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SUBSCRIPTIONS may be made to any Min-ister of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and New joundland Con-

FROM THE PAPERS.

Miss Willard, the temperance advocate, says the National Temperance Union now embraces 20,000 Christian

At a sale of a part of the Brinley Library in New York city recently, a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, probably the first book printed from movable types, was sold for \$8,000.

The late Stephen Paxson, Sundayschool missionary in the West, established fourteen hundred schools, their aggregate attendance being 70,600, besides 11,000 teachers.

An American lady now assists at lectures of the celebrated physiologist Professor Virchow, and is the first student of her sex ever entered at the University of Berlin.

At a recent marriage of infants in Bombay the youngest bridegroom was ifteen months old and the youngest bride nine months. "Here," says our informant, "is the source of child widowhood, one of the curses of India.' _N Y Advocate.

The Rev. William Laughton, D. D., was chosen moderator of the Scottish Church Assembly. In his opening address he said that the Confession ought not to be treated as on a level with the Bible, as incapable of being

The expelled communities from France are establishing themselves in large numbers in North Wales. Within a radius of twenty miles from Wrexham, there are not fewer than seven of these Roman Catholic Orders on an extensive

The father of John B. Gough was a Methodist, his mother was a Baptist, and he himself was baptised by an Episcopal bishop. Mr, Gough says he has felt as though he was "a little of every thing." In 1845, however, he became a Congregationalist.

Dr. Howard Crosby says that the common ersion of the Bible is not perfeer, intelligible to common people, and that it has "little insidious obsolescences" running all through it. We can imagine that many of these common people would not quite understand that kind of thing. -N. Y. Independent.

The Hon. Joseph E. Brown, United States Senator from Georgia, gave \$50, 000 at one time to a benficial purpose a Baptist College-and said it was the happiest day of his life. It takes a long time to make men to know that selfishness is the suicide of the soul by starvation. The liberal soul shall be

While many of the secular and religious papers of England criticise quite bitterly the New Version, our Wesleyan exchanges are very courteous, and, on the whole, express favourable views of its general excellence. They advise calmness and careful study, and have no doubt that, out of the revision, a more correct interpretation of the divine Word will be secured—Zion's Herald.

The Catholie Mirror announces to its readers the pleasant intelligence that on Trinity Sunday, June 12, all Catholics "who should have approached the sacraments of penance and Eucharist' during paschal time but have failed to to so, will be excommunicated from the church, and "their souls will be dead." This sounds like the days of the Inquisition.

The present British and Foreign Bible Society premises are built on the spot in Earl-street, London, where three hundred years ago a body of fanatics burned every copy of the Bible that could be found, and then congratulated themselves that the book was destroyed. The book is now printed there in one hundred and seventy-eight different languages.

The Lord Chancellor [of England] has given an opinion against the legality of Authorised Version in the services of the Established Church. A lively correspondence has ensued. The experts are not agreed as to the authority upon which the reputed authorisation rests. It is doubted whether the ordinary version was ever adopted to the exclusion of all others. Possibly this may prove to have been one of our "popular fallacies." - Methodist Recorder.

On the subject of the "Revised Verion of the New Testament," the Paris Evangelist makes this short but significant reflection: "The general and deep interest which our neighbours have shown in this matter sufficently shows that the Bible remains for them the chief restingplace (a size) of their moral life, and that they are not yet disposed to give it

up." It is stated that Mr. John G. Saxe the poet, within the last year, has lost his wife, mother, two daughters, and a favourite daughter-in-law. He has never recovered from injuries received in a railroad accident of six years ago, and persistent ill-health and family losses have resulted in a melancholy which seldom lightens. He has decided to break up his home, and to pass with a son in Albany the remainder of his days.

Mr. Rupert Carington, M. P., in opening a bazar at the Centenary-hall, Winslew, Eng., expressed, amidst much cheering, his sorrow that there was such a system in existence as rendered conformity and nonconformity possible. Some of those gentlemen who called themselves Ritualists did much more harm than good, and, if his choice lay between Ritualism and Nonconformity only, he would not hesitate to dissent from the Established Church.

At the annual Tea Meeting in connection with Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College, it was reported that there are 355 former pupils pre-ching the Word in Great Britain, and considerable numbers in America and Australia. A list of subscriptions, amounting to £2166 including £100 from the Lord Mayor, was announced. Mr. Spurgeon strong ly advocated open communion, and stated that it gave him great pleasure to break bread with members of other

We hear that the Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn, [Secretary of the English Conwho has been suffering from ference erysipelas in the head and face, is slightly better, though still in considerable danger. At one time there were symptoms of brainfever, but this danger appears to have passed away. There is however, great prostration, and, although there is some improvement, upon the whole, since Sunday last, the patient's case is still very critical. are sure that our readers will unite in earnest prayer for his recovery. - Meth.

An excellent work is being done among the very lowest of our population in New York, by Michael Dunn, an ex-convict, who has spent thirty-five years in jail. He was trained by his parents as a professional thief. He was converted in 1879, chiefly through the kindness and instruction of the Prison Association, and is now engaged in keeping a "House of Industry" for discharged convicts, whom he shelters and provides with employment, some of it on the premises. The first floor of his house is used as a reading-room and a place for religious meetings. It is at 37 Bleecker street.—Bpiscopal Recorder.

A good point in favor of Sundayschools was made in a Pennsylvania country church the other day. There were two parties in the church, one in favor of, and the other opposed to, Sunday-schools, and the adherents of the latter, determining to embody their convictions in a formal protest, had a document drawn up and posted on the church. But the impressiveness of this demonstration was quite lost when the friends of the Sunday-school discovered that every man of the dissentients had signed the protest with his mark in lieu of his name. A word to the wise is enough !-S. S. Times.

The common council of San Francisco passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to print or have in possession lottery tickets. The ordinance included lottery schemes for church fairs. What kind of a man the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, Baptist minister and city Mayor, is may be judged from his veto message : "I am compelled to return Order 1,626 without my approval. Fortunately, as consider it, and unfortunately, as you may consider it. I happen to be a minister as well as a mayor, and, therefore, I am compelled to object to any such interference with the revenue of the churches of this city as Order 1,626 would seem to impose.

The Christian Church, referring to the views recently expressed by Professor Robertson Smith:- "We can almost imagine the illustrious dead-as Chalmers, Welsh, Cunningham, Candlish and Buchanan-turning in their graves using the New Revision instead of the at the proclamation of such revolutionary sentiments from the professor of a Church for which they fought such a battle-and likewise the men who, at great personal sacrifices, built her colleges and endowed her chairs. It is not. however, a question of one Church, but of the country at large, and of all Evangelical Churches, which are all intimately bound together, will they or nill they

in the momentous struggles of the day.

THE PULPIT FROM THE PEWS. Let us from our (not stand-point, but)

sitting-point, venture, with all deference, upon a word of suggestion as to the attitudes and manners of some of our spiritual teachers in the pulpit. We notice some who go into it as if staggering under the weight of the world. Their whole air is funereal, and their voices are sepulchral. There is a groan in the very look of their faces. They have no conception, seemingly, of a believer's glorious liberty in Christ. They remind us of Southern slaves who, long after the Emancipation Proclamation, had never heard of it, and were toiling in slavery still. Others are too free and easy. They saunter up the aisle, nodding to right and left, as one goes into an evening party. A social spirit is very well. But one needs to be reminded by the preacher that a Greater than the Temple is present, as well as the pewholders. And occasionally there is one who trudges up to the desk, as if it were matter of course—as if the dead momentum of habit carried him there. Hearers prefer to see a preacher earnest, not solemn; cheerful not flippant; orderly, not mechanical; a man whose manner shows him meekly conscious of the greatness of his work and his mes-

It is well if the preacher can maintain an indifference to annoyances. A pastor in New York, of English birth, and accustomed to the English style of authority, raised a whirlwind of excitement by his rebuke of a good woman in the congregation, caught in a coughing fit. We feel for a preacher, struggling to make his voice heard between the screams of a baby or tormented by a bevy of mischievous boys in the gallery. But better anything than scolding with either the tongue or the eves. The late Dr. William Adams, of New York, was once, after a considerable absence from his flock, confronted by so large a group of little candidates for baptism, that, with the parents they filled the main aisle. Presently one of them, near him, took fright, with the natural vocal accompaniment. That suggested the idea of a duet to another, and that to another, all the way down from the front to the door. But, in the midst of the hubbub, calm and soothing as a mother's lullaby, rose the voice of the pastor in prayer, "Infinite Father, the cry of infancy doth but provoke thy compassion!"

A pastor strengthens his hold on his people if occasionally-not too oftenhe reminds them of his own sacred relation to them, and that his words are those which they themselves have chosen him and authorized him to utter.

A congregation prefers to see the minister attentive during the service of song. Too often a preacher, after having announced a hymn, says, by his manner, "There, take that and praise the Lord! I have no farther concern with it." And he proceeds to arrange his notices, or look over his sermon, or, if another preacher is in the pulpit, to whisper with him. Now, singing is worship-or ought to be. Why should the minister do, during the praise, what he would not think of doing during the prayer? Perhaps half of our hymns are prayers, literally such.

As to the posture in the pulpit, we see preacher, occasionally, who makes of one leg a twining vine, twisting it around the other. A second stands astride. like the Colossus of Rhodes. A third lounges on the desk, as if he had hardly soul enough "to go around" among his limbs. This sort of attitudinizing comes doubtless, from having a barricade in front, that hides the preacher's person and throws him off his guard. As to the said barricade, we once heard Mr. Beecher remark, "I have always thought that a public speaker, of any sort, should be a shining light; but it does not follow that his nether limbs should be stuck in a candle-stick !"

Sometimes a preacher reminds us of a horse with his blinders. He can look from the pulpit only straight forward to the church door. That there is any hearer on the side-aisles, or in the galleries, or at his feet on the right and left, would seem to have never entered his mind. So the torrent of his elo-

quence plunges right on, upon whoever sit in front, while the unfortunates on plied: "Certainly it comes within the either side catch nothing but the spray. range of our petitions, and let us make Others, again, make the desk remind us this the theme of our prayer to-night, of Hudibras's

" Pulpit-drum ecclesiastic

Beat with a fist instead of a stick," weighty thought but a tremendous thump. Or, like an automaton, they have a few, stiff mechanical motions through which they go in regular order when any gesticulation seems required. Occasionally we see one who gesticulates while his eyes are fastened on his manuscript. And an edifying sight it is-a face poring over the paper, while the arms are in the air, flying around like a

There are astonishing feats with the oice, also, at times. One we remember of a preacher who would run on in a dreary monotone for five minutes, and then would explode with a burst as if he had stepped on a torpedo. Another after announcing his text, would rush along at so breathless a rate as to leave his hearers bewildered behind him. In the words of a deacon who was a civil engineer, he is snapped the coupling instead of starting the train." But here abruptly, we must bring this fretful medley to a close. - The Advance.

BELIEVING PRAYER.

The writer recalls few, if any, more beautiful illustrations of the immediate fruits of believing prayer than the following incident which recently came under his personal knowledge. Many of the readers of The Evangelist will recognize the name of T. C. Hartshorn. D. D. who for twenty-five years or more washn agent of the American Bible Society in Eastern Ohio and in Northern and Central Illinois.

At the close of an anniversary of one

of the auxiliary Bible Societies in Cenral Illinois, an appeal was made in beses to the call was a somewhat liberal gift by a Mr. M-, who had been an attentive listener throughout the services, and who seemed to have responded conscientiously and with due deliberation in the bestowal of his yearly penefaction. Services being ended, Dr. Hartshorn was invited to spend the night with a Christian brother whose household had recently been visited by a severe affliction in the loss of a very dear child, upon whom the father had avished an almost idolatrous affection. It had proved to him, however, " like a refiner's fire and like fuller's soap." During his interview with the agent. this afflicted brother dwelt much upon the goodness of the Lord in his chastening rod now so heavily laid upon him. and throughout a conversation that extended late into the night, repeatedly recalled the goodness of God that leadeth to repentance, and the chastening which had already wrought the peaceable fruits of righteousness in his soul. During the conversation the discussion turned upon faith and its fruits, and the proper subjects of the prayer of faith. Our prayer should continually be, "Thy kingdom come:" then the means for its extension; the laborers to reap the whitening harvests: the means to send them forth; the disposing of individual hearts to give, and give largely for this end, etc.; may we not pray to God to dispose the hearts of those who are within the circle of our immediate acquaintance to an "enlargement of giving?" These were the points freely discussed. While upon this topic, the question was asked, "Did our friend, Mr. Mgive all that was consistent with his means and with other claims this even-

"He might have easily and consistently given more" was the ready answer. "Instead of giving ten or twenty dollars could he have given a hundred and fifty without embarrassment?" was the next question propounded by Dr.

Hartshorn. "He could," was the ready and emphatic reply.

"Why, then, is not the divine disposa proper subject of prayer ?"

Instantly and with animation he rethat God will open his heart to give one hundred and fifty dollars, and then all we shall have to do in the morning is to They seem to have no expression for call for the money," or words of that import. So at this suggestion promises were exchanged that upon retiring, and also upon rising in the morning, each should make it a special subject of prayer that God would open the heart of this man to give a hundred and fifty dollars more to the cause specified. In the early morning, with a tap at the door of the agents room, our host entered,

" And how about the promised petition? Did you fulfil your promise?"

"Yes," was the agent's reply. " And did you ?"

"O, yes! and I feel and know that God has answered our petitions."

This, the agent said, inspired him with fresh zeal, and hastily adjusting nis toilet, he proceeded to the residence of their contemplated benefactor. He ould not wholly, however, dispossess his mind of those troublesome thoughts that had obtruded themselves during prayer, and which seemed the whisperings of Satan, saying, "Of what avail is it to ask that man for one hundred and fifty dollars more? He heard your plea last night, and deliberately settled the matter with God and his conscience. and made his gift."

The agent had, however, no sooner entered the room and made known his mission than his benefactor brought the business to a speedy and happy termination by saying that he felt impressed after last night's meeting that he had not given the subject the consideration it leserved, and he would supplement the gift with another, handing him at the same time a check for a hundred and fifty dollars. On his return to his praying friend with the good news, the agent said he never felt more like exhalf of the American Dible Society, and claiming, "I have not found so great collection taken. Among the respon- faith—no, not in Israel."—N. Y. Evan-

A CLASS LEADER.

He was the leader of four classes. In the three classes connected with Union Church, it was said he had fully one third of the members of that Church inder his teachings, besides his class in Bedford St. Mission. In those classes. his sympathies, so largely developed, were taxed and drawn out to the last degree. To the trials, temptations and afflictions of all the ever-varying phases of Christian life of all those hundreds, he listened week after week for more than half a century, with such patient interest as nothing but the infinite grace of God could possibly supply, and for every one he had a tender, appropriate, and affectionate word. "How those people were blessed un-

der his instructions! Some of them came to class, weak, cast dewn, discouraged : yet his gentle words so entered into the deep, dark, and sore places of the soul, that they went out cheered, encouraged, strengthened, and enabled to overcome their spiritual foes, and to triumph over afflictions. Over, and over, and over again, he led them away from the sandy deserts of earth and time. into the green pastures of Gospel truth. and by the still waters of salvation. Often were they conducted, by their faithful leader, away from the scorching sun of some heavy trial to the grateful shade of the lofty cedars of Lebanon. on the hillsides where the fierce rays were broken, and breezes were soft and sweet. From year to year they sat listening to his words, which fell as the refreshing dew or summer rain upon the tender flowers—their open petals drinking in the reviving influence. So, those souls, opening to receive the life-giving words. grew strong, and bright and valiant for God. Never did their devoted leader become weary with travelling with them the rough paths, or climbing the danger-

Away on the mountains wild and bare. if thereby he could bring back some denying toils-

'All through the mountain thunder riven, And up through the rocky steep,

There arose a cry to the gate of heaven,
Rejoice! I have found my sheep!

And the angels echoe! around the throne,
Rejoice! for the Lord calls back His own!

And the lost one had no higher joy in the shelter of the fold, than he the faithful under-shepherd, who had been the agent in bringing it back to God.

