

# The Wesleyan.

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No. 38

## RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

The following arrangements are made by the Financial Meeting of the P. E. Island District for holding Public Meetings in the behalf of the "Relief and Extension Fund."

Circuit.	Date.	Deputation.
Charlottetown	Oct 20th	Local arrangement, Chairman, F. W. Moore and W. E. Dawson.
Little York	Oct 30th	Chairman, F. W. Moore and W. E. Dawson.
Pownall	Oct 27th	Chairman, Dr. Johnson and W. E. Dawson.
Bellevue	Sep 30th	President.
Tron	Oct 22nd	Ackman and Deinstadt.
March	Oct 1st	President, W. G. Strong.
Summerside	Sep 29th	President, W. G. Strong.
Murray Harbor	Oct 30th	A. Hagarty and E. Bell.
Montague	Sep 29th	A. Hagarty and E. Bell.
Souris	Sep 24th	J. C. Berrie.
Mount Stewart	Sep 1st	A. Hagarty.
Alberton	Oct 2nd	President, Chairman, and W. G. Strong.

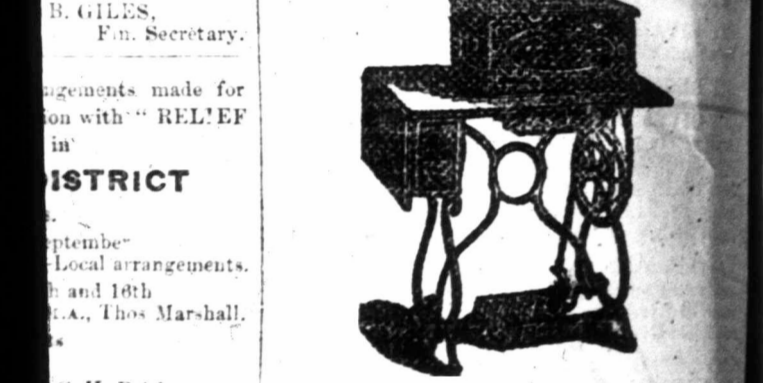
## THOS. J. DEINSTADT, Financial Secretary.

Summerside, Aug. 27th, 1879.

## CHURCH RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

**Halifax District.**  
The following arrangement for services has been made:  
Windsor—Sept. 19th  
Dep.—The President, F. H. Pickles, T. Rogers.  
Hantsport—Sept. 23  
Dep.—The President, R. Brecken.  
Horton—Sept. 21, 22  
Dep.—The President, R. Brecken.  
Kentville—Oct. 5  
Dep.—J. McMurray.  
Newport—Sept. 30  
Dep.—G. O. Huestis, R. Daniel.  
Avondale—Oct. 12  
Dep.—G. O. Huestis.  
Burlington—Oct. 1, 2  
Dep.—F. H. Pickles, R. A. Daniel.  
Circuits not specified here are to be provided for by Local arrangement.  
A. D. MORTON, Fin. Secretary.  
Sept. 8, 1879.

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## THE CLOSET.

The softest and most pliant temper may be gilded into a rude and violent outburst. Christ knew this when He said, "Enter into thy closet." He knew the necessity for intervals of solitude. The jar and fret of active life and the trifling but manifold annoyances which come to us, are so many hints that we need to follow his loving counsel. When we are wearied into irritable moods by noise and care, a few moments or a half hour in some absolutely quiet spot, will bring back that fresh, sweet vein of good-humor which has no need of patience. It is when we have been for some time compelling ourselves to be patient, that we should go into our closet and, as the dear Lord advised, "shut the door."  
To shut the door on all that tends to make us tatty, sullen, or even fatigued and jaded, is to open the door of the soul to positively needed peace. There should be such a quiet nook in every house. The calm of it will be like a benediction. Lying alone in undisturbed stillness, the influence of the busy, troublesome day will grow faint and far. The excited nerves will be soothed. The heated, angry blood will be cooled. The worn-out body will be rested. The mind, tormented by anxieties or petty provocations, will regain its balance. A smile will lighten our faces as we calmly remember how small was the cause of our disquiet. The recovery of our amiability by such means is as natural as is the loss of it by vexation. To retain our perfect equipoise is as necessary to the preservation of our happiness and goodness, as it is requisite to the proper movement of the stars. We must have time in which to grow. Sleep allows the body its time. Solitude gives the body its time. We cannot become pure and exalted in thought in the midst of hurry and confusion.  
To get consciously near to the Divine in us, we must approach it with the reverence of silence. Communion with ourselves, which leaves us nobler and more pleasing in His sight, is the prayer which brings its own answer. The cheerful, bright, trustful feeling which such retiring into our closets will bring, cannot but put every one about us in happier humor. This unflinching response to our newly-gained gentleness will be another reminder of His tenderness and wisdom who said, "Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

## LET THEM WORK.

Bishop Simpson, in one of his Yale lectures, urged that activity be secured in all the church members, and in so doing he said—  
"Active work is also necessary to give to each congregation unity and harmony. An inefficient congregation is usually a troublesome one. Among unemployed people discords and strife are sure to enter. The familiar lines of Dr. Watts ('Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do') are illustrated everywhere. There are men in every congregation who are exceedingly troublesome. They annoy the people and the minister. They have an immense amount of surplus energy which is seeking for employment. Such persons need extra work, and must have it to be kept quiet. In one of Dr. Chalmers's sermons in Glasgow, there was a ragged school not to be controlled, and was a constant interruption to his school. After bearing long with him it was resolved to expel him. The superintendent of the school, seeing elements of power in the boy, pleaded for one more trial. It was before the days of gas, or even of kerosene lamps, and the school room was lighted with common candles. These were placed on movable stands, such as were formerly used by shoemakers, and which consisted of an upright stick, fastened into a square board, with an opening in the top of the stick, through which a piece of leather was drawn that held the candle. The candles needed frequent snuffing, and so the superintendent appointed this uncontrollable boy general snuffer. From the commencement of his work a change came over him. He entered into his work with a spirit, and became one of the best boys in the school. He only needed to be employed. Luther was so restless in school that his master sometimes flogged him a soul of power, so God had put into him the spirit of power, so that he could not keep still. God made him to shake all Europe. Mothers often pride themselves on having nice little boys that sit still in the nursery and make no noise. Such boys will sit still all their lives, and will accomplish but little for their friends or the world. Give me the boy who cannot keep still; that upsets chairs and puts everything into confusion in the nursery; that at school can scarcely keep his elbows out of the sides of his associates, and I will show you one who has in him the elements of great good, if they can be properly employed. No matter how much steam there is in the locomotive if it is kept on the track and has a heavy enough load to draw; but let it run heavy enough load to draw, and it will leap the track, and the ruin will be terrible. So these men in our congregations who have so much surplus energy will do mischief unless they are loaded down with work."

## MORAL STRENGTH.

The counsel of David to his son, "Be strong and show thyself a man," is one that can with great propriety be repeated to the sons of this generation. Indeed, need of strength and manliness is one of the most pressing demands of the time. It is not so much knowledge that is wanted, for that abounds, but strength, that tense and fibrous knitting of the soul which comes from faith in truth, faith in virtue, faith in God. Wisdom, however exalted, that is limited in its horizon by the narrow view that bounds our human vision, will not keep men from sin. The experiment is an old one, and though repeated with infinite variations, is always a failure. Solomon disregarded the parental warning only to make disastrous shipwreck of character and life. He stood upon the very pinnacle of earthly wisdom, but it was only that his fall might be the more conspicuous and complete. Repentance, bitter and deep, may have brought him back to that wisdom whose beginning is the fear of the Lord. We do not know. But we have in only two deep and shadowy outlines the record of his terrible fall. In the glittering coils which the tempter spun around his life, his great intellect was like a snared bird. He forgot the very beginning of wisdom. He was not strong in divine strength. He did not show himself "a man" in that grand uplifting of soul which faith in God and a noble purpose alone can give.  
Strength and manhood are indeed the two crowning graces to which the young men of our generation should most zealously aspire. Young men need strength; strength to say no when the tempter comes, and to say in such decided tones that the question will not be asked again; strength to endure even ridicule for the sake of principle; strength to march right onward in pursuit of honesty and truth, and virtuous living, even though friends and enemies alike conspire to belittle their purpose or oppose their progress. Young men need manhood, moral courage, a self-sustained and self-poised power, which springs from earnest belief. It is only in the might of Christian conviction that such victorious purpose springs. The wonderful Christian paradox, "When I am weak then I am strong," gives us the key to the only inexhaustible treasure-house of moral strength, and courage, and manliness, and power.

