministry is concerned. More than half of the number have been in the work less than twenty years. Only three over thirty and only one, forty years. One fifth of the whole number are superannuated; among whom are found some who have been preaching the Gospel for more than fifty years. The eldest among the superannuated is the venerable Dr. Ritchie, whose ministerial life dates from 1821. Five years later—1826, the beloved Rev. J. Hennigar began his ministerial career. These brethren, and others, through infirmity and affliction, were absent from the Conference; yet they were not forgotten either in the prayers, or the business of the session. Our number was lessened by two entering the superannuated relation. Two of the former superannuated, however, resumed the active work. One, in good standing left us to join another branch of the Methodist Church. And one left under a cloud. And as no candidates offered this year—a rare occurrence, we found ourselves short of men. Hence the necessity of another importation from England. The number this time is limited to five.

For the first time in Colonial history, Methodist Centennial services were held. One hundred years ago, Rev. Wm Black, then a lay preacher, organized the first class meeting, in Windsor, and during the same month—June—visited and preached at Halifax. Ten years afterward, the first Methodist Conference was held in Windsor. And during that year—1793—a Methodist chapel was commenced. These services were very interesting, and similar ones will be held in all our Circuits and Missions. We expect that these meetings will prove a means of grace, as well as result in the extension of the work of God in this province.

The presence, preaching and other addresses of Dr. Douglass, the President of the General Conference, gave much satisfaction to the brethren; a waking gratitude to God for a chief officer so entirely consecrated to Christ, and possessing such distinguished mental ability. Dr. G. Young, of Manitoba fame as a missionary in that remarkable portion of our wide Dominion, greatly interested

ed the Conference, in the narration of his experience as a pioneer preacher. On the whole it was a good Conference. The President and other officers discharged their duties impartially and faithfully. There was less speech-making than usual, especially by a great many. Thirty-three men go to new fields of labor, except one who returns to the same circuit after three years' absence. These, for the next fortnight will have much to do with secular things, but they deserve sympathy rather than blame. The tyranny has its burdens, as well as freedom. G. O. H.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

The annual meeting of the Miramichi District was held in the Methodist Church, Campbellton, on June 21st, 22nd.

Rev. S. T. Teed, Chairman, Rev. Isaac N. Parker, Financial Secretary, Revs. R. W. Weddall, A. B., Isaac Howe, C. S. Wells, Thomas Pierce, and Samuel Howard, together with Mr. Ellis who has been working the Thebanic mission, Mr. Joseph Tweedie and Mr. A. McKendrick, Lay Representatives, composed the District. Cyrus S. Wells was chosen as district Secretary and R. W. Weddall, A. B., as assistant Secretary.

The financial state of the District was found to be most satisfactory, an advance having been made all along the line. The contributions to all the funds of our church were considerably in excess of last year. In its contribution to the Missionary Fund the Derby circuit proved to be the banner circuit in the District, having given \$100.00 or twice the amount of last year. Newcastle proved to be first in rank in sustaining the Educational Society.

The examination of probationers and candidates for our work was conducted by the chairman. Having passed on the prescribed course of studies, Thomas Pierce was recommended to be continued on trial as having travelled two years, and Samuel Howard as having travelled one year. George F. Dawson was recommended to the Conference to be received on trial for our work. Rev. Isaac N. Parker was elected as representative to the Conference Stationing Committee. Rev. R. W. Weddall, A. B. was appointed representative to the Conference Sabbath School Committee. Mr. George Whittaker and Joseph Tweedie, Esq., were elected as Lay members of the Conference Missionary and S. S. Committee.

At the close of a most harmonious session a vote of thanks moved by Rev. S. T. Teed, seconded by Rev. Isaac Howe and unanimously sustained, was presented to our worthy chairman for the very able manner in which he had presided over the District.

Rev. S. T. Teed is about to remove to the P. E. Island District. During the three years that he has presided over the Miramichi District he has won the respect, admiration and confidence of every member of the District, and carried with him the best wishes of all his brethren. The members of the district also moved a hearty vote of thanks to the friends in Campbellton, for the kind manner in which they had been entertained during the session.

It may be in place to state that Mr. George F. Dawson preached his trial sermon before the members of the District and a good congregation, on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning, when he was preaching a very able sermon which was greatly appreciated by all in attendance at the service. CYRUS S. WELLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTINCT FAMILIES.

