

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CENTRAL MISSIONARY BOARD.

(Continued)

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Rev Dr Sutherland: Last year this Board made grants for missionary work in the various districts, aggregating \$140,192. The actual amount expended was \$140,090, leaving an unexpended balance of \$102. Our income for the past year shows a falling off in the ordinary sources of between \$9,000 and \$10,000. There was, however, a considerable increase of what we call miscellaneous income, so that the actual deficiency on the year is only between \$400 and \$5,000. Appended to the balance-sheet is the statement of the auditors, as follows:

"The undersigned have examined the books of the Methodist Missionary Society for the year ending 30th June, 1879, and find they agree with the vouchers and accounts as submitted to us, and that the above balances are correctly set forth. We beg further to say that the expenditure for the year has been \$4,855.62 in excess of the income, and that the balance against the Society now appears by the books to be \$87,940.64.

(Signed.) JAMES C. SLATER, THOS. S. KEOUGH, } Auditors, WM. ANDERSON,

Rev Mr Huestis: I should like to ask Dr Sutherland if he has noticed the letter of a missionary in the WESLEYAN, asking for information respecting the expenditure of the Society?

Dr Sutherland: Yes; I saw it.

Dr Douglas: Have you any questions to ask the Secretary respecting this sheet.

Rev Mr Duncan: New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is represented as having made an expenditure of \$169 for district and Conference Committee expenses. I think the total expenditure was only \$129.

Dr Sutherland: It is taken from your accounts as they are sent up.

Rev Mr Huestis: I see that the amount appropriated for domestic work for the Nova Scotia Conference was \$4,804, while the actual expenditure was \$8,082. I cannot understand this.

Dr Sutherland: You turned into your domestic work a considerable amount of what was appropriated for rents and removals. The amount appropriated for rents and removals was \$2,667, while you expended only \$1,483.

Rev Mr Huestis: The charge for rent is included, with the Children's Fund claims, in the salary of the brethren. It does not, therefore, appear in the amounts paid for rent, but is included in the total expense of the mission, and is paid. I am confident that there must be a mistake in the account, as the whole amount was disbursed for rents and removals.

After considerable discussion,

Dr Rice said he thought it would be far better for the Nova Scotia Conference to keep their accounts in the same way as the other Conferences did, and make a distinct entry of each item for a particular service.

Dr Douglas: After this conversation we may go on, with the hope that uniformity may prevail throughout the entire church. What is the next item?

Rev Mr Duncan: I find under the head of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference a claim of \$86.65 for travelling expenses of the deputation from Ontario. It seems to be a large amount. There was only one man, Rev Dr McDonald.

Dr Sutherland: It is the same for New Brunswick as Nova Scotia, and I presume that they just divided the expenses equally.

Rev Mr Huestis: I cannot understand how it comes out \$86.65. I settled with Dr Williams; and there was not a word about the expenses of Dr McDonald.

The item \$160 probably includes all that was paid to the brethren down there—the total expenses of the deputation.

Rev Mr Huestis: I should like to ask why it is that expenses of missionary meetings in the West are so largely in excess of the expenses of similar meetings in the East? What is the system of estimating the expenses? The question has been asked in our paper, and I should like to know how to answer it.

Rev Dr Rice: As a rule, the more we expend, the more we gain. We may not have the material on hand to awaken interest in the missionary cause, and go a distance for a deputation. The cost of raising money in the West is vastly less, in proportion to the amount collected, than it is in the East. We go to a great expense to make a meeting interesting, and as a result we get a larger amount of money out of the people by arousing their interest.

Dr Sutherland: The question was asked in the WESLEYAN with special reference to Montreal. Now, this expenditure is one that might legitimately come up in certain places; but when a place like Montreal, that is giving \$120.

year after year \$8,000 or \$9,000 to the Missionary Fund, and drawing nothing out of it, I think about the least thing domestic missionaries can do is to be thankful for the help they get, without calling in question the expense incurred by the churches in raising it.

Dr Douglas: Our experience has been that the finest investment the Missionary Society can make in Montreal is to expend \$100 or \$200 in connection with our anniversaries, otherwise they are total failures. Now we import such as Butler, Dr Jeffrey, Bishop James, and Dr Newman, and in the depth of Montreal's financial agony the anniversary was a financial success.

Dr Rice: There has been a disposition in the West to belittle the Missionary Meetings, by not getting the very best available talent to make them a success.

Mr Gray: There are mistakes made sometimes; men are brought from a distance, at great expense, and they do not pay.

Dr Rice: It depends upon how it is done. For instance, you get a first-class Missionary Meeting one year; next year you go to less expense, relying upon the effort of the previous year, and it does very well; but try it the third year and then you come right down to "hard pan."

Rev Mr Huestis: On this point are we not learning something for the Relief and Extension Fund? When we were starting this movement, it was resolved that we would not have any expensive deputations; that we would throw the burden on each district and on each pastor. The result is, I find, that in the West, most of the meetings have been held on the Sabbath, and it has been so in the East. There has been very little expense in deputations, yet we are getting, in many places, three or four times the amount that has been collected in any one year.

Dr Douglas: This appeal comes once in a life-time; may never have to be repeated.

Rev Mr Huestis: I am not so sure but that if we put this matter before our people solemnly on Sabbath, we would do better than by special meetings and expensive deputations. You may import an eloquent speaker, who will talk of faith, hope and charity; but he will not go into the financial aspect of the movement.

Rev Dr Rice: If the United States brethren had our system of gathering missionary money, they would report as much per member as we do, but because they take the plan suggested by Bro Huestis they fail very largely in the amount they collect. They obtain only a little more than four times as much as we from a million of members, while we have only one hundred thousand. They cannot understand how we accomplish as much as we do.

RENTS AND REMOVALS.

Rev Dr Sutherland: I think it would be advisable for this Board to pass under review, first of all, the claims for rent and removals; especially rent—both as to the individual claims, and with a view to ascertaining if we cannot, in any legitimate way, reduce this heavy annual item of expenditure.

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

For Toronto Conference, the first item is \$2,000 for Teachers, Interpreters, and Native Assistants. The appropriation is \$150 less than last year. The item was granted. Children's claims, Indian Missions, \$600.

Item granted. Dr Sutherland: The next item is travelling expenses, incidentals, school-books, etc., on Indian Missions, \$100. The item was agreed to, on the understanding that the Secretary was to use his own discretion in the payment of travelling expenses. The item of \$250, for Chairmen's District expenses, Conference Committees, &c., was granted without debate.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

The following items were granted without debate: Teachers, Interpreters, etc., \$1,900 Children's Claims, German Missions, \$750. Travelling expenses, Incidentals, &c., \$100. District and Conference Committee expenses, \$200.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

The following items were granted without debate: Teachers, French Missions, \$700. Children's Claims, German Missions \$120. District and Conference Committee expenses, \$200.

On the item, "Repairs of Oka School-house," Rev Mr Gray enquired if the Indians could not repair their own school-house?

Dr Sutherland: They have no means of doing it. They could not cut a stick of wood without danger of being put in jail for it.

The item was granted.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

District and Conference Committee expenses, \$150, was agreed to without debate.

The item was granted.

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

District and Conference Committee expenses, \$150.

Rev Mr Huestis: I move the item be \$120, the same as the grant for Nova Scotia.

Rev Mr Duncan: We expended only \$180 last year, and I am willing to take the same this year.

Rev Mr Huestis: What is meant by "Chairmen's District Expenses?" In the East no work it is a new thing for the chairmen to have expenses when visiting his work, and I cannot see why the brethren in New Brunswick should have anything more than the chairmen in Nova Scotia.

Rev Mr Shaw: Do they pay their own expenses when they visit their missions.

Rev Mr Huestis: I don't know a case where a district chairman visits a mission in our Conference. I should like to know if the chairman in the Western Conferences visits their missions.

Dr Rice: Is there any reason why these heavy amounts should appear in the expenditures of some Conferences and not in others?

Rev Mr Duncan: The sum of \$23 for chairmen's expenses, Fredericton District, includes the amount incurred in going to the meeting of the local Missionary Committee, and that, I take it, is the same with regard to the other items.

Dr Rice: You must expend money in the East for purposes that we do not expend it for in the West; that is, you are acting under a different idea from what we are acting.

Rev Mr Duncan: Fredericton District is almost entirely made up of missions, and if the chairman is to make himself familiar with the work of his district he must travel a good deal.

Dr Sutherland: Can you explain why it is that Miramichi District, which has only two missions, has such a large amount for travelling expenses?

Rev Mr Duncan: I cannot explain it. The brother said he had expended it. It was felt to be a large sum, and he claimed to have a large district to travel over.

Dr Sutherland: I am a little apprehensive that in some cases chairmen unknowingly include in their district expenses items that are not missionary expenses—that is, all the expenses in visiting any part of their district, in carrying on their work, part of which is not missionary work.

Rev Mr Huestis: In Nova Scotia there are only two funds that charge expenses, and we cannot really understand why these large amounts are charged by the small districts in the New Brunswick Conference. Nova Scotia brethren are asking me every day, why is it that these chairmen in New Brunswick are receiving these large sums. They say, "We are not getting our rights, and we will put in a bill too."

Dr Sutherland: I think in the first instance the appropriation was made with the idea of covering stationery, etc. When a chairman went to any mission within his district his expenses were paid by that mission. The best thing would be to grant a uniform sum—say five dollars for postage, etc.—on districts where there are missions, and all other expenses ought to be charged to the field where the chairman of the district goes.

Dr Rice: I have been chairman of a district for many years and have visited missions, but I have never in my life charged a cent for it. In former times—before we had these gentlemen at head quarters—I was accustomed to supply all my missionaries with money, for which we charged a discount, but it was the only thing we did charge. It appears to me that one of our errors is to multiply little items of expenses, and they are the very thing that eat us out of house and home. Take a place like Algoma, where you have to coast with Indians for long distances, it is a different thing, but in districts like ours in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, I do think there ought to be no charge for chairman's expenses.

Rev Mr Huestis moved that the appropriation be reduced to \$120.

Rev Mr Duncan said he would like to have a little more information as to the expenses for the New Brunswick Conference. He was confident the amount expended did not exceed \$180, and he was astonished to see a charge of \$169 against them. He agreed to accept \$120 for this year, and the amendment was carried.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

The item for District and Conference expenses in the Newfoundland Conference, \$150, was agreed to without debate.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—Contents of small bottle Pain-Killer in quart bottle, add pint warm or cold water sweeten with molasses, shake well until all mixed and drench well. Give about half at once, then balance in ten or fifteen minutes, if first dose is not sufficient. This will be found a never failing remedy.

THE POETRY OF ASTRONOMY.

THE FIRST OF PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE OLDEST OF SCIENCES BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED—THE GREAT DISCOVERIES THAT MEN MADE—COMETS AS SEEN BY THE ANCIENT AND AS SEEN IN MODERN TIMES.

Prof Richard A. Proctor, the distinguished English astronomer, whose many books on the science of the stars and whose popular lectures in this city five years ago have made his name familiar in this country, began a new course of lectures on astronomy in Chickering Hall last night. His subject last night was, "The Poetry of Astronomy."

He said there are two objects that may be made to the association of poetry with astronomy. The first is that the student of astronomy may appreciate the connecting of the two because he feels that the imagination of the poet may interfere with the exact methods of science; and the second is that the poet will be apt to feel that the processes of scientific investigation may take away from the charms of nature. The speaker thought that both these objections might be done away with. Science owes much to poetry, and poetry is also indebted to science, which opens up new fields of beauty for it to delight in.