## NEGLECT OF REST A CAUSE OF DRUNKENNESS.

In the opinion of Dr. Jackson, "the refusal to take proper physical rest, when tired from labor, is one of the most important and powerful causes inducing a love for an indulgence in the use of ardent spirits. Men work until they get so tired that they cannot wait to feel sensibly rested by process of change going on in their systems from suspension of labor. They either wait to work more hours than they are able to do; or when they have done as much as they feel themselves at liberty to do, they are so tired they cannot rest. They get rest to eating and drinking. Some get rested by drinking tea, others by drinking coffee, others by chewing and smoking tobacco; but the great majority of tired people in this country—and the larger share of our people are tired—drink ardent spirits in some other of its forms or preparations. They fall back on stimulants instead of the intrinsic vitalities of their bodies. They therefore are lifted up into 'false conditions.' Accepting these as true, they keep on working until they become so functionally impaired as to induce positive inability to work longer, or they become so constitutionally debilitated as to be smitten with incurable disease."  
There can be no doubt that the neglect of physical rest is, as Dr. Jackson says, the occasion of much or other stimulants; but it is not by any means apparent that too long continued work is the only or the main cause of the deficient rest which results so disastrously. Whether workers rest, or not, those who stimulate too much do not because they have no opportunity to rest, but because they spend in dissipation the hours they should and could devote to sleep.—Scientific American.

## "ONLY THE CHISELING."

A Christian mother lay dying. Beside her a loving daughter stood, smoothing from the death-damp her matted hair. Prolonged suffering had made deep lines on the once beautiful face, but still there rested upon those features a calm, peaceful expression, which nothing but a hope in Jesus could give. Tears fell upon the pallid face, from eyes that were closely watching the "changing of the countenance." Conscious of the agony that caused them to fall, the mother, looking heavenward, whispered, "Patience, dear, it is only the chiseeling." Reader, the Master Sculptor "seeth not as man seeth." There are many deformities that must needs be chiseled off before thou canst find a place in the gallery on high.

## ENGLISH SKIES.

One effect of the climate of England (it must I think, be the climate) is the melting of all sights and particularly of all sounds. Life there seems softer, richer, sweeter, than it is with us. Bells do not clang so sharp and harsh upon the ear. True, they are not rung so much as they are with us. Even in London, on Sunday, their sound is not obstructive. Indeed, the only bell sound in the great city of which I have a distinct memory is Big Ben's delicious, mellow boom. In country walks on Sunday the distinct chimes from the little antique spires or towers float to you like silver voices heard through the still air. Your own voice is hushed by them if you are walking with a companion, and you walk on in sweet and silent sadness. I shall never forget the gentle, soothing charm of the Solney chime in Sussex, which, as the sun was leaving the world to that long, delicious twilight through which day lapses into night in England, I heard in company with one whose sagacious lips, then hushed for a moment, are now silent for ever. These English country chimes are very different from those that stun our ears from Broadway steeples. They are simple, and yet are not formless jangle; but the performers do not undertake to play opera airs *affettuoso* and *con espressione* with ropes and iron hammers upon hollow tons of metal.—Atlantic for July.

## THE LOGIC OF UNBELIEF.

The logic of unbelief is a curious study. In science and philosophy a theory is judged by its positive proofs and by its adequacy to the facts; but in unbelief a theory is proved, not so much by positive facts and arguments as by its objections to opposing views. In particular, a theory of which an irreligious use can be made acquires a very high degree of probability from that fact alone. The chief strength of unbelief, so far as it is a matter of reason, lies in this false method. We fail to notice that the unbeliever is also a believer, or that his denials are also affirmations. When this is seen, it may appear that his doctrine requires at least as much truth as that of his opponents.  
In atheistic arguments we constantly meet with this oversight. Objections are urged against theism and various difficulties are pointed out both in the argument and in the conception. Thus, it is urged that the argument can never amount to demonstration, a claim which all admit, and then the odd conclusion is drawn that therefore, atheism is true. The pointings of probability and the demands of reason are all in favor of theism, but objections can always be raised, and this the atheist mistakes for a proof of his own view. It never occurs to him to ask whether his own theory be not in every way more objectionable and unsatisfactory; he rests his case on the difficulties of the opposite doctrine.—Sunday Afternoon.

## TESTIMONY OF A CONVERTED SKEPTIC.

Men, who have strayed into skepticism are continually coming back to the Bible, and accepting it again as their teacher, their guide, and their comforter. I am myself an instance of this. Carried away, as by a tempest from my early faith, I wandered for years in the regions of doubt and unbelief. I looked for light behind darkness. And the farther I went the worse I fared, and the longer I remained in those dismal shades the more wretched I became. I found myself at length face to face with utter darkness and eternal death. God in His mercy rescued me from that awful state and brought me back to Christ. And here I am happy in the light of His truth, and in the assurance of His love. I praise the Bible, and love Christ and Christianity more than ever, and I am more happy in the work of a minister than ever I was in my life. And my ability to maintain the claims of Christ and Christianity and the Bible to the love and reverence and gratitude of mankind is greater than ever. And my hatred and horror of infidelity are greater than ever. I know it to be the extreme of madness and misery—the utter degradation and ruin of man's soul.

## THE APOSTLES IN PRISON.

The lesson of Christian manliness which may be learned from the conduct of Peter and John in prison is a valuable one for these degenerate days. Knowing that all charges against them were unjust and absurd, they did not ask for any indulgence, nor did they call for a sham committee of investigation, nor did they run all around Jerusalem to find straw bail. They just committed themselves to the care of God, and went to jail. In the night the angel of the Lord let them out, and the next morning they were on duty as if nothing had happened. Alas! not many of the accused politicians thus penguinly referred to would have reason, to hope for divine interposition were they placed under punishment.

## JUST A WORD FOR JESUS.

It was in the spring of 1855—that a powerful revival visited a church in one of our larger cities, resulting in an ingathering of over eighty souls. The pastor having noticed signs of deep religious interest at the service in the lecture-room one Sabbath evening, gave an earnest appeal from the words, "The Spirit and the bride say, Come." At the close of his remarks he invited any who were interested to rise and pass into the adjoining session room while the congregation sang "Jesus, lover of my soul." Two stanzas were sung and no one moved. Again came an appeal from the pastor, stating his assurance that many present were experiencing the drawings of the Spirit. During the singing of the third stanza my sister a devoted Christian girl whispered in my ear, "Won't you go?" It was a simple word lovingly spoken, but it was all that was needed to settle the conflict within, and instantly rising to my feet, I went, or rather fled to the room. The ice was broken, and forty-eight others followed. From that simple word I date the purpose of heart which sought Christ and found him. Others acknowledged freely that it was my example which gave them courage to take the step that, under God, led to their conversion.  
What a glorious reward for so small a service. And yet the incident is by no means singular. God chooses the weak things of this world to confound the mighty, and things that are not to bring to naught the things that are. Many have been led to trust him and serve him by great Christian eloquence, others by broken petitions or stammering remonstrances, or a single word—as when John Bunyan, dissolute and hardened, overheard a poor unlettered woman praying in secret, and was turned by it to pray himself; or, as when young Malcolm, of Brown University, was kindly told by one of his teachers to "one hour at effort for his soul's sake," went to his room and locked it, and thought of that expression "one honest effort," till he came out a new man, whose name is now revered and beloved by hundreds, thankful for his fidelity.  
If the call comes to some in the temple, the fire and the earthquake, by others it is heard in the still, small voice, as when an eminent preacher was first awakened by hearing the president of the college where he studied, in one of his daily prayers, repeat that tender prophecy of Isaiah, "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench." If some are aroused by terrible things seen or heard, like John Newton by a storm at sea, or like Chief Justice Hale by seeing a companion fall dead in the intoxication of a carnival entertainment, others are touched by some sweet memory or meditation like Sarah Martin, by the remorse that followed the telling of a childish falsehood; here one deeply pierced by a question from a child's lips, and there one by the simple tidings of the conversion of a neighbour. Thousands have owed their awakening to the simple accost of a loving friend uttered with prayer and love.