"If any of his flock were sick, he seemed to know it by a kind of divine intuition. He knew that something was wrong, and that his attention needed. Immediately, without consulting personal ease or gratification through summer's heat, or winter's cold he was on his way to administer the needed aid. Up ricketty stairways leading to cheerless attics, down into cellars dark and damp, or into the abodes of wealth and comfort, he went, without distinction or choice, as an angel of mercy, bearing the glad news of pardon to the guilty, or pouring into the hearts of God's dear saints the balm of Gospel consolation.

"These visits were not the result of rpasmodic uprisings of the soul, grow ing out of an appeal to the conscience to be diligent in duty, but the long-established and settled habit of his life." * * * * * * *

In regard to his hospital work, Dr. Stokes adds:

"Those blessed visits to the hospital he continued to the last Sabbath of his life. There, among the wounded, suffering and dying, he moved like the presence of God soft as night dews fall. and cheerful as the fresh light of the morning, smoothing the pillow, bathing the brow, and whispering blessed words of immortal hope to the soul. Often he closed the eyes of the dying, comforted their weeping friends, accompanied them to the grave, bearing words of inspiration upon his lips as from Him who said, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' and gave the last tribute of affection to

"His heart was always quick to repropriate manifestations. He had learned more effectually than any man-I ever knew, to 'rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.' To-day he would sorrow over the afflicted or erring, and to-morrow rejoice with high exultation over one who had just entered upon the Christian life, or one who, in full view of eternal glory, was about to step out of time to be 'forever with the Lord.' His soul extremely sensitive to these extremes -felt the touch of either, and vibrated to both. -Dr. Stokes in Guide to Holi-

THE JESUITS.

Expediency, in its most licentious form, is the basis of their whole system of morality. Their doctrine of "probability;" their doctrine of mental reservation," by which lying and perjury are justified : their doctrine of " intention," which renders the most solemn onth of no power to bind a man; the way in which, by their glosses, they make void the law of God in every one of its precepts, and give license to every crime, not excepting murder, and even parricide, all these render their whole system of morals a bottomless abyss of iniquity. This is no mere Protestant count of the Jenuita: their extraordinary viciousness has led to their supression and expulsion, at various times by different Catholic sovereigns in Es rope. In stating their grounds for suclaction, these monarchs give descriptions of Jesuit morality, which could scarcely be worse. The Catholic King of Portogal says: "It cannot be, but that the licentiousness introduced by the Jesuita of which the three leading features arefalsehood, murder, and perjury, shoults give a new character to morals. Their doctrines render murder innecent, sans tify falsehood, authorize perjury, deprive the laws of their power, destroy the submission of subjects, allow individuals the liberty of killing, calumniating, lying and foreswearing themselves, as their advantage may dictate; they remove fleece-torn lamb, footsore and weary, to the fear of Divine and human laws, as the fold of the Good Shepherd. Over that Christian and civil society could ing of this man's heart to a larger gift and over, through his patient and self- not exist, where they are paramount. Guiness.

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Mich hopes that burned like stars sublime, Go down the heavens of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time,
We bitterliest need them. But never sit we down and say,
"There's nothing left but sorrow; We walk the wilderness to-day, The promised land to morrow.

Our birds of sons are silent now, There are no flowers blooming; But life beats in the frozen bouch, And freedom's spring is coming And freedom's tide comes up always, Though we may strand in sorrow; And our good barque, aground to-day,

On hearts brood o'er the past; our eyes With smiling futures glisten; 120! now the dawn bursts up the skies-Leah out your souls and listen. The earth rolls freedom's radiant way, And ripens with our sorrow; ud 'tis the martyrdom to-day And the marry to-morrow.

The weary watching wave by wave, And yet the tide heaves ouward; We climb like corals grave by grave We're beat a pathway sunward. We're beaten back in many a frav, Yet newer strength we borrow And where our vanguard rests to-day our rear shall be to-morrow.

Through all the long, dark night of years The people's cry ascended; The their mock sufferings ended, The many toil in sorrow !

Wish energies immortal

D many a haves of desire Your yearning opes a portal.

And though age wearies by the way,

And hourts break in the furrow;

We now the guiden grain to-day,

SKEPTICISM AND THE HOME.

The refined infidelity which is

peculiar to our, age, and which has so stealthily taken its line of march arom the Old World westward, is the chief obstacle to the gospel in America, especially in the great cities. The baneful effects are seen in subdeattempts to overthrow the great doctrines of Christianity, namely, the atonement, the work of the Holy deirit, and the reality of prayer. Its influence is all pervasive; it insimuates itself into the very heart of Churches; it begets ten thousand shades of unbelief, and paralyzes the right arm of Christian effort. It is not outspoken—not an active, bold aggression upon Christianity. It is that impalpable something, that diffuses its bane through husatisfied, is the secret power that arrests the progress of our Churches. Onr Christian business men have been deterred from evangelical effort by this. It has brought into contempt the great doctrines of stands near the grounds (the rector of which is chaplain for Rideau from them, but by secret diversion from them. The pressure upon our orinciples and methods, from this Americanized rationalism, is as constant as that of the atmosphere surrounding us upon our persons. Verily the evangelical denominations in our midst need to encourage pulpit to another the message, "Let | Hall with a Christmas-tree and faith without wavering; for he is and convents, and carries on all the faithful that promised.

Hud this refined infidelity come to, us, as did the clamorous and viaulent infidelity of France, in the early periods of our Republic, then would we have thrust it from us. The result would have been decided isstantly. America will never accept the old dogmas and methods atheism. But the policy has change !. It comes in the reduced form of modern intidelity. It comes in the plausible theories, or is concealed beneath the thin drapery of science, perverted to ignoble pur-

among us.

of the modern Church is the neglect | pates to one of the ladies in waiting of family devotion. How do par- to the Princess. "Yes," she reeuts often stand in the way of the plied. " they were made by her conversion of children. God visits Royal Highness." the family with bereavements; for The mmsdiate household at Gova season there is seriousness; but, ernment house consists of two or mourished by no devotional habits, three ladies in waiting and several it soon dies away. The youth comes aide-de-camp. The military sec- portance, perhaps; but I have seri-

mosphere of a prayerless home the takes a five o'clock "school-room tender blade, just springing from the divine seed, withers and dies. American home is the hope of our per's Magazius for July. nationality and Christianity. Here is the fountain from which vices or virtues take their rise. A revival in the home just now! We would wait upon God without dictating; but now, while the chastise- can testify who have tried it. He ment is still fresh in memory, while | had preached for us a Sabbath or momentous interests are still pending in our legislation, and our chil dren are entering upon the new era of national activities, let us conse- great point; he was a good thinker crate them to the Lord. How can and a fearless advocate of what he we answer to him and do less? believed, but his voice was poor; he How can we endure an eternal separation from them? Just at this crisis in their history, as well as in sufficiently marked and dignified, the nation, let us remember that some people said. "the promise is unto our children."

AT RIDEAU HALL.

She is, like so many English women, a good walker and a fair rider, and during her first winter here she could be met almost any day miles away from her home. She "did much of the vicinity of Ottawa on foot, always sensibly shod and dressed, and in slippery weather carrying a cane. Almost invariably she wears a veil. It has been the subject of much comment, and the curiour often complain that the public hever sees her face. Her reason for wearing it probably lies as much in the fact that she suffers terrioly from neuralgia as from any wish to thwart the public gaze. Both the Princess and Marquis readily adoptod winter sports, and many a merry snow-shoe tramp was organized from the Government House; and when the spring opened, and the rafts from the Upper Ottawa began to come down by hundreds, they enjoyed the grand and exciting fun of running the rapids above the Chaudiere Falls, and coming down through the "slides" upon these log rafts.

From this slight glimpse into it you see that Rideau Hall is by no means a Castle of Indolence. Princess is a busy woman, and her range of duties is a wide one. Her artistic pursuits are, without doubt, nearest her heart, and you often see her abroad with her sketchbook, filling it with souvenirs of her Canadian home. She has a snug little sketch-book which can be whisked about from place to place as she desires it. Fortunately for one of her artistic nature she lives mone the less felt. Here, we are views, and whichever way the eye turn, it is gladdened by some ture never to he forgotten.

The Princess is a communicant at

St. Bartholomew's, the little English church at New Edinburgh, which stands near the grounds (the rector Hall), while the Marquis of Lorne comes into the city, and is a regular attendant at "the kirk." Her Royal Highness has always taken an active interest in church affairs, and to her the little church is indebted for a fine chime of bells. The children of the Sunday-school cath other, transmitting from one are regularly entertained at the us hold fast the profession of our party. She visits hospitals, schools work of a charitable lady in private life. Much of her good work is done in a quiet, unostentatious manner, which fully carries out the Biblical injunction; but a princess cannot hide from the public the work of one hand, even if she can keep it

a secret from the other, and so we, from time to time, catch a glimpse of her true, kind heart.

All of these public duties do not interfere with those of a more domestic character. She, of course, has a small army of servants. There is a chef and un garcon de chef, and I would be afraid to cry how many great number. The failings of the What has power to arrest its promore pour faire la cuisine; there are maid-servants and men-servants more pour faire la cuisine; there minister were forgotton in the noble larging the desires, quickening the for each particular kind of work, affections, and intensifying the ex- and a house-keeper to oversee them ertions of professing Christians. all. But, in spite of much aid, the God arresting the attention and Marchioness of Lorne is at the head arousing the concerns of the ungod- of her establishment. She does not

his gospel in the conversion of sin- into the laundry and instruct the demonstrations of divine power can her quite rival in housewifely atonly check the growth of infidelity tainments of good King Stephen, who, from the "peck o' barley How shall this result be reached? meal," concocted that historical pud-We must begin with the Christian ding so well known to the student home a Church in the home! a of Mother Goose. A friend of mine Rear your altar of worship there and during the dinner she remarked today. One of the saddest features upon the excellence of the oyster

tea" with the secretary's children. -Annie Howells Frechette in Har-

THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

We were about getting a new minister-a difficult matter, as all two. He was earnest-that was unquestioned; had a consistent life for his record, and that was a was not quite so tamous as some wished, and his bearing was not

Yet as often as any thing disparaging was remarked, somebody immediately added, "but his wife is lovely." We thought it was not the wife we were to settle over us, but the man himself. Every possible objectionwas overruled, however, because the wife was so beyond comparison.

He came and brought with him one whom we were all eager to see and know; one of the sunniest, gentle, yet strongest, most useful woman it has ever been my blessing ture for her, showing a new state to know and love. She was not beautiful, but her face had such a kindling interest for one and for all that you could not forget its expression. She enters heartily into his work. They were all her people, her friends. She showed no partiality. No one of us ever felt that she liked one above another. She kept our secrets locked in her own heart, and never betray-

ed a trust. No one ever heard her speak ill of another. She was approachable to every body, yet we paid her deference, both from her position and because we loved her. Men and woman received alike favor at her hands. We looked to her as a leader while she was in reality a companion. We expected her home and her husband would be her first care and so they were.

She was interested in every thing -cultured enough to talk with the learned, and not above the poorest and most ignorant of her flock She never showed irritability. If she had temper she controled herself by prayer. She was her husband's best adviser.

Not every thing went right with the minister. He was able, not man influence daily—unseen, yet in a region surrounded by loveliest always wise; sometimes hasty, sometimes domineering it seemed; sometimes saying things best left unsaid, occasionaly too frivolous, and now and then too austere.

Some said he liked the rich better than the poor, the cultured better than the unlettered. Some said he was over ambitious, that he was not always unconscious of himself; others, that he lacked magnanimity in pecuniary affairs and in the little of every-day life. But they liked his preaching, and always added. He has such a lovely wife."

She healed all differences, really kept the Church a unit by her kindness and Christian tact. A wife less sympathetic or less capable aspect of affairs.

A little child came into the minister's home, and the young wife went out of it. I never saw a Church so crushed. For weeks and etiquette so teach an unseifish lovmonths every face wore a wistful ing heart that consideration .- Laws look, as though they hoped in some of Life. unexplained way to meet her, perchance, and feel again her cordial welcome. The pastor, too, began to realize, as never before, how she had brightened and sustained him. The people cared for the motherless child, because it was her babe, A blessed revival followed, and her death was the spiritual lite of a work he did to win souls, and yet they were not fully satisfied, and

the pastorate was changed. Our pulpit since then has been filled with able and eloqueut men, who have had pleasant wives, and our Church has prospered, but our hearts have hungered again and ners, in awakening simultaneously maids concerning their duties, or to again for the levely woman who many minds, in condensing the give an occasinal eye to the market- came to be such a power in our trust of many years labor in the ing when it is brought in. A story midst. We have said to each other brief space of a few mouths. Such I have just heard about her makes often in all these years, "Does not it, indeed, make a difference what kind of a wife the minister has?" Ah! vastly more than he thinks, when he chooses her as his companion, vastly more than the people imagine when he comes among Church in the home, Christian! was lately dining at Rideau Hall, them to be their leader and guide. - Congregationalist.

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE SICK ROOM.

" Society needs overhauling," said my friend.

" What now?" I enquired. "What, indeed! Nothing of imhome from the sermon or the Sun- revary and his wife occupy a hand- ously offended two friends, or at have been the hero of a hundred day-school deeply impressed, con- some house near by, where the least two whom I have hitherto re- battles! cerned for his soul; but in the at- Princess often calls informally, or garded as friends.

"Apologize," I said, "Of course self the power to conquer fate, is child once, and had every kind of the offence was unintentional.

see me, and being sick I excused Well then they did not under-

"Let me tell you about it," said she. To One day last week my cousin Mrs. Smith, who lives in the always been at her disposal on such occasions—have gone shopping, or anybody else. sight seeing, or calling with her, as morning of this day I was threatened with one of my severe headaches, and having learned that for

this affliction quiet is my best remedy, I resolved to keep my room and see no one. Therefore, when about ten o'clock Mrs. Smith was announced, I sent down my kindest regrets, with the reason therefor, offering to her the freedom of the house, and the best attentions of tom of every great enterprise since she was only good because the other members of the family. She Adam. went out shortly after, and did not return; but concluding that she understood the situation, this did not disturb me. To-day I learn that she has again visited the city, and gone home without coming near me an entirely new deparof feeling. She is offended. So much for number one Misfortunes never come singly, and on the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Brown's card was brought to me. Now Mrs. Brown is sure that she never, under any circumstances, disturbs any one, and so when Jane told her of my illness, she said, "I will just step up to Mrs. Jones' room a few moments." Jane, however, who had received strict orders, asked permission to announce her. The pain in my head was subsiding, and anxious not to hinder the good work I sent a kind message, but declined the visit. After sunset, feeling still better, I consented to ride

Of course we met Mrs. Brown. She bowed coldly, and to-day when I I saw her in the street she looked me full in the face, and passed without recognition. This is number two. Now what do you think of society? Have sick people any rights that ought to be respected? Is there no need of reform in our social ways? Are not. our social "tricks and manners"

open to criticism.

Certainly my friend's questions could only be answered in the affirmative. Our social tricks and manners are open on all sides to severe criticism, but more especially as regards invalidism Well folks can better bear these invasions of individual privacy which we all submit to from well meaning but thoughtless friends, but when sickness compels us to leave society and retire to the seclusion of our own room, there we need a reformed etiquette. Society, then, even as an intimate friend should be glad and thankful when we kindly and politely refused admission to the sick room. If friendship were sincere, based on the love of the friend, this would be the case. Indeed this question of privilege may be a test of friendwould have completely altered the aspect of affairs. Your tenderest friend will say, "now do not let me see you for a week if that is better for you, but I will come at your call at any

time." There needs no system of

UNKNOWN.

A word unspoken, a hand unpressed, A look unseen, or a thought unguessed; And souls that were kindred may live apart Never to know how heart bent with heart In the dim past days of a wasted youth.

She shall not know how his pulses leapt When over his temples her tresses swept; As she leaded to give him the jasmine wreath Nhe felt his breath, and her face flushed red With the passionate love that checked her

A faded woman who waits for death, And murmurs a name beneath her breath; A cynical man who scoffs and jeers At woman and love in the open day,
And at . ight time kisses with bitter tears
A laded fragment of jasmine spray.

—J. M.

SELF-CONFIDENCE.

Have confidence in yourself! It is the grand stepping stone to success.