Astronomy, especially among the sciences, is naturally associated with poetry, for astronomy has the most poetical aspirations, while at the same time it requires the closest scientific scrutiny. This association of poetry with astronomy runs through all the old systems of the science. How the spirit of poetry permeates it everywhere is well shown in the romantic notions of the star gazers, who imagined the planet Mercury threading its course back and forth through the heavens as the Mercury of the gods, the fleet-winged messenger, carrying messages to and fro among the deities of heaven.

After geographically, though briefly, describing the ancient theory of the heavens, with its masses of cycles and epicycles, the speaker pictured the coming of Copernicus, who swept away the old tramping of the theorists, and caused new and mainly correct views of the universe to be taken. The depths of space, boundless in their extent, were regarded in a new light, and the planets were seen to be swinging through orbits that have the sun, not the earth, for a centre. After this great step had been taken men began to ask questions about the laws that controlled the heavenly motions, and Newton came with his sublime discovery of gravitation, making the answer to those questions plain, and at once the world seemed filled with light. Gradually the mysteries that had puzzled men were unveiled, and one gave place to another, which, in its turn, was explained, until the mind of man had penetrated far into the depths of the universe.

Prof. Proctor said he regretted that it was not in his power to do more than indicate the poetical aspect of this great science. We wished that Tennyson or some of the other great English poets, or our American poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who has done so much toward the expression of astronomical truths with poetic fervor, would take the subject in their hands.

After this general introduction, the great hall was suddenly plunged in darkness, and upon the huge screen, placed across the stage a circle of light was thrown from a stereopticon in the gallery. Then across the screen there was made to pass a succession of colored pictures, representing some of the great wonders of the heavens, and, as the bright procession ran along, Prof. Proctor, almost invisible to the audience, and armed with a long wand to point out the pictures, continued his talk, passing from subject to subject and keeping step and time with the appearing and vanishing forms on the canvas.

The first picture represented the brilliant phenomenon of the solar halo, frequently witnessed in the arctic regions, and the icebergs that towered in the background reminded the speaker of the strange accident that befell the Arizona on Friday night in mid-ocean. His mind, he said, had been filled all day with that accident, and he could not help reflecting that it is the duty of science to prevent such catastrophes as this. The lecturer's reference to "your great inventor Edison," was greeted with applause, and when he suggested that the wonderful tasimeter, which detects the slightest change of temperature and the piercing electric light, placed on the bows of a steamer, might make her path free from such dangers, the applause was redoubled.

A series of photographic views of the sun accompanied the lecturer's description of the wonderful appearances that are seen on its face. The latest investigations, he said, show that what we see of the sun, and the part that gives us light is only the outer envelope of vaporous matter, and that the true working body of the sun lies tens of thousands of miles below this vaporous surface. The vast dimensions of the sun, the enormous numbers that express his bulk, more than 1,200,000 times greater than that of the earth, do not, however, impress us so deeply as the fact that this body which at the distance of nearly 92,000,000 of seem to us so quiet and so still, is a scene of turmoil and uproar, in comparison with which all that we know of tremendous forces and noise is tame and weak.

One of the most beautiful pictures exhibited represented Prof. Langley's view of a great spot on the sun. The view was so perfectly formed on the screen that the black depths between the ragged edges where the sun's envelope seemed rent asunder sank away with a stereoscopic effect that gave a most vivid impression of the true meaning of the now familiar astronomical dictum that the black spots that the telescope shows on the sun's disk are enormous chasms, reaching down into the depths of the solar globe, some of which are wide and deep enough to swallow up many worlds like ours.

In speaking of the sun spots, and their unexplained connection with the appearance of aurora borealis, Prof. Proctor explained a mistake that he, in common with others, fell into when he was before in this country. On his former visit he

had said that with the dark portion of the solar spots there was a seeming perfectly black part lying at the greatest depth, which yet was not black, except by contrast with the vivid light of the rest of the sun's surface. An observation of Prof. Langley was supposed to have shown that this apparently black surface, when viewed away from the contrast of the surrounding full sunlight, glowed with a violet light. Since then Prof. Langley has applied the same method of observation to the black body of Mercury in transit across the sun, and found that it, too, seemed aglow with violet light. A little investigation showed that this appearance was due to our own atmosphere and so the lecturer and others were mistaken when they said that the apparent bottom of the vast chasms did not appear perfectly black.

A view of Janssen's photograph of the sun's surface was then shown. Strangely enough, the speaker said, this photograph showed the true condition of the solar surface much more perfectly than the most powerful telescope in existence could do, because the tremendous vibrations of our atmosphere will not permit of the use with good effect of high telescopic power in viewing the sun. The photograph looked very much like a mass of irregular cobblestones. These are called the granules, and the smallest of them are only 200 or 300 miles in diameter.

A series of brilliant colored views thrown upon the screen were used to give a vivid idea of what is meant by the spectra of various substances, and to show how the presence, or absence of certain dark lines in the spectra of the sun and stars have led to conclusions that they contain oxygen, or hydrogen, or iron, and other substance that are known to us upon the earth. Subsequently the lecturer said that the recent discovery by Prof. Young of Princeton of the fact that some of the lines in the spectrum that have always been regarded as single, are really double, may do away with some of the conclusions reached by the spectrum analysis, and render a reinvestigation of the whole subject necessary.

Other pictures represented the appearance of the rose-colored prominences and the wonderful corona that is seen around the sun in total eclipses. The prominences are among the most beautiful phenomena in nature, and they have been compared in appearance, as they jutted out around the edges of the black body of the moon covering the sun, to garnets set about a brooch of jet. The appearance of the corona, reaching out millions of miles from the edges of the eclipsed sun, was shown in several photographs of the eclipses of 1869, 1871 and 1873; and then an imaginary picture by Vasmyr, showing the sun eclipsed by the earth, and viewed from the moon, with a great wing of light rushing out on each side, was exhibited to show, by comparison with the actual views of the corona, the great probability that the corona is only a part of the zodiacal light, which may be seen in a spring evening after sun-set stretching like a cone toward the zenith. This would probably, some astronomers have said, give to our sun, viewed from the distance of the stars, the appearance of a star surrounded with a nebula like some of those we see in the heavens.

A series of large views of Saturn, showing his system of rings, and of Mars with his oceans and continents, were next exhibited. The lecturer said the poet Holmes, in describing the melting of the snows of Mars, and the coming of the crimson summer there, was mistaken. In the lecturer's opinion there was no entire melting away of Mars' snows, and the "crimson summer" could not exist in the times and places described.

Prof. Proctor paid a neat compliment to Prof. Hall of Washington for his discovery of the moons of Mars. He said that although the American astronomers had only two or three months in which to observe these moons, after their discovery, yet they calculated their periods of rotation so accurately, that when the European astronomers came to look for them this summer they found the outer moon exactly in the place predicted, and the inner one was only forty-four minutes behind time. The lecturer then controverted the notion that these moons can be as large as a hundred miles in diameter. If they were as large as that he said, our telescopes would show the black spot of shadow cast by them upon the planet when they come between us and it, just as in the case of Jupiter. The probability is that they are only a few miles in diameter, among the smallest of celestial objects.

Comical pictures of comets as they appeared to the imaginations of the ancients and the true pictures of some of the great comets of modern times followed upon the screen. One ancient comet looked precisely like an old woman's thimble cap, with a long lace collar dangling down for a tale.

Views of nebulae and charts representing the multitudinous of the telescopic stars, with accompanying descriptions, closed the lecture.—N. Y. Sun.

By the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites the nerves become reinforced in strength, the stomach is made capable of digesting the food, the food changes to blood, the heart becomes strengthened to pump the blood, the lungs distribute and oxidize the blood, healthy blood displaces unhealthy muscle and tuberculous matter, the patient becomes vigorous, and then by using his constitution as intended by a beneficent Creator, he may live up to a ripe old age, when like the cock ready for harvest he drops from the bush.

C. M. KYLE, of Uxbridge, writes Oct. 3rd, 1879, and says:—"I testify to the excellent qualities of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as a remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. I know it to be all it is recommended to be."

If any person would see the difference between real worthlesses let him buy a small pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders and feed it out to his team. The increase of eggs will surprise you.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers.
The golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. JAMES ROY.

Capt. James Roy, merchant of Port George, Annapolis County, N. S., died at Lynn, Mass., Oct 20th, aged 49 years. He was born at Margareville, Kings Co., where, about 21 years ago, he professed to have experienced religion under the ministry of Dr. Tupper (Baptist). By a well-ordered life and conversation, he gave evidence of the change wrought in the heart by the Spirit of God. The Methodist Church was his choice—to which he gave his name as a probationer for membership. His occupation at this time taking him frequently from home, and the means of grace, as well as from the watchful care of those who watch over the souls committed to their care, does not appear to have turned out to his profit. Being brought in contact with the world and the ungodly, and beaten by storms of opposition to let go his hold of that Saviour, whom he once so earnestly loved and served. Loose from his holding ground, he drifted further and further from the shadow and shelter of the Rock, until his once bright hopes were lost in the sea of scepticism and error, causing much pain in the hearts of those who loved him most. For months past it was too evident that his health was failing. At his home, all that physicians could do was done. He was then removed to an hospital in Boston; but the end drew near. Hands of faith now took hold on God. Believing hearts lifted up the promises sealed with blood. God heard! God answered! A broken-hearted wife stood at his bedside to minister comfort and to pray. A dear daughter—the only child and idol of her father's heart, fifteen years of age, hastened across the water to see the father, ere his eyes were closed in death, and to leave upon his cheek the kiss of her undying affection. At home, on the sea, and around the dying bed, members of the family were wrestling with God in prayer for his restoration to the favor of God before he died. At last the captain's voice was again heard in prayer. "All the errors and sins of my past life," he cried, "I pray God to forgive."

There was joy on earth—joy in heaven. For some time he laid as though in silent communion with God, then opened his eyes and said, "All is well. The Lord saves me;" and his spirit passed away to God. Glory be to God for his goodness and mercy.

His body now rests in the Methodist graveyard at Margareville, where it was interred by the Masonic body, of which he was a member. Rev. L. Stevens addressed a large concourse of people in the church who had followed the remains of our departed brother to the tomb. May the consolations of the Gospel be afforded to the sorrowing widow and fatherless child. J. GAETZ. Aylesford, Nov. 13, 79.

APOSTLE SPOONS.

Among old English spoons none are so interesting as what are called Apostle spoons, which were of various forms, the handles terminating in sculptured figures of the twelve apostles. Sets of thirteen were sometimes made, but only very few of these sets containing the "Master" spoon are known to exist, one of them being in possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England. The figure of each spoon is recognized by some emblem, and as the list of these has never, as far as I know, been published in this country it may be of interest to persons who have a taste for these old treasures. The following are the emblems characteristic of each of the apostles:

- 1. St. James the Less, with a fuller's hat.
- 2. St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife.
- 3. St. Peter with a key or sometimes with a fish.
- 4. St. Jude, with a cross, a club, or carpenter's square.
- 5. St. James the Greater, with a pilgrim's staff and a gourd, bottle or scrip, and sometimes a hat and scallop shell.
- 6. St. Philip, with a long staff, sometimes with a cross in the T, in other cases with a double cross or a small cross in his hand, or a bag of fish.
- 7. The Saviour or Master, with an orb or cross.
- 8. St. John, with a cup (the cup of sorrow).
- 8. St. Thomas, with a spear, sometimes he bears a builder's rule.
- 10. St. Matthew, with a wallet, sometimes an ax and spear.
- 11. St. Matthias, with an ax or halberd.
- 12. St. Simon Zelotes, with a long saw.
- 13. St. Andrew, with a saltier cross.

