

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

BROTHERS.

On a stormy winter's night,
Your little feet on the white, hard snow,
In the cold, gray, dawning light,
Straying together through summer woods,
Out in the autumn's rain—
Oh, clear and deep were the footprints
That never will come again!

Four little hands, bare brown hands,
Ready for work or play,
From the first stir of piping birds
To the last faint gleam of day,
Ready for look or line, or gun,
Ready to help or to bear,
Four little hands at eventide
Solemnly clasped in prayer.

Four strong feet in the press of life,
Firm with the tread of health,
Keeping step with each other yet
In the race for fame and wealth,
Four hands grasping each other tight
In every pleasure or pain,
Hands still full of a knotty strength,
Still free from unwholesome stain.

Four weary feet on the feeder—
Four weary hands that ask
Only the Master's "That will do,"
And then to let drop their task,
Sitting again by the fireside and pains,
Calmly and solemnly glad,
Two old men, talking together
Of the pleasant days they've had.

Of the woods, the fields, the school-house,
Their loves, their losses and gains,
And how they stood by each other
Through changes, pleasures and pains,
And now with hearts still sweet and strong
At the end of earthy strife,
Still hand in hand, they are waiting
For the dawn of the grander life.

When these brothers shall meet again,
In the land for which we pray,
When their feet tread the hills of God,
Oh, what will they do and say?
When their hands find their angel's work,
And their hearts divine joy,
Will they not still in memory keep
Some sweet remembrance calm and deep,
Of the days when they were boys?

REST TO OUR SOULS.

BY MRS. C. F. WILDER.

I very seldom get time to run
into a neighbor's with my work,
for one can't conveniently take
from home such work as is given
me to do.

But yesterday I had button-
holes to make, and I always need
special consolation when that
work is before me; so I took the
garment and twist, and went to
spend an hour with my friend,
Mrs. Dunlap, who always makes
me at peace with myself by show-
ing her appreciation of my efforts
to do right the work I don't like
to do. I was born both lazy and
fastidious, so I have to go often
to Sister Dunlap, else I should
live in a chronic state of disgust
with myself.

I had been there but a little
while when Mrs. Durall came in,
and, pulling her work from her
shopping bag, she said with a
sigh—

"This is one of my days, when
I waste my fragrance on the des-
ert air. I had three callers this
morning of the stolidus-a-um order,
and a gentleman to dinner who
spoke of Scott as an American
writer, and Milton and Shake-
speare as still living. Mary was
at the table, and she told him that
Shakespeare died last week and was
buried in Chicago. I felt in my
bones this morning that it was
going to be a hard day—a day of
crosses and penances—so I went
to my 'Garden of Spices,' for some-
thing to help me through."

"Did you find it?" I asked,
thinking she was inclined to say
no more of the subject.

"What makes you like Ruther-
ford so much?" asked Mrs. Dun-
lap, almost at the same time.
"And what did you find, and
what did it remind you of?" she
added.

"Yes, I found the help, I always
do," she answered, after several
minutes of silence. "I like him
because his quaint expressions
just suit the mood I am in when
I go to him. What I found, sent
me back over my life and helped
me weigh myself. I do hope
that at the last I'll not be found
wanting. What I found was
something like this: 'O, I am
made of unbelief, and cannot swim
but where my feet touch ground.'
The first time I bathed in the
ocean was at Cape Cod when I was
a girl. We went out from Chat-
ham a few miles to 'The Island,'
and when we stepped into the
water it was at a place where it
was four or five feet deep. The
water was so heavy I could not
sink, and I cried out, 'I can't touch
the ground! Somebody push me
down!' Amid shouts of laughter
my friends replied, 'But you want-
ed to swim.' When I read the
words of Rutherford, that exper-
ience came back, and the thoughts
ran along over the many years of
my Christian life, and I found
that every time when I have
doubted or distrusted God's good-
ness—it was the same experience
over again—it was what I wanted
and needed, but my feet didn't touch
the ground, and I was afraid. In
my early Christian life I told God
that I wanted to become all that
I was capable of becoming; I

wanted to know all the length and
breadth and height and depth of the
love of Christ; I wanted to go out
into deep waters; and still, all
this time, I have clung to the
shore and would not of my own
accord go out. When I have ex-
pressed to this or that saint a wish
that it was possible for me to con-
quer besetting sins, root out evil
thoughts and tempers, and have
only holy desires in my heart, I
have been told that 'God would
do the work, if I'd lay all on the
altar.' And then they would
pour over me cant phrases until
my senses were stunned and I
wished the good souls were back
in their places singing themselves
away to everlasting bliss. I've
been trying to work out my own
salvation with fear and trembling
as God has given me light. My
work on earth is not yet ended,
so my salvation at the close of
my life is not assured; but I know
now that I am saved and I have
found a rest to my soul that is
wonderful."

"Don't little trials disturb you?"
I asked from my corner, for I knew
how calmly she had passed
through great ones.

"Only the surface is troubled,"
she replied. "I found the rest for
which we all are sighing only
when I stepped out into the deep
water. I found that I had some-
thing to do. As soon as I, by my
act of faith, put myself where I
could swim, God by a gradual
process has shown me how. He does
his work by the teaching; we our
work by the act of faith.

"How are we going to keep in
the deep water?" inquired Mrs.
Dunlap. "I have been out there
several times and felt the delight
of trusting, but the sight of a com-
ing wave sent me where I could
touch bottom. How can we stay
out there?"

"I see no way but by a contin-
uous exercise of faith. I, too,
have run ashore many a time
when I saw only the white caps of
the waves, and was afraid there
might a storm arise," was the re-
ply. "I know that if we really
want to grow, we must be con-
stantly willing for God to work in
us all the good pleasure of His will.
I want to go on in this life of
trust until I reach perfection, and
awake in His likeness satisfied. I
think I have oftenest been discour-
aged over my slow growth. I de-
manded of myself maturity of
growth, which can only be the re-
sult of the transforming power of
the Holy Spirit who causes us to
grow up into Christ in all things.
I've often been like Charlie Green,
who cried one day when he was
about six years old because he
was not a man. We forget that
God will do His own work in His
own way; we toil, and stretch and
ache, because our instinct for
growth is not gratified. I have
come to the conclusion that if we
abide in the Vine, God takes care
of the growth. He gives the right
soil, the proper amount of cloud
and sunshine, and He takes care
of the pruning of the branches.

"I used to worry," she added,
"because I brought forth so little
fruit, and what little I did bring
I was never very proud of—noth-
ing large, and ripe, and luscious,
that had to be borne on a stove
and shown as a sample of what
the country would produce. What
I have done never was sounded
abroad. You see, I never could
make any claims to greatness. I
have not read anything, like
sister Lyon; I am not brilliant
and witty, like Sister Parrott; I
am not sweet, winning and hand-
some, like Sister Robins; I can-
not sing, like Sister Nightingale;
I cannot pray and talk in meet-
ings, like Sister Jay. All I can
do is to take care of my babies,
make home pleasant for Edward,
say a kind word to those who are
hungry for kind words, and try
every day to make people comfort-
able and happy. But I used to
let my insignificance in the world
trouble me, until I have found out
that God knew best what place He
wanted me in and what work He
wanted me to do. Still there were
little duties I used to shirk, though
all I had seemed so small and of
little worth. At last I gave up
puzzling over my life-work and
said, Lord, if it is dish-washing
that I was sent into the world to
do, dish-washing it shall be, and
it shall be joyfully done. If it is
teaching in Sunday-school—Thou
knowest best whether I can do
that—teaching it shall be. If it
is calling on strangers—and I'd
rather learn Kensington stitch,
badly as I hate fancy-work, than
make a formal call—calls it shall
be. If it is speaking to strangers
in church, or going to and even
taking part in the prayer meeting,
I'll do even that, and if it is Thy
will I'm going to love to do it."

"I fancy sometimes, she con-
tinued, "that God took me at my
word when I said, years ago,
'Lead Thou me on;' and he knew
just what discipline I required to
get pruned into the right shape.
If God's will is our will, the hard
things in life are always made
easy. It is the way we look at
things that makes them crosses.
If Christ is in the bitter fountain,
will not the waters taste sweet?"
"Have you actually learned to
like people whom you used to dis-
like? And do you like every thing
which you once could not tolerate?"
asked Mrs. Dunlap, in a hesitating
voice, for she knew as well as I
the strong likes and dislikes of
Mrs. Durall in former years.

"Tolerably well," as the
Scottishman said to his dying wife
when she asked if she'd done her
duty as a wife. I like house
work now; I used to hate it. I
like sewing, and I used to hate
that. I don't find so many dis-
agreeable people as I used to, and
if I do find one I ought to like
and it comes hard, why, I fight it
off and come out conqueror and
like them 'tolerably well.' I am
now about where I ought to have
been the day after I was born.
But I've got 'lots of experience,'
as the colored people say. Who
said that the same amount of
grace that made John 'the beloved
disciple,' would hardly keep
Peter from knocking a man
down?"

"I don't hear you mourning
over your mistakes now. Don't
you make any?" I bluntly ask-
ed, for I wanted to find out if she
felt the same confidence in her-
self that others have felt.

"I seldom say much about my
mistakes, and I never rebel over
them. I used to think it was the
mistakes I had made that caused
many of my trials. I believe that
God allowed me to commit the
blunders, and because I could
commit them I needed the living
of them out. I used to chafe and
fret, but that hindered me in my
spiritual life. I never dare think
what 'might have been.' There
is no 'might have been' to the
Christian who is led by God. I
have no doubt but what I have
really been more blessed in the
bitter trials of life, (often caused
by my own thoughtlessness)
than in any other way.

"If we believe God leads us,"
she added, "we do believe that
we take to Him our cares, our ef-
forts, failures and mistakes; and
if we take them to Him and leave
them with Him, how can we wor-
ry about them? Trust and wor-
ry can't live in the same heart.
If we want rest, we must cast
worry out. We can if we will.
If we really want to live as God
requires, we shall so trust Him
that His yoke will be easy, the
burden He gives us will be light,
because He carries it for us; and
in the life-work we shall constant-
ly find rest to our souls."

Here the door-bell rang; and
our conversation ceased; but I've
asked myself so many times
to-day this question, "Is it only
trust in God and self-abnegation,
that makes the yoke easy, the
burden light, and gives rest to
our souls?"—Zion's Herald.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The origin of this term, as ap-
plied to the United States, is as
follows:

When General Washington, af-
ter being appointed commander
of the army of the Revolutionary
war, came to Massachusetts to
organize it, and make prepara-
tions for the defense of the coun-
try, he found a great want of am-
munition and other means neces-
sary to meet the powerful foe he
had to contend with, and great
difficulty to obtain them. If at-
tacked in such condition, the cause
at once might be hopeless.

On one occasion, at that anxious
period, a consultation of the offi-
cers and others was held, when it
seemed no way could be devised
to make such preparations as were
necessary. His Excellency Jona-
than Trumbull, the elder, was then
Governor of the State of Connecti-
cut, on whose judgment and aid
the General placed the greatest
reliance, and remarked, "We must
consult Brother Jonathan on the
subject."

The General did so, and the
Governor was successful in sup-
plying many of the wants of the
army. When difficulties afterward
arose, and the army was spread
over the country, it became a by-
word, "We must consult Brother
Jonathan." The term Yankee is
still applied to a portion, but Bro-
ther Jonathan has now become a
designation of the whole country,
as John Bull has for England.