## THE RICHES OF JESUS.

My soul, dignified with God's image, redeemed by Christ's blood, betrothed by faith, enriched by the Spirit, adorned with graces, ranked with angels—love him by whom thou art so much beloved! Be intent on him who is so intent on thee; seek him who seeketh thee; love him who loveth thee—whose love anticipates thine, and is its cause; he has all merit, he is thy reward; he is the vision and the end! Be earnest with the earnest, pure with the pure, holy with the holy! What thou shouldst appear before God, that God should appear to thee! He who is kind and gentle and of great compassion, requires the meek, the kind, the humble and compassionate. Love him who drew thee from the lake of misery, and from the miry clay. Choose him for thy friend above all friends, who, when thou art bereft of all things, can alone remain to thee. In the day of thy burial, when every friend is gone, he will not forsake thee, but will defend thee from devolving foes, lead thee through an unknown region, bring thee to the streets of the heavenly Zion, and place thee with angels in the presence of His Majesty, where thou shalt hear the angelic melody—holy, holy, holy! There is the chant of gladness, there the voice of the chant of gladness, there the voice of exultation and salvation, there the voice of praise, and perpetual hallelujah! There is accumulated bliss and supereminent glory!—Augustine.

## GOD'S PLAN.

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him."  
OUR PLAN.—At the end of every month a few of the willing givers in the church must pay all the bills. Which is the best plan?

## ACTIVE FAITH.

A man came to our Lord with a withered arm, and asked that it might be healed. Our Lord told him to stretch it out. He had faith in the power of Jesus; he stretched out his arm, and it was sound as the other. What should we think of this man had he waited until he had decided the question whether his faith, or his willingness to be healed, or the stretching out of his arm, had the precedence in point of time or importance? There is a passage of Scripture which puts this question of the initiative in a strong and startling point of view (Eph. v. 14), where the summons of him to rise, are brought into juxtaposition, as if at once to silence our reasonings, and to compel us to cast ourselves on the life-giving power of Christ.

## GOD'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

What life is not full of tokens of the Divine thoughtfulness? We are so accustomed to the reception of blessings, comfort, relief, or help at the right moment, that we have ceased to think of the loving-kindness that is watchful, and never comes too late. And who that is living in communion with God is not conscious of receiving intimations and suggestions concerning his work, or present duty, which should come only from above? Who has not been powerfully impressed at some time with the feeling that he ought to do a certain thing, or see a certain person? And when he obeyed the strange impulse, he has found imperative work waiting for him. Following such voices, I have found sometimes sore distress to relieve, sometimes a breaking heart to cheer, sometimes an imperilled life to rescue from a snare, sometimes an anxious soul to lead to Christ. So often have I been divinely led by such whispered voices, that I dare not disregard them.  
It is thus among many other ways, that our blessed Master sends us on errands to those who need help. Verily God rules. He never forgets us. Our individual lives, with all their minute interests and needs, he carries over in his thoughts. Whoever may forget us, he never will. Whoever may neglect us, he is thoughtful, and will always find some way of sending blessing at the moment it is needed.

## THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.

There is a vast difference between the spirit of prayer and the gift of prayer. Many possess the latter who do not the former. It is far better to have the spirit of prayer without the gift, than the gift of prayer without the spirit. The former promotes humility, the latter pride. The Christian who has the spirit will pray, if not vocally, he will, like Hannah, in his heart, for prayer is his vital breath. As an eminent poet man once observed, he was born a beggar, he must live a beggar, and die at the throne of grace. No Christian should despair of being able to express the aspirations of his soul in public. Let him seek for a greater degree of the spirit of prayer, and improve the gift he has, and the blessing will increase in his hands. The power of prayer does not consist in its length, breadth and depth, nor in the beauty of expression, but in spirit. The short expressions of the publican had power with God, while the pompous boasting of the Pharisee was rejected.

## PROVERBS.

Lord Bacon said that "the genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs." Dr. Guthrie ascribed the thrift and shrewdness of the Scottish people as a whole to the common usage among them of the Book of Proverbs as a school reading-book, rather than any cause beside. Voltaire affirmed that the maxims of Rochefoucauld contributed more than any other French nation. And taste of the modern French nation. And just here appears the difference between France and Scotland. The proverbs which influenced the one nation were words of nobleness and truth. The maxims which impressed the other were the expressions of sordid selfishness and unbelief. The Of the maxims of Rochefoucauld, Voltaire says, "There is but one truth running through the whole piece, namely, that self-love is the spring of all our actions and determinations," and Chesterfield praises him "for deriving all our actions from the sources of self-love."

## GOD'S PLAN.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dress was in our composition.  
GOD'S PLAN.—Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him."  
OUR PLAN.—At the end of every month a few of the willing givers in the church must pay all the bills. Which is the best plan?

Longworth, Mr. B.

WHAT SHALL THEY PREACH?

BY REV. R. F. BREWINGTON.

One of the greatest failures of modern preaching is the lack of a plain and candid presentation of the doctrine of future retribution. Upon this theme the great Teacher himself has left no uncertain utterance. Addressing the Scribes and Pharisees, he said: "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Again, to a great multitude gathered about him, we hear him saying, "But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. Fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear him." And yet once more, speaking of those who were esteemed "sinners above all," he tells them plainly and forcibly, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." This was the manner of teaching employed by Him, who declared the truths of his own Gospel. Better were it for us to look to him for a model, though all the Bechers and Farrars in the world unite in presenting some other doctrine.

Paul, in writing to the church at Galatia, in regard to the importance of steadfastness, says: "Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you, than that which we have preached, let him be accursed; and that Gospel he declares unto them was the Gospel of Christ. He also writes in his Epistle to the Romans (and doubtless his writings are but an epitome of his preaching), "And think this, O man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God? Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth to repentance. But after thy hardness and impenitent heart, treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath and the revelation of the righteous judgment of God, who will render to every man according to his deeds."

Paul would certainly be considered in some circles at the present day a very unpopular preacher. And in many congregations there would be found those ready to advise a softening of speech and a milder utterance of the Gospel, lest some fashionable sinners be offended and driven from the congregation.

"Toning down" the truth of God's Word to suit the fancy and please the ear of ungodly men may render the minister popular with those who prefer ease of conscience to obedience to the requirements of God's law. But it were well, perchance, for the minister, tempted thus to preach, to ponder the words of the prophet: "When I bring the sword upon the land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman, if when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet and warn the people; then whosoever heareth the trumpet and taketh not warning; if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head. But if the watchman see the sword come and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

Let us have a care, my brother, lest the blood of souls be required at our hand. Let us deal plainly and honestly, remembering the words of souls. Another doctrine, of the many that should be preached, is that of the resurrection. And I refer specially to this for two reasons: First, it is assailed not only by infidelity, but is seemingly discarded by a portion of the church. Because of seeming difficulties connected with this subject, some Christians are ready to say it were better not to preach it. But is there not much in the teaching of the Word of God, and in the mysteries of redemption, that the man of mere worldly wisdom fails fully to comprehend? The subjects of the Trinity, the manifestation of the Spirit, or the new birth—and unaided human wisdom fails to comprehend either of them.