National Repository for November.

115 Grafton Street, Halifax, N. S., August 26th, 1879.

In February last I had a severe attack of Lumbago or Rheumatism which completely disabled me—the pain in my back was so severe that I could scarce walk or move; I had also pains in my head and all parts of my body. Nothing that I used did me any good until I tried GRAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. A few applications to my back took the pain from it; but the pain still remained in my head and other parts of my body until I met the proprietor of that Medicine and found I had not used it right. Under his direction I used his ROYAL DIAMOND CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY, internally, and applied the PAIN ERADICATOR to the back head and spine. Their combined use soon cured me, and I did not use quite a bottle of each. I believe that no one need fear or suffer from Rheumatism or Neuralgia if these two Medicines are properly used. C. F. F. SCHOPPE

UNITED STATES LETTER.

We have just passed through a great political excitement which has resulted in favor of Republicans. The State election just held, were important in the special influenced they were supposed to have on the next Presidential election which takes place during the coming year. How far these elections will influence the Presidential, is difficult to determine, but should they do so to any great extent, the administration of the government would still remain in the Republican party.

SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

of the Methodist Church will be held in a few months, and many are quite anxious to consider and discuss certain questions which will come before that body. One of the questions is the limit of the pastoral term. The present limit is three years. Some desire it extended beyond that time but limited, while others wish the time entirely removed, and the Bishops appoint the pastors annually as at present, and allow them to remain in the same appointment as long as they shall judge best. The number desiring the entire removal of the limit, is quite large and increasing.

The Presiding Elder question is also exciting considerable interest. This has been unsatisfactory to a large part of the church from nearly its organization. Many desire that it should be made elective, and this desire is very strongly expressed. They claim that the Presiding Elders that constitute the Bishop's cabinet, and have much to do in the appointment of the pastors, should be appointed, or at least nominated, by the Annual Conference. The General Conference will find this a somewhat difficult question to settle.

THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

of the Methodist Church has closed its annual session in New York. The reports of the state of the work in nearly all of the missions, were highly satisfactory. It had been a year of great success. More laborers were called for in nearly all of the mission fields. The appropriations were as follows: For Foreign Missions \$264,016; Domestic Missions \$249,816; Mexican \$12,000; Scandinavian missions \$14,450; German missions, \$40,100; Chinese missions, \$13,516; American Indian, \$3,550; English speaking, \$171,200; miscellaneous, \$73,000; Contingent fund, \$25,000; incidental expenses, \$30,000; office expenses, \$15,000; disseminating missionary information, \$3,000. A new mission was established in Sitka, Alaska, where, if the representations of the state of society are correct, a Christian mission is much needed. The want of funds has prevented the sending many additional missionaries into the foreign field during the year, but the prospect now is that the treasury will be in a condition to send a number to the foreign work in a short time. The committee are arranging to accomplish great things throughout the mission field. The Missionary Society is doing a great work, and its prospects were never more encouraging.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

is exciting more than ordinary interest. The increasing sabbath desecration is alarming, and is awakening the attention of the Church to methods for its prevention. A State Convention for Massachusetts has just been held, at which the subject was fully considered and discussed, and arrangements made for bringing it before the people in each town of the State.

IN THE BOOK WORLD.

There is much activity and interest. The publishers find large demands for their publications, and are preparing to meet their demands. The Methodist Book Concern never was more active and doing a larger business. Its recent publications are of great excellence, among which is the "Lives of the Leaders of the Church universal," from the days of the successors of the Apostles to the present time. By Drs. Ferdinand Piper and Henry Mitchell McCracken. In this book of nine hundred pages, we have the history of the Church as presented in the lives of individuals who were prominent leaders in the Church. We venture to say that no book on the subject of which it treats can be compared to it in breadth, wise arrangement of materials, vivid description and appropriate illustration. It will do great good.

A new and beautiful edition of the works of Dr. McCosh, in five volumes, is from the press of Robert Carter & Bros. These volumes, for ability, extensive learning, deep research, and sound logical argument have no equals in their chosen field. No one can read them without profit in heart and intellect. They have also issued Dr. Andrew A. Bonar's new work, "The Brook Besor"—which like all the author's works, breathes a most tender, earnest spirit, and is rich in spiritual influences.

A new and improved edition of "Chambers's Encyclopedia: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People," twenty volumes has been issued by the American Book Exchange. The great excellencies of this Dictionary, are well understood—it is a library of choice, valuable reading, and is now published at a price placing it within the reach of all readers.

Among our monthly magazines, *Scriveners Monthly* occupies a very prominent place, and is received by the people with great satisfaction. The last number, is its "Agricultural number," and contains a great amount of valuable information to all agriculturists. The idea of giving one number to the agricultural interests of the country is a grand one. It devotes a large place to other important subjects; its style is racy, entertaining, brilliant; its illustrations, and they are profuse, are the best to be found in any periodical. Its high moral tone, and its adaptation to the various phases and necessities of life, gives it a peculiar attraction for the people.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra* is our great biblical and theological quarterly, and for ability and breadth of discussion, has no equal. The ablest biblical and theological scholars contribute to its columns. It is invaluable to those desiring information in its department. CECIL.

SWORN STATEMENT OF A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir,—From exposure I took sick about five years ago with Miasmatic Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When I recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my side and constipation which brought on the piles. I consulted a physician, and paid him over \$300 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, until seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand.

On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint was asthma and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing, and a liniment was required to avoid the knife. Through the treatment of one physician I took from 75 to 100 boxes of medicine, and faithfully tried all the medicines that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine.

One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and he regretted that he could give me no hope for health. My suffering from indigestion was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broken from oatmeal. I also took a prescription from a celebrated English physician, who said my trouble was Bronchitis and Dyspepsia. For 178 bottles of medicine prepared or prescribed by the doctor, and indeed I have given nearly all the popular advertised medicine a fair trial. I had a dreadful cough, and did not average over two hours sleep a night for 3 years.

A brother policeman urged me to try VEGETINE, but for a long time I refused, having got completely discouraged from taking so much medicine without any benefit; however, after urgent persuasion, I concluded to try it, and before I took one bottle I could not eat or hold on to my stomach a breakfast, a thing I had not been able to do before for years; indeed, I obtained more rest and sleep from the first bottle of VEGETINE than from all other medicine which I had taken. I kept on improving, and kept on using the VEGETINE, until I was perfectly cured and able to do duty all day, eat and digest my food, sleep well at night, and I am now 40 pounds heavier than ever was before in my life. I am, as I think, a living contradiction of the prophecies of the most learned medical talent of New England, for each of them predicted my death, and they could not accomplish so much as that simple vegetable medicine called VEGETINE to which I am indebted for health, life and happiness.

EUGENE E. SULLIVAN, 357 Athens St., Police Station 4. Suffered 38 years with Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Scrophulous, and other ailments. He personally appeared before me Eugene E. Sullivan, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, before me HOSEA B. BOWEN, Justice of the Peace.

VEGETINE.

Further Proof. Facts Will Tell. GOSFORD, N. H., Aug. 1, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Allow me to say a word in favor of VEGETINE. During the past year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 3d of November until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week. I had eight of the best physicians in the state, but got no help, and constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had heart disease, apoplexy, kidney, and kidney complaint, and could never be any better. I was reduced in weight 60 pounds, which is much for an elderly man. In June finding I was falling under the treatment of a physician, I commenced the use of VEGETINE, through the earnest persuasion of friends, and I am happy to state, with good results. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk half a mile and ride six or seven miles, and feel as well as I ever did, using the VEGETINE. I can get it. I am a poor man, but for the truth of this statement I prefer to any man in Godown or vicinity. Yours very thankfully, A. J. BURBECK.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purge! Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood. The system in three months. Any person who will take pill each night from 1 to 15. He may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail or by letter stamps, 1.50 per box, or 10 boxes for \$15.00. Sent by mail or by letter stamps, 1.50 per box, or 10 boxes for \$15.00.

MAKE HENS LAY.

Atkins' Vegetable Sago and Chickens sold here in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immediately reliable. Nothing on earth will make a hen lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johns' Anti-Serous Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Preparation is better than cure. L. S. JOHNS & CO., Bangor, Maine.

PEA SOUP!

SYMINGTON'S Prepared Pea Soup.

Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold every where in 26ct tins. Wholesale by

WM. JOHNSON, 28 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

April 12.

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M. A. Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N. S. July 1st

BORDEN & ATKINSON, BARRISTERS, AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE—C. B. RECORD'S BRICK BUILDING, Main Street, Moncton, N.B. E. A. BORDEN, H. ATKINSON July 19 1/2.

MACDONALD & Co. HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

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We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of Exceptionally Good Value.

Every Buyer of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY should examine it if only for comparison sake.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT. Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

READER! BEFORE BUYING A CUSTOM PIANO or ORGAN TAILORING!

Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information FREE. New Pianos \$125, \$135, and upwards. New Organs \$65 to \$440. Be Sure to write me before buying elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. Address Daniel F. Beatty Washington, N.J.

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

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THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

HALIFAX MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Sermons on behalf of the Missionary Society will be preached on Sabbath, Nov. 30th. Brunswick St. Church at 11 a. m., by the Rev. D. D. Currie, Editor of the WESLEYAN; at 7 p. m. by the Rev. John McDougall, Chairman of the Saskatchewan District; and in Grafton St. Church at 11 a. m., Rev. John McDougall. 7 p. m. Rev. D. D. Currie.

The Anniversary Meetings will be held at Brunswick St. Church on Monday evening, Dec. 1st., and at Grafton St. Church on Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, commencing at 7.30.

Addresses will be delivered by the deputation—Revs. McDougall and Currie—and other gentlemen. Collections will be made at all these meetings on behalf of the funds of the Society.—Com.

A DISTINGUISHED MISSIONARY.

The Rev. William Taylor has been in Halifax during the past week. There is in him the embodiment, in a remarkable degree, of the missionary devotion, zeal and heroism that were peculiar characteristics of Dr. Coke, in the earlier part of this century. Mr. Taylor has labored in the interests of missions with great success in California, in India, in South America, and elsewhere. He preached on Sabbath last in Brunswick St. church, and in Grafton St. church, with great acceptance. During this week he addressed large audiences on his favorite theme of missions. He also favored our office with a call, and gave us some interesting particulars concerning his work.

About two years ago he visited Central America, Chili, and Peru, and made arrangements for establishing missionaries in those places. His arrangements included the support of the missionaries in every place to which they should be sent. Thirty persons, well educated, and consecrated to their work, have been sent to South America already, and those persons have entered upon their labours. In Iquique, Pisagna, Molendo, Autofagato, and other places in Peru, the missionaries have established schools and are preaching the Gospel. In Lota, Copiapo, Santiago, and Concepcion in Chili, and in Valparaiso, and the northern border of Patagonia, missions have also been established, with encouraging prospects. At Aspinwall, Barea, Port Limon, Costa Rica, Guasquil, Ecuador, Callao, and Lobos Island there are remarkable fields, affording promising opportunities, and abundant support.