Don't cast your burdens on other people's shoulders. They have enough of their own to carry. Do the hard things yourself, and not call your friends to help you.

Never say "I can't,' unless you are asked to do wrong, and then say "I won't!" and say it in a voice of thunder, too, if you like.

When anything right and necessarv is to be done, the man who shirks the responsibility with a Him our love." weak "I can't," is a coward! No matter though he may have "marched up to the cannon's mouth," and

He who does not feel within him-

not a man in the true sense of the trouble, so that He can feel for httle "I don't know. They called to word—he is a puny apology for ee me, and being sick I excused God's noblest work, and his mother would have been better employed in "making shirts for a shilling"

than in raising him. Of course, the poor fellow can't help being in the world, as he was not consulted beforehand; but it is a country, came to the city. I have misfortune for him, since he can never be any benefit to himself or

Heaven help the woman who the case might be. But on the marries him! The very sourcest old maid on the footstool is in Paradise compared to her.

Self-confidence discovered America, conquered rebellion, emancipated three millions of slaves, built the Pacific Railroad, discovered the art of printing, invented telegraphing-but why go on enumerating I might be," and the thought made its achievemements, since we all know that it has been at the bot-

Somebody says, Oh, "I don't like those self-conceited folks!"

My friend, self-conceit and selfconfidence are two qualities as different as light and darkness; and though the self-conceited man may not be the most agreeable of companions, we infinitely prefer him to the creeping, cringing, craven-spirited fellow who is never ready for an emergency, and who, like Urlah Heep, spends his life in trying to be " 'wmble."

The man who says "I will do it !" who says it from the heart, and means it too who bends his whole energy to the work, almost always accomplishes it and then the people call him "lucky" and "successful"—and all that sort of thing, when in tact his " luck" bas been brought about by his own perservering efforts, and by his confidence in himself.

Fortune, fickle jade though she be, detests laziness and cowardice, a short distance with my husband, and the man who sits down with his hands in his pockets, and "I can't' standing out in big letters from every angle of his body, will never share her favors, unless some rich old aunt dies and leaves him a legacy, and in nine cases out of ten the old lady will endow some other nephew who is "smart."

> Young men, have confidence in yourselves and in the capacities God has given you. Don't wait for your father or your uncle, to give you a start in the world—start for your-selves. Depend on nobody. The tree which leans against its neigh- Harberger, from that time found ber can not withstand the blasts no more "dirt in the corners," no which leave the lone pine on the more "splatters spilled on purp bleak hill-top unscathed,

Never be discouraged at failures. Stick to your object. If obstacles arise trample them down! you will be the stronger for it. Labor developes muscle.

Be brave always to do right. Never mind what people say; keep peace between yourself and your conscience.

Shun intoxicating liquor as you would the foul fiend; keep away from the gaming table; seek for friends such men and women as von would not be ashamed your Chris- altogether because Kitty without tian mother should see you withand having chosen with care the life business to which you are best adapted, pursue it without faltering, and never fear that you will wring success out of destiny.

"The gods help those who help themselves."-Thorn Payers.

OUR YOUNG POLKS.

GOING TO JESUS.

" But I'm too little." "Ch, no, because He says, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me.' "But that means when they die to come up to heaven.

"Oh, no; mamma says its means for us all to love Him, and pray to Him, and let Him see us love Him now.

"He's so far off maybe, He won't know anyhow." "But it most frightens me to

think of His looking away down from heaven every minute, and how can He hear when He is so far off?' "God is not far off; He is ever near, taking care of us, putting her efforts to prevent him. pleasant thoughts in our minds, and add helping us to do pleasant things.

"I am so little, I don't believe

He sees me." "Mamma says He sees the birds and fire-flies, and even watches over the flowers, and that He loves little children.

"I'm sure I don't know how to go to Him except by dying." "Oh, no, you need not go out of this room, for He is here, and mam-

ma says that going to Him is only giving ourselves to Him-giving

Kitty's blue eyes were full of

"Jesus is so good and I am so bad," "He loves you and me a great dress, an' if you won't say nothin' to deal, and though He is so great, He mobody of how I acte!, I'll give it is Jesus after all. He was a little to ye.

children.'

"But, Florie, I'm so bad; you don't know how bad I am sometimes and aunt Harberger says, Then Is no place in the kingdom for such evil ones." I upset her splatters yesterday night on the kitchen flow because I was careless and pouting and let the tea-kettle go dry and erack, and swept the dirt into the corner instead of the dust-pan. know I'm too bad and too small for Jesus to care about;" and Kitty apron was held close to her eyes as she sobbed herself out of breath

"Aunt Harberger is cross and cruel," thought Florrie, but she kept her thoughts to herself. I had aunt Harberger instead of a dear mamma, who knows how be her sigh, wondering, as she did it she had really gone to Jesus, and around her were good.

"I'm always forgetting and up-setting; always making mistake and making trouble; nothing but trouble have I brought to and Harberger. Do you think that Jesus would ever care for me?"

"Mamma says He cares for the most wicked men and woman in the world, are you are only a little girl trying to do right and getting wrong sometimes.'

"If Jesus is close by and sees me every minute He knows how he I am, and He can hear how disaunt Harberger tells about it. Oh dear, if I could only find ton place where Jesus did not combut now He sees me all the time and what can He think?"

Florrie's face was very serious she said, "Jesus came to save sinners; mamma says that knowing He sees us is the best thing in the world to help us to do right, be cause its stops us when we go to do wrong, and remember he is just close by.'

"What are you crying for?" aid aunt Harberberger, popping he head in at the door and thinking the little girl was complaining about her.

"Oh, nothing," said Florrie blushing and looking down, "only we were talking about Jesus, and Kitty is crying because she cannot please you and Him better."

"Humph!" said aunt Harberger, bustling down stairs, the tears betbling up in her eyes. "Humph!" and though it may seem odd, aust for the little girl, growing bigger and stronger every day to work, was also learning to remember that Jesus saw her, and that Jesus loved her through everything and if aunt Harberger did not tell, as she had done before, fifty times a day, to the walls up stairs and down, and to the people in doors and out, what "a bad child that pesty Kitty Holcomb was." it was hard to say if it was altogether because she remembered the scene in the attic with Kitty crying over her bad ways, or going further than her own trundle bed and her own little attic room, had found and given herself to Jesus Presbuterian Journal.

TAB'S DOLL.

On the curbstone on Brush street the other day, sat a girl of nine or ten years, full in the hot sun, but so busy with a woebegone rag-baby that she seemed not to mind the heat and glare, One arm had been torn from poor baby,' its head fell over to one side, and the sawdstran from the dilapidated feet every time it was lifted about.

As the child sat there trying to make baby whole again with old darning needle and a bit of twine, a boy of fourteen halted on the walk and sneeringly said:

'That doll's been sunstruck, and all the doctor's in town can't save her life.' The girl made no reply, and af-

er a moment the lad advanced unatched the doll and finng it high over his head, laughing loudly at 'Is your mother dead?' asked the

girl, as her eyes filled with tears and her chin quivered. ' Not as I know of.'

4 But mine is, and she made that doll for me when her hands trembled so much and her eyes had so many tears that I had to cut the cloth for her. That's why baby looks so bad.' 'Whew!' whistled the boy below

his breath; and walking into the street and carefully picking up and carefully dusting the plaything, be placed it in her hands as he said;

'I remember now 'bout seein' the crape on the door, and I'm sorry I was rough. This 'ere linin' in my cap will make that baby a hall into a strong the commence

SUNDAY

ISRAEL IN E

Were seven

of the promise the souls that to Egypt is 1 two sons, and not uncommo Gen. 46: 27 seventy souls the seventy n say the Jews. their righted those whose ! often to reme ginning was And Joseph age of one hi ing eighty of Egypt. Per about the sa

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histled the boy below rhistled the boy below and walking into the efully picking up and ing the plaything, he er hands as he said: r now 'bout seein' the oor, and I'm sorry I This 'ere linin' in my te that baby a hull ou won't say nothin' to y I acte!, I'll give it SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JULY 3, 1881.

ISBAEL IN EGYPT -Exod. 1: 1-14. Were seventy souls-To place the Were seventy sounds—to place the meant of ma wife is made bitter." "My heart is like the into a strong nation in its true light as into a strong meant of the realization of heigh —A vast amount into a strong nation in its true light as the commencement of the realization of brick was required for the walls of cities, fortresses, temple-courts, and private as well as public buildings. This number includes Joseph, his mixed with at the sould straight the sould be s to Egypt is repeated thom den. It is were made of the fulle mud time to time, and mark the increase of the full mumber includes Joseph, his mixed with atraw, and of clay with red and active particles, and diminution 17. This number includes cosepu, and mixed with atraw, and of clay withnot uncommon. Jacob himself. See their manufacture was a government monopoly. Immense piles of these Gen. 40: 27, Junease piles of these seculty souls were of more worth than bicks—the ruins of ancient works, the seventy nations of the whole world, many of them stamped with the the seventy has God reckons of men by bieroglyphics of the Pharaobs—are their righteousness. It is good for now found in the land of Goshen. All their righteousness. It is good for the righteousness. It is good for those whose latter end greatly increases manner of service in the field—Not me rly agricultural labors, to which often to remember how small their be-

age of one hundred and ten years, during eighty of which he was a ruler in Erph. Perhaps all Jacob's sons died about the same time; for there was not more than seven years' difference in age between the eldest and youngest of them except Benjamin; and when death comes into a family sometimes it maks a full end in a little times. Were fruitful, etc -The rapid growth

of Krael into a nation is the fact of this paragraph. That is, the district allotted to them, ending probably from the eastern branch of the Nile to the did not occupy this land exclusely, the day-

took, either by usurpation or conquest. The fact that he knew not Joseph implies a complete separation from the traditions of Lower Expet. Their persecutor, apparently, was Amosis, the first king of the eighteenth dynasty. Originally he was king only of a district in the south of Exypt. He

evidently regarded with suspicion the presence of so large a body of foreigners in the land, and took measures to weaken them. By Dr. Bugsch Bey be is considered to be Rameses II., a mighty conqueror, who dwelt at Zoan-Tania and reigned four hundred years rather than Am sis or Ashmes. Nothing sooner perisheth than the remembrance of a good turn.

More and mightier than we-They had become mightier by becoming more; that is, not perhaps absolutely more; not so as to outnumber the population of all Egypt; but more in proportion to the space occupied; more within any given limits.

Let us deal wisely-The wisdom here proposed to be employed was the wisdom of the serpent. So easily is lau-guage perverted, and made a sanction for the most iniquitious proceedings the most There were no wais, and yet they say, "If there be wais." The Israelites had not given cause of fear to revolt, and yet they say, "Lest they join to our enemies." Much of the real suffering of the saints in all ages has been afflicted on the ground of hypo thetical .ff uses. This incidental notice proves that the Israelites were still mindful of the God of their tathers, and cherished the hope of one day en tering into possession of the promised

Tuskmasters-These "taskmasters" were men of rank, carefully distinguished in the monuments from the subordinate overseers, as they are by the sacred writers. Ex.d. 5: 6. By hard fendal labor (burdens, burdensome toil) Pharaoh h ped, according to the and lesson its increase, since a popula tion always grows more slowly under oppression than in the midst of prosperous circumstances, and also to crush their spirit so as to banish their very wish for liberty. Treasure cities

-The Hebrew word corresponds very closely, both in form and meaning, with "magazines." depots of ammunition and provisions. The same word is used in 1 Kings 9: 19; 2 Chron. 8 4, and 32: 28. Captives were employed in great numbers for building and enlarging such depots under the Egyptian kings of the eighteenth and nine teenth dynasties. In a papyrus preserved in the museum of Leyden, the scribe "Kauteir" reports to his superi or, the scribe "Bakenphtha," that in compliance with his instructions, he has "distributed the rations among the soldiers, and likewise among the Hebrews, (Aberiou or Apuru) who carry the stones to the great city of King Rameses M amun, the Lover of Truth, and who are under the orders of the captain of the police soldiers, ameneman. I distribute the food among them monthly according to the excelgiven me." There are also other docu-ments referring to the people and their

They multiplied-In this increase of their numbers, which surpassed all expectation, there was the manifestation of a higher, supernatural, and to them awful, power. The leading idea is doubtless that of a mingled chagrin and

With rigor-The Israelites were subsequently prohibited from ruling in this manner over their brethren; Lev. 25: 46, "But over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigor;" 1, e., without | in onions the better they succeed. The

worship for we read (Josh. 24: 14) rotted stable manure, superphosphate United States. Sold everywhere at 25 to such cases. One dose effects in the change of that they served other gods in Egypt; of lime is the best artificial help.

we find (Ezek. 20: 8) that God had threatened to destroy the a for it even while they were in the land of Egypt. Of a bad man it is said in the Bast,— "He makes the lives of his servants bitter." Also, "Ah the fellow; the heart of his wife is made bitter." "My the Israelites were accustomed, but And Joseph died, after attaing to the probably the digging of canals and processes of irrigation which are pecuharly onerous and unbealthy, and on both accounts likely to have been imposed upon the Israelites.

WHY SO PALE?

vigorating quality that a brisk walk in the open air has. I wish, dear Daisy, you would be persuaded to try for a month the effect of a regular walk every day, in the morning, which is certain to cure permanently, by expelling the malarial poison which produces the disease. It does this surely, and leaves no ill effect upon the system. border of the desert. It appears from every day, in the morning, which is the other passages (see 3: 22) that they vital, exhibitating, delightful part of

But walking without an object is But walking without an object is very stupid, you urge. That is true enough. Have an object. Do the narketing. Undertake some of the family errands. Go to see the poor and the sick, the people wino are in trouble or weighed with some infirmation and inheritance. He arose up over Egypt, occupying the land, as it would seem, on different terms from the king whose place he took, either by usurpation or conquest. Ask to be included in the visiting compared using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days without an object is of the Courser de St. Hyacintae, Canada. "Several months since my daughter, ten years of age, was taken with whooping and nothing we could do for her seemed to any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of DE. WISTAE'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERY. In three hours after she had only was entirely cured, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. mittee of the Sunday-school, and look was entirely cured, and is now well. I after absentees. That will give you an have since recommended the BALSAM

> can take will not make you bright and to fail of effecting a speedy cure."
>
> blooming, if you do not eat the right 50 cents, and \$1 a bettle. Sold by blooming, if you do not eat the right 50 cents, and \$1 sort of food. Tes and toast, coffee and dealers generally. warm biscu t, rich cake and pastryabove all, Daisy, the constant nibbling of sweets and candies, will keep you pallid. You must est wholesome pur-ridge, made of nutritions peresis; you must eat lare roast beef and steak and mutton-chops, and plenty of fruit.
> And if you go to bed early, bathe in cold water once a day, keep your mind busy, and your heart at rest by leaving life and its orderings submissively with God, you will have what every woman needs if she would be useful and happy-good health and good

A friend says, "Do tell the girls to rest, and not to wear themselves out by too much pleasuring, too much study-ing, or, judeed, by too much of any-

And that is good advice, too. But the mothers need it quite as much as

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic imposes a tax of thirty-three per cent. on the people. I'he saloons outnumber all kinds of business hous s of any one kind in the country. We pay about one eight as much for education as for rum; twice as much for intemperance as for the support of the government. We waste over \$700,000,000 a year for the debasement of the intellect and the destruction of the body, and pay with reluctance less than \$100,000,000 for education and culture; then we throw over fifteen times as much into the seething caldron of rum as we contribute annudown the physical strength of Israel these startling statement? Do you comprehend the enormity of this staitling vice? With these facts before us, is it strange that our measure of misery is full? This vast waste would provide a school house thoroughly appointed, for every fifty of our youth, and set teachers in the midst of them. of the highest possible culture. Aside from the lamentable havor and waste from the use of rum, we are compelled to support courts and prisons, and an army of cfficial benefactors in the name of charity that would be almost wholly unnecessary were the people taught to shun rum as an enemy.

USEFUL HINTS.

Spent tau bark has been ploughed into a compact clay soil with the best results, as it rendered the soil mellow

and increased its wa:mth. One of the best deodorizers in stables is ground pleater. It may be sprinkled about the stalls and over the ammoniacal odours and retain them, bottle. lent instructions which my lord has thus increasing the value of the dress-

The keeping quality and taste of butter depends largely on the quality of the sait used in making it. Sait that contains lime and magnesia, the two principal impurities, is unfit to use. But as the difference in price between the best salt and interior grades is LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It stight, while that between good and bad butter is very large, it pays to get the best always for dairy purposes.