Families frequently die out in real life in a manner which would be thought an extravagant reach of the imagination in a fiction. There is an English squire at this moment whose father was the youngest son of the youngest of seven brothers; the present squire has been married twenty years, but is childless; so is his next brother, and his youngest brother died unmarried at twenty-seven. A baronet, who died some years ago, lost two sons by a boating accident. He sent the one survivor to Harrow instead of Eton, as there is no river at the former place, but the boy was drowned in a small pond, known as a duck puddle. The family is extinct. In 1858 died the Scottish Chief, The Chisholm, whose grandfather, in 1777, entailed his estate on his five sons and failing them and their heirs, on his brothers and their issue, and failing them, on Archibald Chisholm, eldest son of Chisholm of Muckrath. In 1858 the descendant residing in this country of the last, came into the property. The present Earl of Breadalbane inherited that title and the finest seat in Scotland, from a thirteenth cousin. The Earl of Chesterfield is about fifth cousin of the late Earl. Mr. Palmer, long member for Berke, was one of a wealthy family of four sons and two daughters, none married. The sons are all dead, and one venerable sister holds the great estate. The late millionaire Duke of Portland and his three brothers all lived to maturity and died single. Numberless other cases might be mentioned. The same thing occurs here, but in England it is easier to 'keep the run' of it.

The "Tamarack Swamps" near Sharpville, Penn., were supposed to be an innocent sort of bog until the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company undertook to lay a solid roadbed across them. At first a few thousand cubic yards of earth were dumped upon the surface by the contractor with careless generosity, as much as to say, "That will satisfy your appetite, my soft friend." But when the earth immediately disappeared and left no trace behind a coarser diet was substituted. The company purchased from a furnace the accumulated cinders of ten years, and since January about 5000 carloads of this substantial proffer have been dropped into the swamp's voracious maw without visibly decreasing its capacity. Occasionally at night there are evidences of repletion, but in the morning the murky water presents an unruined face and asks for more. A solid roadbed could be laid close by, entirely avoiding the swamp, but the company has elevated its corporate back and does not intend to be beaten by a miserable tamarack swamp as long as there is a dollar in the treasury.

BREVITIES.

A man's life is an appendix to his heart.—South. Every to-morrow has two handles. We can take hold of it by the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith. To restore a commonplace truth to its first uncommon luster, you need only to translate it into action.

No man ought to complain if the world measure him as he measures others. To measure one with his own yard-stick may be hard, but it is fair. Mrs. A.—"We had a beautiful sermon this morning, didn't we?" Mrs. B.—"Beautiful, and did you notice Mrs. Smithson's bonnet?" Mrs. A.—"Notice it? Well, I should say I did. I couldn't keep my mind off it the whole service." Mrs. B.—"Nor I, neither."

The Gothic style of hand writing now so popular among young ladies may have its disadvantages. It is said that a young man who recently received a specimen of it could not tell for the life of him, whether it was "Yes, with pleasure," "No, thank you," or a sketch of a picket fence.—Indianapolis Herald.

Says E. P. Roe, the well-known author and horticulturist: "Nature is very impartial. It is evidently her intention that we shall enjoy all the fruits for which we are willing to pay her price in work, care, and skill; but she seems equally bent on supplying the hateful white grub with strawberry roots and currant worms with succulent foliage."

"Some other folks would deceive you about these goods, but I have been in the business twenty years, and never told a lie," said the guileless dry goods clerk. "And why do you begin now?" said the gentle fair one in front of the counter, as she gathered her draperies together and glided away.—Com. Bulletin.

Mr. Littré, the famous French dictionary maker, was the son of parents who were both types of the Republicans of ancient Rome, and he himself shared their views. He was fond of telling how, when his mother, a little woman, old and feeble, was walking with him in Paris, she was brutally pushed down by a workman. When Littré, deeply indignant, helped her up, she said, with a smile, "My son, one must love the people very much to remain on their side."

While a reporter was talking to a man on one of the submerged plantations near Memphis, a splash attracted the attention of both. When the reporter saw that the splash had been caused by a child falling from a second story window into the water he was alarmed. "Never mind," said the father quietly, "that's Sim; but he won't get drowned; he's got four gourds on." Most of the little ones in the neighbourhood had similar rude life preservers tied to their persons.—Exchange.