And this leads me to the declaration that there should be a great deal of dogmatical teaching from the pulpit. When God, by the voice of inspiration, speaks in positive affirmations, let man listen to them and accept them. And no minister ought to hesitate to declare any plain, "thus saith the Lord," remembering the Scriptural injunction, "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracle of God."

A second reason for preaching the doctrine of the resurrection is that much emphasis is given to it in the New Testament. In that intensely interesting portion of Holy Scripture found in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, we read this language, "Now, if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen? And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain?" And so may we say, that any preaching of to-day that does not recognize this great central truth is vain and fruitless.

What has been asserted in regard to these two great doctrines may with equal emphasis be said of other cardinal doctrines of the Bible. Faith in Christ, the regeneration, justification, and sanctification of the soul, the graces of Christian character, and the duties of the Christian life, are not only to be presented, but persistently enforced.

The thought that I wish most of all to impress is this: The Gospel is to be preached as an entirety. In speaking upon this point, Dr. John Hall has very pertinently said, "We ought to teach the truths in the proportions in which we find the truths in the Book. If we do that we cannot fail to be evangelical preachers. That is to say, we can not fail to make Jesus Christ the sum and substance of our ministry, for he is the sum and substance of this blessed book. And if we preach the truths in the proportions in which they are put in the Word of God, we shall be most likely to edify the people."

Preach the Word, then, fearlessly, yet with a spirit of loving tenderness. Preach with the spirit of him who, while denouncing a Pharisaical religion, plead with sinners to be reconciled to the Father through the offering and atonement he himself made for sin; who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; who, dying on the cross, prayed, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Preaching the plain truths of the Gospel with this spirit, you will not fail to edify and build up the church; and sinners will be converted. And while it will doubtless be true of all that preach, that there will be wayside hearers, and some seed will fall on stony places, yet some will fall on good ground, and grow into a rich harvest of golden sheaves.

Let the beautiful words of the blessed promise ever cheer us as we sow beside all waters; "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bring his sheaves with him." The grandest work that can engage human mind and thought, is the work of those who can say with Paul, "Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us; we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

TILT AT THE M. D'S.

The past two weeks have afforded certain men of more or less prominence in the medical profession fresh opportunities of assisting noted criminals in their efforts to escape the claims of justice under the plea of insanity.—The time seems not distant when any hot-tempered man who works himself into a passion over a real or assumed injury with the aid of whiskey, may shoot the victim of his ill-will with impunity. And lately a new phrase has been given to the insanity dodge, for it is nothing else. It is held that when an angry man kills another without sufficient reason for his murderous act, he too is insane. It is high time that the medical profession unite to protect themselves against this charlatanism.

BOOKS.

God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are true levelers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the professors of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the world of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live.—Channing.

FALSE DOCTRINE.

The papal sophistry runs as follows: Christ is the King, but being absent, He therefore rules by his vicegerent—the Pope. The sophistry of a writer in the Evangelist is the same, with third term substituted. Christ is King, but, being absent, he rules by his officers. The evangelical logic is directly antagonistic to both: Christ is King, and, being present, he therefore rules in person. Those who desire blessings from Him must not go to presbyter, priest, or pope, but directly to the throne of grace, whence Christ will hear and answer. His promise, "Lo, I am with you always to the end of the world," is not a promise to a dynasty of popes, a hierarchy of priests, or a succession of Presbyters, but to the people of God.

Pure rich blood gives health, long life and "a green old age," but how few pay any attention to the state of their blood? Parsons' Purgative Pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

A NEW LEAF REQUIRED TO BE TURNED.

Every person familiar with the present working of our Connexion must have been struck with several things awkward and anomalous. These are the heavy weight of preparatory studies which probationers laboring on circuits have to carry on, which must be slighted, or their circuit work, especially the pastoral part of it, imperfectly performed. Sometimes defectiveness in both is the consequence. Another anomaly is that, ever and anon, these probationers are arrested in their labors and spirited away to College Theological School! To fill their places, raw, not half educated young men are called out with whom the people are asked to put up as an experiment or an emergency. Then when the first mentioned have passed through their collegiate or Theological course, places must be found for them, and often places as men of family, for by this time, most of them have arranged to be married. And there is no way for giving these young divines a married man's circuit with a parsonage, but by crowding out men of mature talents and experience, who must either be thrust into places where it is as cruel to the people as it is to the preacher, to expect them to support a man with a family, or these efficient laborers must be prematurely superannuated. Thus the retirement fund is taxed to support "able-bodied" men, who are in no sense worn out; and many of our supporters are tempted to withhold what they otherwise would contribute because the money goes largely to support ministers who ought to be in the active work. The result is, the fund is insufficient, and the really enfeebled, as well as the others, are in a state of comparative destitution.

It is asked, What is the remedy? I say explicitly, after mature deliberation, it is this:—Fix your standard of educational qualification for our ministry. If a candidate is a graduate, let that suffice. If he is not, let him be required to possess a fair knowledge of all the branches which may be acquired by an English scholar; and as to language, an ability to read and translate the Greek of the New Testament and the Hebrew of the Psalter, or book of Psalms. Let this standard be attained before a preacher is taken on trial for the ministry at all. Education is so cheap in the country at the present, that there can be no difficulty in any young man of enterprise obtaining the amount of learning indicated. If a young man is poor, but of such exceptional talents as to justify his receiving it, let private, district, or Connexion aid be rendered, but let a circuit have the whole of an appointee's time without any part of it being consumed by his "getting" what may be called "an education." If a candidate has spent any time at a theological school before his entering on circuit labors, let that weigh all the more in his favor; but let all the years of his probation be devoted to a theological curriculum, such as Bible exegesis and criticism, systematic divinity, ecclesiastical history, homiletics, pastoral teaching and administration, with whatever else relates to the strictly ministerial part of his education, and let a certain part of this course be assigned to each year of his probation, and let him be examined therein at the end of it. Such branches of study will be rather helpful to him than otherwise in sermon-making.

The plan I propose will obviate the necessity of placing raw preachers on circuits, even temporarily; it will put an end to the inconvenience and anomaly of vibrating from circuit to college and vice versa; it will give the Connexion four full years of single labor for each preacher, and save it from paying men for work they never did; and it will save the Stationing Committee from the sudden influx of men to be provided for, who have been out of the work, while it will save the elderly, but still strong, men of the Connexion from the dread of being suddenly "turned out of house and home."

If it should be said that many young men could not attain the needed qualifications for the ministry without the assistance they now receive, especially, in view of the slender salaries they are afterwards to receive, I have to say in answer that connexional aid is extended from year to year to many, who, in view of the means at the disposal of them and their friends, ought not to have accepted of assistance. Do our doctors and lawyers ask assistance of us to get their education? And yet on an average, the ministers of the country are as well off as the other professional men. And if the salary is not enough to indemnify them for their outlay, then ask the legislature of the connexion to allow them more.

My plan would simplify matters that are now very complicated—would save at least as much in one direction as it would cause the expenditure of in another—would prevent preachers yet in a crude state of mind being sent to perform ministerial duties—and preserve our matured laborers to the work until they are really superannuated.

It may be thought strange that a self-taught preacher of the old school, who began with a little more than a common-school education, and who learned to keep a family on little more, if so much in some cases, as single ministers are now allowed, should make the exactions about qualifications, and the concessions I do make about salaries; but I hope that over fifty years' experience and observation has not been so lost upon me as to make me unobservant of the necessities and yet facilities of the times on the subject of ministerial education. Nor am I so wedded in an excess of conservatism to old usages as to prevent me from "knowing the times and to understand what Israel ought to do."

My maxim is, make every man thoroughly labor all the years for which he receives credit—let him be liberally paid for it while an active worker—and let him receive a sufficiency, without curtailment, when he is so old and infirm as to be able to labor no more; but do not crowd him out of the work until he is unfit for it.