Onions require rich soil, and clean alture. A newly reclaimed swamp is the best soil, and the longer it is kept seed is sown in drills nine to twelve brought over many of them to join or four inches in the rows. High manwith the Egyptians in their idolatrous uring is required, and with thoroughly INFORMATION.

FOR DYSENTERY.—Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer well mixed in a gull of bot milk and syrup, or with a tablespoonful of castor oil, at the same time bathing the bowels.

Persons under the operation of Fellows' Hypophosphites, should examine their blood under the microscope from time to time, and mark the increase of of the white or dead ones; these observations are interesting and instructive.

BEEF AND MUTTON.-Let it be understood by the growers of these two great staples, that by mixing HAB-VELL'S CONDITION POWDERS with the food of the animals that produce them, their weight and quality are enhanced twenty per cent., while their health is kept perfect. Sold everywhere.

Scarcely any disease to which human beings are subject, is so thoroughly discouraging as Fever and Ague. The periodical return of alternate chills, Probably a lack of fresh air and exsing. Ayer's Ague Cure is the only

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> "PULMONARY CONSUMPTION arises from a decline or deficiency of vitality in the natural bioplasm or germinal matter, and this deficiency manifests taelf not only in a general wasting or atropathy of the whole body, but also in a peculiar degradation, chiefly in the lungs and lymphatic system, of por-tions of this bioplasm into a sluggish, low-lived, yet proliferating matter, which instead of maintaining the nutrition and integrity of the tissues (which is the natural office of bioplasm) clogs them, and irritates them with a substance which is more or less prine to decay, and eventually involves them also in its own disintegration and des

> To remedy this deficiency by sustaining the vitality of the bioplasm, and thus provide for the general building up of the whole system, is the office and design of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphite of Lime.

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the debilitated constitution. Hanington's "Quinine Wine and Iron," taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind and gives lasting strength to the whole system. apl 1—3 mths

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! and orying with the excruciating puin of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSwill relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and It is to be feared that the oppression inches apart and thinned out to three pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the

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> GOLDEN EXILIR Will relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all the diseases of the Lungs.

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St. John, N.B., January 6th, 1880.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881.

THE CONFERENCE.

For statements of the work done at the Conference just closed our reade are referred to the report of the proceedings in other columns; we only note impressions made during a brief visit to the assembled brethren.

The preparations made by the superintendent of the Granville Ferry circuit and his neighbors' Annapolis were of the most careful kind, and the welcome extended by the cools of the beautiful locality to the mi sters of the Conference was most hear'v. In the home to which we were is troduced on our arrival there wa ev ro affliction. calling forth womanly ev tion of the most untiring kind, yet a request had gone forth from that lome to be remembered in bil'etting arrangements. and we left it to cherish very pleasant memories of the short time spent there.

On entering the Conference church on Friday afternoon we found Wr. Lathern in the President's chair. Few men could preside over a deliberative body with more dignity and urbanity than he: few men possess to so great an extent the unquestioned confidence and respect of those who know them heat. In both business sessions and public gatherings Mr. Lathern appears to great advantage. Only his changing colations with the neighboring Maritime Conference have prevented him from holding a place ere this among us as an ex-President.

As we entered Dr. Stewart was on his feet addressing the assembled ministers and laymen in behalf of our Edsectional Institutions. Seldom has the Dr. spoken with greater effect. He attered the truth and fe't it, and therefore made others feel its force. A single regret lessened our satisfaction. This address, as well as that which followed it, ought to have been heard by the fargest audience which could be gathered in the Province. After Dr. Stewart's ax austive address, Prof. Burwash might have claimed to be excused, but he succeeded in giving a telling speech, which only added to the interest already excited. It is evident that any attemn to divide the friends of Mount Allison in the Conference must fail. The reenotest symptom of weak kneedness could not be discerned. All hearts beat as the heart of one. Led on by the Rev. W. H. Heartz, who also spoke strong G. O. Huestis, 20; W. C. Brown, 5, words respecting the action of the Legsslature, a subscription of more than \$1400 was at once made up, to which other amounts are still being added. At the Educational meeting of the evening the subject of religious education was finely treated by the deputation from Mount Allison, and by the Rev. J. A. Rogers, of Amherst. Never. we believe were the ministers of the Conference more firmly united in a determination to maintain Mount Allison in the highest possible efficiency.

No faces in the Conference room secure attention more quickly than those of our fathers, who after having borne the burden and heat of the day are restin from more active toil. Though death has not come to any of them during the year, yet some seats were vacant. John McMurray, upon whom age and care seem hitherto to have had less effect than upon some of his brethren, we saw on our way to the Conference, and left him a sufferer from sciatica, unable to give his brethren in public those counsels they have so much valued. And Elias Brettle, another worthy Ex-Presi- | from the Mount Allison Institutions. dent, was absent through affliction. which, as we learn from a recent note. is but proving the sustaining power of grace. For these senior brethren and a junior minister, absent through illness, fervent prayers were offered up, How many lessons they silently teach, how much encouragement comes to the more active men as they think of the prosonged and faithful toil of these occupants of the front seats, our fathers little know.

We rejoiced with them as we heard them speak of the confidence they reposed in the true Methodist spirit of their younger brethren. At no Conference that we have attended has the determination of the latter to hold up the old doctrines been so evident. None certainly could have listened to the testimonies at the social meeting on Saturday evening, the love-feast on Sunday -and the sermon on the Sabbath evening, and other occasions, without feeling that the standard may with safety be entrusted to the hands of the young-

er brithren. Did space permit, further mention would be made of the admirable sermons in the Conference church on Sunday morning and evening by the President and Secretary, as well as of those

On Thursday morning, the 16th inst. he ministers who had travelled by oach, rril and steamboat, gathered at he church at Granville Ferry for the surpose of organizing and opening the le hodist Conference of 1881. One lance at them was sufficient to conrince the most casual observer, that the outlook was promising and that the lownward tendency of some things had with a pleasant check.

The garb of mourning, however, seen and there touched a tender chord and revived memories of fair forms and aces now no more, and of the snappin i ties altogether beyond the power of he most sympathetic to heal. umph over the severest affliction was manifested in that faith which looked forward to the time when Christ would

Reinspire the breathless clod

Some were there who did not present he robust appearance of former years -tweave months seemed to have added ten years to the age of brethren whose appearance suggested overwork and its consequent penalty of partial loss of health. On some of the honored fathers time was leaving his imprint. Familiar faces from the New Brunswick Conference were present, among the num. ber, Dr. Stewart and Prof. Burwash, and later on Rev. G. H. Cornish from the Westward, all of whom are cordially greeted by the brethren.

At nine o'clock the President called the Conference to order, and soon the the soul-stirring hymn in use for a century, commencing,

> And are we yet alive, And see each other's face.

was sung with true fervor and devotion after which prayer was offered by Dr. Stewart and J. S. Addy. The calling of the roll was responded to by the brethren, a large majority of whom were present, a fact which gave cause for deep gratitude.

A review of the year's work by the President, Rev. Richard Smith, was warmly received, especially in view of the fact that the faithful manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties of the year, and his uniform kindness, had more than ever endeared him to his bre hren. One point of interest in the address, referred to the unfortunate calamily to Annapolis by fire, and the consequent inadvisability of the Conference meeting there in 1881,—a difficulty happily removed by the resolution of the Church at Granville Ferry, cordially inviting the Conference to transfer the appointment there. The Presi dent also referred to the marked development of the missionary spirit during the past year and the pleasing aspect of the outlook for the year to come.

A slight buzz of excitement was n ticeable when the Conference proceeded to the election of President. pectation was that the lot would be cast mainly into the lap of two men-a forecast justified by an election on the Foy. J. Lathern was declared elected and called to the chair amid much applause. In a few well-chosen words the retiring President welcomed him to the clair. The new incumbent bore the nonors meekly, and while visibly affected by this mark of esteem conferred, addressed the Conference very effect-

The election of Secretary resulted in favor of Rev. Jabez Rogers by 39 votes. The Revs. Eben Eugland and D. W. Johnson were appointed assistants. For Journal Secretary, Rev. Cranswick Jost, A.M., deservedly received 49 votes, and by re-election remained at his post, receiving as his right-hand man, Rev. J. B. Giles.

Revs. J. Cassidy and W. C Brown were also appointed Conference Letter Writers; Rev. W. G. Lane, Conference Reporter to the WESLEYAN; and Rev. A. D. Morton, A. M., Reporter to the

Christian Guardian. The elections having passed along smoothly and rapidly the way was clear for Rev. A. W. Nicholson to call the attention of the Conference to the presence of Dr. Stewart and Prof. Burwash who were invited to seats on the platform; and Friday afternoon was set apart to receive them as a deputation Rev Ralph Brecken obtained leave of

absence to visit the continent. The question of ministerial charater was deferred till Friday morning and made the order of the day.

The Sup'y Fund report, read by the Secretary, revealed a deficiency of \$1000 on current claims—an amount promptly met by the committee, also that \$12,000 of the Board of Governors appeared to or thereabouts might be expected for addition to the capital stock from the Ray estate in New Brunswick.

The Conference prayer meeting commenced at 11 A. M. when several of the brethren took part and Dr. Stewart delivered an address remarkable for its fervor and deep toned piety. It was certainly "a season of grace and sweet After the reading of the first draft of the station sheet the Conference

adjourned till 2 P.M. On resuming work a few routine matters were disposed of. Rev. J Taylor was appointed to act as agent of the Sup'y Fund in the absence of Rev. Dr. Pickard; and Rev's G. O. Huestis and R. A. Daniel were requested to prepare an abstract of the "spiritual report and work of God" for the printed minutes. The congratulations of the Conference were then tendered to Rev. T. Angwin, on the completion of 50 years of ministerial life. To the question; "What ministers have died during the year' each district in turn replied "none. No obituary will this year appear in the Minutes to revive sad memories and throw a gloom over our otherwise encouraging report. Many expressions of regret were made

THE WESLEYAN THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFER- enforced retirement through ill health left the Conference no alternative but to permit him to add his name to the already long list of supernumeraries, who compose nearly one-fifth of the entire Conference. Rev. G H. Cornish of the London Conference, and author of the "Cyclopedia of Methodism," was introduced, and gave a brief address respecting the object and aim of the afore-

aid publication. Leave of absence was gran ed for one year to Revs. J. Astbury and G. O. Robinson, providing that it should not embarrass the Stationing Committee. The Conference adjourned at 4 p. m.

On Thursday evening the Conference Missionary Anniversary meeting wa held in the church at Granville Ferry, the President in the chair. The repor. was read by Rev. W. H. Heartz. Many pleasing features and incidents gave cheering evidence of the success of our missions Solid work done among the Indians has been rewarded by numerous conversions. Two orphanages have been established in the North West. In Japan, the land of the "rising sun," 16 natives, the fruit of e angelical effort. have offered for the work of the ministry; 23 conversions to Christianity were reported during the year, and eleven persons were baptized according to the formula of the Methodist Church. The most noticeable feature in French mi sion work is the urgent call for the increased circulation of the Scriptures. Figures, not always interesting, gave the following information: Missions, 386: missionaries, 392; native preachers, 17: teachers, 28; interpreters, 11 making a total paid agency of 448, with a membership of 34,496. The total income of the Society was \$131,204. The Nova Scotia Conference contributed \$9,106, an increase of nearly \$300 compared with last year.

The first topic, "The modern missionary movement," was assigned to the Rev. J. S. Coffin, who covered the ground effectively, commencing with Dr. Carey—one of the highest ornaments of modern missions, - linking with his such names as John Elliott, John and Charles Wesley, and the worthies who followed in their footsteps to the present day, and proving conclusively that Christianity is not losing its hold on the masses. After quo ing various facts and figures, he stated that if Methodism should succeed in the future as it has done in the past, a comparatively short period would see the world converted. The whole address was welltimed, encouraging and bristling with facts in support of missionary effort.

The Rev S. F. Huestis followed wit: practical address on the "Grandeux of the Missionary cause." By comparative statements he showed that missions were not so well supported as in former years. In 1874 the three Eastern Conferences raised 21.730 dollars for missions; last year they raised 17.827 a falling off of more than 3000 dollars. What we have done before could be done again. The whole movement was grand in its object and in the character of its missionaries. Men like Coke, Black, Asbury, Steinhauer and the sainted McDougall were among the noblest God ever called into a most excellent speech by pleading on behalf of juvenile effort in this direction.

The last speaker was the Rev J. J. Teasdale, who by a splendid effort excelled himself, but space will not permit a further enlargement of this subject. The meeting was enthusiastic and successful.

On Friday morning the devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. T. Angwin and S. B. Dunn. The order of the day was the question of ministerial character. It was a cause for congratulation that none of the brethren were challenged.

A letter was read by Rev. S. B. Dunn from Dr. Lewis, of Halifax, respecting the late Mrs. Binney's will, stating that in accordance with its provisions he would be prepared to pay over within one year the sum of one thousand dollars for the Missionary Society, and one thousand dollars for the Mount Allison Endowment Fund. The letter-writers were directed to frame a suitable reply.

The Secretary of the Temperance Committee then presented the report, part of which was unfinished business from the past year. The whole of the report, making provision for the formation of Temperance and Juvenile Temperance Societies in connection with our congregations, was adopted. It will appear at an early date.

At two p. m., the ministers reas-sembled, hardly anticipating the great great treat in store for them. the usual routine business, Dr. Stewart and Prof. Burwash, by appointment present the claims of the Institutions at Mount Allison: First of all they submitted the resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors, which will appear in your columns this week. Your reporter confesses his inability to grasp, much less convey the scope and effect of the afternoon's proceedings. The learned Dr. reviewed the rise of the Institutions from the opening hour, when seven students entered the academy, and the adjacent ministry assembled to invoke the Divine blessing upon the project, down to the hour when the Alumni were occupied with the proposition eminating from Dalhousie for the discussion of the policy of consolidation. In unmeasured terms he denounced every scheme or effort put forth with the object of destroying our denominational educational institutions, especially since the work done will bear comparison with that of any college in the Maritime of the prizes offered by the Halifax Provinces. In proof of this he reminded his hearers that three-fourths of the prizes offered by the Halifax University were carried off by the Sack-

ville students in competition with Dalhousie, Kings and others. While disclaiming boasting he believed that jus

an examining and not a teaching University, when the competition would be subjected to the severest test. He also dealt squarely with the fact that the Presbyterian Synod, as the friends of Dalhousie College, could well afford to say that they were glad the government grants were withdrawn-since they had retained so large an amount of Provincial funds, for say what they would, Dalhousie was essentially a denominational

In a most earnest and affective manner he refuted the idea that the Government grant supported denominationalism,-it fostered education and it alone, -and stated that we do not want, in fact, never did want, aid for religious purposes; but that we do expect some remuneration for educational work successfully done in the higher branches. The whole of the Conference was absorbed in this speech—extending over an lour and a half, for the Dr. on this as step by step he led them on till he touched the financial question. And here the liberality of the Methodist Church was not found wanting. The announcement of gifts already referred to in your columns brought forth much well-merited applause, and led the ministers to resolve to do all that is possible on their part. Before closing Dr. Stewart called attention to the Resolutions adopted by the Conference of 1863, in reference to the partiality shown to one branch of the Church by the Government of that day in virtually placing Dalhousie in the hands of the Presbyterians, and pointed out how fully our expectations respecting coming dissatisfaction and strife, as the result of that act, had been fulfilled.

Prof. Burwash, who thought Dr. Stewart had left him little to say, in a characteristic manner followed. showed clearly the teaching ability of Mount Allison, and by citing examples proved conclusively that the work done was effective, since youthful students in the science classes had taken the honors away from men of other institutions who were at the time teachers of science; and a young girl, the daughter of the Theological Professor, had carried off first-class honors. By splendid effort he pleaded for renewed devotion to the interests of Mount Allison,-a pleading responded to in a right royal way - and we have no hesitation in saying that not one among all present could be found who was not ready to endorse most emphatically any scheme for the support of our own institutions and the prevention of so-called consolidation (which really means absorption) even to the extent of augmenting the Endowment fund out of his own slender means.