OUR INNER LIFE
Each has a secret self, an inner life,
Of hope and fears,
High aspirations, doubts, calm and strife,
And joy and tears.
No eye but God's within the veil can look;
Unto the world
The human heart is an unopened book—
A banner furled.
A mighty ocean to whose lowest depths
We cannot see—
An secret treasury, of which Heaven keeps
The master key.
An unsolved, awful, mystery sublime,
Ne'er understood—
A battlefield, where virtue strives with crime,
Evil with good.
The angels of our kind and adverse fate
Are unmarshalled there:
Light grappling with grim darkness, love
with hate,
Hope with despair.
None e'er can pass the secret inner door
That guards the heart;
It is a crypt one's self cannot explore
In every part.
We are not as we seem—for oft the eye
Belies the breast:
The lips cry, "peace" when haggard care is
nigh
And wild unrest.
Measure the sunbeams—compass sea and
land,
Creation's plan
Find out!—'Twere easier than to understand
The heart of man.

THE THEATER.

Do ye not know that when we
place money in our servants' hands
we require of them an account
even to the last penny? So will
God demand of us an account of
the days of our life, even how we
have expended each one of them.
What excuse shall we offer when
required to give an account of this
day? For you the sun has risen,
the moon has illumined the night,
the various choir of stars has
sparkled; for you the winds blow
and the rivers glide; for you the
seeds germinate and plants flourish;
for you Nature maintains its
order, the day dawns, the night
succeeds—all things are arranged
for you; but while creation is thus
ministering for your good, you are
fulfilling the desire of the devil;
and, while God grants you to
dwell in a world of bounties, you,
as if the former day were not
enough, on Easter eve (when you
might have paused a little from
your former wickedness) run
[from the hippodrome] to the the-
ater, from the smoke into the fire,
plunging into another gulf and
deeper. Old men have disgrac-
ed their white hair; youths have
rushed down the precipice; even
fathers have taken their children,
leading their uncorrupted child-
hood easily into the abyss of wick-
edness; so that one would not err
in calling such men child murder-
ers, and not fathers, who ruin the
souls of their offspring by wick-
edness.

What wickedness? you may
ask. For this I grieve deeply,
that being sick, you know not that
you are sick; else you would seek
a physician. Do not hence arise
the breaking up of families, de-
struction of morals, dissolution of
marriage, wars and fightings, dis-
graces without just cause? For
when you return, captivated and
enslaved, your wife is deemed un-
comely, your children burdensome,
your servants are a vexation, your
house is unpleasant, your ordinary
care in domestic management an-
noy you, every one who approach-
es you is a burden and an offense.
—Chrysostom.

PRONUNCIATION.

Among the many sources of sor-
row, inconvenience, and distrac-
tion by which our celebrated lex-
icographer was surrounded in the
manufacture of his best known
work, corroding doubts about or-
thoepy should be distinctly mark-
ed. It is recorded of him in Bos-
well's chronicle that he consulted
two of the leading authorities of
his time about the pronunciation
of the word "great." The one
was Sir William Yonge, the other
Lord Chesterfield. The best speak-
er in the House of Lords told him
it should be so spoken as to rhyme
with "state," its ordinary sound
at the present day; but a pronun-
ciation rhyming with "seat"
was preferred by the best speaker
in the House of Commons, who,
moreover, added that none but an
Irishman would pronounce it in
any other manner. By this diver-
gence of opinion, at once learned
and aristocratic, the good Doctor
was doubtless so deeply disgusted
that he gave up the attempt to
settle the sounds of the English
language in despair. At all
events, there is in his dictionary
nothing more than a meager ar-
ray of accents contributing to that
great end.

Erudite classical scholars are
certainly no sure guides in the
tortuous path of orthoepy, nor can
we set entire reliance upon the
sign-post of the stage. Mr. Per-
cival, it is notorious, insisted on
pronouncing the name of our met-
ropolis as if it were spelt "Lun-
nan," while Lord Holland pro-

nounced Bordeaux—and support-
ed himself by argument—as if it
were spelt "Burdux." Garrick—
after the manner of Lichfield,
where, as a distinguished native
of that place has informed us, they
speak the purest English, or per-
haps after the analogy of such
words as "sure" and "sugar"—al-
ways said "shupreme;" while
Kemble, besides talking of "aches"
as if they were the plural of a
letter of the alphabet too fre-
quently ignored, produced, when
speaking of a "beard," the impres-
sion upon his hearers that he re-
ferred to a general term for the
feathered kind. Such is the un-
satisfactory nature of authority
in matters of speech, even when
it is concerned with the simplest
and most common words.—London
Globe.

FIGHTING TRIFLES.

What a world of trouble, time,
and nerve irritation would be saved,
if boys, and men too, would
learn to never mind trifling an-
noyances. Only the other day
we overheard one boy telling a
nother what a third boy had said
about him, and urging him to
"lick him." "Oh," said the sec-
ond boy, "tisn't worth minding.
He knows it isn't so, and I won't
stoop to his level by taking any
notice of it." We inwardly
thought, "that's a very wise head
on young shoulders."

It reminded us of two men, one
of whom started on a foot journey
of 150 miles or so. Two days
later the other man followed in
the same road, and on the fourth
day overtook the first one. The
latter remarked: "This is the
worst and slowest road I ever
travelled. There is the greatest
lot of snarling, barking little dogs
I ever saw, and it has taken half
my time to drive them off."
"Why," said the second man,
"I didn't pay any attention to
them, but came right along as if
they weren't there." Half the
time of many boys and men is
wasted in fighting trifles.

A certain judge was always
sure of meeting some cutting or
sneering remarks from a self-
conceited lawyer when he came
to a certain town in his rounds.
This was repeated one day at din-
ner, when a gentleman present
said: "Judge, why don't you
squelch that fellow?" The Judge,
dropping his knife and fork, and
placing his chin upon his hands,
and his elbows on the table, re-
marked: "Up in our town a
widow woman has a dog that,
whenever the moon shines, goes
out upon the stoop and barks and
barks away at it all night." Stop-
ping short, he quietly resumed
eating. After waiting some time,
it was asked: "Well, Judge,
what of the dog and the moon?"
"Oh, the moon kept right on."

A BROKEN HEART.

Miss Prince was the only daugh-
ter of a Pittsburg merchant, and
two years ago was wedded to Mr.
Savage, of Baltimore. Six hours
after the ceremony the train upon
which they started upon their
bridal tour was wrecked, and the
husband of less than a day was
killed. The shock of the terrible
calamity robbed the young wife
for a time of reason. From this
mental death she recovered to go
into a slow decline. All the bloss-
oms of her life were withering,
and the world, once robed in beau-
ty and delight, became a prison
from which her spirit longed
to be free. They took her
across the sea, but the
panorama of scene and incident
had no power to renew the love
of life, and the young girl faded
as a flower fades. At last they
took her to the south of France,
and there, amid the bloom of flow-
ers—on the spot where Petrarch
once sang songs to Elvira—in the
home of Leonardo da Vinci's exile
—this fair American girl found
the peaceful quiet of the grave.
A correspondent who relates the
incident draws a vivid picture of
the sorrowing family around the
death bed. The father overwhelm-
ed with grief, the mother
wild with despair, while the
young sister, clasping the hand
of the dying girl, looks with pal-
lid face and rigid lips into the
glazing eyes.

A SERMON FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

If ye know these things, happy
are ye if ye do them.—St. John
xiii. 17.

I.—"These things"—that is,
your duties—wherever you are:

- 1. At home, obedience and respect to parents, and kindness to brothers, sisters and servants.
2. At school, respect to teach-er, faithfulness in study, and fair-ness in play.
3. At church, be quiet, listen, worship, and give your heart to the Saviour.
4. On the street, good man-ners, modesty, kindness, minding your own business.

II.—How should you do your duty?

- 1. Not for pay. That is a low motive. Some always ask, "What will you give me?"
2. But from love. So did the Saviour when a boy at Nazareth, so the angels do God's will, which is only another name for duty. This will make you do it cheerfully.
3. Better every day. By try-ing to do your duties you will become more skillful; so you im-prove your reading, writing and music. Peter says, "Grow in grace."

"It was no sin to love."
" Oh, not to love—but to build
an idol as I did—and to worship
the creature instead of the Cre-
ator. I have been terribly punish-
ed. The horror of these brief
two years no words can tell.
There was a flutter of the fee-
ble heart. The blue eyes sheathed
themselves beneath palely tinted
waxen lids, and the fair young
form, once so full of subtle life,
was frozen into death.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

SAFE LITTLE EFFIE.

She came bounding down the
steps ready for school.
"Come across," called her lit-
tle friend, Jonnie Bates. "I'll
wait for you." Right in front of
her were two prancing horses.
"I can't come across the street,"
said Effie, "till the horses pass."
"O, pooh!" said Jonnie, "clap
across. You'll have time; the
horses are standing still. They
don't mean to go on yet. 'Fore
I'd be such a coward!"

Down sat Effie plump on the
stone step.
"I can't come across till the
horses go by, not if they don't
go in a week," she said. "My
mamma said never to cross the
street alone if there is a horse to
be seen, and I'm not going to."

Just then the horses that a man
was trying to manage became
frightened at a kite some boys
were playing with, and broke from
him. Away they went, right
over the very crossing that Effie
would have taken. Effie's mam-
ma ran to the door, pale and
trembling. She had seen those
dreadful horses fly by!

"O my darling," she said, put-
ting her arms around Effie,
"what danger you have been in!"
"Why, mamma!" Effie said,
looking up at her mother, with
her eyes full of wonder; "I don't
think I am in a speck of danger.
You told me not to cross the street
when I saw horses and of course
I wouldn't. So how could they
hurt me?"—Leafy Fern.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

A hundred years ago there lived
a little boy in the city of Ox-
ford, England, whose business it
was to clean the boots of the stu-
dents of the famous University
there. He was poor, but bright
and smart.

Well, this lad, whose name was
George, grew rapidly in favor
with the students. His prompt
and hearty way of doing things,
his industrious habits, and faithful
deeds, won their admiration. They
saw in him the promise of a noble
man; and they proposed to teach
him a little every day. Eager to
learn, George accepted their propo-
sition; and he soon surpassed
his teachers by his rapid progress.
"A boy who can black boots
well, can study well," said one of
the students. "Keen as a brier,"
said another, "and pluck enough
to make a hero."

But we cannot stop to tell of
his patience and perseverance.
He went on, step by step, just as
the song goes,

One step and then another,
until he became a man—a learned
and eloquent man, who preached
the gospel to admiring thousands.
The little bootblack became the
renowned pulpit orator, George
Whitefield.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SEPTEMBER 10. CALAMITIES FORETOLD. Mark xiii. 1-20.

Ver. 1-4. As Jesus was leaving the temple for the last time, having concluded His public instructions...

Ver. 5-8. Jesus begins by cautioning His disciples against being led astray (R. V.) by deceptors and false teachers...

Ver. 9-13. These verses contain a prediction of the persecutions which should befall the Apostles and Christians generally...

Ver. 14-20. The Apostles had asked for a sign of the fulfillment of his words; their Master now mentions one sure sign...

Ver. 21-27. The apostles had asked for a sign of the fulfillment of his words; their Master now mentions one sure sign...

Ver. 28-31. The apostles had asked for a sign of the fulfillment of his words; their Master now mentions one sure sign...

Christians of the time, that when the final siege commenced there was not one Christian remaining in the city.