Whatever objections my scheme may seem open to, I believe they can be easily answered.—REV. JOHN CARROLL, D. D., in *Chris; Guardian*.

PARIS LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.)

PARIS, August 22, 1879.

The Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysees, enjoys very little peace. No sooner has one class of objects filled its walls to the satisfaction of visitors than these are hurriedly removed to make way for another show. At the present moment an exhibition of what is styled science applied to works of industry occupies the greater portion of the space. If theoretically the title of the exhibition means something practically it means nothing at all, for specimens of every imaginable manufactured article are duly arranged side by side. The universal nature of the exhibition has been to distribute whatever interests it may possess over a great number of various objects. Success under these circumstances can only be attained where the show is gigantic—such, as it is, the Palais de l'Industrie is merely an omnium gatherum—a bazaar with a band playing in the middle of it, and containing many refreshment bars, where drinks and eatables are sold at higher prices than those which obtain outside.

There are many visitors, nevertheless, and some of the exhibits attract the usual crowd of loungers. The praxinoscope, amongst others, is never deserted. This scientific toy has added to the already numerous objects it represents. A little girl, dressed *cap à la Niniche*, is seen swimming in a lake. Every movement is gone through accurately and evenly as she is far more graceful than the swimming dolls which attracted such attention at the Exhibition. The effect is produced by a reflecting glass and is very pretty. Then there is no lack of electric pens for writing and drawing, whilst spectacle and watch makers abound. One man sells watches that do not keep time; indeed, he has taken out all the works, and convinced that time is money, he has so arranged his case that Napoleon's ten-cent pieces, and sovereigns find their own proper places in three little heaps, the topmost piece ready for instant withdrawal. I must warn your readers, however, that the gold pieces are not supplied by the ingenious inventor. In the tropical weather which is raging it is pleasant to watch the process by which bottles of water are "frappé"—that is to say, their contents turned into ice. The proceeding is simple, consequently iced water is common in Paris. The next stall contains bottles also, but filled with a popular liquor styled "Le Club." It is difficult to imagine how science was applied to industry here unless it was in corking the bottles. Carriages, pottery, bedsteads, mirrors and ladies' dresses fill, however, the greater part of the building; but a small space is reserved for life-saving apparatus exhibited by a French company, and two stalls are occupied by Chinamen setting tea—on scientific principles no doubt. Just at the exit a clever industrial school shows how science has been successfully invoked for producing soap bubbles. This exhibition can, however, hardly be considered as forwarding to any great extent the interests of industry.

—Or General Washington's dislike for profanity a picturesque story is related. In the summer of 1781 a man who was ploughing in a field near a Fishkill road became very impatient with some difficulty in his work, and began to pour forth violent oaths. Just then three horsemen in military dress, who were riding by, paused, and one of them asking for information concerning the road, thanked the ploughman for his answer, and added: "My friend, I am older than you, have many times been placed in positions of difficulty and danger, and have had many things to perplex and annoy me, but I have always found that it did no good to get angry; and that neither broken ploughs nor anything else can be mended or made better by the use of profane language," and with a bow he rode on. It was General Washington.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded gray hair is restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair when the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such hair can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of falling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. An occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Brown & Webb, Wholesale Agents.

Advertisement for Ear Diseases! featuring Dr. C. E. Shoemaker's book on deafness and catarrh of the ear.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, describing its uses for various pains and ailments.

Advertisement for Joyful New for the Afflicted, featuring Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., and Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen.

Advertisement for McShane Bell Foundry, located in Baltimore, Md., manufacturing bells for churches and academies.

Advertisement for Nils Anderson, of Morningside, Nebraska, offering various services including land sales and money collection.

Advertisement for Meneely & Kimberly, Bell Founders, Troy, N.Y., manufacturing a superior quality of bells.

Large advertisement for Ayer's Hair Vigor, including a portrait of a woman, text describing the product's benefits, and contact information for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**  
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for restoring the hair. *Faded or gray hair is restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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**EAR DISEASES!**

Dr. C. F. Shoemaker's Book on Deafness and Diseases of the Ear and Throat, and of the Glands of the Neck, is a valuable work. It contains full directions for the treatment of all the most common diseases of the ear, and is a valuable work for the family.

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.** For internal and external use. It is a powerful remedy for all the most common diseases of the chest, lungs, and throat. It is a valuable work for the family.



**JOYFUL NEW FOR THE AFFLICTED.**

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., November 1877. Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen. I had a child that was troubled very much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. 1 Syrup she was entirely cured of them. About six months afterward I was taken with the Pleurisy, and was about despatching a man for a doctor when it came to my mind to take your Syrup, which I did, and soon came round all right without taking any further medicine.

I have formerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quinsy in its severest forms, and could not get any relief or cure from any quarter or any medicine man until I obtained your Acadian Liniment, which always cures me at once. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborhood, and for my own part would not think of being without it in the house. My wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success. You may publish this if you wish to do so.

With great respect,  
W. H. MILLAR.

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Is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them. By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results: It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption. By increasing Nerve and Muscular Vigor, will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c., St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the progress of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by it. It restores the tone to the nerves. It gives power of endurance and of concentration to the mind. It promotes Vigor in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving a defective organic loss, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, it required large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy;

Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect

Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation;

Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease;

And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength, a general exhilaration of the organic functions, and a specific influence on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and renewing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth; pleasurable nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer it at a cheaper price article.

NOTE.—It is only the independent, well-paid and successful Physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

Orders addressed to Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence, 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q. will have immediate attention.



**HOME TOPICS.**

**SUGGESTIONS ABOUT CARPET-SWEEPING.**

Sweeping is a good exercise if you can avoid raising a dust. But if you are in need of vigorous exercise of that kind, get a hoe and betake yourself to the potato-patch or corn-field. Sweep carpets gently. Even a rag carpet should be treated with consideration. A severe digging with a stiff broom wears the warp and scrapes out the lint of the rags quite needlessly. Not long ago I heard a woman say that a very stiff broom was needed for sweeping a Brussels carpet. I thought to myself "a stiff broom will never sweep my Brussels carpets," (good reason why), as I imagined the tearing out of the soft tufting of the carpet by the coarse, sharp broom splints. A carpet-sweeper is the best thing for this purpose. It does the work easily and well, and saves dust. A brush of hair and dust-pan are good to use for the nicest carpets, but their use is too laborious for recommendation to a busy housekeeper. If a common broom-corn broom must be used for Brussels, it should be fine, soft, light and clean. To sweep up threads, ravelings, and other fine litter, many persons wet the broom in clean tepid water, shaking out the water before sweeping with it, just keeping the broom moist enough to wipe up the fine dust and threads, rinsing in clear water and shaking it frequently as the work progresses. Brussels carpets are not suitable for rooms where sewing and baby culture are going forward. In providing carpets for any room, reason would dictate that they be such as may easily be kept clean; not so dark as to show every dust and thread, nor so light as to be very easily soiled—something which will either let the dust, sift through or retain it on the surface, rather than in the carpet itself, when to be used in rooms where dust is made.

**CARE OF CARPETS.**

To make sweeping an easy task, get carpets of a kind that are easily swept, then save them from unnecessary litter by care about scattering fine chips or crumbs of wood, cloth, paper or food. Eating should be done in rooms easily cleaned, with carpets of oil-cloth, or similar material, or with bare floors, or with a linen crumb-cloth spread upon the carpet underneath the table. Children should not be allowed to run about the house with pieces of food in their hands. If their food is not all taken at the table, the child should be obliged to sit still somewhere, catching its crumbs upon a napkin, bib or apron, instead of dropping them upon the floor. Children who learn "to save mamma trouble," and so get at least a smalle of gratitude for their thoughtfulness, are far happier than those who are not trained to care, but are allowed to make themselves a general nuisance among orderly people. If they wish to whitelie, or cut paper or dolly things, in your best rooms, you need not necessarily refuse them. Spread a large cloth or newspaper down to catch the chips or clippings, and see that it is safely emptied so soon as the child's work is done. Grown up people are sometimes very annoying, because of their lack of this kind of early training. They pull flowers to pieces in your parlors, whitelie on your smoothly-shaven lawn, scatter fruit peelings and cigar stumps about the yard, scribble on the covers of your magazines and margins of newspapers, and scratch matches on the walls of the house, or leave disagreeable marks of some kind in every possible place.