Rev. W. H. Heartz, well known in Eastern Methodism, followed in the debate urging practical sympathy, which he manifested by a generous donation of \$500, and dealt plainly with the question of Denominational versus State education. He censured strongly the withdrawal of the Government grant from the Institutions, on the ground that the Province owed a debt to Meth odism and that but for denominational colleges higher education would have no existence. We must therefore do our work in such a way as to show we mean business; we cannot express ourselves too strongly, we must not be ashamed to talk Sackville. Dalhousie, Acadia and Kings are brought to the notice of the public, and we should make Sackville better known by earnestly presenting her claims and making known her successes. Mr. Heartzfinished by a powerful appeal to stand by the Institutions of the Church, moving that a committee be appointed to deal with the question.

Others followed, promising various sums and upholding the principles so firmly advocated. This debate was the most interesting of any during the sessions already held; not only from the able manner in which the subject was handled, but from its paramount importance and the evident determination to have nothing whatever to do with the scheme of consolidation as presented to the Alumni of Mount A'lison. The only regret is that the whole debate, meriting as it dila larger audience, was after all limited to the few. The whole Methodist laity would have received incalculable benefit from listening to it. At the close of the debate the President appointed the following minsters a committee to report and draft a resolution on the subject viz., S. F. Huestis, W. C. Erown, W. H. Heartz, Thos. Rogers, A. D. Morton, A. W. Nicholson, and R. A. Temple.

Among the other speakers were Messrs. A. W. Nicolson, Thos. Rogers, A. M., S. F. Huestis, J. Gaetz, J. S. Addy, and J. S. Coffin. The amount raised during a few minutes reached **\$**1400.

The Annual Conference Temperance meeting was held at Annapolis on Friday evening-the ex-President in the chair. The church was filled to its utmost capacity with an intelligent and appreciative audience. After the opening hymn was sung the Rev. J. Shepherdson by request engaged in prayer and the Rev. G. O. Huestis followed with a characteristic speech filled with humour, facts in science, and general temperance principles. made the startling statement he got drunk once and was therefore a 43 reformed drunkard-basing the statement on the following amusing piece of logic: If a man tells a lie once, he is a liar; if a man murders another—he is a murderer; if he gets drunk once-he is a drunkard. He had been a total abstainer 51 years. He further dealt with the drink traffic in its relation to morals and pleaded earnestly for renewed devotion to the temperance cause.

Rev. B. C. Borden of Yarmouth. followed with one of the most effective speeches ever delivered in Annapolis. The telling cuts at the rumseller, and those stirring appeals to the sympathies of preached elsewhere, but we are remind- and much sympathy was manifested in tice should be done. We were not the present, called for a well received ed that no more space is at our disposal. reference to Rev. R. A. Temple, whose afraid of competition. He argued for and merited applause, more particular-

ly when he referred to the false position | 55 Berwick - John Cassidy. assumed by Senator Almon in reference to light wines and beer. He introduced some thrilling incidents in connection with his labors in Bermuda, when on 58 one occasion a sailor was taken to his 59 grave after being drowned through intox- 60 icating drink, and another who took his 61 his own life while in a state of delirium tremens, and finished with ut erances which raised the enthusiasm of the meeting to the highest pitch. The meeting was brought to a close by an address from Rev. W. G. Lane, and the benediction by Rev. D. B. Scott, when the audience dispersed having enjoyed one of the most successful temperance meeting ever held under the auspices of the

The Conference sessions of Saturday were occupied with the examination of the candidates for ordination. Dr. Stewart was asked to act as examiner. After having passed through the trying ordeal, the following were recommended to be received into full connection and ordained: H. P. Doane, I. M. Mellish, and J. L. Dawson. David Hickey, having received ordination in the Con rega. tional Church was recommended to be recived into full connexion by taking upon himself our ordination vows: Messrs. W. H. Langille, L. M. Stevens, W. A. Outerbridge, Starr Black, John Wier, and F. A. Buckley, A. B., were continued on trial. L. M. Sievens was permitted to attend the theological

institution the ensuing year. The following were received as candidates for the ministry : John Prestwood, W. Whitman, Leander Daniels and Albon Daniel. The Rev. Godfrey Shore by resignation ceases to be recognized as a minister among us.

STATION SHEET.

I-HALIFAX DISTRICT. 1-Halifax North-Brunswick St. - Ralph Brecken. Kave St. - William G. Lane. Charles St.-William H. Evans. Supernumeries. Edmund Botterell.

who has permission to reside in Montreal; R. A. Temple. 2-Halifax South-Grafton St.—John J. Teasdale. Cobourg Rd.—John L. Sponagle. John S. Addy, who has permission to reside in Carleton, St

John, N.B. BOOK ROOM AND WESLEYAN OFFICE .-Stephen F. Huestis, Book Steward; T. Watson Smith, Editor. 3 Dartmouth-H. P Doane; Sup'y.

Thomas Angwin. Lawrencetown-John Wier. Windsor-J. M. Pike; Sup'ys. M. Richey, p.D., John McMurray, Roland Morton. Chester Road-To be supplied.

Hantsport-William Ryan. Horton-Thos. Rogers, A.M., C. M. Tyler; Sup'y George Johnson. Kentville—Robert Wasson. Newport—F. H. W. Pickles. Avondale—R. McArthur; Sup'y,

Elias Brettle. Burlington and Walton -George O. Huestis. Sambro and St. Margaret's Bay-Geo. Johnson, (B)

Bermuda (Hamilton and Somerset A. W Nicolson, Chaplain to Weslevans in Army and Navy; F. A. Buckley, A.B. Bermuda (St. George's and Bailey's Bay. - Joseph G. Angwin, Chaplain to Weslevans in Army. J.

W. Prestwood, A.B.

II-TRURO DISTRICT. Truro-Simeon B. Dunn. Onslow-Patrick H. Robinson; Acadia Mines - Benj. Hills, A.B. Pictou-William C. Brown. Stellarton-Isaac E Thurlow. River John-James Tweedy. Maitland-Thomas D. Hart. hubenacadie-J. W. Shepherdson Middle Musquodoboit-J Hiram

Davis. Musquodoboit Harbor-George F. Sheet Harbor-J. L. Dawson, A.B.

III-CUMBERLAND DISTRICT. 27 Amherst-Jabez A. Rogers, Secretary of Conference; Sup'y, Robt, Tweedy, who has permission to reside in Moncton. Warren-William Purvis. Nappan and } J. R. Borden

Minudie
Wallace — John A. Mosher. Pugwash-Eben E. England. River Philip-Arthur D. Morton. Oxford-E. R. Brunyate.

R. Bird. Parsboro-William Alcorn: Sup. J. B. Hemmeon, who has permission to reside in Moneton. Southampton-F. H. Wright, A.B. Athol-John Craig. Advocate Harbor-C. W. Swallow.

Wentworth- A F. Weldon. Sup.

IV-GUYSBORO' & C. B. DISTRICT. Guysboro'-Paul Prestwood; Sup'y James Buckley. Canso-John W. Howie. Manchester-Joseph Hale. Country Harbor-Sydney—Joseph S. Coffin. North Sydney—Jesse B. Giles. Gabarus — James Scott. Port Hawkesbury-Geo. W. Tuttle Port Hood-W. A. Outerbridge. Ingonish-G. W. Whitman.

V-ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT. Annapolis-Ezra B. Moore. Granville Ferry-James Strothard. Bridgetown-David W. Johnson: Sup'y. J. F. Bent. Mountain Mission-

Middleton-Richard Smith. Starr Black. Aylestord-Joseph Gaetz, W. H. Canning - Robt. A. Daniel; Supy,
J. G. Hennigar. Scott's Bay-Alton Daniels. Hillsburg -Caleb Parker. Digby-William Ainley.

Weymouth—Geo. F. Johnson, Digby Neck \ James Sharpe VI-LIVERPOOL DISTRICT

63 Liverpool Cranswick Jost, Lu up'y. C. Lockhart. Caledonia - Robert Williams, Port Mouton - John G. Bigney. Mill Village - J. Mayhew Fisher Petite Riviere—John Johnson, Lunenburg—Alexander S. Tutle Chester-Leander Daniel Ritcey's Cove-David B. Sont New Germany -John Gee. Bridgewater-David Hickey.

VII-YARMOUTH DISTRICT 74 Yarmouth South - Wm. H. Heart 75 Yarmouth North-John Labor

President of the Conference, Sup'y. Ingham Sutcliffe. Arcadia—Byron C. Borden, L. Hebron-I M. Mellish. Barrington-James R. Hart Port la Tour-Arthur Hockin. N. E. Harbor-Jonathan C. Onto Shelburne-R. B. Mack. Lockport-William Brown

REV. J. LATHERN.

We copy from the Morning Chronick of Saturday last a brief sketch of the m cently-elected President of the Nova Scotia Conference :

Rev. John Lathern was educated one of those endowed English school which for many generations have catinued to effer opportunity for liberal culture in that land. At the Land. examination of 1355 he took man the first class of candidates. Reaccepted by the British Conference that year for the mission work which preference had been express. It was not thought at the time at medical examination, that his beam would suffice for a tropical appoint At the instance of Lev. Dr. Beechan then just returned from Easiern British America, he was therefore appointed to New Brunswick. He was ordained Charlottetown in 1859. Twice and that time, he has been stationed in a John, twice in Halifax, and is now a second time in Yarmouth North. He has also been stationed at Frederic and at Charlotzetown, and was at the same time chairman of the District. I was upon motion of Mr. Lathern, at the Toronto General Conference, in 1874, that the Hynrn Book question was brought under review. More than one of his magazine articles on the congen-ial subject of hymnology has been reproduced on the other side of the Atlan tic. He was lecturer this year for the "Theological Union" of Sackville. His

subject was "Inspiration." One of the papers reports that "The lecture was excellent and the audience was large. Mr. Lathern's pe ed in evidences of culture and learning; those qualities of head and heart which have secured for the rev. gentleman so many admirers and friends throughout all the cities of the Maritime Provinces were eminently displayed throughout the lecture." The lectures delivered by Mr. Lathern before the Mechanics' In stitute during the successive years of 1863-71, were published in a volume which won immediate recognition. other book, "Baptisma," evangelical and critical, has been equally received. Two editions, comprising together 1,750 copies, have been circulated, and the third edition is now offered for sale. biographical sketch of Hon. L. A. Wilmot, doubtless prepared con amore, was published a year ago. A revised edition is just now announced.

On Tuesday last, though a public holday, we laid down our pen only long enough to witness the closing exercises at the Asylum for the Blind. To us the situation of these exiles from light sppeared sad, but their cheery voices and sweet songs seemed to say "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content "-a lesson by no means easy to be learned. The institution is doing a good work. This summer it sends out three graduates, who are prepared to make their way through life, as they otherwise could not be. The Principal leaves home to hold more than fifty meetings in the Maritime Provinces in behalf of the Institution. We bespeak for him a cordial reception.

The London Methodist brings forward the name of Rev. W. Moulton, B. D. in connection with the Presidence of the approaching English Conference. Of this comparatively youthful minister the Methodist remarks !- " He is said to be the minister who will be recognized as the most accomplished scholar of the Methodism of the world. He is M. A., gold-medalist and prizeman of London, M. A. of Cambridge and D. D. of Edinburgh. As the translator and editor of Winer's Grammar he has laid scholars under great and lasting obligation. His commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews and his other contributions to theology are of great value to students. He has been an active member of the Revision Committee. On that committee he has had a very important position. This eminent public service has made his name known throughout Christendom, and will preserve it in our Langille; Sup'y. James Taylor. national history."

LONDO THE

Brampto.

Unusually greating the investigati and qualifications ministry. Our are practically at our mission held mittee difficulty. have been asked men to go to an field, he has to Toronto Conferentiat Conference that we are kep only method of rigidly the door ministry; where our circuits, eve section will beco-section will beco-ent upon the Mis-force into supera-in the maturity of had hoped to rer-tefficient service

of efficient servi mittee of the Co port of its do Among these wa delegates to the After consideral resulted in the dering their re ence, a resolutio capted expressin of our own Conf met with a corr the Toronto and and thereby had occurred, w judgment, and

so appointed as confidence. The field and Dr. R Besttie. The fifty dollars w brethren out of An incident wl little sensation with the address Ryerson. I set per an extract o " Dr. Ryersd He wa ence. he arose. from active life wished to stigs probation of th had been cordin

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The Dr. r tions of Dr. ex-parte state rect history. On motio the table."

We have dued and se Conference the question the present the number brethren-1 brotherhood Conference. closed by a ich District to commemo ed Dr. Puns subject was cord, while was ordered in our Conf forwarded t gentleman. which called eral on the class of m The opinion the creation are and ou selves, An

-John Cassidy. -Robt. A. Daniel; Supy, ay-Alton Daniels -Caleb Parker. Villiam Ainley. th-Geo. F. Johnson, A.B. ck } James Sharpe

ERPOOL DISTRICT. Cranswick Jost, A. M. Lockhart.

-Robert Williams. ton-John G. Bigney. iere-John Johnson. g - Alexander S. Tuttle Leander Daniel. ove-David B. Scott many -John Gee. ter-David Hickey.

MOUTH DISTRICT South - Wm. H. Hearts North-John Lathern; nt of the Conference. ngham Sutcliffe. Byron C. Borden, A.B. M. Mellish. -James R. Hart ur-Arthur Hockin. or-Jonathan C. Ogden -R. B. Mack. William Brown.

J. LATHERN. the Morning Chronicle a brief sketch of the re-President of the Nova

athern was educated at endowed English school ny generations have con-ropportunity for liberal land. At the London 1355 he took rank with candidates. He was British Conference of the mission work, for ce had been express ought at the time, at a mation, that his health r a tropical appointment. of Lev. Dr. Beecham. ned from Eastern British s therefore appointed to c. He was ordained in in 1859. Twice, since as been stationed in St. Halifax, and is now a Yarmouth North. He stationed at Fredericton stown, and was at the of Mr. Lathern, at the Conference, in 1874.

man of the District. It n Book question was review. More than one articles on the congenymnology has been reeturer this year for the nion" of Sackville. His Inspiration." One of orts that "The lecture and the audience was Lathern's paper aboundof culture and learning; head and heart which the rev. gentleman so and friends throughout ne Maritime Provinc displayed throughout he lectures delivered by ore the Mechanics' Inthe successive years of published in a volume ediate recognition. An-Baptisma," evangelical been equally received. imprising together 1,750 en circulated, and the now offered for sale. A

ago. A revised ediannounced. ast, though a public holown our pen only long ss the closing exercises or the Blind. To us the se exiles from light apheir cheery voices and emed to say "I have soever state I am theretent"—a lesson by no e learned. The instituood work. This sumt three graduates, who make their way through herwise could not be. aves home to hold more ings in the Maritime half of the Institution.