Within the last seventeen months Brother Taylor has sent out forty-six missionaries, under his own direction, including those in South America. In January next he expects to send out twenty more. He is now visiting different localities in the Maritime Provinces. He speaks to the people on the general subject of missions. He takes up no collections. He asks for no contributions for himself. He has every station to which he sends a missionary pledged in advance to sustain the missionary that may be sent. A great work, for the growing kingdom of Christ, is obviously being done by this devoted, and successful servant of the church.

Brother Taylor can remain only a few weeks in the Province, and hopes to visit several of the prominent localities, and either preach or speak therein, as follows:

- Charlottetown, Sunday, Nov. 30. Dec. 1 and 2.
Truro, December 4.
Amherst, Dec. 5.
Sackville, Dec. 7 and 8.
Moncton, Dec. 9.
Carleton, St. John, Dec. 10.
St. Stephen, Dec. 11.
Fredericton, Dec. 12.
St. John, Dec. 14, &c.
Yarmouth, Dec. 21 and 22.

We have received from Rev. William Taylor, a copy of his Pauline Methods. This is one of his smaller works, and treats of Paul's plan of establishing, and carrying on, Christian missions. Mr. Taylor has written several interesting volumes, devoted chiefly to missionary work, in connection with his own experience, in various parts of the world. His books are worthy of a wide circulation.

PLAGIARISM.

Recent developments in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere, have led to a considerable discussion of the subject of plagiarism. It is desirable that clear ideas should prevail upon this subject, both as to what is not plagiarism, and what is. There is within the wide range of literature a great deal of literary matter that may be said to be common property. Every person who writes, or speaks, to any considerable extent, is aware, if he analyses comprehensively what he is doing, that he uses modes of arrangement, and varieties of images, and forms of expression, that are common to authors and speakers. In treating of some of the works of nature, or in describing productions of art, or in dealing with other topics, one may, quite unconsciously, use certain lines of thought, or forms of expression, which would be very similar to the productions of others, and still it might be difficult to determine to what extent the resemblance might be accidental or artful. There may be many coincidences of thought, and expression, which do not constitute plagiarism.

There is almost no such thing as absolute originality. Each generation works upon the literary products of its predecessors; and uses, according to its necessities, and opportunities, the best thought of the past. Some of Shakespeare's plays are reproductions of Hollinshed's Chronicles, of Plutarch's Lives, and of Italian and other story books; and yet Shakespeare was not a plagiarist. He appropriated extensively whenever he desired to do so; yet he gave to old literary productions a new form, a new dress, and a new life. The old classic Latin and Greek writers reproduced, in new forms, what others in previous times had written, or spoken; and yet they were not plagiarists. The poet is not necessarily original: he gives expression in his glowing language to what others have thought, and felt, but had not the power to embody in words. The historian does not invent his story: he records the events of preceding times, and tells of the deeds of illustrious men. The preacher reproduces, in his pulpit utterances, the teachings of the Bible, and of Theological writers, and the doctrines set forth in the standards of his church; and yet this does not constitute plagiarism. The poet, the historian, the preacher, may do as we have indicated, and yet be original writers, or speakers. One need not coin new words, new doctrines, or even entirely new thoughts, to be original. One may gather materials from books, from observations, and from a vast range of other sources, and recast those materials in his own mental mould, giving to them new forms, and applying them in new directions, and not be a plagiarist. He who digests what he reads, and hears, and sees, will not be a plagiarist. His utterances will then be his own; and will represent, in his own peculiar way, his temperament, his opinions, his culture, and his power.

WHAT CONSTITUTES PLAGIARISM.

Plagiarism is the deliberate use of another person's language, in one's public utterances, or written productions, knowing it to be such, without indicating that the language so used is the composition of another. Here, however, arises the nice question, how far speakers or writers, may use the productions of other persons, without knowing that they are doing so. It is probable that many speakers may use sentences, and even passages of considerable length, that have been housed in the memory, without being conscious of just how far, in so doing, they are indebted to others.

Dr. Lorimer, of Chicago, on a recent occasion, gave utterance to a lengthy passage, involving several paragraphs, from a published sermon of an English preacher. The words, and arrangement, in paragraph after paragraph, were identical with those of the printed sermon. Dr. Lorimer claims that this occurrence was the result of deep sympathy with the English preacher's style, and subject, and of a remarkable tenacious memory. It is well known that men's minds differ in power of memory as largely as in any other peculiarity. A minister, living not far from us, can repeat correctly, from memory, every verse of the Methodist Hymn Book, and give the page of the book whereon any verse can be found. The same misis-

ter affirms that he can read a lengthy sermon thrice over, and repeat it correctly from beginning to end, verbatim et literatim, from memory. Blind Black Tom can listen to the playing of a lengthy and exceedingly difficult piece of music, which he may never have previously heard, and he can, through the power of his memory, reproduce the music with perfect accuracy. It is possible, we think, that Dr. Lorimer may be entitled to more consideration, because of a peculiarity of his memory, than most persons would be willing to concede to him.

When it is affirmed that plagiarism is an attempt to give in speech, or in written form, the literary productions of another, without acknowledgment, knowing them to be such, the statement needs some qualification. It is not to be inferred that the occasional utterance of a sentence, or of sentences, from authors, without giving credit, constitutes plagiarism. Nor are we to suppose that, when quoting verses of Scripture, or of hymns, or occasional passages from the poets, one must, in order to be guiltless of plagiarism, always indicate whence the quotation has been brought.

Plagiarism consists in an attempt to deceive. It is the palming off, or an attempt to do so, as the fruit of one's own mental toil, the literary productions of another's mind. The poet who would undertake to give to the world as his own, a poem, culled from the writings of others, or the speaker who would attempt to pass off, as his own, extracts from the speeches of others, may justly be denounced as a plagiarist.

THE WRONG OF PLAGIARISM.

Whether plagiarism is a wrong, or not, is a question which should be clearly settled in the minds of at least, every person who is engaged in literary pursuits. That it is a wrong is, we think, clearly demonstrable. We will not say that plagiarism is, necessarily, a wrong against the author whose productions are appropriated, because that author may have publicly declared his willingness for any person, or for all persons, to do as may be desired with his productions. Nor do we affirm that it is necessarily wrong for a person to preach another's sermon. Such a procedure may possibly sometimes be a desirable, wise and proper thing to do. But when such a course is pursued, without an intimation that the sermon, or other production used, is the work of another, then there is deception. And hence there is a wrong done.

Apart from the moral wrong involved, the speaker who may practice plagiarism, makes a great mistake, so far as he is himself concerned. He is not only placing himself in a position which may, as in the case of Dr. Lorimer, involve him in humiliating exposure; but he is really crippling himself, by using other men as stilts, to lift himself into a higher standing amongst the literary fraternity than he ought to occupy.

One of the most important lessons for public speakers to learn is for each speaker to be himself. It is well, of course, especially for young public speakers, to hear all the pulpit and platform celebrities within their reach. It is desirable to ascertain, if possible, by what subtle methods strong men move the masses, how successful preachers bring men to Jesus, and what, generally, is the secret of oratorical power. But all speakers, who would themselves be strong, must guard, with exceeding great care, the mischievous tendency that naturally belongs to younger speakers, of imitating the style and peculiarities, of the more popular speakers of the day.

The borrower is ever a servant, not a master. Preachers should not be borrowers but master-workmen, knowing how rightly to divide the word of truth. Every preacher should be himself, even if he must, therefore, begin low down, and fight his way slowly up. If he can not, without the fraudulent use of other men's labours, work his own way up, such borrowing will never bring him into the higher places. No man should ever try to begin at the top of the ladder. Let him begin at the bottom, and then there is a chance to go up higher.

Plagiarism is a wrong against the perpetrator, because it places him in a false position. And he who is in a false place can never be a really strong man. The fundamental qualification for an orator that shall move men's souls, and shall pluck brands from the burning, is to be a true man. While it is desirable, in a certain sense, that the preacher shall keep himself in the back ground, and that, in his preaching, Christ should be all and in all, yet there is a sense in which the personality of the preacher may properly appear. Paul's epistles are not any the less the word of God, because Paul's personality everywhere appears therein. To take Paul's personality out of his epistles would be like taking Hamlet out of the drama of Hamlet. Why is it better to hear Punsion, or Spurgeon, or Beecher preach than to read one of the sermons of either of

those men? In the sermon preached we get the personality of the preacher, as we do not in the sermon when we read it. In every speaker there should be the man himself; giving not another man's paragraphs, or personality, but his own language in his own style. He should speak the truth, as he feels it, out of his own mind, and out of his own heart. The plagiarist wears borrowed plumes. He puts on airs. He pretends to be what he is not. And herein he commits a serious blunder, and does himself a great wrong. The men who take high places as orators, and keep those places, do not try to be imitators of others. Dr. Talmage is a strong man because he is Dr. Talmage. Henry Ward Beecher is popular because he is Henry Ward Beecher. Let Beecher appear, on a Sabbath morning, in the pulpit of Plymouth Church, wearing Talmage's coat, and how constrained his movements would be. If Talmage should put himself into Beecher's clothes, and then walk the Tabernacle platform, how "mixed" he must necessarily feel. If David had tried to go forth against the Philistine warrior, with Saul's armour on, it is scarcely probable that he would have slain the boasting giant. It is better, on many accounts, that every literary person should own the apparel which he uses from day to day. And, especially, is it desirable that when a speaker shall come before the public eye, the garments in which he appears shall be his own personal property, and shall be adapted to his own peculiar stature and form.

INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

A very large proportion of the families of our denomination in the Maritime Provinces are not likely to be of much value either to the church of Christ as a whole, or to the Methodist branch thereof, from the fact, that they do not receive the instruction which, from week to week, is imparted in our connectional organ. The children of Methodist families that grow up without its denominational paper, are not likely to know much of its history, of its missionary work, of its progress, of the thought that breathes in its inner life, and of its great and good men.

Those families that read our connectional organ are the families that sympathize most intelligently and heartily with the enterprises of our church. They are the earnest supporters of our Missionary cause, and are the principal contributors to the support of the ministry. There are some of our congregations where, in former years, the WESLEYAN had a circulation, and where now no copy of the paper is sent, except to the minister. Those congregations have declined in their contributions to the funds of our church, and in their subscriptions towards the support of the ministry. How can it be otherwise? How can we expect our congregations to become intelligent Methodist congregations, if they never read a Methodist paper? How can we expect our families to grow up with an attachment to Methodism, if they never read anything about the enterprises of the church, and, therefore know nothing, or at least comparatively nothing, about its movements, its spirit, its growth, and its triumphs.

Every family on our domestic missions needs the weekly visit of the WESLEYAN. They can not afford to do without it. And, yet, but a small proportion of the families on those circuits ever see, from one year to another, a single copy of our paper. How can we expect Methodistic growth there under such circumstances? How can we expect domestic missions, without the aid of the religious, denominational press, to cease to be a burden on our Missionary treasury? How can we expect such missions, without the education, which the weekly church organ gives, to sustain the ministry as it needs to be sustained.