ARMY WORMS.

The only way to successfully fight this horde as they march toward the field is to meet and destroy them on the march.

THE OLEANDER.

The oleander can easily be raised from cuttings. The best way to propagate the plant is to select young shoots...

USEFUL HINTS.

Recent researches on lung diseases reveal considerable danger in breathing the air expired by consumptives.

A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club says ashes are far more profitable to use on potatoes than on other farm crops...

Exercise, or the use of every organ of the body, is necessary to the healthy and full performance of their function.

The Christian Union wants to know why we cannot have a sensible crusade against tobacco-smoking...

Ten cents' worth of muriatic acid and acid of niter will take out any number of corns or warts.

Cigarettes are said to be manufactured out of old tips of smoked cigars, the old "soldiers" that have been chewed and thrown away...

Farmers' families almost universally during the hot summer use more or less salt fish.

For succotash—Take a pint of shelled lima beans (green), wash, cover with hot water, let stand five minutes, pour off, place over fire in hot water, and boil fifteen minutes...

INFORMATION.

We offer no apology for frequently calling attention to Johnson's Anodyne Linctus, as it is the most valuable remedy that has ever been produced.

War, famine and pestilence all combined do not produce the evil consequences to a nation which result from impure blood in our veins.

Hotte cleaning looses more than half its terrors when you use PYLE'S PEARLINE. Be sure you are not deceived by the vile imitations...

MR. GEORGE SEWELL, of Monmouth, N. B., writing from Monmouth, N. B., under date of May 7th, 1878, says:—

DEAR SIR.—In January last I came to Monmouth from Memramcook to consult a physician, as I was in the last stages of Consumption.

I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully, &c.

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PROSPHATE OF LIME is prepared solely by Hanington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N. B.

THE FIRES THAT RAGE in the bowels of the earth are like the impurities that rankle in the blood, the former break out in volcanoes...

Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all malarial, bilious, neuralgic, typhoid, yellow and other fevers so quickly as Fellows' Speedy Relief.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING—Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external.

PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE UNIVERSAL LINIMENT IS USED.

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

UNIVERSAL LINIMENT. An external application for Sprains and Bruises, sore Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Swellings in the Bones and Muscles, Paralysis or Numbness in the Limbs, Pains and Stiffness of the Joints, Swellings and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Douloureux, (Neuralgia), or Pains in the Nerve, Milk Leg, White Swelling, Chilblains or Frost Bites, Ringworm, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back, &c., and useful in all cases where Liniments, Rubefacients, Blisters, Sinapisms, &c., or any other kind of Counter Irritant is required.

Directs for Using Universal Liniment. This Liniment should be liberally applied to the parts affected, three or four times a day (and even more frequently in severe and dangerous cases).

TO BE DYSPPEPTIC is to be miserable. Dyspepsia is a disease in which a thousand ills seem to be combined yet its origin in very many instances may be traced to nothing more than an improper assimilation of the food.

CHILBLAINS—They are inflammatory swellings of the feet, especially about the toes and heels, with painful itching and burning, and are caused by exposure to cold.

LAMENESS—It is the result of over use. There is soreness, accompanied by pain on exertion in the affected part. The celebrated UNIVERSAL LINIMENT is unequalled in lameness. Rub the tender portion with the Liniment at night, and on going to bed, and again in the morning.

Remember This. If you are sick, GOLDEN ELIXIR will surely aid Nature in making you well again, with all the ailments of the season.

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

If you are suffering with any form of BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, or other eruptions, apply GOLDEN ELIXIR to the affected parts, and you will find it a most valuable remedy.

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

Fellows' Speedy Relief. In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN in any thorough application.

Fellows' Speedy Relief. Will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, etc.

Fever and Ague. Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all malarial, bilious, neuralgic, typhoid, yellow and other fevers so quickly as Fellows' Speedy Relief.

Truly a Household Friend. The uniformly gratifying and often astonishing results attending the use of Fellows' Speedy Relief since its introduction, render it desirable and proper to bring it to the notice of all classes.

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MACDONALD & CO., HALIFAX, N.S.

Steam and Hot Water Engineers, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers Supplies and Machinery.

BRASS GOODS AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF BRASS AND COPPER WORK ALSO

VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS. Public Buildings, Residences & Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF WARREN'S FELT ROOFING. And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Nos. 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington St., Halifax.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. 25 DUKE STREET

SMITH BROTHERS

ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION OF THEIR Spring Purchases!

EVERY DEPARTMENT THOROUGHLY ASSORTED.

Their STOCK this SEASON is the LARGEST and most ATTRACTIVE THEY HAVE EVER SHOWN!

NEW YORK "CHRISTIAN HERALD," A SIXTEEN-PAGE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, \$1.50 per annum.

Contains always the latest SERMONS of Dr. PALMAGE and Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, besides the Religious News of the World, and a portrait of eminent men each week.

Subscriptions from any part of the Maritime Provinces solicited by D. M. GREGOR, Agent, 18 George Street, Halifax.

JOHN M. GELBERT, Jr., LL.B. Attorney-at-Law Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c. &c. Has resumed practice on his own account. No. 42 BEDFORD ROW.

REMOVED TO 139 HOLLIS ST. (2 DOORS NORTH OF SACKVILLE ST.)

M. A. DAVIDSON, CUSTOM TAILOR, Has removed to 139 HOLLIS STREET, and is showing a full line of carefully selected goods suitable for the season.

CORNER GRANNILLE & SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA MACHINE PAPER BAG MANUFACTORY THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARK SEND FOR PRICE LIST!

ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Rancey's Head and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after Friday the 1st day of August next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except those are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. F. BRADLEY, Secretary.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON AND ALLISON, IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. MANUFACTURERS OF SHILTS OF ALL KINDS, AND LADIES UNDERCLOTHING

27 and 29 KING STREET SAINT JOHN, N.B.

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.

LIGHT TURNED ON.

One spot within the limits of our General Conference just now needs a strong, steady blaze of electric light. As the revelation of that light the world would mark in our Bermudian mission the presence of a phase of bigotry which is at once a blot upon the Church which cherishes it and the officials who make themselves its ready agents.

Such a glare might send certain government officials into hiding-places among the tombs, like one of the olden time. Unlike him, however, they would deserve little sympathy or assistance. It is strange that in this little group of islands, so rare in beauty and brightness, and so near the American continent, men can be found who seem to feel that all the civil power with which they are invested is to be used in the defence and confirmation of one branch of the Church, and that by the withholding from their fellow-subjects of the enjoyment of rights which Nonconformists have obtained in Great Britain in the presence of a Church really established by law. It is stranger still that in Bermuda ecclesiastical tyranny should plant its foot for a final struggle, in the resting-places of the dead—sweetly known elsewhere as "God's acre." Singular lurking-places these for bigotry and strife! The world over, they are significant of peace, quiet, unbroken rest. Within their enclosures wealth and taste, prompted by affection, display their greatest efforts and win their richest successes. Who visits New York and does not walk or drive through Greenwood? or Boston and does not ask for Mount Auburn? or Glasgow and does not ascend the grades of the Necropolis? or Paris and does not stand by the tombs of Pere la Chaise? and who, having done so, does not feel that he has had a pleasant respite from the stir and bustle and friction of life around him? In such resting places does ecclesiastical tyranny in Bermuda choose to take its last fight and meet its final defeat; for in this nineteenth century the advocates of religious freedom must triumph even over opponents who lurk in cemeteries and who protest against those who follow them thither as invaders of the sanctity of the resting place of the dead. It is a significant fact that a few years ago the French Communists took their final stand among the tombs of Pere la Chaise, and there the visitor learns, as he listens to the statement of his guide and as he looks at the clipped monuments, how complete was their defeat.

The whole history of the graveyard question in Bermuda is one over which infidels might hold carnival. At St. George's, mainly, through Methodist influence, a tract of land was obtained from the Government for a general cemetery. After it had been walled in at the public expense, leading Methodists built vaults, in some of which the bodies of members of their families were placed. Suddenly, and with little warning, the whole cemetery was consecrated by Bishop Feild, and Methodist pastors were shewn that henceforth they must leave their dead at the gate, or must follow a clergyman who had stepped in front of them to burn into their brow, in the presence of the public, the stamp of inferiority. With some difficulty the Methodists of St. George's then succeeded in obtaining an adjacent lot, separated from the former by a high stone wall, in which those who had not previously made use of the other now bury their dead. At Hamilton the circumstances are somewhat different. There, though Methodists had long borne their part in the maintenance of the graveyard surrounding the old parish church, they mutely submitted to their disability, and quietly sought relief by purchasing a spot for a cemetery of their own. Even this they were for some time prevented from doing, only succeeding through the aid of a gentleman who purchased land and then transferred it to trustees for that purpose. At length, when Methodists had been freed from supporting the Episcopal Church, a field was added to the parish graveyard, the expenses of purchase and enclosure being met by the levy of a tax upon the inhabitants without distinction of creed. Then the Presbyterian and Methodist pastors resolved to test their right to enter the graveyard, and opportunity occurring first to the Methodist pastor, the well-known Hester Levy case was the

result. On the termination of that case it became evident that the supreme control was vested distinctly in no quarter, and a certain officer, acting in the spirit of Bermuda officials in the past, placed that control in the hands of the rector!

Since that date, England, under Gladstone, has removed a blot upon her fair fame. Her parish graveyards are now free to all. The American visitor feels that her stately parish churches no longer mark spots where even in death the Nonconformists were made to feel that they lost caste by being such. That state of things having passed away in Britain, never to return, Bermudian non-episcopal pastors felt that they might ask that Bermuda should follow a high example. A few days ago they met and signed a petition to that effect. The result is given in a letter from a layman in that island, who says:—"Our wise men saw fit to throw the petition out on Monday last. A leading member of the Government moved that the Committee rise, so that it was rejected by 20 to 8. We will try again."

This right cannot long be withheld. Many Methodists have placed their dead out of their sight in the various parish cemeteries in the islands, and will not submit, in any subsequent hour of sorrow which may lead them thither, to have their own minister shut out, and a stranger thrust in his place. It would be better for future peace and harmony that the right should be readily conceded than that it should be forcibly wrung from unwilling rulers by an appeal to the English Privy Council.

SOME ERRORS.

The general public are ever ready to assume that the services of able pastors and professors can always be obtained by those who will offer the highest price for them. Very often they can be: frequently they cannot. Of pastors who have refused glittering offers we might name many: Professor Bowne, of Middletown, is by no means the only teacher who has refused such offers, in order to dwell among his "own people." The friends of Wofford College, S. C., are breathing more freely since Dr. Carlisle, the President of that college, has declined an invitation to take the President's chair in the University of South Carolina, at a salary nearly double in value that now given him. The Methodists of that State have thus escaped a serious loss. A correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate, in congratulating the Church and college over this escape, remarks:—"This is not the first time Dr. Carlisle and other members of the Faculty have been offered better positions, and have refused for the sake of Wofford College and our Church in the State." Some further remarks of Rev. A. C. Smith on this subject are worthy of transfer. He says:

"Wofford College was founded by a Methodist local preacher, Rev. Benj. Wofford, who gave \$100,000 to it. It was at that time the largest amount that had ever been given by one man in the South for educational purposes. As Methodists we were and are still proud of this fact. But what right have we to be proud of the munificence of one man whose good example we have been careful not to follow? I have heard of Methodists in South Carolina who, when defending the Methodist Church against the aspersions of those who said it was the foster-mother of ignorance, etc., would point with pride to Wofford College, and yet would not give a cent toward the endowment of the institution. This is another illustration of the principle involved in the story of the 'bear me and Betty killed.'"