**THE CHOICE OF A BROOM.**

After the carpet and the care, next comes the broom—soft and limber, and not too large and heavy. I always send for light brooms now, having found how much more strength it uses up to wield a large and heavy broom. Besides, except for scrubbing, I want a broom to use gently. A short, quick stroke takes all the dust along before it, and does not send it flying all over the shelves, pictures, etc., so that much that you have stirred up and set flying about settles back over the carpet again. Keep the dust low, sweeping just hard enough to move it quickly along before the broom. If you have a very dusty room to sweep cover the furniture, or that which is upholstered, and the shelves and tables with books or small articles upon them, and afterwards shake the covers out of doors. Then, when you do the dusting, if the carefully swept carpet shows a fine coating of dust settled back upon it, you can if you choose wipe it over with a large clean cloth; shaking it out of doors.

**ANY ONE desiring an elegant and delightful hair dressing should purchase at once a bottle of "BEARINE," price 50 cents.**

AGUSTA, GRENVILLE CO., ONT., Aug. 1878.—"My son" aged fifteen years, became effected with a weakness of the limbs, which first began to manifest itself about four years ago, gradually growing worse until he became unable to walk, and a complete loss of physical power was threatened despite the best medical treatment. In this condition, about two years since we tried Graham's Pain Eradicator, using three bottles, and within four months he was completely restored to health and strength which he still retains.

WILLARD EVERTS.

**BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER**  
FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN  
Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capsine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as is found in no other remedy in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For Leucorrhoea and Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney disease and all local aches and pains it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capsine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents.



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New and Beautiful Styles!

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NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSION!

THE system of employing canvassers at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, it having proved very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and customers. In future we will sell our

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direct to purchasers. In this way buyers of Pianos and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent by dealing directly with us, and moreover, far better satisfaction can be guaranteed.

We claim to sell the best instruments to be had and at the lowest prices consistent with first-class articles.

The cash system enables us to sell at a very small advance on cost of manufacture, although to honest and reliable parties we do not object to allow a reasonable time for payments.

Parties ordering by mail can rely upon getting as good an instrument as if personally selected by themselves. Any Organ or Piano not found exactly as represented can be returned to us at our expense. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos and Organs sold by us the last ten years.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded us hitherto, we can only say that we will continue our endeavors to thoroughly satisfy our customers in all their dealings with us.

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PARIS, 1878

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July 10—1y

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G. & T. PHILLIPS

THE WESLEYAN
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEBEC, September 8, 1879.

Twenty-eight hours by rail brought us from Halifax to this ancient and famous city of Quebec—six hundred and eighty-six miles from Halifax. Immediately after leaving St. Octave, four hundred and sixty-nine miles from Halifax, the River St. Lawrence comes in view. Thence to Quebec, two hundred and seven miles, the waters of this majestic river are almost all the way in sight, until the coming of night shuts out the view. We passed for many miles through a good agricultural district. The country has been occupied for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty years; and yet its appearance, as regards the character of the buildings, and evidences of taste, does not indicate as much growth as is apparent in some parts of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, that have not been settled for half that period.

Since a former visit here, two years ago, the Durham Terrace has been extended several hundred feet; the new portion is called the Dufferin Terrace. The outlook from the Terrace is remarkably beautiful. From the eastern end of the Terrace rises by a very steep ascent, the famous Citadel. We entered the Citadel from another side, passing through St. Louis' Gate. From any point on the ramparts the view is grand. But from the north-east angle especially, where there is an extensive platform, reserved for the Governor-General and his household, the view is surpassingly charming. Our guide told us that there is no view in all the world so picturesque as the view from this spot. As we have not seen all the world, we don't know how correct his statement is. But, certainly, on a fine September day, such as this with which we are favoured, the view is magnificent.

Quebec is on the extremity of a narrow table land. Cape Diamond is the north-east point. On the height of Cape Diamond is the Citadel, three hundred and thirty-three feet above the level of the river. As we stand on the heights, looking in a northerly direction, Point Levis is on our right hand, with the St. Lawrence river running between. The St. Lawrence is here about a mile in width. In front of us is the upper end of the Island of Orleans, about six or seven miles away. On our left hand, and on the other side of St. Charles River, which here enters the St. Lawrence, is the village of Beauport, extending along the shore until the Montmorenci is reached, and yet further still until the Island of Orleans obstructs the view. The distance from the St. Lawrence River to the St. Charles River, across the Citadel and city of Quebec, is a mile, or perhaps a little more. The Citadel, with its numerous works, covers an area of about forty acres. Within its enclosure is a substantial stone building about two hundred feet in length, and fifty feet in width, which is the residence of the Governor-General during his stay in Quebec. There are here now about two hundred and fifty Canadian artillerymen. Behind the walls are casemated barracks for the soldiers, and these are loopholed for musketry, so as to command the trenches, while on the summits are cannon, commanding all approaches to the city, from either land or sea.

Looking south-westerly, we see the Plains of Abraham, where was fought, on the morning of the 13th of September, one hundred and twenty years ago (1759), the decisive battle which gave Canada to the British crown.

Three Martello Towers are in sight. Those towers are built of stone, and are weak on the sides toward the citadel, so as easily to be destroyed in the event of capture; but they are strongly built on the other sides, and are mounted with cannon.

One of the most interesting points in Quebec is the old French Cathedral which, in 1876, was raised to the rank of Basilica. It was consecrated in the year 1666 by Laval, who arrived in Quebec from France, in 1659, as Bishop of Petrea. The construction of this church in rear of the altar rails, is similar to that of St. Peter's at Rome. The sacred vestments here used are said to be the finest in America.

The Methodist Church in Quebec is a large stone structure about eighty feet by fifty-five. The congregation is not as large now as it has been in former years. The Protestant population of the city is now about seven thousand, which is about two thousand less than ten years ago. The whole population of the city is about sixty thousand. There are twelve Roman Catholic Churches, and twelve Protestant Churches now in the city.

THE RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

SKETCHES OF MOVEMENTS ALONG THE LINE.

AN EARLY INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE FUND.—"A CHEERFUL GIVER." Several months since, says the Toronto Guardian,—

"A young woman called upon the pastor of the Metropolitan Church, and handed him the sum of \$3.25. 'What is this for?' asked the Doctor, kindly. 'For the special fund we heard about on Wednesday evening,' was the answer. While making a record of the name and amount, a few questions elicited the following facts:—The young woman was the daughter of a widow in humble circumstances, and earned a modest living by sewing for a millinery establishment on King St.; her average earnings were between \$3 and \$4 a week and the amount above donated had been saved from these scanty earnings. In other words, the earnings of an entire week had been freely given as a contribution to the Relief and Extension Fund. When asked if the sum was not more than she could afford to give, she expressed her anxious wish that it should be accepted, as her heart had been strongly moved to give it."

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—"HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY."

Newfoundland, as becomes the oldest Methodist field in British America, is leading the way with noble steps. The contributions of the St. John's Methodists had reached \$1,600 when the Missionary Secretaries flashed over the wire "Well done St. John's!" Since then the subscriptions have advanced beyond \$2,000, and the Sabbath School children have taken hold of the movement with will. And, let it be observed, more than \$350 are already in the hands of the Secretaries at the Mission Rooms. Meetings have also been held at Carbonar, Harbor Grace and Brigus. When the men at the Labrador shall have returned, these places will give a good account of themselves. Carbonar already reports \$230 and Harbor Grace \$100.