It is sometimes said that our people on some of our circuits are too poor to take a paper. This plea is, certainly, to a great extent, erroneous. If there is a Methodist family in all this land, where there are growing children, that think they are not afforded four cents a week, for the mental food that their church organ furnishes, it must be because, hitherto there has been educationally something seriously wrong. One reason of the poverty of such persons is their want of instruction. They do not see the wiser course. The more excellent way is to obtain information. They need to understand that instead of not being able to afford to pay four cents a week for their religious newspaper, they really cannot afford to be without it. Their eyes need to be opened that they may see that knowledge is both wealth and power. Their want of instruction is their poverty. The equivalent which any poor family may secure by investing four cents a week in the WESLEYAN will certainly be as valuable as the investment of any other equal amount in food, or in clothing, or in any other way.

MISS NORDBECK, Treasurer of the Infants' Home requests us to acknowledge the receipt of \$1.50 from Kaye Street Methodist Church, per J. Mosher, Esq.

BIOGRAPHY OF JUDGE WILMOT.

It is understood that Rev. J. Lathern, since his return from England, has been engaged in the preparation of a biographical notice of the late Judge Wilmot. It will comprise an outline of personal, professional, judicial, administrative and christian life. The last named department will be wrought out most fully and in detail. A passage, from the last section in anticipation of all arrangement for publication, communicated to the WESLEYAN in response to a request, of which intimation was given from Fredericton, will be found on our first page.

THE REV. S. B. DUNN lectured, under the auspices of the Young Men's Institute, in the Sunday School Room of the Brunswick Street Methodist Church, on Monday evening last. His subject was "The Indicator Indicated." The lecturer represented the human face as an "indicator" of the mind and heart. He pointed out many varieties of "the human face divine." By means of drawings, prepared for the occasion, presenting five different kinds of facial appearances, the lecturer showed the salient points of distinction between the Grecian, the Roman, and other "indicators." The "classical face," wherein appears Hogarth's "line of beauty," and "line of grace," and Camper's "facial angle," as recognized by the painter, the sculptor, and the engraver, was "indicated," by the speaker.

The human face was spoken of as an outline to be filled in with character, whereupon may be manifest, the glowing reflections of a virtuous mind or the indications of vicious passions burning in the soul. The lecturer "indicated," in enthusiastic terms, the superior beauty of the womanly face. The lecture was, apparently, carefully prepared; and was, from beginning to end, a fine piece of word painting; and was well received by the audience.

On Tuesday evening last, a musical and literary prelude was given in the Y. M. C. Association Hall, but, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was comparatively small. The character of the entertainment, including several piano solos, and songs, and readings, was of a high order, and reflects great credit upon the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to its success, while the audience manifested its appreciation of the same by repeated encores.

THE TRIAL of a Mr. Hayden, for the murder of Mary Stannard, in Connecticut, is now in its sixth week, and the case for the prosecution has not yet closed. The New York "Methodist" says: "The minuteness of the circumstances on which the State rests its charge has conferred glory on the microscope and its professors; but it would be unsafe to live in this country if juries should hang people on these invisible circumstances. There ought to be a little visible evidence preparatory to hanging a man."

A NEW BRANCH OF THE METHODIST CHURCH has made its appearance in the United States. Its existence dates from February 10, 1878. It announces its organization under the name of "The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church." Its headquarters is in Philadelphia. Its chief peculiarities are, no bishops, no time-limit of the pastorate, and the English Wesleyan system of making appointments. There are now twelve stations, ten of which are in Philadelphia. The next session of the new Conference will begin on the first Wednesday in March, 1880.

THE organization of a new Independent Catholic Church is announced in the city of New York. Father McNamara was installed as Bishop of the new church on Sunday, Nov. 16th.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN "PATRIOT," of November 15th, contains a letter from the pen of Mr. George E. Full, merchant, of that city, on the Commercial or Federal Union of the British Empire. Mr. Full indicates the probable benefits which such a Union would have upon the Dominion of Canada. He gives some important statistics, and has obviously bestowed a good deal of thought upon the subject about which he writes. The question is a large one, and worthy of the serious consideration of the Canadian people.

BELCHER'S ALMANACK for the Province of Nova Scotia for 1880, has made its appearance, from the Press of the Nova Scotia Printing Co., Halifax. It is issued with paper covers; and also in well bound cloth covers with a considerable number of blank leaves for memoranda. This is the fifty-sixth year of the publication of this work. Messrs. McAlpine & Barnes are the present Proprietors.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and fragments of text from an adjacent page.

JUDGE WILMOT.

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AN ORIENTAL JOURNAL.

We are happy to announce that a Journal of Oriental and Biblical Archeology is to be established by the editor of the American Antiquarian at Chicago, Ill.

The design is to condense into it, results of the latest researches in Archeology in Oriental lands such as Egypt, Syria, Assyria, India, and countries farther East.

The Journal will also embrace correspondence from missionaries and residents in various parts of Asia, Africa, Japan, Polynesia, and Australia.

There is no doubt that Bible scholars, classical students, and professional men, will find it a valuable accession.

Published by James & Morse, 164 Clark St., Chicago, Ill., \$2.00 per year, quarterly.

We have received a Special Weekly Number of The Boys Own Paper, published by the Religious Tract Society, London.

The Sewing Circle in connection with Brunswick Street Methodist Church purpose holding a sale of useful and Fancy Articles on Thursday, Dec. 4th.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. Additions to the list of ministers subscriptions, in the West, are reported, during the last week, to the amount of sixty dollars.

The Chatham First Circuit reports \$701.00, with "more to follow." The Burlington circuit reports \$330.35.

Other Western circuits report as follows: Dunsford, \$24.00; Streetsville, \$326.75; London, North, \$145.32; Actin, \$112.00; Dunganon, \$262.00; Point Edward, \$86.00; Forest, \$78.75; Fingal, \$233; Thorndale, \$57.00; Tamworth, \$51.00; Richmond, \$84.75; and Grand Lake, of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference, \$22.94.

CASH RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Rev. G. Brown, Rev. E. Clement, Rev. N. Robinson, etc.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord. How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

The Rev. John McDougall, chairman of the Saskatchewan District, will visit Nova Scotia, in a few days, and attend as many of our Missionary Meetings as possible.

The following plan for his services was suggested by the Missionary Committee, at its late meeting in Halifax:

Table of dates and locations for the Nova Scotia Conference, including November 28th-Pictou, 29th-Truro, 30th-Amherst, December 1st-Halifax, 2nd-1st, 3rd-Lunenburg, 4th-Avonaldale & Windsor, 5th-Horton, 6th-Canning, 7th-Aylesford, 8th-Annapolis, 9th-Hillsburg, 10th-Yarmouth.

Collections and subscriptions will be made at all the meetings in behalf of the regular income of the Methodist Missionary Society.

S. F. HUESTIS, President of Conference.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

The Rev. John McDougall, of Saskatchewan, has been appointed, by the General Missionary Committee of our church, to visit the Eastern Provinces in the interests of our Missions.

From the 26th of November until the 15th of December, Mr. McDougall will be in Nova Scotia. He will attend meetings in New Brunswick as follows:

Table of dates and locations for the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference, including Wednesday, Dec. 17, Sackville, 7.30; Thursday, " 18, Fredericton, 7.30; Friday, " 19, Marysville, 7.30; Saturday, " 20, Fortland, " 3; Sunday, " 21, Queen's Square, St. John, 7; Monday, " 22, Centenary, Saint John, 7.30; Tuesday, " 23, Exmouth St., Saint John, 7.30.

POSTAL CARDS.

WALLACE, Nov. 20, 1879. This circuit raised for the Relief and Extension Fund \$30.00. Though not a large amount, considering the local difficulties which our people have been battling with for some time past, it is all that could be expected to raise.

Since last June we have been trying to pay off some church debts of years standing, by holding monthly socials. They have been quite successful. Instead of the usual tea, the ladies prepared a dinner, with refreshments, last Tuesday.

We have no revivals to report, but our congregations are very good, and our prayer-meetings and social services are, in the true sense of the word, means of grace. There are yet a few here who are banded together to serve the Lord and to seek his glory.

Rev. Jacob Freshman gave us his Lecture on the "Jews their Manners, Customs, &c." in the Methodist Church, Dorchester, Friday the 21st. The Lecture gave much satisfaction.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PROVINCIAL.

An election for a member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, for Halifax County, was held on Tuesday last. Mr. John F. Stairs was elected with a total majority of 678. His majority in Halifax was 481, and in Dartmouth 182.

THURSDAY'S STORM AT CANSO.—The gale on Thursday last did considerable damage to the shipping and boats in Canso harbor. The schr. Blue Wave slipped her cable to keep clear of the vessels adrift, and ran ashore. The schr. A. H. Crowe broke adrift and ran into the Winfield Scott, of Souris. P. E. I., carrying away her own main tops and heading, and finally went ashore on Hart Island. The Winfield Scott ran into the land. Mabel Gray at Whitman's wharf, damaged her considerably. She eventually ran ashore. Part of the cargo was discharged. Schr. McMillan had bowsprit, and all her head-gear carried away, and bulwarks stove in by collision. A large topsail, which had her boom carried away, and her spars and rigging damaged.

The steamer Albert, running between Pictou and the Magdalen Islands, ran ashore at St. Mary's Bay, P. E. I., in a heavy gale and snow storm, on Monday. Crew and passengers saved. The Albert was a wooden screw steamer, built at Hopewell, N.B., 87 tons register.

Joseph Forbes, of Liverpool, N.S., second mate of schooner Dexter, fell on Saturday last, from topgall yard of the schooner, in Boston harbor, and was killed instantly.

The law prohibiting the sale of liquor, on election day, was pretty generally carried out in Halifax, on Tuesday last.

Mails between Halifax and England will arrive and depart, weekly, during the winter.

The Institute Course of Lectures for the winter of 1879-1880, in St. John, was opened with a concert on Monday last. SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—A large audience greeted the concert given by the Centenary Methodist Church in the Lower Core Methodist Church, St. John, one evening last week. A capital programme was arranged and faultlessly carried out.

The services held in Cornwall, England, in connection with the Thanksgiving Fund appear to have brought out much enthusiasm and great liberality. Dr. Riggs, ex-President of the British Conference spoke clearly and boldly on the relations of Methodism to the Established Church. We all know that Wesley was a churchman, and that he declared he lived and died in the Church of England. But the Methodists whom he raised up never stood in his relation to the church. He saw and admitted long before his death that things were tending towards an ultimate irreversible separation; he made provision for the needs which would arise out of that separation; the great movement which it was his honor to direct through its early stages, has gone on ever since, and now, as Dr. Riggs said the other day, the distance for reunion has arisen a century too late. It is now time for the talk of it to cease. The thing is utterly impossible on many grounds, religious, theological and ecclesiastical.

An exchange says:—We have heard with an inward smile, sometimes the lusty singing in social meetings of certain good but terribly obstinate brethren:— It may not be my way. It may not be thy way.

The small pox has found its way to Moncton, by newspapers sent from St. John.

A course of lectures is to be inaugurated in the Carmarthen Street Church, St. John, in December.

The steamer Princess of Wales left Summerside for Shediac at the usual hour on Thursday morning, the 20th instant. She arrived within a few hundred yards of the buoy at Point du Cne, but owing to the density of the snow-storm prevailing at the time she was obliged to put to sea, and after knocking about in the Gulf the whole day and part of the night, reached Summerside in safety at 11 20 p. m. the same night. She left Summerside again on Friday morning, on time, for Point du Cne, where she arrived safely.