Is this true in part elsewhere than South Carolina? And is there always extended to our educational workers the sympathy they so greatly deserve? We have heard their names treated with rare respect by those who are indebted to them for intellectual development, but how few beyond these think justly of their work and honor them for their work's sake. We might name men who have ministerial titles, and others who have it, who are doing work for the Church we cannot estimate, and are at the same time adding to this toil the hard work of securing funds with which to do that work. All honor to them. And yet—well, we quote again:

Now that Dr. Carlisle has declined the position tendered him, we breathe easier, and no doubt many have written to the Doctor commending his wisdom, and thanking him for his decision. I do not hesitate to say, that the majority of the Methodists in the State think it is no more than what he ought to have done. Have we stopped to think how much actual cash Dr. Carlisle contributes to Wofford and to Methodism by this declination? Here is a cash contribution of one

thousand dollars a year by the President of Wofford to Wofford. Besides, we require him and his colleagues to run about over the State during the vacation, and "represent the College."

Is it not significant that, in the face of the fashionable denunciation of denominational colleges, an institution like the University of South Carolina, with wealth and influence at its command, should have to struggle to maintain an existence, and in that struggle turn to a Methodist preacher and strive to draw him from his own Church college by a most tempting offer? And is it not strange that such men are not more highly valued by those whom they serve, often at personal loss?

The Beech Street Mission church, in this city, was re-opened last Sunday. It has just been enlarged. Perhaps Bro. Temple put it more correctly when he said "a new church had been built and the old one taken into partnership." The energetic pastor of the Charles St. circuit, in which this mission is included, presided at the afternoon service, which resolved itself into an informal, off-hand sort of meeting—a kind of love feast. Addresses were given by Revs. R. Brecken, R. A. Temple, J. S. Peach, G. Boyd, S. F. Huestis, and Hon. J. J. Rogerson, Major Theakston, and others. The choir did their part well. We congratulate our friends in that section of the city on their success. Their Sabbath school, under charge of Mr. Robert Theakston, has now nearly 100 scholars. The Brunswick Street Church should rejoice over her children. Some of them bid fair to outgrow herself, a fact over which no good mother grows jealous. To the members of all our circuits we commend the words of a contemporary:—"A Church may live by taking care of itself, but rarely it happens that a Methodist Church can go on for years—strong in numbers and resources, but feeble in aggressive force—without showing signs of a respectable dry-rot. Methodists must colonize. Inertia in our system is slow death, but certain. The 'canker of a long peace' ruins Churches as well as States."

At the recent meeting of the Concord philosophers, Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, the dean of the school, gave some significant utterances. During the discussion of Mr. Sanborn's lecture on "The Oracles of New England," Mr. Alcott closed a brief and touching address by saying that "the highest and best of all oracles, coming from the throne of God himself, were expressed by the descended God, the Christ, towards whom all our philosophy leads." Subsequently, in reply to a question as to what he meant by the words "atone" and "atonement," Mr. Alcott said, "Making the soul 'at one' with God." Dr. Prime then asked, "Do I understand you as holding that any system of philosophy that rejects the atonement is defective?" to which Mr. Alcott answered, "I do; my view is that which is known as the Christian system, embracing the doctrine of the atonement in the orthodox sense of the word." May we not well hope that Mr. Alcott's deceased friend, Emerson, one of the most widely-known of the Concord school, may have been much nearer to Christ in creed and in simple, reliant faith than some have dared hope.

J. A. Faulkner, A. B., now visiting friends at Horton, writes:—"The announcement of the death of Rev. Henry Bleby reminds me of one of the most interesting records of missionary heroism and self-sacrifice I have ever read. It is his 'Romance without Fiction, or Leaves from the Portfolio of an old Missionary.' It is published by the Conference Office, London, and the Book Concern, N. Y. The scenes are placed in Jamaica, where many a thrilling incident connected with the Wesleyan Mission took place. Written also with literary skill, why should the children of our Sunday-schools be fed on the common-place stories which now fill our libraries?"

The first term of the collegiate year at Mount Allison was formally opened in Lingley Hall on Monday evening. Professor Goodwin, D. Sc., delivered the inaugural address. In a special despatch to the Chronicle it is spoken of as an "able and eloquent address, which was listened to with rapt attention." At its close President Inch announced that eight scholarships had been provided for the ensuing year. We cannot yet state the numbers in attendance at the several institutions, but learn that a prosperous year is anticipated.



DEDICATION OF CENTENARY CHURCH.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the publisher of the St. John Telegraph for the use of a cut of this beautiful church, which, when its noble spire is added, will be one of the finest church edifices in Canada. The following report is condensed from the full reports furnished by the Telegraph.

The Centenary Methodist Church of this city was yesterday dedicated to the service of God. Our Methodist friends are to be congratulated upon the successful completion of one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture in Canada. The weather was all that could be desired. Elsewhere we give extended reports of the proceedings of the different services. Through illness the Rev. Geo. Douglas, M. B., President of the General Conference, was unable to be present and his absence necessarily caused a change in the original programme. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. John Lathern of Windsor, N. S. The Sunday-school service in the afternoon, at which all the Methodist Sunday-schools of the city were gathered, consisted of addresses by the Rev. Dr. Pope, who presided, Rev. Messrs. Shenton, Read, Lathern, and Lodge. The sermon in the evening was preached by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Currie. Both Mr. Lathern and Mr. Currie are effective platform speakers, and their able discourses were listened to by probably the largest audiences ever gathered to worship in this city. Fully two thousand people were present at the morning and evening service. It was a grand and imposing sight to see this large and elegant building filled to its utmost capacity. The dedicatory part of the service was in the morning after the sermon, and the church was presented for dedication on behalf of the trustees by Captain Prichard. The Rev. H. Daniel and the Rev. George S. Milligan, M. B., of Newfoundland, assisted in the services. The Centenary Church is in every sense a monumental and historic one. It was first dedicated in August, 1839, to commemorate the completion of the centennial of the founding of British Methodism. The dedicatory sermon on that occasion was preached by the Rev. M. Richey, D. D., his subject being The Exalted Objects of the Christian Ministry, and his text Eph. iii. 8-10. By a singular coincidence the present edifice is dedicated in 1882, the centennial year of Methodism in these Maritime Provinces. In 1782 the venerated William Black was the first Methodist minister to preach in these Provinces. A century has wonderfully developed the Methodist churches in Canada. Today they have about 1,500 ministers and 720,000 adherents. We rejoice with our Methodist friends in their efforts to rebuild the old Centenary. This church is a credit to a great religious denomination and an ornament to the city.

The tower situated on the east side, about 16 feet from the front, is very massive, spacious and richly ornamented, the angles being stayed by buttresses similar in character to those of the main building. The tower, about 25 feet square at its base, will decrease in size by upward gradations, till it reaches the height of 110 feet, from which point the spire will spring when the structure is completed. At present it has only been built up 40 feet from the ground. The spire, which will be entirely of stone, will be built up to an altitude of 245 feet, involving an additional expenditure of \$22,000. A large and beautiful Gothic doorway on the east side leads into the tower, which forms a handsome and spacious porch, through which access is obtained to the main building. The Wentworth street elevation, extending northward 116 feet, has six windows in the east side, 7x22 feet, and eight clerestory windows, 7x12 feet, each divided into three lights and enriched with elegant tracery. The west side is designed and finished in the same way. Besides the south and lower doors, entrance is obtained to the church by a door at the southwest and two others at the northern end, leading from the lecture hall, and wide and commodious staircases are erected at each corner of the building, by which the galleries are gained. The clerestory is supported by massive iron columns, each 24 feet long and weighing 5,000 lbs. The capitals and bases are of moulded wood.

THE INTERIOR.

Immediately within the south porch is a spacious vestibule extending the full width of the nave, and built up of ash, finished to represent pitch pine. The northern side of the screen, and the east and west doors are pierced with lancet lights, filled in with stained glass of chaste and elegant design. Floods of colored light stream in from the south, east and west windows. These will be entirely filled with stained glass of rich and unique design, at a cost of \$3,800. The lower part of the aisle windows will be all memorial, and will not be fitted in at present, but above the gallery, and in the clerestory the stained glass is already laid in, the effect being remarkably fine. The roof, the apex of which is 65 feet above the floor, is painted a full sky blue, and the graining work is an imitation of pitch pine, having at the intersections foliated bosses of lemon color.

THE SCHOOLROOM.

The original building committee continuing in office till its completion. In August, 1880, it was decided to secure subscriptions sufficient to warrant the completion of the whole work, with the exception of the spire. Shortly after it was decided to commence building, and the plans, purchased from Mr. Welsh, were placed in the hands of Mr. J. C. Dumaresq, who has since superintended the building operations. Previous to this period the Rev. Joseph Hart was pastor of the church, in the future of which he took a deep interest but he was fated not

to see its completion, being carried off by death early in 1880. A stained window, the contribution of the young ladies of the church, will perpetuate his memory. The Rev. John Prince then took temporary charge until the appointment of Rev. D. D. Currie, who entered upon the duties of his office in July, 1880.

The following are the present trustees: Edward T. Knowles, Richard W. Thorne, Gilbert Bent, Joseph Prichard, George Thomas, Daniel J. McLaughlin, Caleb W. Wetmore, Alfred A. Stockton, Henry J. Thorne, Hon. Judge Palmer, Thos. A. Temple, Hiram B. White, Lorenzo H. Vaughan, Edwin Frost, John E. Irvine, W. H. Hayward.

THE NEW CHURCH.

which is of a high order of Gothic architecture will, when the spire is erected, be visible from a great distance. The front facing south, is on Princess street. A handsome Gothic doorway flanked by stone columns, with enriched capitals, approached by a flight of stone steps is the main entrance to the edifice. The principal window which is over the doorway, is 20 feet wide and 40 feet high, and divided into seven lights of beautiful design. Heavy stone buttresses support the corners of the building, which are surmounted with massive pinnacles.

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THE INTERIOR.

Immediately within the south porch is a spacious vestibule extending the full width of the nave, and built up of ash, finished to represent pitch pine. The northern side of the screen, and the east and west doors are pierced with lancet lights, filled in with stained glass of chaste and elegant design. Floods of colored light stream in from the south, east and west windows. These will be entirely filled with stained glass of rich and unique design, at a cost of \$3,800. The lower part of the aisle windows will be all memorial, and will not be fitted in at present, but above the gallery, and in the clerestory the stained glass is already laid in, the effect being remarkably fine. The roof, the apex of which is 65 feet above the floor, is painted a full sky blue, and the graining work is an imitation of pitch pine, having at the intersections foliated bosses of lemon color.

The seating accommodation is very large, there being on the ground floor 140 pews, and 92 in the three galleries, providing sittings for about 1,450 persons. The pews, which have open ends, are constructed of ash, with mouldings of black walnut varnished.

Some six feet from the front range of pews is the communion rail, of black walnut, carved in a simple open work design, and within which, set back four feet, is the platform raised three feet above the floor level and extending the full width of the nave. The platform, which is richly carpeted, is supplied with handsome pulpit desk and furniture, the gift of the contractors. Immediately in rear of the organ and choir recess, slightly raised and separated

from the platform by a carved walnut screen four feet high. At the extreme north end is the organ. 61 pipes are visible from the body of the church, all of which are elaborately illuminated in silver, gold and colors. The case is of ash and walnut, suitably carved. The organ, built by Mr. W. E. Greenwood, is almost entirely new, some minor portions being taken from the old Institute organ, of which, however, none of the pipes were utilized.