Not less praiseworthy is the record of a circuit in Ontario, which, three years ago, was a mission, but is now an independent circuit. Its two pastors, too much in earnest to wait for District arrangements, began a systematic visitation, and a fortnight since sent in a subscription list of \$429. Of this sum they forwarded \$48 in cash as first-fruits.

PRACTISING AS WELL AS PREACHING.

The ministers of the Nova Scotia, and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conferences, have already subscribed more than \$6,000. Their brethren in Newfoundland and in the Upper Provinces are following them with equal steps. Serious self-denial can alone enable some of these to honour their signatures. An enthusiastic supporter of the scheme, in the Nova Scotia Conference, told us, some time since, that some of the necessities of life had been needed in his home during last winter. Those who had the management of the Endowment Fund testify that none were more prompt in the payment of the sums promised than were their ministerial subscribers.

WHAT CHEERED A CITY PASTOR.

We were walking along a street in Halifax the other day, when we heard our name, and turned to see what was the matter. It was Bro. H. who had hailed us. He looked weary and sick, and we knew that nothing but his natural energy and his interest in his people kept him that day on his feet, but when we had walked together a short distance his voice suddenly became more cheery, and we felt before we turned toward him that sunshine was lighting up his brow. "Do you know," said he, "that I got a letter yesterday from Mr. and Mrs. ———, with \$20 for the Relief Fund?" "Just like them," we inwardly said, for we had felt the influence of their kind words when we had come out of that pastor's pulpit one Sabbath evening, determined to walk around a whole square next day, rather than strike a bee-line past that church; and we knew that their words and their gifts must carry a blessing with them. The leading men of that pastor's charge had decided, not unwisely, to postpone action until October, but that good couple have obliged the pastor to open the list—for Brunswick St. Church. Whose name comes next?

FRENCH CANADIANS TO THE FRONT.

"In Montreal a noble commencement has been made, and the First French Methodist Church leads off with an offering of \$270, made last Sunday. This is quite separate from all local interests, and from the regular annual missionary income." So says the Montreal Star.

DEVIISING LIBERAL THINGS.

A prominent laymen, well known throughout our church in the Lower Provinces, writes from Charlottetown: "The District Meeting of a week or two ago arranged for meetings in all the circuits in the interests of the Relief and Extension Fund, and our Quarterly Meeting, last week, very cordially and unanimously endorsed the scheme and have invited Dr. Douglas for any time during the present month."

NOT WAITING BUT WORKING.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Amherst on Sabbath evening. The amount subscribed was \$162. Additional subscriptions are expected.

The Superintendent of the Mount Stewart, P. E. Island circuit claims the honor of having the first meeting in behalf of the "Relief and Extension Fund," in the Lower Provinces. On this circuit, where only seven or eight dollars could previously be raised for missionary purposes, more than \$50 were this year promised. Meetings have also been held at Petite Riviere, LaHave Ferry, Ritcey's Cove and Mill Village.

The Rev. John Prince is travelling through the Miramichi District, addressing public meetings in behalf of this Fund. His able advocacy will doubtless be of great advantage.

"THE BEST OF ALL GOD IS WITH US."

The Rev. Benjamin Chappel writes from St. John, N. B. "We are having a very blessed series of missionary prayer meetings in the several churches. Last night five rose for prayers."

Brethren, as you bring your gifts to the altar, remember Him who sanctifies the giver as well as the gift. "I cannot pray" said a good Scotchman, "until I get the close grip." As you come to the altar, take hold upon it and do not simply pray but plead. Take with you words. Himself hath supplied them. They come from heaven. "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." God hath not forgotten to be gracious. Gladly will we publish your gifts, but more gladly still will we tell of the conversion of sinners, and the entire consecration of believers.

WHAT SHALL I DO ABOUT IT?

Why, if you are not already supplied with them, ask your pastor for a circular and card, such as are furnished to all the ministers. Read the former thoughtfully, in the light of the cross, and then as if Jesus—"who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor," were glancing over your shoulder, as you write, fill in the amount of your subscription, and send the card to your pastor. You need not wait until the meeting. "I do not need the money just now," said a West Indian missionary to an aged negro who came forward and presented his contribution towards the erection of a church about to be built. "Ah! massa," said the old man, "the Lord's work must be done, and I may be dead." The Missionary Treasurers do need the money now, and "he gives twice who gives quickly."

A large and intelligent audience met at the Freemasons' Hall on Monday evening to hear a lecture by Rev. Jacob Freshman on the Jews, their manners, customs, &c. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor occupied the chair, and in a short address introduced the lecturer. After a few preface remarks, the lecturer proceeded to entertain his audience by a most graphic and eloquent delineation of the Jews, their character, history, and religious customs. The interest was greatly heightened by an exhibition of several articles, used by the Jews in their worship. Reference was made to the wonderful vitality of the Jewish people, and to their influence upon civilization, literature, and religion, notwithstanding the fiery persecution to which they had been subjected. In closing, the lecturer called attention to the comparatively large number of Jews that had been converted to Christianity, and to the difficulties that lay in the way of a more general success of gospel effort amongst them, and hoped that Christian people would awake to a deeper interest in the evangelization of the Jews.

The Halifax Teachers' Institute met on Thursday last in the High School. The attendance was unusually large, and the interest taken in the exercises of the session indicates the growing popularity of the Institute, and the enthusiasm of the Teachers in their honorable profession. The President, Mr. McKay, of Dartmouth, opened the proceedings in an excellent address, in which he advocated the formation of a County Institute under the provisions of the Educational Act. Miss Rousseau then read a paper on attendance. Her paper was eminently practical, and calculated to stimulate the Teachers to earnest endeavours to secure punctuality on the part of their pupils. Miss McArthur followed in a paper on Teachers' Organizations. All admired the beauty of its composition as well as the wisdom of its sentiments. Mention, too, must be made of Miss Angwin's paper on the Higher Education of Women, which manifested a clear appreciation of the subject, such productions cannot fail to profit the members of this Institute. Mr. Burbridge, opened a discussion on Grammatical Analysis. His method of teaching this obtrusive subject, which he illustrated by exer-

cises on the Black Board, was certainly original, and commended itself to the judgment of all present. Altogether the session was highly interesting.

CONVENTION.—The Ninth S. S. Convention will be held at Amherst on the 25th. Pastors, Superintendents, and delegates are invited to attend. Each school is entitled to send one delegate besides the Superintendent. These conventions are of much service in stimulating and directing teachers in their arduous and important work.

Delegates desirous of availing themselves of the reduced fares should secure first class tickets to Amherst if travelling by the Windsor and Annapolis and Intercolonial Railways, or P. E. I. Navigation Line or steamer Dominion from Yarmouth or St. John.

We take great pleasure in informing our readers that arrangements have been made with the Rev. Jacob Freshman, to deliver his popular lecture on "The Jews," in the Charles Street Methodist Church, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. We trust that a large audience will greet the lecturer upon this occasion.

Will the brethren on the various circuits kindly furnish us with reports of the meetings held in behalf of the "Relief and Extension Fund." We publish this week the arrangements for meetings in several of the Districts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTAGUE BRIDGE, Sept. 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR.—Since our arrival on this circuit, I have found plenty to do: after some little time we procured a house, no sooner had we taken possession than willing hands were ready to help, and now we are in a fair way of having a comfortable home, and by present appearances expect a very prosperous year.

On the 31st of August, our church at Lower Montague was re-opened, having been thoroughly repaired; it is now a very nice place of worship, an ornament to any circuit. Two sermons were preached by the chairman of the district,—Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, M.A.—morning and afternoon, and in the evening by the Rev. McKinnon, Presbyterian. The collections were very good, considering the unfavourable weather.

E. B.

FINANCIAL MEETING OF THE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The District convened at Point de Bute on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd. Through the kindness of the friends of Point de Bute, the members of the District were met with conveniences at Anzac Station, and taken to their respective homes, where were prepared sumptuous dinners.