CHARLOTTETOWN HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the leading ladies of Charlottetown was lately held, for the purpose of forming a committee to solicit subscriptions in aid of the public hospital in that city. Committees representing the different churches of the city were formed for the purpose.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A pitched battle has been fought before Iquique, resulting in a crushing and overwhelming defeat of the allied armies. Nearly one half of the Peruvian and Bolivian troops were destroyed. The generalship of the Chilean commanders proved to be far superior to that of their antagonists, and the bravery of the allies was not a sufficient match for the skill of their opponents.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—The propeller City of New York sunk at Ladington yesterday was valued at \$100,000. The cargo will probably be a total loss. Insured. The Steamer John A. Dix also sank in Manister Harbor. Loss, \$25,000. Insured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The president, cashier and all directors of the First National Bank, of Butler, Pa., were arrested yesterday by direction of the solicitor of the Treasury for false statements, frauds and perjury.

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LONDON, Nov. 25.—It is stated that great excitement prevails throughout the West of Ireland, and shows no sign of abatement. Large meetings are being held in all the populous places in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. Parnell, in addressing a large meeting last night in Sligo, asked the people to persevere in the agitation; to remember his advice to keep a firm grip on the land. Great crowds assembled in the streets of Sligo to-day while the examination of Davitt was proceeding.

SLIGO, Nov. 25.—The court to-day was again crowded. Killen and Davitt appeared perfectly cheerful. Monroe, Queen's Counsel, said that if he could prove the utterance of Mr. Davitt's alleged words that "the manhood of Ireland should spring to its feet and say it would tolerate landlords and landlordism no longer." The magistrates would be bound to commit him. Police evidence was called to prove their utterance. Monroe in his remarks said Davitt is probably the most dangerous of Irish agitators, and especially pointed to his language comparing Zulu assegais to Irish pike.

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BERLIN, Nov. 25.—It is generally understood that negotiations between the Vatican and the German Government have met with serious, if not fatal, interruption. This result is alleged to be due to the impracticable nature of Bismarck's demands. Bismarck is also accused of duplicity in his dealings with the Papal Nuncio regarding the May laws.

ANOTHER BRANCH RAILWAY.—It is stated that the New Brunswick Railway Company contemplate building a branch of their road from Kent Station, by the valley of the Shikotahawk, from the St. John, crossing the head waters of the Miramichi and Nashwaak, to their vast territory on the head waters of the Tobique. The proposed line would pass through G. rdonsville, Glassville, Knowlesville, Beaufort, etc., and cause a great influx of settlers. The supply of lumber to be made available by this new branch would be large, and the country to be intersected has good water power, where the lumber could be manufactured before

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At Brooklyn, Annapolis Co., by Rev. Richard Smith, on the 20th inst., Mr. Isaac A. Randall, to Miss Susannah C. Young, both of Brooklyn. At the residence of the bride's father, No. 20th, by the Rev. Wm. Mazur, Mr. Hector MacLellan, of Lot 48, to Emeline Elizabeth, elder daughter of J. J. Jay, Esq., of Pownal, P. E. I.

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Handwritten initials or notes in the top right corner.

CHRISTMAS, 1879.

Those customers who have favored us with their patronage at the HOLIDAY SEASON in former years, will find us prepared with our usual supply of GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, PHOTOGRAPH, AND AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Etc.

A fine selection of PRANG'S CARDS is already on our counter. In the course of a week or two we look for a large number of ENGLISH CHRISTMAS CARDS of Latest Styles.

Some very beautifully bound and bordered SCRIPTURE TEXT-BOOKS, equally suitable for Christmas or Birthday Books, have been lately added to our stock. METHODIST BOOK ROOM 125 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

GET THE BEST WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, NEW EDITION, 1928 Pages. 3000 Engravings. 4 Pages Colored Plates.

A SUPPLEMENT OF OVER 4600 New Words and Meanings, AND A NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Of over 9700 Names.

Ancient and Modern, (including many now living,) giving the Name, Pronunciation, Nationality, Profession and Date of each.

In meeting names in reading, how frequently the thought is in the mind, "Who was he? Where was he? What was he? and When was he?" This NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY in Webster just answers these questions in brief.

This invaluable work, bound in sheep—at the publisher's price—\$12.00, with a special discount of 12 1/2 per cent to ministers and teachers, when their orders are accompanied by cash, is for sale at the METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH. POSTPONEMENT OF TIME. The time for receiving Tenders for Cars, Snow Ploughs, &c., has been extended until the 9th of December next.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 30th Nov., 1879.

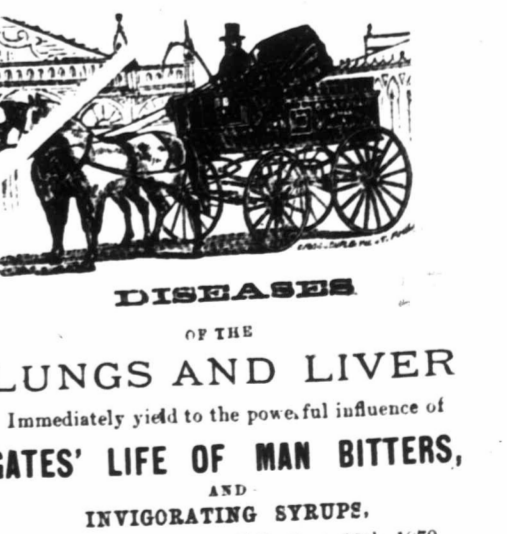
AMERICAN HOUSE: 230 ARGYLE STREET. Opposite Salem Church and North of Colonial Market. HALIFAX, N.S.

Terms:—\$1.00 per day. Special arrangements for Permanent Boarders. MISS CAMPBELL. nov. 28, 1 yr.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER. Immediately yield to the powerful influence of GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS, AND INVIGORATING SYRUP.

MILL VILLAGE, N.S., Sept. 18th, 1879. C. GATES, SON & CO.—Gates—This is to certify that I was sick and under the Doctor's care three months from Lung and Liver Complaint, but the medicine he gave me had no good effect. I then took your No. 1 and 2 Life of Man Bitters, AND INVIGORATING SYRUP, and received immediate relief. I believe they saved my life, and I would recommend them to all and every one suffering with the same complaints. Respectfully yours, MRS. T. HENRY.

For sale everywhere at 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by C. GATES, SON & CO. Mill Village, Annapolis County, N.S.



FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Typoid fever prevails in Montreal. The Princess Louise is expected from England for Ottawa on January 22nd, via Halifax, per steamer "Sarmatian."

At the close of the week-evening service in the St. James Street Methodist Church, Montreal, the pastor, Rev. H. Johnston, on behalf of the officials of the church, presented an address to the Hon. James Ferrier. The friends had availed themselves of his entrance upon his eightieth year to thus testify their respect for him.

UNITED STATES AFFAIRS.

A colored man in Louisville, Kentucky, recently purchased a brick church and parsonage, for \$4,880 out of his own pocket, and gave both to the Presbyterians. A few individuals animated by the same spirit as the colored brother, would prove of great service among the various denominations of the Dominion.

The steamship "Champion," which left New York for Charleston on the 6th inst., came into collision with the English ship "Lady Octavia," when off the Delaware Capes, on Friday morning at 3 o'clock. In five minutes the "Champion" went down in fourteen fathoms of water, and thirty-two persons with her.

The elections last week in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and the local elections in Illinois and Kansas, added to those previously held this year in Maine, California, Ohio, and Iowa, constitute a series of Republican victories scarcely leaving a doubt as to the vote of these States in the more important struggle of 1880.

The city of Memphis has at last gotten through with its yellow fever campaign for this year, having had 1,521 cases, of which 812 occurred among the whites, and 679 among the colored people. The deaths among the former were 366, showing a percentage of 43 deaths among the whites; and the deaths among the latter were 107, or a percentage of about 15 among colored people.

The "Northwestern Christian Advocate" appears to be considerably disgusted because the papers announce the election of an "Episcopal" bishop in Northern New Jersey, and do not indicate which Episcopal Church he is a bishop of. It says he is not of the oldest and largest Episcopal Church in the country, which is the Methodist Episcopal.

The Chicago "Tribune" has put in use the following reformatory rules in orthography: Omit ue in demagog, catalog, synagog, and other words ending in "logue" and "gogue." Omit the superfluous me in programme, making it program.

The President of the British Conference Rev. B. Gregory, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his work in committees and such business as does not demand public speaking.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The revision of the English version of the Bible has cost a good deal of money, and is now nearly ready to be published in England by the University Press Company.

Have you ague in the face and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pains in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps or pains in the limbs, or rheumatism in any form? If so get Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It will give instant relief and finally cure you.

The Derby Gazette (England), comments severely on a prosecution before the magistrates at Ashborne. From a narrative in the same journal it appears that Joseph Webster, a Primitive Methodist, had gone into the churchyard at Hognaston, as had others, to chat with workmen engaged in rebuilding the church.

Dr. Rigg, of the British Conference, is preparing a work in which some of his lectures and papers already published will reappear, and in which there will be the addition of much fresh matter. The book will be published by the Conference Office.

Further disastrous floods have occurred. Mines in the province of Almeria have been inundated, and about 80 persons have been drowned, while 1500 are thrown out of employment.

Telegrams from Madras state that Zululand is quiet, but that the Transvaal is in a very excited state. Colonel Lanyon—as stated in a previous telegram—has been ordered with the 1st Dragoons to Middleburg.

A force under Colonel Kennedy, sent to attack a number of Ghilzais at a village about twelve miles from Khebat, surprised and routed the enemy. Sahib Jan, described as "a notorious freebooter" was killed, and it is believed that this success will prevent neighboring chiefs from joining the Ghilzais.

Bank failures are apt in their intercourse with the public to exhibit a sharpness that sometimes borders upon the brisque. The very nature of their calling renders any sense of humour they may possess sharp and acrid.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price of (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. THE LITTLE MISCHIEF MAKER; OR, LOVING TO TALK.

It was summer, and in the salon of one of the most beautiful villas of that most beautiful of cities, Florence, an elderly lady sat taking her breakfast. She was the mother of the gentleman to whom this elegant country-seat belonged.

A step was heard beside her, and she looked up with a smile. It was her granddaughter, Emilia, a little girl ten years old. She had long before taken her own simple meal, for in Italy children do not eat with the elders of the family.

"Good morning," replied the lady with a smile. "They used to tell me that an early walk in the fresh air had a mysterious effect in beautifying the complexion and eyes. Have you been trying it?"

"Yes, I have been walking a little. But why did you rise so early, grandma? Aunt Bella is not up yet."

"Oh, no; of course not," said Madame Eufrosia. "But things are not now as they were in my younger days. Then, the mistress of the house was the first up in it, and then the servants were more careful. But now, and a shrug finished the speech."

"But perhaps," said Emilia, with a sly look at her grandmother, "she is not rested yet; she came home so late last night."

"Where did she go?" asked Madame Eufrosia. "To the consul's ball?"

"Yes; and you ought to have seen her, grandma! She looked lovely, and—But oh, I forgot! She did not want you to know it!"

"And why not, I should like to know?" said the old lady, so sharply, that, for a moment, the child was frightened.

Perhaps we ought to stop here, and tell our readers enough to help them to understand this conversation. Madame Eufrosia was a most excellent, worthy woman, but had one great fault. She had but one son left, and him she loved so dearly, that she could not bear to think he loved any one but her.