The most improved apparatus has been provided for lighting the church; the principal fittings being two pendant stanchions of large size, so arranged as to throw a soft and even light over the whole of the upper and centre part of the interior, and in the aisles, under the galleries, are ranged semi-circular coronals having each six gas jets. The gas fittings are of polished brass, the basso-relievo portions being ultramarine blue. The large reflectors of the sunlights are of white porcelain, highly polished. The church will be heated by a system of pipes, supplied with steam from a large boiler in the basement, so regulated as to ensure an even and genial temperature throughout the building.

The foundations are built up of granite from Spoon Island quarries, and the ornamental portions of the structure are cut in Dorchester freestone, the subordinate portion of the stonework being of limestone from the quarries above the Suspension Bridge. Messrs. Bond & Milden are the principal contractors, the amount of the contract, exclusive of the glass and gas fittings being \$42,000.

It is not according to much credit to the principal and sub-contractors to say that the whole of their engagements have been well and faithfully carried out.

We learn from the papers that windows in the new church have already been subscribed in memory of the late Rev. Joseph Hart, J. V. Troop, Aaron Eaton, Eliza Kenny Smith, Mrs. George Thomas; another is the gift of A. R. Moore, Esq., and another has been given in honor of Rev. D. D. Currie. The very handsome Bible and hymn-book used on the occasion were the gift of Miss Samantha Eaton, the Bible being specially sent from England; the hymn-book was richly bound by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. On Monday morning Mr. W. A. Lockhart conducted the sale of pews. The sum of \$15,338 was realized. First choice, No. 134, on the east side, sold for \$900 to H. D. Troop. The next highest figure, \$800, was paid by Mr. George Nixon; Judge Palmer paid \$750 for one; Mr. Joseph Allison \$600; Mr. S. Hayward and Mr. Chas. A. Palmer each paid \$500 for his pew, and Mr. R. O. Stockton \$450. The prices ranged from \$150 to \$900. There were 38 pews sold in the body of the church; every fifth pew was reserved by the trustees to be rented to members of the congregation. No gallery pews were sold.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

A correspondent of the Herald, of this city, closes a communication in reference to the recent camp-meeting at Berwick, by remarking:—

The troublesome times sometimes congregated in the streets contiguous, and elsewhere in the vicinity, were missing this year, and surely even the most prejudiced could not successfully raise the usual objections to camp-meetings—"there is so much drunkenness and rowdiness that I believe more injury than good is done." Such is not my belief, and I have attended these meetings every year since their inauguration.

Another gentleman writes to the Morning Chronicle:—

Although hundreds of carriages were in from all parts of the country and over 4,000 people gathered together, I never saw such good order prevail, so that the most fastidious could not wish to see things more orderly. A joint stock camp meeting grounds has been formed and the company are to be fenced in and extra seat accommodation provided, which argues well for the future of the Berwick camp-meeting.

While our Episcopal friends are talking of "what might have been" in relation to the Deceased Wife's Sister question, others are wisely accepting the situation. A marriage, according to the Act, we learn from the North Sydney Herald, was solemnized in the Presbyterian church of that place last week. The contracting parties were from Newfoundland. A correspondent of the Church Guardian, present at a large meeting of the clergy lately held, reports that there he "observed a weakening on the subject."

Do not forget the sale of useful and fancy articles and refreshments to be held by the ladies of the Brunswick Street Church on the 9th inst, in the Rink Building, Public Gardens. Nor the Flower Show of the Charles St. Sunday-school, at North Star Division Room, Agricola Street, on Friday afternoon and evening, 8th inst.

During the absence of the editor at the General Conference, the WESLEYAN will be under the charge of the Rev. John M. Pike.

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THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1882.

The next session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada will begin in the Centenary Church in the City of Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, the sixth day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, President. A. SUTHERLAND, Secretary. July 13th, 1882.

DISTRICT NOTICES.

TURRO

Missionary Meetings. Turro. Time, local arrangements, Deputation, President, and P. H. Robinson. Onslow. Time, local arrangements. Dep. President, S. B. Dunn, and B. Hills. Acadian Mines. Sept. 24th. P. H. Robinson. Pictou. Time, local arrangements. S. B. Dunn. Stellarton. Sept. 25th and 26th, President and S. B. Dunn. River John. Sept. 26th, 27th, 28th, P. H. Robinson. Maitland. Oct. 24th, 25th, 26th, J. W. Shepherson and B. Hills. Shubenacadie. Oct. 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, S. B. Dunn and G. F. Day. Middle Musquodoboit. Local arrangements. Musquodoboit Harbor. Nov. 14th, 15th and 16th. J. H. Davis and J. W. Shepherson. Sheet Harbor. Local arrangements.

Educational Meetings. Deputation, Brethren Dunn and Hills. Time, local arrangements on all the circuits.

Centennial Services. Turro. August 22nd. Members of District meeting. Onslow. Aug. 21st. President, J. Tweedy and B. Hills. Acadian Mines. Time, local. J. W. Shepherson. Pictou. Time, local. J. Tweedy. Stellarton. October 23rd. President. River John. Time, local. President. Maitland. Time, local. S. B. Dunn. Shubenacadie. Local arrangements. Middle Musquodoboit. Local arrangements. Musquodoboit Harbor. Time, local. President and S. B. Dunn. Sheet Harbor. Local arrangements.

BENJAMIN HILLS, Financial Secretary.

SACKVILLE.

Centennial Services. Sackville. October 19th, 20th. Dr. Pickard, Dr. Kennedy, S. R. Ackman, L. D. R. C. Weldon, Ph. D., and J. L. Black. Tintram. Oct. 16th, 17th, 18th. Dr. Pickard, S. R. Ackman, and Chappell Fawcett. Point de Bute. Oct. 23th, 26th, 29th. The President, Dr. Pickard, and C. H. Paisley, A.M. and Arthur McFarlane. Baie Verte. Oct. 21st, 22nd. Deputation, Dr. Pickard, Dr. Stewart, R. Wilson, W. J. Kirby, and Howard Trueman. Moncton. Dr. Stewart, John Prince, L. S. Johnson, J. C. Berrie, and J. H. Leitch, A.M. Shediac. Sept. 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th. Deputation, John Prince, R. Wilson, A. R. B. Shrewsbury, C. H. Paisley, A.M. and Arthur McFarlane. Hillsboro. Sept. 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th. Dr. Johnson, J. C. Berrie, W. Tait, A. Anderson and Sheriff Chapman. Hopewell. Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th. Dr. Stewart, A. Anderson, Alex Rogers, M.P. Dorchester. Oct. 29th, 30th, 31st. Dr. Kennedy, J. C. Berrie, T. J. Deinstadt, Sheriff Chapman and W. Dobson. Petitcodiac. Sept. 18th, 19th, 20th. J. C. Berrie, T. J. Deinstadt and Mr. Fleetwood. Salisbury. Sept. 16th, 17th, 18th. C. H. Paisley, A.M., J. C. Fisher, T. L. Williams and R. B. C. Weldon. Elgin. Oct. 16th, 17th, 18th. W. Penna, W. Lawson and James Adair.

CUMBERLAND.

Centennial Services. Amherst. Local arrangements. Warren. Deputation, the Chairman. Nappan. Oct. 24th, 25th. A. D. Morton. Wallace. Oct. 25th. Cassidy and England. Pugwash. Oct. 19th. Cassidy and Morton. River Philip. Oct. 5th. Cassidy and England. Oxford. Oct. 16. Gaetz, Morton and R. L. Black, Esq. Wentworth. Oct. 22nd. Cassidy and Morton. Parrsboro. Oct. 22nd. Local arrangement. Southampton. Sept. 21. Morton and Borden. Athol. August 23rd. Advocate Harbor. Oct. 24th. Alcorn and Wright.

Missionary Meetings.

Amherst. Local arrangements. Warren. Gaetz and Borden. Nappan. Nov. 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, Cassidy, Gaetz and Gee. Wallace. Oct. 23rd, 24th. Cassidy and England. Pugwash. Oct. 17th, 18th, Cassidy and Morton. River Philip. Local arrangements. Oxford. Local arrangements. Wentworth. Dec. 14th. Cassidy, Craig and England. Parrsboro. Local arrangements. Southampton. Sept. 19th, 20th. Borden and Morton. Athol. Nov. 14th, 15th. Cassidy and Morton. Advocate Harbor. Oct. 25th, 26th. Alcorn and Wright.

A. D. MORTON, Secretary.

All persons interested in the District notices in the present issue are requested to preserve them for reference, as the pressure of General Conference reports may prevent their repetition, for some time at least.

Every Methodist should be interested in the proceedings of the General Conference. The WESLEYAN, which will contain reports of those, will be sent from this date to the 30th of December for fifty cents. Ministers are agents. Tell your friends.

About 1200 persons patronized the Methodist Sunday-school excursion from Sackville on Wednesday.

IN THE EAST.

The Northwestern Advocate, in the course of an able article on England's present occupation in the East, has this:-

We say again, that the world and Egypt would be benefited by English rule of the country of the Pharaohs. Few know to what extent the English power is transforming India, through her schools, her railroads, her commerce, and her mind and even administration of government. India has now four great universities, and in 1878 had eighty-two colleges, and tens of thousands of district schools, in which the English language and European science are taught, under the patronage and pecuniary assistance of the government. The East India Company, which was hostile to missionaries, has given place to imperial rule, which welcomes them, and the English language is becoming the language of cultivated classes everywhere. English science and civilization have already undermined caste, and the time is not far distant when the great peninsula will become as thoroughly Anglicized as Spain or France were Romanized in the four centuries after Christ. Joseph Cook expressed the greatest astonishment at the vast English-speaking audiences which filled his halls in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. They are the result of the policy which Lord Macaulay, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and Alexander Duff provided upon the government of India to prescribe and enforce forty-seven years ago—a policy which compels all colleges and schools which seek to obtain partial support from the government to teach the English language. It is highly probable that in less than fifty years India will be classed with the English-speaking peoples. The Sanscrit and its affiliated languages in India are also related to the great European languages. It is not therefore impossible that they should yield to the most progressive branch, and become English. If England can make such a transformation in the old land of Misraim, we shall be inclined to shout amen, with enthusiastic emphasis.