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him a cordial reception. Methodist brings forward ev. W. Moulton, D. D., th the Presidence of the glish Conference. Of ely youthful minister marks :-- "He is said to who will be recognized mplished scholar of the e world. He is M. A., d prizeman of London, ridge and D. D. of Edhe translator and editor mar he has laid scholars lasting obligation. His he Epistle to the Heother contributions to reat value to students. active member of the ttee. On that commita very important posient public service has known throughout l will preserve it in our THE LONDON CONFERENCE. Brampton, Out. June 8th. 1881. (Continued.) Unusually great care was manifested in the investigation into the character

and qualifications of candidates for the and qualifications of candidates for the ministry. Our ranks are full, and we are practically at present shut out from our mission held by the Transfer Comweighty consideration. mittee difficulty. If at any time we have been asked to spare one of our men to go to any part of the mission seld, he has to be transferred to the Toronto Conference, and a member of that Conference is transferred to us; so that we are kept constantly full, our only method of relief being to guard only method of refler being to guard rigidly the door of admission into the ministry; wherever possible to divide our circuits, even though the divided section will become hopelessly dependent upon the Missionary Fund force into supers inuation brethren yet

in the maturity of their vigor, and who had hoped to render many active years of efficient service. The Special Committee of the Conference presented a report of its doings during the year.
Among these was the election of three delegates to the Ecumenical Conference. After considerable conversation, which resulted in the brethren so elected tendering their resignation to the Conference, a resolution was unanimously accepted expressing regret that the action of our own Conference last year had not met with a corresponding response from the Toronto and Montreal Conferences, and thereby an unexpected exizency had occurred, which the Special Committee had met according to their best judgment, and accepting the delegates so appointed and resuring them of our confidence. They are Revr. John Wakefield and Dr. Ryckman, and Mr. James Besttie. The sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was voted each of these brethren out of the Contingent Fund. An incident which occasioned quite a little sensation took place in connection with the address of the venerable Dr. Ryerson. I send you from a local pa-

per an extract concerning it : "Dr. Ryerson addressed the Conference. He was reeted with cheers as he arose. He said he wished to retire from active life, but before doing so he wished to suggest a scheme for the approbation of the Conference, and which had been cordially adopted by the Montreal Conference. He referred to the relations that had existed between the Canadian and the English Conferences, and to the fact that certain utierances had not been of the most cordial character. He now suggested that, as all differences had been amicably settled, that such resolutions as exhibited an unbrotherly spirit be expunged from the minutes of this Conference. He explained that his action was taken in view of the meeting of the Ecumenical Council in September next, and the need of perfect unity being manifested on that

The Rev. W. S. Griffln read the reso lution prepared by Dr. Ryerson, for submission to the Montreal, London and Toronto Conferences, which set forth the facts hinted at, and at the conclusion of the reading the Dr. made a few

remarks. Mr. Griffin said he felt a difficulty in attempting to annihilate history. had the old records in his possession and he did not wish to destroy them. He had always admired the Dr. and did not feel like expunging a part of his re-

Dr. Ryerson made a further explanation of his movines in moving in the

Dr. Williams said the question was a very serious one, and it demanded mature consideration. His religious and political principles had been formed in the Church, and he heartily approved of the action of the Canadian Conference in the differences with the Lighish Conference. For his own part he saw no necessity in raking up the past. History cannot be cancelled. The English Con ference had dealt liberally with us, and each can and does cordially bid the

A number of gentlemen took part in the discussion which followed, all of whom fully endorsed the action of the Canadian Conference in the matters

spoken of. Dr. Evans spoke with especial emphasis in opposition to the resolution. He had taken part in the stirring scenes referred to, and he felt that no action now taken could cancel the acts spoken. It would have been better for Dr. Ryerson to let the matter rest. "I say with all affection that the Dr. is asking us to stultify ourselves, and I cannot agree to

The Dr. replied, denying the allegations of Dr. Evans. He had never made ex-parte statements, but had given a correct history.

On motion, the matter was laid on

We have seldom known such a subdued and solemn feeling pervade the Conference during the consideration of the question "Who have died," as on the present occasion. This was not due to the number or eminence of the deceased brethren-but to the spirit of unity and brotherhood which characterized the Conference. The occasion was fittingly closed by a resolution from the Goderich District requesting the Conference to commemorate the death of the esteemed Dr. Punshon. A resolution upon the subject was adopted and placed on record, while a suitable obituary notice was ordered to be prepared and placed in our Conference minutes, a copy to be forwarded to the widow of the deceased gentleman. Among the memorials which called for consideration were several on the employment of a distinct class of ministers—as "evangelists." The opinion of Conference was averse to the creation of such, deeming that we | ly tendered by a few friends in Halifax. are and ought to be evangelists ourselves. Another had reference to class

meetings. The discussion in the last General Conference on the subject has awakened concern, and in some instances weakened the hands of the ministers in enforcing the discipline upon the subject. But upon this subject our Conference gives no uncertain note. The Children's Fund occasions much questioning-and memorials looking to the present very siringent laws were presented, and doubtless will receive yet

Among the brethren who step this year into the ranks of honored superannuation is Rev. Charles Lavelle, who has been for many years a chairman, and one of our leading Conference men. It is with re ret that we part with such men from our itinerant ranks. Rev. Mr. Burns was elected to the chairman-Without exception all the chairmen were re-elected. Several towns had sent invitations for the Conference of next year. Woodslock was chosen, a town in the county of Oxford, and in the very centre of the peninsula.

The Statistical Committee's report was generally satisfactory. The increase in membership was between one and two hundred. The smallness of this increase is accounted for by the unusually large emigration.

Superannuation Fund, increase Missionary "Educational " Sunday School Contingent Fund, decrease

On motion of Dr Fowler, it was resolved to appoint a special committee to receive from time to time surgestions and memorials, which may require the action of the General Conference. It was explained that they were to be a sort of pigeon hole" from one General Conference to another, in which all such matter might be safely deposited and brought forth at the right time. The actior may be of use as a hint to other Conferences.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that we have not trespassed too much upon your space, we have endeavored to gather up what we thought could be of most interest to your readers, and if when the full reports of our proceedings come out in the Guardian, we find we have omitted anything that might be of importance to your readers, we may furnish you with another but briefer epistle.

THE SACKVILLE DISTRICT MEETING.

Rev. A. Lucas writes respecting this neeting :--

The ministers of the Sackville Dis trict assembled in their annual meeting at Peticodiac Village on Tuesday, June 14th. All the brethren were present except Dr. Stewart, Prof. Burwash and Dr. Kennedy, who, it was understood, were engaged in other connexional business. Each husiness session was marked by perfect harmony. Reports from the circuits showed an advance all along the line, especially perhaps in the amounts raised for missions.

The following laymen were appointed to the Contingent Fund Committee :-A. Anderson, D. J. McLaughlin, S. W. Taylor. M. Trueman, J. Wood, T. Addy and -Representatives to the Missionary Committee :- D. J. McLaughlan and J Wood. Rev W. Dobson was elec.ed to the Stationing Committee and Rev G. W. Fisher to the Sabbath-school Committee.

The public services were seasons of blessing. Bro. F. Black preached on Monday evening and was unanimously recommended as a proper candidate for the work of our ministry. On Tuesday evening an interesting meeting was held in which the brethren Marshall, Kirby and Hicks delivered forcible addresses on Christian work : the addresses being interspersed, with suitable music by the choir, On Wednesday morning Bro. Johnson preached on everlasting punishment. He was unanimously recommended to be received into full connexion and ordained. On Wednesday evening Bro. Dobson preached an eloquent sermon on the great salvation. Bro. Wilson conducted the early part of the service. This was followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after which the District assembled for the reading and signing of the Minutes. Thus closed a District Meeting than which, our much loved chairman said. he never knew one of more delightful unanimity. Certainly the presence and services of the brethren here constituted a season of which the people delight to converse and which they will long remember with pleasure and profit.

MOUNT ALLISON.

The following Resolutions of the Board of Governors of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College in regard to an increase of the Endowment Fund, has been forwarded for publication, by A. A. Stockton, Esq., Secretary of the

Board :-At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Mount Allison Institutions held in the College Library on the 3rd inst., to take into consideration arrangements to meet the financial necessities of the College arising chiefly from the withdrawal of the Nova Scotia Scotia Legislative grant, it was una. imously resolved that measures be taken at the ensuing annual meeting of the Board on Wednesday next to secure an addition of at least \$50,000 to the College Endowment Fund; and in order to provide for carrying on the work in full efficiency until such addition is secured special annual subscriptions be solicited to the amount of at least three thousand dollars, including those which have already been generously and spontaneous-

At the annual meeting of the Board held on Wednesday, June 8th, the fol-

lowing resolutions were unanimously

1. Whereas at the special session of the Board just held it was deemed indispensable in order to meet the emergency arising out of the withdrawal of the Nova Scotia Legislative grant and other causes, that that there should be secured an addition to the College Endowment Fund to the extent at least of \$50,000.

And whereas the success of this proposal will render available the generous offer of the Treasurer of our Institutions, Josiah Wood, Esq., M. A., either to contribute \$19,000 towards the erection of a new College Hall, or to devote his gift to the endowment of a College Professorship of at least the value of ship, in the place thus made vacant.. \$10,000, as Mr. Wood with the consent of this Board may deem for the best interests of the Institutions provided the Endowment Fund is increased to \$50,000, either by similar special endowments of other friends of the Institutions or by a general contribution to the Endowment Fund; this Board regards the present an opportune period for the inauguration of this highly important project and recommends that in pursuance of this work, application for aid be made to the few rather than to the many.

2. That the several Eastern Conferences of our Church be requested to afford their sanction to this proposal, and their co-operation in every practicable

3. That the chief responsibility of bringing this subject before the leading friends of our principal circuits will devolve upon the President of our College and the Professor of Theology who will also have in charge the completion of the ad-interim subscriptions.

4. That the Rev. Dr. Pickard and the Treasurer, Mr. Wood, be requested to co-operate with the above Committee for the accomplishment of the aforegoing objects in such way as they may leem most advisable.

PERSONAL.

On Saturday last, Rev. J. Shenton and family arrived from St. John's, Nfid. Previous to their removal Mrs. Shenton was presented with a gold watch by the members of the Reform Club, with which for some time she had

On Monday last, Rev. R. Brecken and Mrs Brecken left per Nova Scotian tor England. It was evident to Mr. Brecken's friends that he needed rest. Miss Stewart, daughter of Kev. Dr. Stewart, of Sackville, N.B., also sailed for England by the same steamer. Dr Stewart, accompanied the party as far as Newfoundland, whither he goes on Connexional business.

LITERARY NOTES.

R. Worthington has in press and will bring out immediately, a new and attractive edition of the Lives of John and Charles Wesley

Harper's Magazine for July, now on our table, is a bright and attractive number. Its illustrated articles are all papers to Provincials will be that in which Mrs. annie Howells Frechette describes life at Rideau Hall. This article is illustrated with excellent portraits of the Marquis and the Princess before published. We have given an extract from it. All departments of this Magazine are main ained with a degree of care which must involve most careful and costly management.

The July number of the North American Review bears the usual characteristic of timeliness. Carl Schurz eads off with a suggestive paper on Present Aspects of the Indian Problem." Next a caustic writer gives the views of "A Yankee Farmer" on "The Religious Conflicts of the Age," to the discomforture of the modern Agnostic, Moralist and Revolutionist. Another trenchant article is "The Power of Public Plunder," by James Parton, which appeals to the sons of men of character and wealth, to enter into politics, and become the sateguards of their country against rings and bosses. Mr. Henry George dwells on "The Common Sense of Taxation." "The ost of Cruelty" is presented by Mr. Henry Bergh, and " A Study of Tennyson" comes from the pen of Mr. R. H.

IRELAND.

A despatch from London to the New York World says :

Advices from Dublin say that quietness prevails throughout the country. Farmers have harvested the biggest hay crop for fifty years, and the root crop promises to be unprecedentedly abundant. Archbishop McCabe's pastoral of Sunday, denouncing the League and sharply reminding the clergy that their n is not to incite war, but to promote peace and concord, has thrown leaguers into confusion. It is known, moreover, that Dr. McCabe is, in this, as in many other instances, the direct mouthpiece of the people, and the pastoral will have great weight, not only in the Arch Diocese of Dublin but through-out Ireland. Many landlords who fied from here during the "Boycotting period are now returning home, and there are signs on every hand that the agitation has nearly burned itself out.

MIXED.

Mr. Suter, who has recently been ransomed from the Greek brigands, tells an interesting story of his experiences after his wife was sent to Salonica to sebrigands consisted of Ottoman Greeks, gatherings in different quarters.

Hellenes and Christian Albanians, and several of them were deserters from the Greek Army. They were divided into two bands between which there was constant discord, and in their quarrels their captive's life was frequently in danger Mr. Suter and his captors slept on leaves upon the ground, and when released Mr. Suter was covered with sores and vermin. When the brigands were not absent on foraging expeditions they passed most of their time in singing, dancing, drinking, card-playing, and telling stories of murders and other villainous exploits. Notwithstanding their shameless life and blasphemous language they were very superstitious and strict in their religious observances. They fasted during Lent, and celebrated Easter with great solemnity, burning incense, chanting hymns and saluting each other with kisses, which they also bestowed upon their captive.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

John Wesley was indebted to Moravinism. For this reason Methodists have always cherished most kindly sentiments towards this Church. We rejoice to hear of its continued prosperity. The following facts were reported the other day at the Annual Meeting in London in aid of Moravian Missions :-That Church, which is episcopal in its constitution and thoroughly evangelical in its creed, was formed under its pre sent name in 1457 out of the wreck of the Bohemian Church, after the martyrdom of John Huss, and about 60 years before the Reformation. At present they have 99 stations, 291 European missionaries, 33 native ministers, 1,485 native assistants, 73,473 converted heathens, besides 17,000 children in their schools. Last July the converts were thus distributed :- Greenland, 1,533 stations 6; North America and Labrador. 1.578, stations 10: British West Indies, 32,994, stations 30; Danish West Indies, 3,854, stations 5; South America, in Surinam 21,247, stations 14: Musquito Coast, 1,080, stati as 6; South Africa, 11,027, stations 15; Australia, 128, stations 2; Thibet, 32, stations 2. There has never been any lack of evangelists in this eminently missionary church, more than 2 per cent of whose members devote themselves to this work. It is desirable to look beyond our own boundaries. Vast numbers of Christian people have no adequate conception of the world. Christ's Kingdom on earth is not the feeble thing many imagine it to be. Christendom is much divided. Nevertheless the purpose of God is worked out. - Methodis

OUR OWN CHURCH.

The German society in Lawrence Mass . consisting almost entirely of mill operatives in very humble circumstances, has grown from twenty to over seventy members since its organization about three years ago.

The catalogue and report of Bareilly Theological Seminary and Christian Boys' School, of the North India Conference, for 1890, shows the good work which the institution is doing. There have been 57 graduates from the seminary-13 in 1880; 27 additional pursued a partial course.

Now that the debts of old Cazenovia S minary, amounting to \$40 to0, have with interior views of Rideau Hall never fund has been started, with a gitt from been paid, a permanent endowment Eliphalet Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. of 10.000. Over \$20,000 have been received of the proposed endowment of

Rev. G. A. Crawford, chaplain, writes from the U.S.S. Richmond, Yokohama, Japan. "We have a flourishing lodge of Good Templars on board ship, and a Methodist Episcopal Church consisting of two members and three probationers, One other will join as soon as his letter of dismissal from a church in Shanghai reaches us. The attendance upon service is excellent, and the Spirit is working upon the hearts of the crew. I am looking for a gracious revival.

A new mission is to be established in Western China. Rev. W. L. Wheeler, to whom is committed the important work of opening the new field, has already spent nine years at the Foochow and Pekin missions, China. This new field, which borders upon Thibet, has as yet been uncultivated by Protestant missions. He is to be accompanied by Rev. Spencer Lewis, of Evanston, Ill. This mission is undertaken through the liberality of Mr. Goucher, of Baltimore, who subscribes \$5,000 a year for two or three years to start the work. - Zion's

GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

Statistics gathered from the Presbyterian Church from eleven States show that while there are 749 vacant churches, there are only 351 ministers without charges, which proves that there is not an over supply of ministers in the church.

At the general assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, it was reported that the increase in membership during the past ten years in South Wales had been 11,794, the membership now numbering 48,580. In North Wales the increase during the same period in membership had been 14,450 and there were now 71,499 members on the roll.

The annual Sunday-school gathering took place recently at Sheffield, G.B. The largest gathering was in Norfolk Park, where 12,000 scholars, 1,500 teachers and 60,000 spectators assembled. The Wesleyan schools met at Wesley College, numbering 6,000 scholars, 1,000 teachers, and 10,000 spectacure the money for his release. The tors. The Episcopal schools had several SECULAR GLEANINGS.

Sir John A. McDonald anticipates being able to return to Canada, July 21.

Four companies of P. E. Island militia are to appear at the review, at Sussex, N.B., on Dominion Day.

Work was commenced on Monday on he extension of the Intercolonial Rail way to the deep water terminus at At Meteghan River, Digby Co., the

girl. All are doing well. Angus McAskill, the father of the Cape Breton giant, died at his residence in St. Ann's, a few days ago, in the one hundred and third year of his age

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has gone re to visit relatives in Perthshire and Renfrewshire. He intends to sail for Canada by the end of August.