She respected the old lady, and, for her husband's sake, loved her. But she herself was very intelligent and accomplished, while her mother-in-law was not; and sometimes she was not only weak enough to feel ashamed of her among her brilliant visitors, but even to show it.

Now, the truth was that Madame Isabella had reproved her maid for making a noise, lest she should disturb the old lady, who had gone early to bed because unwell.

Emilia knew enough to know that if ever her aunt and grandmother came to an understanding, she would make a very mean appearance, so she refused to tell any more unless her grandmother would promise not to tell.

"I am not going to repeat your words, child," said the grandmother. Then the wicked girl, giving loose reins to her tongue, went on to tell things that had been done and said at entirely different times; but she put them together so as to make it appear that her aunt had amused herself and her maid by the most unkind remarks and ridicule of the old lady.

This, of course, made her very angry. "Where did you learn all this?" said she. "You are in bed and asleep before your aunt begins to dress."

"Oh, no, grandma!" replied Emilia, as though quite proud of her conduct. "I only make believe to sleep, and then I listen."

"You deceitful creature!" the old lady could not help exclaiming. Emilia was mortified, for she had expected praise; but she went on with her tales until Madame grew pale with anger.

While she stood thinking how to keep herself out of the scrape, her aunt entered. She seemed surprised at seeing her there, and asked why she was not at her books. "Make the most, my child," said she, "of your time and advantages. You will soon be a woman; and remember, in these days a woman without education is nothing in society—a mere cipher."

"Yes, aunt," replied Emilia, "I have been studying all the morning. I just came to speak to grandma."

The aunt said no more, but turned towards her mother-in-law's door. Emilia, in her fear that they should meet then, forgot all her prudence, and caught hold of her, exclaiming: "Oh, don't go now! Don't go now!"

Madame Isabella looked at her in astonishment, and the girl would have done any thing to recall her words. But it was too late, and she must say something; so she stammered out: "She—I—you—I mean grandma is in an awful tantrum!"

First reproving her severely for speaking so disrespectfully, the aunt coolly added: "I don't see what that has to do with my going. She is not angry with me I suppose."

Emilia seized the opportunity. She must keep them apart in some way, so she boldly answered: "Oh yes ma'am! It's all about you!" Then giving a loose rein to her tongue, she made it appear that the old lady made it her business and amusement to find fault with all her daughter-in-law did and said, and made the most ill-natured remarks upon it.

Madame Isabella felt hurt, for she had tried to please her, and wondered what had made her, lately, so peevish and irritable. She resolved to go to her husband and tell him all, but, to her surprise, she met him coming to her. His pale and agitated face so distressed her, that she forgot her own troubles, and soothed and talked to him until he consented to tell her what was the matter.

Thinking themselves alone in the room, for they sent Emilia out, he confided to her the failure of a great banking house in England, with which he was connected. He said that as soon as it was known, all his creditors would demand their money, and so he would fail, too, perhaps, and be put in prison.

There was but one way to help it, and that was to raise money enough to satisfy them for a few days, but that he could not do in so short a time, Madame Isabella loved him devotedly, and could not bear to see him suffer thus.

She at once proposed that he should sell her elegant and valuable jewels, and use the money. She would not listen to his objections, but went off to get them, and had just returned, when Madame Eufrosia rushed into the room.

She had been looking everywhere for her son, and when she found him, her first words were: "Guglielmo, I must have by tomorrow noon, every farthing of my money!" and turned to go away again. Stupified with astonishment, he did not believe his own ears; but the old lady insisted.

She said she did not choose to live with such a wise and great daughter-in-law, to be made the subject of her jests with her servants, and went off as she had come.

Guglielmo could not believe his wife would act thus, yet his mother would not lie; and he reproachfully asked Isabella if it were thus she showed her love to him. Though her heart was bursting at the idea that he should believe such things of her, she kept quite calm. She assured him that she was the sufferer, not the wrong-doer, but that, at any rate, he should not suffer through her; she would make peace on any terms.

Now, Emilia was the orphan child of Guglielmo's only brother. Her mother had died first; her father had lost all his money, and died of grief; and this child was left without friends or means. Her uncle had offered to pay her expenses at some public establishment, but, though his wife offered to take her herself, he would not allow her to be so troubled. She persisted, however, and from that hour had treated her as her own child. This was the reward.

But to go back to Emilia herself. Curious to know what was the matter with her uncle, and vexed at being sent out of the room, she hid herself in the passage behind the door, peeping and listening through the keyhole. Here she had heard all, though she had not understood half.

While her aunt was in Madame Eufrosia's room, visitors arrived, and were shown into the drawing-room. Now was fine chance for Emilia to tell her news. Without waiting, she started immediately to the drawing room, and begged the guests to excuse her aunt, for she was in great trouble. Somebody had failed, and, in consequence, her uncle had come near falling too. He had been obliged to sell her aunt's jewels to get money enough to prevent it for a few days; but what he would do after that she did not know.

Expecting, again to be praised for the accuracy of her information, she was again mortified at the pointed contempt with which they treated her. She was slowly leaving the room, when Lisette appeared with her mistress's excuses. The sensible and prudent girl scolded her severely for what she had done, and a quarrel was the result.

Meanwhile, the two ladies had completely settled their differences, and were forming plans to help Guglielmo, when his voice at once both angry and distressed, reached their ears. The same sound stopped the quarrel in the hall, and both parties rushed towards it.

They found him frantic with agony. By some means the news of the failure had got abroad, and officers of justice were in his house to seize his property. Even Isabella's jewels could not save him now. There was but one who could or would have done it, and that one had been driven away. It was his old friend, M. Roberto, a worthy but very plain man, whose presence among her fashionable friends had mortified Isabella, and she had given him to understand he was not wanted.

How bitterly now both regretted their folly—the one in doing, the other in permitting it—and in his distress, Guglielmo even accused poor Isabella for having told what he had entrusted to her; but she saw his agony, and readily forgave him. In the midst of all this, a short, pleasant-looking plainly-dressed man came a vivily up the stairs, and Guglielmo sprang to him in delight. It was Roberto, and Isabella dared not look him in the face.

His presence did wonders; the money he had brought did the rest. The officers were paid and sent off, Isabella's apologies accepted, Madame Eufrosia's arrangements made to stay with them the rest of her life, and then Guglielmo and Roberto sat down to guess how that news got abroad.

Emilia, thinking that among these general parsons, she might find one too, came forward and confessed all, humbly assuring them that, if they would forgive, with God's help she would never indulge that habit again. At first her uncle would not look at her, but Roberto took her part. He said he believed her sincere then but he feared that the first temptation would overcome her; and so proposed placing her at some good, but strict school, until she had quite reformed. This was done.

The teacher was told of the fault, and is striving to assist her to cure it; and Emilia is so anxious to get back to her dear and pleasant home that she bids fair to become a worthy, intelligent and accomplished woman.

Little readers, every word of this tale is true except the names

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA. NO. 2. 48 LETTERS. 13, 2, 1, 45, 9, 20, 3, 6, is a book of the Bible. 11, 32, 22, 9, one saved in the ark. 21, 12, 29, 7, 9, one of the cities of the plain. 36, 37, 23, 40, 36, 37, 42, a part of the inheritance promised to Christ. 48, 43, 44, A woman of the Bible. 5, 33, 7, 12, 31, 1, 10. A friend of Paul. 46, 33, 84, 35. A drink. 48, 18, 14, 4. A space of time. 41, 21, 47, 20, 38, 32. One of the major prophets. 16, 30, 17, 12, 39, 14, 36. A prophetess. 25, 41, 38, 24, 23. A heathen goddess. 19, 28, 15, 26, 11. What shadowed the mercy seat. 27, 4, 20, 9. Some thing worn by the high-priest. The whole is a verse in Proverbs. Answer to Scriptural Enigma No. 1:—Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right.

CELEBRATED... BUI... 1st Jan... MONEY IS... 65 Dollar... THE FAMILY... No money to pa... It makes the ab... Self-adjusting... Extra Long lar... The Shuttle Ten... The very perfect... Four motion un... Positive Motion... Call at Office of...

Book Steward's Department

The Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward. The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

All letters relating to the business of either the Book Room or the Wesleyan Newspaper Office, and all remittances of money for the Wesleyan as well as for the Book Room should be addressed to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

But all books to be noticed, and all communications and advertisements designed for insertion in the Wesleyan, should be addressed to the Editor and not to the Book Steward.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REMITTING MONEY:

- 1.-When sending money for subscribers, say "Wesleyan" and if you write out their Post Office address plainly. 2.-See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the absence of the office. After that inquire if they do not appear. 3.-Post Office orders are always safe, and if very costly, may be sent by express at the risk of the sender. Money sent by express is at the risk of the sender.

RECEIPTS OF "WESLEYAN"

Table with columns for Name and Amount. Includes Mrs. H. Pickard, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Rev. C. H. Paisley, etc.

WESLEYAN LISTS AND ACCOUNTS.

We ask for those, which are sent to all the Circuits, the earliest possible and most business-like attention from all the Ministers to whom they have been addressed.

We wish it to be noticed:- 1. That there are various sums now due from former subscribers, which, where it is at all practicable, should be immediately collected.

2. That in several cases present subscribers did not observe the rule which requires advance payment at the commencement of each year, and that such non-observance has continued until now near the close of the year, and that in some cases there are balances still standing from the previous year. These sums now so long over-due, amount in the aggregate to a sum so large, that its want during recent months has been the occasion of considerable embarrassment and loss to the office, as in consequence of the delay in payment by the subscribers, money has had to be borrowed at Bank rates of interest in order to carry on the publication of the paper. We need scarcely add that it is now most important that all these over-due sums should be at once collected.

3. That a comparison of the lists of Families in the congregations shows that there ought to be large additions made to the Lists of Subscribers for our Church Organs, and for the ensuing year. Whether such additions shall be made depends very largely upon the influence and exertions of the Ministers during the remaining weeks of the present year. What say you, Brethren, shall there now be a simultaneous, and determined movement to increase the circulation of the Wesleyan all along the line of Circuits in the three Conferences?

Please remember that the paper will be sent from the time of an advance payment of \$2.00 to the end of the year 1880, to every new subscriber.

4. The advance payment of \$2 for 1880 should be collected from each of the present subscribers immediately on the opening of the New Year; probably this advance payment may be more conveniently secured before that time, by the Ministers as they are collecting the sums overdue.

P.S. Probably some apparent errors will be found in some of the lists and accounts. We will be greatly obliged, if the Ministers will be very particular in examining into every case of alleged error, and when they are satisfied that there are real errors, or that it will be expedient to so add, satisfy only adjust the accounts with the parties concerned; and report to us upon each case so that the Office Books may be made to correspond with the adjustments which have been agreed upon with the subscribers.

THE HYMNAL

Was prepared by Ministers of our own Conferences for use in our Prayer Meetings and Sabbath Schools. It is used in our larger city churches. The large type edition can still be supplied at the low rate of 12 cents each or \$1.20 per dozen. Paper, 10 cents. Limp Cloth, 1.75.

Orders received by H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, Nov. 21.

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac For 1880.

A necessity in every household. 12 Cents each, or \$1.00 dozen. For Sale at Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville St. Nov. 21.

NEW BOOKS AT OLD PRICES.

Table listing various books and their prices, including 'Memoirs of Rev Samuel D Waddy, D.D.', 'Sermons of...', 'The Thorough Business Man', etc.