The Rev. Jabez Parkyn, one of the Wesleyan chaplains, writes from Gibraltar to the Watchman:-

I left Southampton for Egypt on the 4th inst., in the s.s. Tower Hill, a fine ship, some 4,000 tons burden, with a crew of 80 all told. Whilst in this ship I am "under the command" of Lieut. Col. Borradaile, N Battery A Brigade R.H.A. We numbered 16 officers and 179 men, with horses, guns, and ammunition. Among the officers and men four religious denominations are represented—Church of England, Scotland, Rome, and Wesleyan—though among the chaplains present only the three denominations last named are included. Of the six declared Wesleyans on board ten were paraded on the quarter-deck for divine worship on Sunday last. Service being over, I gave away some excellent tracts, kindly supplied by the authoress, Miss Herdman, a true friend of, and successful worker among, soldiers. In the absence of a Church of England chaplain I was asked by the ship's purser, with the concurrence of the colonel and officers of the battery, to conduct the Church of England service, a request that could not be denied, though accepted with diffidence. There was a large muster both of officers and men, including also the ship's company, and the service, I am thankful to believe, was refreshing to many, the notorious roll of the Bay of Biscay, which was not a little disturbing at the time, notwithstanding. On Tuesday, the 8th inst., judging that the men had got over the novelty of the situation, and their having only light duty, I went below for tract distribution and was much pleased with the reception accorded me by sailors as well as soldiers. In no instance was a tract rejected, nor was one accepted without evident pleasure, and one man, a tar, who could not himself read, begged for a little book, saying his comrade would read it to him, a wish which the thoughtful kindness of friends enabled me to gratify immediately. We expect to call at Malta and Cyprus, though I may change ship at Malta and go direct to Alexandria.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The next term of this Institute will commence on the first of September; and the Directors have great pleasure in intimating that their hopes of making improved arrangements for the benefit of pupils have been fully realized. The tried and faithful friend of the Deaf and Dumb, Mr. F. Scott Hutton, will resume his place at the head of the Institution. He will be assisted by a teacher recently selected by himself from the staff of the Glasgow Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The Directors have also happily secured the continued services of Miss Bateman, recently a teacher in the Model School at Fredericton, a young lady who has already won the affections of the pupils and the fullest confidence of the Directors. Mr. John Logan, who has been connected with the Institution for several years, will continue at his post.

Our Institution is thus equipped with a teaching staff of rare excellence, and the very best hopes may be entertained as to its future efficiency. Mr. Hutton's return, ardent-ly desired by us, is ground for unmingled gratification and thankfulness. His assistants are all teachers of prudence,

zeal and experience. The discipline of the Institution is that of an affectionate Christian family. The matron, Mrs. Vinecove, has for long years proved most faithful and indefatigable in her work.

The Institution is delightfully situated in one of the healthiest localities of the city, enjoying the purest air, overlooking the harbor, and surrounded by fields and trees. It is well ventilated and drained, and the temperature is kept at the right point by means of hot water. The health and comfort of the pupils, as well as their intellectual and moral training, receive due attention.

All in all, the Directors feel justified in recommending the Institution, without reserve, as deserving the fullest confidence of all who are interested in the training of the "children of silence."

Yours respectfully, D. MCN. PARKER, M.D., (Chair), GEO. H. STARR, Treasurer, GEORGE R. ANDERSON, A. K. MACKINLAY, JOHN FORREST, Sec'y., Halifax, N. S., Aug. 24, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

General Wolsey telegraphs on the 29th ult., from Kassasin lock: Major-General Graham, commanding this post, was attacked yesterday evening by about twelve guns and eight battalions. Our men behaved extremely well, and inflicted a severe loss upon the enemy. At first Gen. Graham had but five guns, two and a half battalions and a small detachment of cavalry and mounted infantry. Being reinforced by another battalion he attacked the enemy in front, whilst the first cavalry brigade, under Colonel Sir Baker Russell, charged them in the flank, sabring a considerable number. The cavalry were well handled by Maj. Gen. Drury Lowe. General Graham's dispositions were all that they should have been. His plans were carried out with the coolness for which he has always been well known. Arabi Pasha was on the field during the action. The cavalry charged by moonlight but were unable to secure the rebel guns, which the enemy withdrew during the night. They left behind all their ammunition. Our killed are: Surgeon-Major Shaw, six marine artillery, one infantry sergeant; wounded: one major, two captains, two lieutenants and 56 men. The Porte insists that Turkish troops shall be permitted to land at Alexandria and urges that Alexandria shall serve as a common base for British and Turkish operations. Five ships with troops from Bombay arrived at Suez, on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. James McCosh, D. D., President of Princeton College, New Jersey, has been spending a few days in this city. On Sunday morning he preached in Fort Massey Church.

Mr. S. D. Scott, A. B., a graduate of Mount Allison, has been promoted to an editorial position on the Herald of this city. The Chiqueto Post, on which Mr. Scott was engaged, speaks of him as a "writer of brilliant promise."

The Nova Scotian, which arrived on Friday evening last, brought among her passengers the Rev. John S. Peach, President of the Newfoundland Conference, the Rev. George Boyd, of Carboneau, with the Hon. J. J. Robertson, Receiver General of the colony, and Hon. C. R. Ayre, all on their way to the General Conference of our Church at Hamilton, Ont.

In the last issue of the Christian Guardian we observe an announcement of the death of the Rev. V. B. Howard, of Cobourg, Ont. Mr. Howard entered the ministry in 1833, and from that time until 1860, was a faithful and efficient minister of the Gospel. At the latter date he became superannuated, and settled in Cobourg, where he lived until the time of his death.

The Charlottetown Daily Patriot, of 21st ult., mentions the presence there of Rev. H. Pope, D.D., and also notes the departure for Halifax of Mr. Sydney Moore, to take a place on the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. Moore is a son of Rev. F. W. Moore, and a brother of Rev. D. D. Moore, A. M. Mr. John A. Moore, also of Charlottetown, has been appointed chief teller in the same Bank.

The Rev. David Jennings, a supernumerary minister of the Toronto Conference, made us a pleasant call last week. Mr. Jennings, who is a brother of the late Alderman Jennings, of this city, commenced his ministry in this Province among the Baptists. After having occupied several circuits in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick he went to the Upper Provinces. A severe affliction has befallen him lately in the loss of his excellent wife.

LITERARY, &c.

Sweet Spices, another new Sunday-school music book, is by J. C. Beckel, and published by Lee and Walker, Philadelphia. Included in its thirty-nine choice songs are some beautiful pieces. The Misses Littell, who carry on the Living Age left them by their father, are highly intellectual women, whose critical acumen is evidenced by the value of the selections which make up the magazine.

METHODIST NOTES.

Rev. J. Dove writes that the cost of the Labrador Mission boat was \$228 and not \$238.

A correspondent informs us that the little church at Harris's Bay, Bermuda, has been painted and neatly fitted up during the summer. Improvements have also been made in that at Bailey's Bay.

A friend in ordering a copy of the WESLEYAN to his address at Dundee, P. E. I., remarks: "This being a poor settlement, our Sabbath-School would gladly accept any second-hand books or papers."

The sum of \$23.25, collected in small sums by the ladies of the Halifax South branch of the Women's Missionary Society, has been sent to the Treasurer of the fund for purchasing a Mission boat for British Columbia. The ladies are pleased to think that the idea originated in Nova Scotia.

Rev. G. F. Day writes: "The tea-meeting and fancy sale, held by the ladies of the Methodist Church in Musquodoboit Harbor, on the 27th of August, proved a great success. The amount gathered was \$136, which will be used for improving the parsonage and church."

The corner stone of the new Methodist Church at Tintram was recently laid by Rev. J. S. Phinney, President of the Methodist Conference. There was quite a gathering present. Addresses were delivered by Revs. A. R. B. Shrewsbury, R. Wilson, and J. S. Phinney.

The Methodist parsonage, Jacksonville, is nearly completed. Its location is good and when fit for occupation it will be an ornament to the village and a credit to the circuit. The present forward state of the building is greatly due to the untiring efforts of the pastor, Rev. M. R. Knight—Carleton Sentinel.

ABROAD.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund in Great Britain have now reached the large figure of \$1,517,000.

Bishop Wiley, of the M. E. Church, has appointed Dr. J. I. Taylor, of Bloomfield, N. Y., to go to China and organize a medical college for the education of native Christians for the medical profession.

The New York Conference owns a farm upon which retired ministers may find homes. Mr. J. B. Cornell and Mr. A. V. Stout, of New York, will each build a cottage on the farm for a minister's family. Mr. Thomas Suckley will also build a stone chapel.

The English Conference the Rev. T. Wilkes gave a thrilling account of the revival of the work of God at Farnworth, Bolton, where a great number of persons, some of whom had been notoriously wicked, had been brought to Christ. He gave most touching examples by which the Conference was greatly moved.

The tenth-annual camp-meeting of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference began at Camp Tabor on the 17th ult., to continue for ten days. Over 100,000 persons are living on the association grounds. It is supposed that this meeting was the largest ever held at Camp Tabor.

The annual report of the Swedish Missions connected with the New York East Conference, shows that the Church in Brooklyn is valued at \$25,000, with an indebtedness of \$2,200. The total receipts last year amounted to \$2,913. It has 260 members, 40 probationers and 180 children in the Sabbath-school.

Wesleyan Methodism celebrates this year its jubilee in Germany. It is fifty years since the foundation of the work was laid by Mr. Muller, who, returning from England to his native town, Winnenden, gave his personal testimony to friends and neighbours of the power of God's converting grace. The jubilee will also be marked by the laying of the foundation-stone of a new chapel at Winnenden.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The death of M. Le Savoureux is announced. Born a Catholic, he died a much-regretted Protestant pastor. He was also a distinguished Hebraist, and, besides other labours, took part in the revision of Ostervald's Old Testament.

A "Church Army," modelled on the plan of the Salvation Army, is about to commence operations in Liverpool. His Grace, the Primate, in reply to a letter acquainting him with the scheme, has expressed great sympathy with it.

Since the departure of Joseph Cook from Japan the missionaries report that the results of his bold utterances have proved even better than they anticipated at the time. This appears from the expressions of prominent men, and from the increased sales of Bibles and other Christian books.

The purchase of the Eagle Tavern and the Grecian Theatre by "General" Booth has been completed for £17,500, of which sum one half has been borrowed. After the fashion of former times, the premises were occupied on Saturday at 5.30 a.m., an early, very early service for these degenerate days. The tavern is to be henceforth a Salvation Army inn.—Meth Rec.

In the columns of the Messenger Dr. Maxwell mentions that the English Presbyterian mission hospital at Swatow, China, drew its patients last year from no fewer than 1,221 towns and villages in the region around. For the support of the hospital no more than £100 was required from England.

The Synod of the Church of Spain, recently held in Madrid, comprises upwards of twenty churches or missions, which adopted a Presbyterian organization. Twelve ministers were present, four of whom are ex-priests. A liturgical form of service prepared by the Presbytery of Madrid was sent down to the churches for examination.

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION.

There are 1500 buildings in course of erection at Winnipeg.

Copper, silver and coal ore, are said to have recently been discovered in Alma, N. B.

Forty five head of cattle, belonging to one farmer in Pictou, died this season of cattle disease.

Late returns indicate that considerable damage was done in Kings and Queens counties, N. B. by the recent frost.

Petitions are being numerously signed for the adoption of the Scott Act in Cumberland, N. S.

Amherst citizens have decided to issue debentures to provide the town with suitable fire protection.

New Canada, Parrsboro, rejoices over a discovery of silver, which it is thought can be profitably mined.

Pictou has resolved to give \$50,000 and the right of way to the Oxford and Pictou Railway.

One firm in Bridge-town has shipped \$2,724 worth of eggs to Boston during the past three months.

Tenders have been received for the construction of the Albert Railway extension from Hopewell Corner to Harvey.

The body of Miss Sarah Sparrow was found in the river near the Souris, P. E. I., West Bridge on Monday last. Some circumstances seem to point to suicide.

Hon. John Herbert Crawford, M. P. P., for Kings County and Solicitor General of New Brunswick, died at his residence, Hampton, on the 28th ult.

The Winnipeg Times states that Manitoba will have no wheat to export: it is doubtful if she will be able to feed herself, so large has been the increase of population.

A new paper, to be called the Spectator, is to take the place of the Journal, at Annapolis, N. S. A specimen copy will be issued on or about the 1st prox.