Fifteen tons of fresh halibut were ately shipped to Boston per the Hunter from Digby. One of the dealers there is also shipping table codfish all the way

Capital to the amount of \$132,000 has already been subscribed in Windsor for shares in the Windsor Cotton Co. Climited), being two-thirds of the whole required capital.

The name of the unfortunate man killed on the I. C. R. on Sunday morning, near the Passakeag Station was John McCarthy. An inquest was to

Rev. Thomas Gales, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will hold a temperance convention for Prince Edward Island, in Charlottetown on the 19th of

Messrs. A. W. McLelan and John McDougald were on Tuesday declared duly elected to represent the counties of Colchester and Pictou in the Dominion Parliament.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America at their recent annual session at Port Hop., Ont., selected by unanimous vote Sherbrooke, Que., as their next annual place of meeting.

After examination on a charge of brutally treating an inmate of the Prince Edward Island Lunatic Asylum, the prisoners Patrick McCloskey, John Mcloskey, McLean and McRae were renanded for trial in the Supreme Court.

It is said that the necessary arrangements have been made with French capitalists for a line of steamers between Montreal, Halifax and Rio Janeiro. The first vessel will sail for Montreal on the first of August.

The Marquis of Lorne and suite are expected to arrive at Sussex at 8 a.m. on the 30th inst. A beard of executors for granting first-class cavalry certificates has been authorized at Sussex camp commencing 29th June.

Shortly after the commencement of the Sunday evening services a heavy thunder and lightning storm broke over the city, while at the same time fire bells began to ring. Some folks, it is said,

Seventy head of the largest and fattest cattle we have ever seen raised in Cape Breton were put on board the French man-of-war steamer Indre, on Thursday last, by Mr. J. W. Peppet, of this town. These cattle were all purchased in Margaree. - North Sydney

A despatch from London, Eng., says that a cargo of Manitoba wheat sent to Liverpool has been carefully examined by leading millers and importers. It pronounced the finest sample in the market, and threepence per bushel more s offered for it than for the finest Cali-

The Quaco lighthouse was burned to the ground last week. All the machinery is rendered useless. The bell is uninjured. The boat and everything in the house was destroyed. Arrangements will be made for a temporary beacon light on the western head of Quaco harbor, just north of the old light-

A cable despatch to the Evening Telegrom of June 17th says :- "The Princess Louise, who is now residing at Kensington Palace, yesterday invited Sir John A. McDonald to luncheon. The invitation was accepted. It is said in well informed circles that the Princess Louise has seen the last of Canada and that the Marquis of Lorne will return to England some time in the autumn.

Mr. Wm. Bradley, of Nashwaak, was severely injured last week. He was driving his light express wagon, when the horse, in response to a slight touch of the whip, started suddenly forward, and he was thrown with great force to the ground. It is said that he lay in an unconscious condition for six long hours. We are glad to learn that he is in a fair way to full recovery .- Fredericton Re-

On Monday the fourth anniversary of

the Great Fire, was commemorated by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of St. John and Portland, who gathered at their hall, Union street, and marched in procession to St. David's Church. headed by the 62nd Band, where Rev. D. D. Currie preached from Job xxxii 31. In the course of his remarks he stated that during the last twenty years 415,046 sick people, or as many as the whole population of Nova Scotia, were relieved by the Order; 40,292 were buried, 48,702 widows were aided \$264,112 was given to educate orphans. The entire expenditure of the Order in America, for twenty years, was \$12,681,-

Tuesday's St. John Telegraph says 'The Carleton wharves are now pretty well filled with vessels repairing discharging and loading. Yesterday three steamers were loading deals in the stream, which adds considerable to the busy appearance of the harbor.

A preliminary meeting to organize a company for the manufacture of hosiery and knitted underwear was held in St. John on Monday. After the object of the meeting had been stated, an informal discussion took place and the project appeared to be favorably received by those present. In response to a resoluwife of Benjamin Corporon, on the 17th tion the chairman appointed a commitinst. gave birth to two boys and one tee to make further enquiries. It is estimated that a sum of about \$50,000 would be required.

NEW POUNDLAND.

Favorable reports concerning the fisheries have been received from several parts of the Island.

It is stated that some valuable copper ore has recently been discovered on the North Shore of Conception Bay

The Carbonear Herald is happy to note that indications of coal have been discovered in the neighborhood of Ochre Pit Cove, and that a license to search for the same has been procured

Four vessels which sailed from St John's and Harbor Grace last winter have never been heard of. One of these was the Hopefield, Capt. Suthergreen, of Advocate Harbor.

The Patriot is credibly informed that fairly good specimens of gold, silver and copper have been discovered by experts who for some time have been prospecting in the neighborhood of Three Pond Barrens for a local syndicate.

The Harbor Grace Standard of the 11th reports: "The most of our Labrador vessels have left for the scene of their summer's labours. The winds since their departure have been favourable. About 50 of the Labrador fleet have sailed from Carbonear for the

ABROAD.

coast.

A despatch from Pretoria says that it is feared that the peace commission will not prove a success. The Zulus still continue to be very unsettled

Two large rubber bags filled with dynamite and connected with wires to a hattery have been found in a canal in St. Peteraburg. It is believed that they were placed there recently.

Disquietude is being caused at Sydney, N.S.W., by the arrival there within a fortnight of 2,000 Chinese, who are said to be only the advance guard of a still larger number.

The damage by the recent continuous rains in Pennsylvania will be quite serious, particularly to the lumber interests. On the Alleghany river alone 7,000,000 feet have been swept away.

The explosion in Tunis did not occur on H. M. S. Monarch, as reported, but on the steam pinnace of the vessel. A number of torpedoes burst, killing a lieutenant and wounding eight men, three seriously. One is dead.

A furniture dealer and a shirt manufacturer in Philadelphia have been fined \$100 each in the United States District Court for circulating advertisements of their business in the form of green-

The explosion of a shell near a fortress in West Prussia has caused the death of five officers and men and inflicted wounds on several others. The shell was thrown from a battery into the midst of a marking party.

Governor Cornell, of New York, has asued a proclamation calling upon all District Attorneys and other officers in the State charged with the suppression of crime, to seek out, prosecute, and punish every person found in any man-ner violating the lottery laws.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says the fact is evident that the Land League has received a series of neavy blows which are telling upon it. and a most tractable and tolerant spirit s showing itself as the power of local despots is broken. The strike against the payment of all rent is checked, the leaders repudiating any invention to adopt such policy.

In the Commons on Monday Mr. ladstone, replying to a question of Stanhope, as to whether representations had been made to the American Government in regard to American organzations for committing outrages in England, said he was not aware what grounds Stanhope has for speaking of preparations in America for outrages in England. There were incitements in newspapers, etc., and viewing the results of these the Government thought it right to bring the facts to the knowedge of the Government of the United

Riots have broken out in Marseilles between French and Italian workmen. The Minister of the Interior said the tighting in Marseilles began by a number of Italian laborers attacking a party of French workmen. This caused reprisals and in the ensuing series of affrays four persons were killed and seventeen wounded. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Italian Ambassador at Paris to demand protection for the Italians in Marseilles.

The true Roger Tichborne is now said to have turned up at San Francisco. Gen. Barnes says he has reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that either the true Tichborne has turned up or the man in question is the most adroit swindler he has ever met in a long course of practice. The Duke of Sutherland and Dr. Russell also had interviews with the man and a full statement of the case was mailed to England by Dr.

MARK 9. 26-27.

How often now, do we recall the life And labours of our Lord; the many times He taught by acts, as well as words: and how The very ways of those who stood opposed, As well as those who came to seek some good, Would bring forth words or acts from Him, to

The greater power of God to rescue us, And make us wholly His.

We spent a night Upon the mount. And Oh! the terror and the Glory of that night. Yet only three of us Were there, to see the change that came to Him Whom other men had thou ht was only man. We could not think of Him as such, for we Had seen the glory that euclosed Him round, When Moses and Elijah came and talked To Him And then we heard the voice of God. Behold my well beloved Son, hear Him. The glory of His person far surpassed The brightness of the sun: and when the cloud Had passed, and all the glory gone, ti ere seemed To linger still, a hole majest; Upon Him stamped, which made us feel No power successfully could stand against His might.

The test was sure to come. Next morn As from the mount we came, the multitude Beholding us, had then attention turned To Him; for verily they saw that He, A God like majesty possessed, above What 'ere the deshown before. They And yet saluted Him.

The multitude
Was great about our band, and scoffing scribes
Were questioning with them. We saw at once,
Semething had gone amiss, for they were dumb, And could not answer back successfully. The scribes, Our master was not slow to help. He asked the scribes, "What question ye with

When one amongst the multitude replied, O Lord behold my son, my only child, A lunatic. The spirit taketh him And teareth him, he willows foaming, And gnashing with his teeth he pines away. I spake to these, that they should cast him out,
But they could not. (For want of faith, He told
Us afterwards) 'Twas pitiful to see
The anguish of the man, as there he stood In suppliant mood, before the only One. Whom he believed could save, and yet beside Him, there were those who thoroughly despised The Nazarene, and had contempt for him For asking such a thing as now he asked. Our Master seemed to see some deeper thing Than we could see, some hidden har to keep. Us back from all the power, and all the love. A child of God should have, "O faithless and Perverse" He said, — Was that of us He spake?— Bring him to Me", And as they brought the

The spirit tare him sore, and all the power

Of darkness seemed to storm with malice fierce, Until no strength was left and then he fell A victum to the hellish rage. "5 rlow long" The Master asked, calm in His Majesty, t ow long has this been so". 'Twas always so The fath r said, and oftimes seems bout To kill; but Oh! if Theu can't do for us
In mercy look and help us now. "All things
Are possible to him that can believe,"
The Master said. And then the man cried out With bursting tears, "Lord I believe, help thou Mine, unbelier." His whole intense desire Appeared to be, Lord save my child. The Master saw the multitude and scribes Come running fast, with scorn upon their lip. Because, as they supposed, He naught could do. Then He rebuked the spirit foul, and said. Thou evil one I charge thee now come out
And enter no more there. The spiris cried
And rent him sore, and then came out and left
Him calm as if he had been dead. The cry
Went round, He's dead, He's dead, But Jesus took Him by the hand and he arose.

Have found as we have laboured on, to teach And pray, and to convince the world of sin Of righteousness and judgment yet to come, That when a soul is purified by grace Divine, and all the evil driven out, And he assumes that cahn and perfect peace The world knows nothing of, they say He dead, He's dead. And that because he does not now,

As formerly, indulge in sin and wrong.
So we have found as well when Jesus takes
Him by the hand, strength is given him
He stands upright, as God did first create. Hx. 31st May 1881.

> MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS. A STRANGE FUNERAL,

BY W. H.

On the 22nd of December last, Mrs. Cross, better known as "George Eliot." passed away in her sixtieth year. With her the voice of a great writer faded into the silence of death. For a number of years, by her literary productions of one kind or another, this distinguished woman won for herself a large share of attention and praise in almost every circle in which her works have found a place.

While comparatively young she went to London and soon acquired some distinction as a writer in the Westminster Review and afterwards as the translator of Strauts's Life of Christ. A book that has already had its day, and which is now disowned by the very school that gave it a warm and enthulslastic reception when it first appeared. The influence which such men as John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, George Henry Lewes, and many others of the same skeptical type of thought exercised on her mind was so great that she uppears to have left, at the commendement of her career as a writer, the foundations of revealed religion, and during the subsequent years, to have lived, and as far as can be ascertained to have died in sympathy with the teachings of that school which exclade a personal God, and practically of a materialistic and faithless kind.

This woman laid her life's work down, and passed away uncheered by the blessed hopes and consolations which the Christian religion alone can inspire. It is however to her funeral that we wish to call attention, and to the group of distinguished friends and mourners that gathered around that famous grave. In that celebrated company were found the chief authorities and representatives of modern unbelief, and the men who have made giant efforts to batter into utter ruin the hopes and foundations of the Christian faith. Herbert Spencer, Frederic Harrison, Darwin, Tyndale, Huxley, and a large number of others of the same faith and school were assembled on that occasion to bid a final adieu to a great associate and friend. The fu- a fixed determination to profane and neral and the exercises in connection insult the memory of their friend when of a morbid curiosity ever thinks of complimentary remarks made about

the words spoken and the prayer offerthe logic of death and the grave is
ed they were principally reaponable mightier than the careless speculations remember the existence of this curious of men, no matter how attractive these It is deeply significant to observe the speculations may be made. For once position assumed by these masters of these scientific characters fail to be unbelief on that memorable and imconsistent. All that they have previous. pressive occasion. Here is an excellent ly written, as far as attacking the vital opportunity for a plain and undisguisquestions of religion is concerned, ed exhibition of scientific consistency, is practically set aside and the scene and of course these brave and fearless under review carries with it a voice and men will not certainly allow a rare ocunaning which speak loudly of the casion to pass away without illustrating the practical outcome of those utter helplessness of unbelief in the teachings for which they are spending hours of our greatest need. Tyndall their talents and lives to spread broad- himself has said that "no atheistic cast among their fellows. In the acreasoning can dislodge religion from tual presence of death, and that open the heart of man. Logic cannot deprive us of life; and religion is life to grave ready to receive the mortal remains of their great and illustrious companion, how do they act? What the religious. The logical feebleness of physical science is not a fliciently position do they now assume? Sureborne in mind." Huxley on a certain occasion said: "Have I not given my ly these men who have bad bravery enough to attack the cherished con- testimony that the religious sentiments tents and foundations of the Christian a e the noblest and most humane of faith, will not shrink from explaining | man's emotions. Darwin toolacknowand applying the principles which they | ledges that the question respecting the propose as a substitute for that relig- existence of a Greater and Ruler of the ion which they have persistently enuniverse has been answered in the deavored to destroy. What we have now affi mative "by the highest intellect that ever lived" and the blatant blasa right to expect in the presence of an phemer of America, standing beside opportunity like the one under consid eration is, a scientific and logical conthe grave of his own brother, said, " In sist ney from men who have had much the night of death bope sees a star and to say about the want of this most delistening love can hear the rustle of a wing" the contrast between Obristiansirable element in departments other than their own. As they stand on ity and a godless infilelity; as they that cold December day, with uncovstand in the presence of death and the grave is so great, that even doubters ered heads, around that famous grave themselves, by the very force of an unand with an observing and curious conscious and unwilling of thedoxy, are world looking quietly on, an address. something like the following might frequently compelled to adopt a langusie, which ich other occasions they certainly have been expected from would ridicule and spurn. some one member of that distinguish-P.S. The address delivered and the ed throng: "Dear friends.-We stand to-day in the presence of a solemn scientific fact. Death has hushed into a deep and unbroken silence a voice we

all have loved to hear. A great light

has suddenly been extinguished and

we are left to monra for one who has

passed away from our sight to re-

turn no more forever. Having ut-

terly abandoned the teachings of

the venerable and popular religion,

we kin le no resurrection light or

hope upon this grave, but around it we

weave the crape of a cold and sad des-

too much, for the laws of nature move

on with resistless sweep, and steal away

the objects of our tenderest love. We

will see like men, and with a command.

ing resignation bow to the omnip-

otent forces that surround us on every

side. It is useless also to pray, for

we have no assurance that any being

will hear our lone and piteous cry.

That a supreme intelligence exists is,

we admit, an abstract possibility, but

we can only speak of such a power as

the "Inscruitable Secret," 'the Un-

conditional and Unknown, and there-

fore our ground is that we are orphans

in a fatherless, friendless, godless

world. As to the future of our dear

er now, and our teachings and specu-

lations lead us to the conclusion that

this grave is the final and everlasting

terminus of our illustrious associate and

friend. All that we can say is that

our famous companion has reached the

climax of her development, the possi-

bilities of her existence have been re-

alized, and from the summit of splen-

did intellectual achievements, she has

fallen into the deep, vast darkness of

an unconscious and eternal night. She has doubtless melted away into the

infinite azure of the past. The opera

tions of Nature are severe and in many

ways profoundly mysterious to us, for

she tosses her creatures out of nothing-

ness and tells them not whence they

come or whither they go. She wraps

man in darkness and makes him ever

long for the light. We leave thee, our

great companion to "lie in cold ab-

straction and to rot" and with pained,

Was anything like this address de-

vered on that occasion by that scien-

ific company as they gathered around

hat pathetic patch of earth in which

the mortal remains of that distinguish-

ed woman were laid? In the records of

that funeral scene we look in vain for

anything of the kind. A clergyman

Rev. Dr. Sadler) selected and appoint-

ed by these very men to perform the final rites, came forward, and with

solemn and impressive voice, broke the

oppressive silence and uttered the fol-

"My fellow-mourners, not with

earthly affections only, but also with

heavenly hopes, let us fulfil this duty

now laid upon us. As the noblest lives

are the truest, so are the loftiest faiths.