The longest line of fence in the world will be the wire fence extending from the Indian Territory west across the Texas Panhandle, and thirty-five miles into New Mexico. We are informed that eighty-five miles of this fence is already under contract. Its course will be in the line of the Canadian river, and its purpose is to stop the drift of northern cattle. It is a bold and splendid enterprise and will pay a large percentage on the investment. The fence will be over 200 miles long.

In 1877 Bishop Bowman was at Boise City, Idaho, to hold Conference. On Sunday afternoon he got the Sabbath-schools together, and had a splendid time talking to the children. He was an admirable teacher, and soon had all the little ones answering questions. He tried to explain the operations of the mind through the brain, but finding it difficult to make them understand, he put his fore-finger on the top of his head, saying, "What is there?" After a moment's dead silence a little boy screamed out, "Nothin'!" The lesson in mental philosophy came to an end for that time; but nobody enjoyed telling the story better than the Bishop himself.

BROWN & WEBB (Established 1824.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SPICE MERCHANTS AND DRY SALTERS HALIFAX, N.S.

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Can be confidently recommended as a most pleasant and efficacious remedy for recent coughs, colds, etc., etc. This preparation compounded from the prescription of Dr. Avery, has been in use for over 30 years, and with unvarying success. Convalesced by so long and thorough a trial, of its great superiority to the various nostrums so persistently advertised, we have determined to put it more prominently before the public. Those known to us as always good and reliable.

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Commonly dispensed by Druggists, D.F.S. and both better and cheaper than those than any of the advertised "Cough Remedies," being more palatable as well as more efficacious.

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Are composed of the best Alterative, Laxative and Cathartic Medicines, combined in a scientific and skillful manner, according to the action of the different drugs upon the different parts of the alimentary canal and other organs. The proprietors claim for these pills a superiority over very many others of similar nature, because in them a number of well known and standard medicines of pharmaceutical science so combined and in such proportions, that although their action begins in the stomach, it by no means ends there, but extends to the liver, pancreas, lacteal glands, &c., so that obstructions in any of these will generally be overcome by their proper use and thus proper digestion and healthy blood produced. They are not a quick medicine in any sense, unless science and skill are quackery, for advantage has been taken in their preparation of the learning and experience of eminent physicians and pharmacologists.

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No "Painkiller," however boldly advertised surpasses this Standard Preparation for the relief of the class of symptoms for which such remedies are so much used.

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Will be found a great comfort to those who have much writing to do, as it possesses all the characteristics of the best imported inks, and has been pronounced decidedly superior in regard to its freedom from a tendency to clog and corrode the nib of the pen. Testimonials have been received from many gentlemen holding the highest places in professional and commercial circles, and this Writing Fluid is now largely used in leading Legal Educational, and Financial Establishments.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Feeders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and of a (immense) value. Making one cup will make hens lay like the Sheridan's Condition Powders. Do not use compound of the pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
THE letting of the works for the FERRIS LION FALLS, BUCKROSE and BULLBUSH CANALS, advertised to take place on the 14th day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following date. Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT. Plans, Specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the place previously mentioned) on SATURDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JULY NEXT.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th June, 1882.

R J SWEET.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STRONG FINE-FLAVOURED TEA,
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At Toronto Permanent Exhibition, open to the world, Sept. 14, 1881, a first class medal was awarded. The only prize given for Family Sewing Machines.
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THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR DROPSY
READ THE FOLLOWING
Messrs. C. GATES & Co.,
Cotson's Point, Nov. 20, 1881.

Gentlemen—I should have written to you before, but neglected to do so. I feel it my duty to send you the following information from a gentleman 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 enormous size; I could not 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. Williams' Electric Oil, and also Johnson's Liniment, but found no relief. 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 bled several times. I suffered day and night—everything but death. I then left that institution and returned home, having received little or no benefit, and expecting never to get any. I was then advised by a friend to resort to your valuable medicine, No. 1 Syrup and No. 2, and No. 3, Bitters, with a box of Nerve Ointment and Vegetable Plaster. The first few bottles I used I did not feel much better, but when I had taken six bottles the swelling was going down in my legs, and my whole system began to feel better. In all I used but twelve bottles, and I am now enjoying the best of health. I am thankful to God that he made your medicine an instrument in His hands of saving my life.

Yours very truly,
W. E. SHAFFER,
Sworn to before me, at New Dublin, this 27th day of December, 1881.
JOHN GAUL, J. P.

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Some special makes, and the new hook fastening. 2 to 10 buttons.
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10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS
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Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the installment plan. Name this paper.

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April 28

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