Mr. J. Scott Hutton and Mrs. Hutton arrived by the steamer Nova Scotia last week, to resume the management of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Monday afternoon a number of the sailors of H. M. S. Foam were testing their skill in swimming. During the contest, a colored man named O'Neil was drowned.

A company is being organized with one million dollars capital, a large portion being already subscribed, for a new textile and printing cotton factory at Magog, Quebec. This will be the first mill of the kind in Canada.

The Army worm is doing great damage at Long Island, Grassy Island, and also at the Jerneg. At the Scoville property the hay which usually brings \$900 and \$800, sold this year for \$120.

Regina, the name of the new capital of the North-West Territory, was chosen by the Marquis of Lorne. The railway was completed to Regina last week, and the name was formally given to the new "city."

It is proposed to start a terra cotta lumber factory at the Joggins Mines, Cumberland Co. Terra cotta is an imitation and substitute for wood. It takes a nice polish and will stand fire, and is made of sand, clay, and sawdust.

A company has been organized to carry on mining operations on the Lake of Woods. It will be called "The Winnipeg Consolidated Gold Mining Co." The capital stock is at present \$250,000, but it will shortly be raised to \$1,000,000.

Quite an excitement has been raised in St. John over the seizure of a quantity of jewelry from several of the stores in the city, on suspicion of having been smuggled. The value of the articles taken is about \$5,000.

The large mill of Moir, Son & Co., Bedford, was totally destroyed by fire on the 25th. The works consisted of the wool factory, excelsior factory, saw mill, box factory, grain elevator and grist mill, valued at \$30,000. Insurance amounted to \$18,000.

An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is to be held at North Sydney, Oct. 17-20th. The amount offered in prizes is \$2857.50. A new pamphlet, containing Prize List and General Regulations is printed by Mr. A. C. Bertram of the N. S. Herald office.

Blenkiron Brothers, Canimog, are making six dozen axes per day.

Brookville has a sensation in the person of an immigrant who has delivered himself up to the authorities, and confesses to the murder of three men in London, Eng. His story is generally considered as correct, and he has been placed under arrest until enquiries are made.

Sparks from the locomotive of the W. & A. express train started a fire near Avlestone Station on Wednesday last, which did considerable damage. With difficulty the Methodist Church was saved from being burned, while a valuable cranberry bog belonging to Wm. Russell was almost entirely destroyed.

In a paper read at the Forestry Congress, by Mr. J. K. Ward, it is stated that the present lumber production of Canada is 2,000,000,000 feet annually, of which nine-tenths is exported, giving a return of some \$25,000,000. Our timber areas are something like 50,000,000 acres, which, at the present rate of production, will be exhausted in about 50 years.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Cheering reports have been received from Bonavista. From other parts of the Island the prospects are discouraging.

The population of Newfoundland is at present 185,000, and the number of children attending the schools of that colony 24,971, or about one to every seven of the population.

A sad accident occurred recently off Quidi Vidi harbor, near St. John's, Nfld., resulting in the death, by drowning, of Thomas Carlton, son of Staff Commander G. Robinson, R. N.

The Minister of Marine, on behalf of the Canadian Government, has forwarded to the Governor of Newfoundland, four silver watches, for presentation to Captain C. C. Joyce, master of the Kestrel, Joseph Brazier, second mate; Thos. Bernister, and John Britt, as a reward for their bravery in rescuing the crew of the Bay Bee of Londonderry, N. S., on October 17th.

GENERAL.

Two thousand armed Bosnian insurgents have been expelled from Montenegro territory.

Lord Dufferin has promised that the pilgrims to Mecca will be allowed to traverse the Suez Canal as usual.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that smallpox is spreading there in an alarming manner. The mortality is great.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has declined to interfere with Judge Lawson's course in the case of Mr. Gray.

A fine statue to Gladstone, erected by Mr. May, of the match firm of Bryant & May, has been unveiled at Bow, in the end of London.

Great fears are entertained regarding the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury in consequence of his continued serious prostration.

A telegram from Vienna states that over one hundred women are on trial at Gross Beckerek, charged with poisoning their husbands. The guilt of thirty-five of them has been proved.

The epidemic which has recently cut off cattle in the Auburn district, New York State, has been pronounced as Texas Fever, and a quarantine established.

A telegram from Warsaw states that a renewal of outrages against the Jews are reported from the interior of Poland. The assailants are encouraged in their attacks by the apathy of the officials.

It is rumored that Arabi Pasha accuses M. de Lesseps of having deceived him with false promises, so as to be able to sell the Suez Canal to the English, and that Arabi has set a price on M. de Lesseps's head.

A despatch from Malmo, Sweden, says: "A terrible epidemic of the nature of rod thrush is prevailing here. During the past week, out of 617 cases, 45 resulted fatally. This shows an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of deaths over the preceding week."

The roof of the Erie Railway elevator at Buffalo, was blown off on the 25th ult., by an explosion. The building was fired and burned to the ground. Three men are supposed to have been burned, and one fatally injured. The loss is over \$250,000.

A special to the Evening Telegraph from New York says, John Devoy, editor of the "Irish Nation" of that city, has been sentenced to death by the secret council of the O'Donovan Rossa party; he was attacked by a party recently in MacQuin's restaurant, but his assailants fled at the approach of a policeman.

The "News" Dublin correspondent says: "People of Limerick have practically become their own police, a large majority of the constabulary refused further duty. The men who describe the blame for the whole trouble to Clifford Lloyd."

A collision has occurred between the Turks and Greeks. Turks requiring supplies were obliged to pass through a part of Greek territory. They were opposed and slain upon by Greeks. An engagement took place at Karalik Dervend on the 28th and the Greeks were

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Rev. Dr. Draper, of New York, who has spent several weeks in our city this summer, writes to the New York Christian Advocate:

Hibernian hospitality is proverbial. Refinement and taste characterize social life. In addition to drives, sailing, and evening entertainments, an afternoon garden party was recently given in honor of a distinguished guest, the degree of which I have scarcely an surpass on either side of the Atlantic. To be "sent to Halifax" will henceforth bear its primary for my case, and its terror at an approaching Conference.

Halifax, with 33,000 population, has thirty churches. The Church of England, with resident Bishop and countenance of Army and Navy, has the prestige, while Dissenting bodies do the chief work, of which the Methodists, with six churches, have their full share. Their Parsonage House is centrally located, and the show-room in advance of that of 895 Broadway. The efficient Agent is the Rev. S. F. Haustus, and the Rev. Watson Smith conducts the ably-dutied Wesleyan. M. Smith is the author of the new "History of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces." The first volume has already appeared. It evinces patient, conscientious research, and should find a place in every Methodist library. Freeborn Garretts, who for three years toiled in the pioneer work of Nova Scotia with characteristic zeal and self-denial, has, deservedly, a prominent place in the record. I find the Methodist pastors of to-day hard-working and devoted men, and the people devout and zealous. The prayer-meetings are largely attended, and the worshippers, oblivious of the modern, fashionable method, have the old-fashioned system of getting down on their knees. Preaching, in place of reading, is the habit of the pulpit. Ninety ministers recently met in Conference, but the supply is not equal to the demand, and request has been sent home—that is, to England—for five recruits. An advance was reported all along the line. For the first time in Colonial history, Methodist Centennial services were held. One hundred years ago the Rev. W. Black laid the foundation of the work. Commemorative exercises will be held in all the circuits and missions. The descendants of the pioneer preacher worship to-day in the Church of their fathers. The little one has become many thousands. The Methodist denomination has a good social standing in the Province, and ranks numerically first in the Dominion at large.

The Acadian capital is distinguished for its eleemosynary institutions. There are sweet charities to assuage the woes of every class of the suffering and needy, houses, hospitals, and asylums are handsomely housed; Gospel temperance and mission work are indefatigably prosecuted. While the land is exceedingly rich in varied productions, it is also blessedly fruitful in Christian benevolence and Christian tilters.

Acadia will henceforth be more than a poetic word to the writer, and the memory of a visit to "Halifax and the Nova Scotians" will be an ever-cherished delight.

Halifax, August, 1882.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD.

The meeting of the Sabbath-school Board was held at the Mission Rooms, Toronto, on the 4th inst. Rev. Dr. Douglas, President of the Conference, in the chair.

Members present were:—Rev. Dr. Douglas, S. J. Hunter, E. Barrass, M.A., Alfred Andrews and Messrs. W. Kennedy, R. Brown and Johnson Harrison.

The Secretary read the report to be submitted to the General Conference and was requested to complete the statistical table as soon as Conference returns are all in; and Rev. S. J. Hunter was requested to present the report to the General Conference.

The Rev. E. Barrass, the corresponding member of the Board from the Toronto Conference, was requested to take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion of Rev. S. J. Hunter, seconded by Mr. Johnson Harrison, it was unanimously resolved, that in our judgment the time has fully come that the General Conference should appoint some suitable man whose entire time shall be devoted to our Sunday school work throughout the Dominion, the first duty being the editorial management of our Sabbath-school periodicals, and as time may allow, attendance at Conventions, Institutes and Normal classes. And generally to assist, in co-operation with our ministers, in developing more fully our great Sabbath-school cause in the various Conferences.

It was moved by S. J. Hunter, seconded by E. Barrass, and resolved, that we respectfully memorialize the General Conference to consider the advisability of appointing the Editor of our S. S. periodicals a member ex-officio of the Sabbath-school Board, and the Secretary of the S. S. Board ex-officio a member of the Book Committee, in order the more effectually to secure hearty and intelligent co-operation between these two most important interests of our Church.

W. Kennedy, Esq., Treasurer, presented a clear and comprehensive report of the receipts and expenditures for the past four years.

It was resolved that the General Conference be requested to appoint

an Eastern and Western division of the Sunday School Board somewhat after the manner of the Book Committee. We recommend that the Board shall consist of the President of the General Conference and two ministers and laymen from each annual Conference. One half to be elected by the General Conference and the other by the Annual Conferences, the latter to be an annual election. And if no more suitable arrangement can be made, we would request that the present Board be continued in office until after the meeting of the Annual Conferences of 1883.

It was resolved, that in future the meetings of this Board be held in our great centres; the next to be held in the Great St. James St. Church, Montreal. And that friends there be requested to make provision for the preaching of Sabbath school sermons on the previous Sabbath. And it was also resolved, that we request the General Conference to provide for the filling of vacancies on this board between the sessions of the General Conference.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by S. J. Hunter, that to secure greater efficiency in teaching the catechisms in our schools—some slight verbal modifications seem necessary. And we would recommend the General Conference to adopt the most approved form of Catechism that can be obtained, with or without alteration, for use in our Canadian schools, our preference being strongly in favor of all quotations therein being from the authorized version.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay the Secretary \$100 for special service rendered to our Sabbath-school work during the past four years. Thanks were presented to the Chairman, the Treasurer and Secretary, and the Board closed its session at noon.

ALFRED ANDREWS, Secretary. Kincairdine, Aug. 17th, 1882.

THE HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.

MR. EDITOR.—With others, both in the ministry and in our choirs, I have searched our Wesleyan for some information as to "The Methodist Hymn and Tune Book," which we hope is soon forthcoming.