It would be strange if she should have

created immortal things, and yet be no

more than mortal herself. It would be

strange if names and influences were

immortal, and not the souls which

gave them immortality. No bethe love

and grief at parting are prophecies

and clinging memories are an abiding

pledge of a better life to come. So,

then we take home the words of Christ:

Let not your heart be troubled ye believe in God believe also in Me. In

my Father's house are many mansions.'

Great and dear friend, we bid thee

farewell, but only for a little while, till

death shall come again and unite for-

ever those whom he has separated for

Now may He who has given us ever-

ish us in every good word and work."

things which we do well to note. It

uncertainty and of doubt have for

a time." Then followed the prayer.

lowing words :-

yet fearless hearts go on our way."

names of the persons are given by one who was present at the funeral in question.

IN MEMORIAM.

BURLINGTON CIRCUIT.

Death is still at work among us, since last writing on this theme, we have been called four times to visit the grave-yard.

Mrs. Feligin Bobarts, wife of Capt. Bobarts, and daughter of Mr. Alfred Tomlinson, of Pembroku, passed away pair. It is useless however to grieve on the 22nd of May after a long and tedious illness occasioned by cancer One was partially removed by the knife of a surgeon of Boston, two others were completely extracted by the medicine of Dr. Cane, of Pulladelphia, and while the roots of that which was removed in Boston were being extracted, she was released from all mentioning by the welcome influence of death. The medicine of that remarkable cancer doctor, while removing one from under the arm, 71 inches in length. 41 in breadth, and over one incu in tuckness, actually cut about one inch of an artery, without any loss of blood. That friend we have nothing to say. The great cold, iron arms of death embrace piece of artery is now in the possession

of Dr. Burgess of Cheverie. Amid all her sufferings Mrs. Hobarts was graciously sustained by Divine in fluence. She had been about six years a professor of religion in connection greatly beloved by a multitude of friends. Her natural and Christian excellencies were many. She leaves to mourn her loss, an affectionate husband and two children. One child an infant having been buried only a few days before the mother.

On the 30th of May, Capt. Nathan Crossley, of Brookvale, aged 66, was suddenly removed from earth to the better land. His death was triumphant. He had been for many years a Christian professor, first in connection with the Baptist Church, afterwards with the Free Baptis's. He was no bigot, but had too much religion for that. He was always present and took part in the services beld monthly in the house he had fitted for a place of worship' He was well read in Christian theology; a deep thinker and an ardent lover of "the Book." His remarks in social meetings were often original and striking. He was a faithful worker in the vineyard, and some are now on their way to glory through his instrumentality.

Four ministers took part in the services connected with his funeral. The writer endeavered to improve the oc-casion by a sermon on Rev. xiv. 13. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, &c." He will be greatly missed in the community, especially in religious meetings, and must of all by his widow, and a family of five, all adults.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Mahone-Carmichael-Vance postal card business, with the large amount of talk and telegraphing which it has produced, has caused a recollection of the forgotten fact that it is against the regulations of the Post Office Department for clerks to read postal carde. When their curiosity gets the better of their discretion, and they do read, they are liable to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000. This reminds us of the unspeakable absurdity of sending a postal card with any lasting consolation and hope through thing written upon it which all the grace, comfort our hearts, and estabworld, as well as the person to whom it is addressed, may not read. To for-Now this action means one of two ward anything of a secret nature in that way is no better than getting on a house-top to blab the dearest secret of was either a cruel and heartless mocking, prearranged, or a practical acknow- one's soul through a speaking trumpet ledgement of the fundamental teachof telephonic powers. Nothing should ings of that religion which the apostles be written upon a postal card which everybody may not read; and this every well-bred person understands. years done all they could to uproot and utterly destroy. We cannot think The cards never were intended for corthat these men went to that grave with the direction and control of the distin- guished dead there could come no him; but there are those who cannot victims of his eavesdropping.

guished individuals just named. For words of reply. As one has well said restrain themselves, but must read or class; and in case of danger or doubt. either use envelopes or write in parable or cipher.-N. Y. Tribune.

THE SAHARA.

Dr. Lentz recently gave the Paris Geographical Society an interesting account of his journey from Morocco to the interior of Africa. He arrived at Timbuctoo on July 1st, being the third of his countrymen to reach that strange city. He found little of its reported magnificence remaining, owing to the devastating wars which are con stantly going on around it. Dr. Lentz reports against the project of forming an inland sea in Africa, for the reason that the middle of the desert is about 600 feet above the level of the Medit erranean. This announcement will doubtless settle for most minds a much-vexed question. Dr. Leutz thinks that a railway across the Desert of Sahara can be built if means, can be found to propitiate or overawe the chieftsins of the adjacent countries. In addition to the practical results of his journey, the explorer reported many interesting incidents. One of the most curious natural phenomena was that which he observed at the entrance to the Sahara, where at certain times the saud gave out a strange musmuring sound of a plaintive tone. He attributes this to the lubbing of the grains of sind one against the other as the temperature changes and alters their size.

BREVITIES

Bulwer says :- "We live in an age of over mental culture. We neglect too much simple, healths, outer-life, in which there is so much positive joy. In turning to the beautiful world within as we grow blind to the beautiful world without."

When a wearjsome aister had exhausted the patience of the meeting one night, Mr. Beecher rose as she concluded, and beigan shis shemurksa with these sympathetic words : " Meverthe less, brethren, I believe that women suguid have the right to speak da meeting?

The noble silent men scatter here and there whom no morning newspaper makes mention of ! They are sale of the earth. 18 A country that has hone or few of these is in a bad way a forest that has no roots, all turned into leaves and boughs, which must wither and be no forest. - Carlyle.

M. Meissonier was offered by an American ten thousand trancs for one of his sketches. The artist answered that he wanted twenty thousand. "Voyone," said the American, "it didn't take you more than a day to do that." "That's possible," responded the artist, "but it took me filteen years to learn to do

Children sometimes preach effective sermons without knowing it. Little Freddie was talking to his grandmal who was something of a skeptic "Grandma. do you belong to the Prespyterian church?" "No." "To the Baptist?" "No." "To any church?"
"No." "Well grandma, dont you think ts about time you got in somewhere r'

At the Duke of Wellington's funeral little child was standing with be mother at Lord Ashbarton's window to see the mournful pageant. During the passage of the procession, she made no remark until the Duke's horse was ed by, its sandle empty, and his boots reversed in the stirrups, when she looked up into her mother's face and said, Mamma, when we die, will there be nothing left of us but boots."

Several years ago, at Binghampton Asylum, the superintendent told the writer that, so far as he knew there had never been a single case of a man cured of inebriety at the asylum, unless there was some wife, mother or sister, or female friend who had clung to him through wil report and good reportpersistently, and by her suffering love had kept him anchored to purity, truth, rectitude, and finally saved him.

A stronger temperance termon will never be preached than (that which are unfortunate woman of Cape Gicardeau, Mo., recently delivered before her hasdish, which she had brought with her. upon the table, she said: "Presuming, husband, that you are too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought you yours," and departed. With a forced langh he invited his friend to drad with him; but, on removing the cover from the dieb, found only a slip of paper, on which was written : : # I hope you will enjoy your meal; it is the same your family have at home.

A confirmed misogynist in Boston has been jotting down fragments of conversation which he has overheard when passing young women on the streets of that city. His note-book contains 1000 of these scraps. Out of that number 780 begin with either "And I said to him," or "He said to me," or "She told me that he said; 120 referred to dresses or bats that were either "perfectly lovely," or "just splendid," and the remainder were pretty evenly divided between comments on other girls, who were "horrid" or "stuck-up and hateful," new novels. studies, the summer vacation, the Greek play at Harvard and the latest scientirespondence of a private kind. To be fic discoveries. Now let this enterprissure, no person not under the dominion | ing statistician take a census of the with it were, to a great extent, under from the voiceless lips of the distin- reading one of them not addressed to himself by those one thousand luckless

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BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Services at the JOST MISSION CHAPEL every Sabbath even ng. Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning at Brunswick St Church, at 16 o'clock.

MARRIED

At the " Cedars," the residence of the bride's parents, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. F. Small-wood, Mr Edwin Gilbert Vroom, of St. Stephen, Charlette County, N. B., to Annie Maria, second daughter of William Heard, Esq., of second daughter of W. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

By the same, on the 5th inst., Mr. Samuel James Sentner, of Pownal, P. E. Island, to Isabella Ethel, daughter of Peter Bourke, Esq., of Millview, Vernon River P. E. I. By the same, on the 11th ult, Mr. Francis Henry Auld, to Miss Clara Campbell, all of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

On Saturday the, 4th inst., by the Rev. John Goodison, Mr. James Pike to Miss Isabella Martin Noel, both of Harbor Grace. On Friday, 10th inst , by the Rev John Goodson, Mr. Reuben Pike to Miss Sarah Reid, both

ison, Mr. Reuben Pike to Moof South Side, Carbonear. At Carbonear, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. George Boyd, M., George Penny to Kezia, only daughter of the late Francis Penny, both of South Side, Carbonear.

On the 1st inst., at the Gower Street Methodist Churc:, St. John's, by the Rev. Job Shenton, Mr. George Askwith, of Manchester, England, to Miss Genevra Crew, of St. John's, fld

At the residence of the bride's father, June lat. by the Rev Thos. Shebbings, Mr. William Millett of Souris P. E. I. to Susan H. Carlton, eldest daughter, of C. C. Carlton Esq. of Souris, and formerly of Newbury port, Mass On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Ralph Brecken, . Charles, second son of Joseph Bell, Eaq. Sheriff, to Jennie, fourth daughter of Wal-

ter G. Ray, Esq, Surveyor Bureau Veritas. At the Methodist Parsonage, Brunswick Street, on Wednesd v. morning, June 15th, by Rev. Balph Brenten, Mr. James R. Fultz, of Halliax, to files Mary Shea, of Upper Prospect,

At the Brunswick St Church, on the 23nd inst, by the Rev T W Smith, Harmon S Trueman Esq. M D of Sackville, N B, to Tilly, daughter of A A Bliss, E q of this city

DIED

At Victoria, Wilmot, May 15th, Lalish, wife of Mr. Avard Chusley

Troop, Esq., aged 56 years Drowned at Pednant Harbour, June 14th, tobert Stawart Maryatt, only s in of George H Maryatt, late of Liverpool, aged 11 years. Liverpool papers copy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1831. WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain charges in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, Public Notice is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October 1879, were rescinded by order of this Excellency the Governor General in Connection the 1879.

Governor General in Council, on the 20th day of May instant, and the following Regulations disposal of agricultural lands substituted therefor:
2. The even-numbered sections within the

Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood-lots in onnection with settlers on prairie lands within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and

can only be acquired from the Company.

3 The pre-emptions entered within the said belt of 21 m les on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 81st day of December next sha' be disposed of at the rate of \$2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent per sunum, to be naid the rate of six per cent per annum, to be paid at he end of three years from the ditto of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment. 4. From and after the 31st day of December

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is, \$2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the and of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter section.

tion.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Governme. t, within 24 valles of any projec est line of Railway recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he was given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of railway, shall be dealt with, as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the

sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next orecading paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be sold at \$2.50 per scre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitobs or the North West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of these Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homes end and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands.

8. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of \$\epsilon\$ per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the lin erior, under the provisions of rection 4 of the amend sent to the Domin on Lands Act passed at the last session of Parliament, may seem it expedient to withdraw certain tarming lands from a dinary sale and settlement are last than the provisions and settlement are last to the passed at the last session of Parliament, may seem it expedient to withdraw certain tarming lands from a dinary sale and settlement are last to the passed at the last session of Parliament, may seem it expedient to withdraw certain tarming lands from a dinary sale and settlement are last the particles and the particles and the particles and the particles are last the particles and the particles

tain larning lands from o dinary sase and settlement, and put them up for a le at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of \$2 per acre.

Pre-emptions ontside of the Canadian Pá-F. Pre-implions obtained in the constant of the cific Railway B. It shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, to be paid in one-tim at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestered quarter section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba of the North West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railw ylands, wherein a personbeing an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasic g to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of \$1.25 per acre, cash; but no patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and term of payment of odd-numbe ed sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall n tapply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby res inded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to burchase such odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers. Timber for Settlers,

Timber for Settlers,

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no limber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of \$5 per sere, to be paid in cash

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to setters on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases we ere the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to recip cease where the only timber in the legality may be found on their lands.

lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from the to time, under and in accordance with the rovisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchant the timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sales of Lands to Individuals or Corporations 14. In any case where a company or individual applies or lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to cantribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good laits and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Beit, or of the Beit of any branch line or lines or the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half-price, or all per afre, in cash. To case the lands applied for be situated within the Cauadian Pacific Railway Beit, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one half of each even-numbered section ay be sold to the company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of \$500, with six per c.mt. Interest there in till paid, in the case of advances made to place tamiles on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amen iments to the Dominion Lands &crs hereinbefore mentioned, 15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditi-nal:

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:

(a) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, which is the case of the agreement. within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, piace two settlers on each of the odd-numiered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numb red sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadlan Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall, within three

years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered sectlen purchased under the provision contained in puragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homestends in such sections.

(c.) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the rivilege of coloniza-tion, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charke the ind price of \$2 per acre, or \$250 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(d.) That it be distinctly understood that this policy stall only unity to charme for coloniza-

policy shall only apply to schemes for coloniza-tion of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

16. The policy set forth as follower shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such ap-

m time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purpo-es, shall be put up at auction at an up-set price, to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the pre-mium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordace otherwise with the p ovisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lawis Act passed at the ast session of Parliament, here nbefore men-

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease M. In all cases, the area incinced in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acr s of land to one field of stocks and the failure in any case of the lease to place the requisit is stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the tense, or in subsequently main taining the proper ratio of s ock is the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Geography of Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained there

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leadehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lesse, on which to construct the buildings necessary in conscion therewith, not to exceed a veper cent, of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case execed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all

ca es be at the rate of \$ 0 per unaith for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cat tle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be \$1.50 per agree payable in

Payments for Lands

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military beauty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands a valuable for fown piets, or to cool or other mineral lands, or to stone or merble quarries, or to land having water power they or; and further shall not, of course affect sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or see ions 8 and 36, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands. J. S. DENNIS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Linnear Russell, Surveyor-General, june 24.

THE CANADIAN

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOLUME XIV.

WITH THE JULY NUMBER WILL BE GIVEN A Steel Portrait of Dr. Punshen,

with ketch of his life by the Editor of the English Wesleyan Magazine, and Tributes to his memo y by the Rev. Dr. Douglas and Rev. Hugh Johnston, B.D. A large edition of this number will be printed, which will be mailed singly for 20 cents each Send orders at once.

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Shaw, and other able writers, have promised contributions. A Series of brief Life-Sketches of the late, Judge Wilmot, James B Morrow, Robert Wilkes, Rev. George MacDougal, will be given by the Revs A. W. Nicolson, J Lathern, Dr. Hunter, and Dr. Carroll. The editor will conclude his story of "Valeria, the Martyr of the Catatombs" and his series of "Men Worth Knowing," which have met with much favor. Critical Papers on the sevice New Testament has a manher of the Resision New Testament, by a member of the Revision Committee, will also be given.

The Subscription List has largely increased. A few copies of the back numbers, from January, 1881, can still be supplied at full price, viz: \$1 for six numbers. Back numbers for 1879 and 1880 will be sent for half price, \$1 for lary and 1880 will be sent for nail price, \$1 for each year. Our \$1.20 Premium is still offered for 30 cents. Now is the time to subscribe. Send 20 cents for July number, which will be credited on a longer subscription if desired. Address

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