THE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA OF 1878. A few copies of this beautiful work of Art, in Notman's best style—Size 17 x 27 and containing life like pictures of the two hundred and two ministers and laymen who composed that Conference, have been obtained and are offered at a reduced price at the METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX. Notman's price for such pictures is \$5.00 each. These are offered at 3.00 or will be mounted in good Walnut Frame for 5.00. Only a very few copies are on hand. Every well-to-do Methodist Family should have a copy.

METHODIST BOOK-ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET.

List of Books for December 1879.

Table listing books and prices, including 'AMERICAN PICTURES', 'Argonaut, The', 'Athena—Times of Mahomed', etc.

BIBLICAL MUSEUM, New Test. American edition, per set 5 vols \$7.75. Biblical Museum, Old Testament. Genesis to Exodus—Leviticus to Deuteronomy...

Book of Days, Chambers, 2 vols 6.75. Brighter than the Sun—A Life of Our Lord Macduff 3.00.

British Eloquence. The best speeches of the most eminent Orators. British Dramatists. Greek and Gilt Beautiful Birds, with numerous colored illustrations. Benson's Commentary on New Test, 2 vols. Book of Noble Englishwomen, gilt edges 1.90.

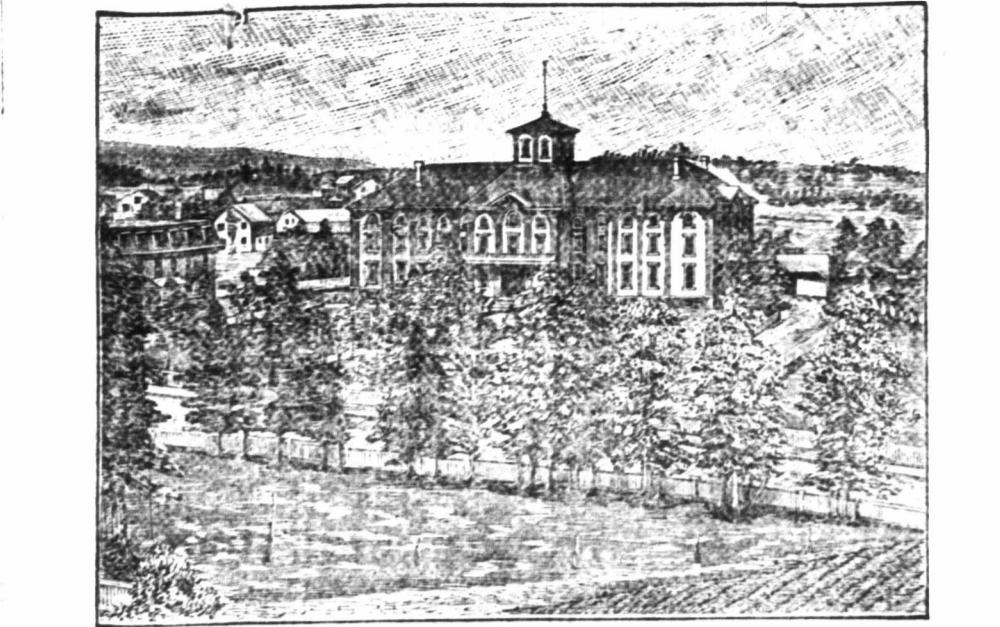
Black Ivory, a tale of Adventure among Slavers 1.50. Bible Hand-book, Angus 1.25. Bible Hand-book, hundred 1.50. Criticism, Rainey 1.50. Rule of Wine 60. Biblical Things not generally known 1.00. Buras, Rev. H. H., Life and Times of Broadous on the Preparation of a sermon 1.25. Blessing and Blessed, Reany 1.25. Boy's Book of Trades, illustrated 1.25. Boy's and Girl's Illustrated Gilt Book 1.25. Book keeping by Double Entry, Johnson 1.25. Beneath the surface, or, Wonders of the Under ground World. 115 illustrations 1.10. Bessie Books—Bessie at the Seaside—Bessie at School—Bessie and her friends—Bessie in the Mountains—Bessie on her travels—Magpie and Bessie 45 & 1.25. Burke's Choice Pieces 1.25. Bunney, Rev. Thos., Memorial of Bloodheart, a Tale 1.00. Birthday Books—Little Folks, gilt edges 1.50. Elizabethan, morocco, gilt clasp 1.50. Book of Proverbs, im. Ivory, gilt 1.50. Scripture Texts, mor., limp, gilt 2.50. Friendship's Memorial and Daily Text Book, beautifully bound and bordered, cloth, 75. ditto Roman, gilt edges 1.50. Im. Ivory, gilt titles and clasps 1.50. Persian cat, grain & gilt edges with clasps 2.00. Best calf, limp, gilt edges, bordered in gold and colors 3.00. Morocco, limp, gilt edges 3.00. And Acquaintance 35. Greetings 35. Bible Words for Book of Good Deeds 1.00. Boy Princess, Im. gilt edges 75. Bianca Beryl 75. Before the Cross 75. Baxter's Saint's Rest 75. Biographies of the great and good, gilt edges 75. Baptism, Catechism of, by Rev D D Currie 75. Birds and Bird Life 60. Backwoods Preacher, Peter Cartwright 60. Backwoods, A. J. Lockhart 60. Breakfast, Luncheon & Tea, Marion Harland 1.25. Brazil, its history and People 30. Barriers Burned away, Rev E P Roe 30.

Chamber's Encyclopedia, revised edition, 1873, cloth 30.00. Revised edition, steel plates 30.00. To Ministers and Teachers a reduction of \$5 will be made on a copy of either edition, if the above work is purchased. Cyclopedia of Biblical and Ecclesiastical Literature, Metcalf and Strong, cloth 5.00. Sheep 6.00. Cyclopedia of Biography, Appleton's 5.00. Biblical Literature, author's 3.75. Prose Illustrations, Foster's 3.50. Second Series 3.50. Illustrative Anecdote, new Sermons, Buras 2.75. Commentary, Wholly Biblical, Genesis to Revelations, 3 vols 16.50. Commentary, Benson's, on New Test 2 vols 6.50. Satchell's, Gen to Lev, 1 vol 3.75. Whiston's, on New Testament 1.75. Matthew and Mark—Luke and John—Acts and Romans—Corinthians to 2nd Timothy, per volume 1.75. Commentary, Lange's Critical, Doctrinal and Experimental, Genesis—Exodus—Numbers and Deuteronomy—Joshua to Ruth—Samuel—Kings—Chronicles to Esther—Job—The Psalms—Proverbs to Songs of Solomon—Isaiah—Jeremiah and Lamentations—Ezekiel—The Minor Prophets—Matthew—Mark and Luke—John—Acts—Romans—Corinthians—Galatians to Philippians—Thessalonians to Hebrews—James to John—The Revelation 5.00. Commentary, Lightfoot's, on Colossians and Philemon 3.50. Christian Creed, The, Stanley Leathes 2.50. Character of the Attributes 2.75. Catechism of Home, Rev W H Withrow 2.50. City and Castle, The, a tale of the Reformation in Switzerland 2.00.

To be continued. Persons sending for books in this list will please take notice that any book, of which no copies may remain on our shelves at the time of the receipt of their order, may generally be obtained in the course of a few weeks, if required. Orders to be addressed to H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward.

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Students taken at any time. Next Term opens January 2nd, 1880.

Young Men seeking the advantage of a liberal education are invited to correspond with the Principal.

SEND FOR A CALENDAR, nov 14

Missionary Meetings.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

- Antisport—Dep T Rogers. Horton, Dec 22, 23—P Prestwood and A D Morton. Kentville, Dec 17, 18, 19—T Rogers and B Hills. Newport, Dec 17—J McMurray, R Brecken and G O Huestis. Burlington, Jan 21, 22, 23—R Brecken, F H Pickles and J McMurray. Circuits not included in the above list are provided for by local arrangement. The arrangements for Horton Circuit are probably modified by more recent action. A. D. MORTON, Secretary.

The following arrangements are made by the District for holding the MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown—Local arrangement. CORNWALL CIRCUIT. Cornwall—Local arrangement. North Westport, Dec 1 Kingston, Dec 2 Deputation J S Phinney, P. T. Road, Dec 3 and G M Campbell. High Field, Dec 4.

LITTLE YORK CIRCUIT. Little York, Dec 18 Deputation S R Ackman, Union Road, Dec 15 G M Campbell, Dr. Johnson, Brackley St. Rd, Dec 17 G M Campbell, Wm. William Heard and George E. Full. Pleasant Grove, Dec 16 George E. Full. Staupoie, Dec 19.

POWELL CIRCUIT. Powell, Mar 2 Deputation H R Baker, Vernon River, Mar 3 Wm. Lawson, F W Moore, Mount Heriot, Mar 4 and Mr. Sheldov. BEDFORD CIRCUIT. Centreville, Jan 23 Deputation John S. Wilnot Creek, Jan 30 Deputation John S. Freeport, Jan 14 Phinney and E Slackford. Seabrook, Jan 15.

TRON CIRCUIT. Tron, Mar 2 Dep. S R Ackman, W G Crapaud Corner, Mar 4 Strong & T J Deinstadt. Cape Morelle, Mar 5. MARGATE CIRCUIT. Margate, Dec 5 Deputation W W Percival, Stanley, Dec 16 Percival, and W G Strong. Greenville, Dec 17 Percival, and W G Strong. Pleasant Valley, Dec 18. Summerside—Local arrangement.

BIDDEFORD CIRCUIT. Biddeford, Jan 12 Deputation W G Strong & Fitten Point, Jan 18 J J Deinstadt. HURRY HARBOR CIRCUIT. White Sands, Mar 25 Deputation W Lawson and Cap. Bear, Mar 26 J Bell. MONTAQUE CIRCUIT. Montaque, Mar 22 Deputation J C Berrie, Wm Union Road, Mar 23 Lawson and P. Froese. L. Montaque, Mar 24.

SOURIS CIRCUIT. Souris, Jan 8 Dep. W Lawson and E Bell. Dunda, Jan 7 Dep. W Lawson and E Bell. Marie, Jan 6.

MOUNT STEWART CIRCUIT. Mount Stewart, Jan 12 Deputation Chairman, W Distaffange, Jan 13 E Dawson and A Hagar. Black River, Jan 14 ty.

ALBERTON CIRCUIT. Alberton, Jan 20 Dep. Samuel R Ackman. Casimpe, Jan 21 Dep. Samuel R Ackman. Montrose, Jan 22. T J DEINSTADT, Fin. Secretary.

Popular Music Books.

Temperance Jewels. New Temperance Songs of the best quality. (Nearly ready). White Robes. The sweetest Sabbath School song books ever made. 30 cts. Gem Gleaser. Superior collection of Anthems for Church Service. \$1.50.

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Specimens of these or any other books, or any piece of Sheet Music mailed anywhere, post free, for the retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 11 & 843 Broadway New York. J. E. DITSON & CO., 732 Chestnut Place Phil.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Under-Secretary, and endorsed "Tenders for Engines," will be received at this office, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next, for the Supply of Twelve Locomotive Engines. Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendent's office at Moncton. The Department is not bound to receive the lowest or any of the tenders. By order F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 7th Nov. 1879.

WRIGHT & MACGOWAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

General Agents, QUEEN'S WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. GEORGE J. WRIGHT A. H. B. MACGOWAN, NOV 14.

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