I had obtained an impression that the last General Conference appointed a Committee, chosen from Eastern and Western Conferences, to compile if not to publish such book, but in the Journal I cannot find any such Committee mentioned. Still, I could not rid myself of the impression that such Committee was appointed, and it was a disappointment when the Western brethren, apart from, if not in face of the protest of the Eastern brethren, published a Methodist Tune Book. For convenience to our choirs, or for promoting the singing of Methodist hymns in our homes, the book is of scarcely any more value than the numerous tune books previously published.

Although it has an excellent lot of tunes, and the mechanical work of the book does credit to our publishing interests, yet with such matters before us as the "Wesleyan Hymn and Tune Book" of English Methodism, and similar excellent books of other denominations, it is surprising that so large a body as our Methodist Church of Canada has not a better book for the purpose than this latest by a Committee. It is not merely a tune book that is needed, but a hymn and tune book, a book with hymn and tune on one page, as the English book above mentioned. Or perhaps a book with hymn on lower, and tunes on upper part of page, with six pages out between hymn and tune, so that a choir can use any prepared tune with any hymn selected by a preacher, and yet can turn these divided leaves so that hymn and tune be as if one and same page, and thus need but one book in hand. The Methodist Tune Book, recently published in Toronto, gives the first verse only of hymn with the tune. This can but poorly serve any practical purpose. The first tune in the book is set to hymn 902, instead of the much better order in indexes and pages which is followed in some other books.

I have often been asked by members of congregations and choirs why we have not a hymn and tune book, as others have. I have answered, "We hope soon to have such." At the recent Fredericton Conference I caught a glimpse of certain tokens of preparation for this work and my hopes rose higher.

Will not some competent brother, connected with this work, give to your readers information of the plan, progress, &c., of the work, for some of us hope to see it immediately at the close of the present quadrennium.

A. LUCAS.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of the Sackville District was held in the vestry of the Methodist Church, Moncton, N. B., on the 16th ult. President of Conference in the chair. The brethren Wilson and Kirby were accused, the former being detained by a funeral, the latter by personal affliction. Few of the late were present, because of the late laying.

The various claims upon the Mission Fund were thoroughly gone into and none were passed until a full account was submitted. During the preparation of the schedule of estimated receipts for the year, it was made plain that if all our people did what their prosperity would allow

them, more of our circuits would be independent, and none would have to be divided amongst their neighbors as some have this year.

The Centennial movement was enthusiastically discussed and meetings arranged for during September and October. Dr. Stewart made many valuable practical suggestions. One was that we should gather historical information about our several fields and condense it for public use in our meetings, both public and social.

Another was to get the laity to take an active part in the movement and use their knowledge and talent for the good of the Church. The Missionary anniversary campaign was also mapped out.

In the evening the question of Connexional Funds and the collections came up for informal conversation. Why really pay them, at least on dependent circuits? The brethren were divided; probably a small majority are of opinion that the initiators pay them, as they lose the collection for the day, and that means on some circuits nearly half the collections of the year.

Educational matters were next in order, when Dr. Stewart explained that he never contemplated that ministers should pay for scholarships from their own funds, but that each should undertake to raise a sum to be devoted to this purpose, in sums from ten cents upwards. Few are the circuits where one cannot get two dollars. This District promises fifty dollars, to be placed in the hands of the Faculty of Mount Allison College to be disposed of as they may deem fit, in aiding such needy student or students as may be securing instruction in the College. This course was taken because some think it will best meet the end designed.

The next Annual District Meeting will be held at Albert, on the Hope-well circuit, on the third Tuesday in June next.

J. C. B.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

MR. JOHN MELLISH.

Died at Union Road, in the Montague circuit, Kings County, P. E. Island, on the 31st ult. Mr. John Mellish, in the 68th year of his age.

For many years our deceased friend was a consistent member of the Methodist Church in that place. He was a man whose walk and conversation harmonized with the profession. Possessing a meek and quiet spirit, with unaffected humility and gentle manner, he daily sought to do the will of his Heavenly Father. His life was particularly characterized by habits of industry, with principles of integrity, so conspicuous in all his dealings, placed him not only in easy and comfortable circumstances, but also won for him the respect and love of those to whom he was known as a good neighbor and sincere friend. His love for the house of God and Divine worship formed a beautiful and prominent element in his religion. He could with truth and propriety adopt the words of the devout Psalmist and say, "For a day in the courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." He too, like the inspired author, "de-lighted in the law of the Lord." He was also one who loved our own literature, and took great pleasure in reading the Wesleyan, to which for many years he was a subscriber.

For some time before his death he was afflicted with cancer in the mouth. He bore his sufferings with patience and resignation to the Divine Will; and when the end came, in peace his spirit passed from earth to heaven. His funeral, which took place on the 2nd inst., was attended by a large number of his friends and relations, who manifested in their deportment great respect for the departed. The solemn occasion was improved by the minister of the circuit, who took for his text the former part of the 14th verse of the 14th chap. of Job.

P. Montague, August 22nd, 1882.

CANDIDATING.

In asking one of our Presbyteries to sustain a call the other day, a worthy elder remarked that if the same course had been pursued at the beginning of an eighteen months' vacancy that was pursued at the end, the congregations would have had a settled pastor more than a year ago. What was this course that brought about a most hearty and unanimous call? Simply this: the Presbytery, being anxious to have the congregation settled, sent a young man to them for several weeks, and the people called him. Forty three preachers had been in the pulpit during the vacancy, but the majority merely stayed over Sabbath and preached, and the people forgot all about him, or at least could not agree upon them. The worthy elder told the Presbytery that he had no doubt a large number of the forty three would have suited very well had they remained a few weeks. We have no doubt of this. This business of putting "new men" in the pulpit every Sabbath is degrading to the minister and demoralizing to the congregation. We must have some better method of supplying vacancies if Presbyter-ianism is going to hold its own in this Dominion. When forty-three preachers are needed to supply an ordinary vacancy for eighteen months, there is something deplorable wrong somewhere.—Can. Pres.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—No one can help admiring the good sense displayed by the Princess of Wales, having herself been plainly brought up, she desires her children to grow to maturity with as little "padding" as possible, and it is in deference to her wishes that her boys, who will shortly begin home, have as yet received none of the orders and decorations that otherwise would have been showered upon them. Some-day, it appears, recently got the Princess to give her "mental photograph" in one of the albums for that purpose. She gave her favorite name as "Dagmar," which was that of her sister, the Empress of Russia; her favorite dish, "York, sure pudding;" her favorite sport, "twilight;" her favorite occupation, "minding my own business."

BREVITIES.

"Going to Lady Such-a-one's?" "Ya-as." "So glad." "So glad you're glad." "So glad you're glad I'm glad."—Punch.

Doddridge wrote about "high, eternal noon" as one of the joys of heaven. He could not mean this noon, but some other noon, in the Winter.—New Orleans Picayune.

After Garfield had been dined at by two talking women at the White House he walked away and asked a gentleman in a corner, "Do you know what is the derivation of 'both-ers'?" It comes from 'both-er'—two people talking to you at once."

A merchant whose time for the past year has been so much taken up that he has been unable to remain at home except at meal time, concluded to take a vacation. A friend asked him where he intended to go, and he said he thought he would go home and get acquainted with his family.

Persevere in whatever calling you adopt. Your progress may be slow, and your results seemingly meager; but that is no reason for growing faint-hearted. Remember how the little brook persistently winds its way to the river, and the river to the ocean—both reach their destination.

A wooden gate had been recently painted in a garden. A little grandson, who was playing there, was charged not to open it until dry. His grandpa afterward found the marks of his fingers, and told him he was sorry he had disobeyed her. He replied: "Oh, never mind; grandpa, when I'm dead and gone you'll be glad to look at those little finger-marks."

Much of our troubles we can deal with as we do with dirt. With a brush and broom you can keep your house clean; and there is a great deal that can be swept out simply by force of will, but we cannot handle our sorrows. We love to take them up and dress them, and talk to them and pity them. So people often come to think of their wants or their sufferings. It is a pitiable bondage to the meanest of jailors where one is in bondage to his own petty troubles, cares and necessities of life.—Beecher.

Dr. E. Wentworth tells this story in the Northern Advocate: "One of my twelve-year old boy's playmates, in the Winter of 1855, fell through the ice while skating on the river near Carlisle and was in danger of being drowned. His companions brought rails from a near fence and saved him, shouting to him meanwhile: 'Hang on; keep up courage; we'll save you; don't be flurried; keep cool, Tom, keep cool.' 'I thought the last rather needless advice,' said Jim, 'to a fellow up to his neck in ice-water.'"

An old family servant of the Bronte family says that the famous sisters had very regular bits of indoor life. At nine precisely every evening all domestic work was put aside and literary tasks were begun. They talked over the stories they were engaged upon, and described their plots. Apparently there was some writing during the day, for according to the servant: "Many's the time that I have seen Miss Emily put down the tally iron as she was ironing the clothes to scribble something on a piece of paper. Whatever she was doing, ironing or baking, she had her pencil and paper by her. I know now she was writing 'Wuthering Heights.'"

To see ourselves as others see us we have but to read descriptions of our own manners and customs as they appear to foreigners. A trav-eller tells of an educated Japanese gentleman who, while travelling in Europe, thus described orchestra-music and social dancing. "In the evening I went to the Governor's house, where I saw baroness dancing. For music they had flutes, fiddles and drums. In dancing, each man takes a woman by the hand and all the couples come forward. They spread and met, assembled and dispersed, advanced and retired, and then suddenly went swiftly round and round. While doing this they did not sing. I listened to the music, but did not care to listen to the music, for all the sounds seemed alike and very die-away. All Western countries have this, and they call it 'tan-see' [dancing]."

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MARRIED

At the Parsonage, Oxford, August 24th, by Rev. J. Cassidy, Samuel N. Hunsley, to Lucy Ann Ashby, both of East Leicester, Cumberland County.

DIED

August 27, of Consumption, Lewis B. Williams, aged 40, in perfect resignation to the Divine will, leaving a wife and six children to mourn a loving husband and father.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS.

Table with columns for location and amount. Includes Nova Scotia Conference, Sackville District, and St. John District.

HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE.

HALIFAX, N. S. WINTER SESSION 1882-3 begins October 26th, 1882.

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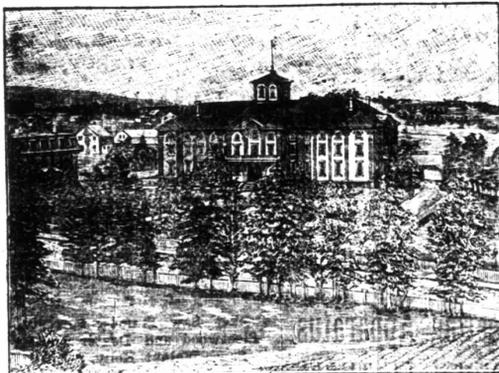
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S. F. HUESTIS T. WATSON

VOL XXX

FROM

Some persons are thrown into a fit of despondency by the reports of the newspapers about the state of the world. They are full of melancholy and are troubled by them.

It is said that the blind man who first afflicted himself with moral dyspepsia, clouds around his moral sense, and body seems to but himself. It is full of information.

The man who of Methodists by sophistry of flabbiness in with success is ashamed of the aspect in his Churches for has a sort of of soft iron; trusty.

A recent Sunday Christianity by F. Ollinger educational in after which the Anglo-Chinese to full memory taken among college "for so Twenty-one vistry, nineteen medicine and

The Congregational women have chusetts School and the array beneficial, ty-two towns eight women members of Of the 8,861 in Massachusetts it seems em should superv the same prop

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