The meeting opened at 3 o'clock p. m., with the following exercises, viz:—The reading of the Scriptures by the Financial Secretary, singing a hymn, and prayers, led by the brethren Chapman and Doctor Stewart.

The regular order of business was then pursued until time of adjournment for tea. An evening session was held, and its time was spent in the discussion of the "Relief and Extension Scheme."

After the opening exercises, the chairman, in a very plain, concise, and impressive address, outlined the work which lay before the meeting. Speeches were then made by Dr. Stewart and Bro. Paisley. In most stirring and eloquent terms these brethren advocated the claims this scheme has upon the sympathy and self-denying support of our people, dwelling particularly upon the duty of Christian benevolence.

On this point the Dr. gave some most forceful expositions of certain Scriptures; and in doing so he made some severe home-thrusts, or fired, as one of the brethren was overheard by me to say, some "terrible broad-sides."

The names of the ministerial members of the District who subscribed to this scheme at Conference, together with the names of some who did not do so, were then taken down with the several amounts promised, when it was found that the column footed up the sum of \$1180.

The lay representatives present were then urged to express themselves upon this movement, and to name their contributions to it. The enthusiasm at this point did not rise as high as was hoped. We looked for an interest similar to that felt and exhibited at Conference, when this matter was taken hold of there, but we looked in vain.

In several cases, however, notably those of the Stewards of Havelock and Baie Verte Circuits, there were exhibitions of deep and lively interest and commendable generosity. But beyond these cases, for some reason or other, no special interest was apparent.

Arrangements for holding meetings in the interests of this scheme were then made, and the session closed for the night.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the brethren re-assembled, and with much comfort completed their work by noon. A number of the ministers of the District went off by the p. m. train, while others tarried to aid at a meeting held in the evening in the interests of the "Relief and Extension Fund." The attendance at this meeting was good, and the speeches were excellent. A. McQueen, Esq., president, and addresses were made by the Chairman, the Financial Secretary, J. J. Colter, and D. Chapman.

We have a condensed report of those addresses, but the length of this article has already assumed forbids us to furnish it.

Yours, &c., C. W. H.

Hillsboro, A. County, Sept. 9th, 1879.

POSTAL CARDS.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 12th.

United Prayer Meetings in connection with Thanking Fund held this and next week, in all our churches in this city, prior to mass meeting. Attended meeting at Carmarthen Church last evening. Most glorious service. They appear, spiritually, to be carrying everything before them. Attendance at these meetings very large and up to the present time every meeting has been characterized by spiritual power.

C. M. T.

WOODSTOCK, SEPT. 8th.

The Missionary Circular, and "Open letter" was read here last night to a full house, and listened to with great attention. The congregation seem resolved to help the society at least in one way by drawing less from their own ministers. The Sabbath School is increasing in numbers and in interest. From outpouring of the Holy Ghost, Rev. Mr. Freshman gave us an excellent lecture here some time ago. In the few hours he was here he made many friends.

W. W. C.

HOPWORTH CORNER, SEPT. 15, '79.

MR. EDITOR.—A blessed revival is in progress in Alma. I have been there a little, but the work has been chiefly done by my colleague, Bro. S. C. Wells. In order to have him at the reception service, we arranged the meeting for Saturday night, when I baptized 13 adults, and received 14 others, 27 in all. The congregation was the largest I ever saw in the parish, and the impression produced was evidently great and good. The work is still going on, and there is reason to hope that many more will be gathered in. Our young brother is well received, every one likes him, and we think the Stationing Committee did a wise thing in sending him here, rather than to Grand Manan.

R. WILSON.

FREDERICTON, N.B., SEPT. 10th.

Fancy Sale held last Tuesday, at Marysville on behalf of Church at Robinson. (Gibson Circuit) realized nearly \$300.00. Bro. Knight and lady are much beloved by the people. Bro. K. is very zealous in pushing forward the interests of a new church at Gibson. Believe amount already subscribed is between nine and ten hundred dollars. The pastor at Fredericton, Rev. E. Evans is much in the sympathies of his people and hope is entertained of better times.

C. M. T.

Home and Foreign Items.

The immense power that lodges in the hands of some men is shown by the statement that Wm. H. Vanderbilt controls an aggregate length of 3,620 miles of rail road, comprising 6,102 miles of track. On these are employed 27,706 men, who receive in round numbers, \$1,178,000 a month, or \$14,136,000 a year.

Mr. Fawcett, the blind member of Parliament protested, in view of the sorry financial plight of India, against any increase in the allowance—\$200,000 to \$250,000 a year—made to the Maharajah Duleep Singh. This prince is the descendant of Tippeo Saib, and was brought over to England to be educated, chiefly to get him away from a "Babe in the Wood" kind of uncle. He was bred a Christian, took kindly to British soil, and has always been recognized by the Queen as loyal, and treated with great consideration. Preferring England to India, he bought from the Earl of Albemarle Elvedon Hall, Norfolk, a splendid sporting estate, which he has devoted to game preserves on a scale never before attempted. In this pursuit he has exceeded even the limits of his splendid allowance, and now asks for more, which, in the terribly depretted condition of India, he is not likely to get. His jewels are said to be worth some \$2,000,000, so that if the worst came to the worst, he can struggle on by their sale. The Maharajah is an amiable man of forty, and bears an excellent character. He is married and has children.

The London Sunday School Union has issued its eighth annual call for the observance of the day of universal prayer for Sunday schools, and has suggested for that purpose Sunday and Monday, October 19th, and 20th, 1879. It lays special stress on the importance of prayer in connection with the Sunday school centenary.

The South expects to raise this year about 5,000,000 bales of cotton, 200,000 hogsheads of sugar, and nearly 600,000,000 pounds of tobacco—or half a million bales of cotton, twice as much sugar, and 12,000,000 pounds more of tobacco than she ever raised before.

The will of the late Thomas Wilson, a prominent Quaker of Baltimore who died recently, aged 91, bequeaths \$600,000 to his relatives, \$500,000 for the endowment of a Sanitarium for poor children, and \$200,000 for the endowment of a Fuel Saving Society to aid the poor.

The London Times, in discussing the fishery question, says the inshore fisheries are the inalienable heritage of Canada and Newfoundland, and these countries must say on what terms the right to fish in the inshore waters will be granted. The Times regrets that the whole question must soon come up again.

The Irish Registrar General in his quarterly returns gives some interesting particulars of the condition of the country. He states that there has been an apparent decrease in the population, during the quarter of 7,700 persons, and that the population, estimated to the middle of the year, is 5,360,080. Compared with the corresponding period in previous years there was a decrease of 1,100 in the marriages registered in the quarter, being a decline of about 12 per cent. The Roman Catholics, relative to their numbers, contributed more to the decrease than the Protestants did.

A halt dozen drugs seem to be sufficient to combat all kinds of diseases. During the last Russo-Turkish war the medical staff of the Russian army ordered \$8,000,000 pounds of quinine, 16,000 pounds of chloroform, 130,000 pounds of castor oil, and several thousand pounds of opium, gum Arabic, camphor, and carbolic acid. With these they felt prepared for all emergencies.

Exeter in which been held special services, is probably

The coroner now admiral. Ch sphere has sets the of ance, and gene, no His Hollin severe att

Mr. R. mer, propo ber 14th to ing the ne and to read to in May, land and A their winte return hom autumn of

Some i North-west during the over 500,000 vided into as follows: Selkirk, 62; Encher, 78; and the No all, 506,780

NEWS.

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Mr. William pears under column, was th Mine at Mill V mine from the a few days pr leaves a wife an tute condition. Some of the sh him assistance verry respectable Liverpool Advanc

Dr. ggs' etom of the best fitted The mill is 100x which is the eng er is furnished gine, which driv inch circles; a and taking mach of lumber—all machine. This his yard 1,250,00 which is now sav

On Tuesday y barn of Alexand Station, was st burned to the gr tents. Mr. Mol and in poor health once started to a other barn. The Fictou Branch H ally toward buyin pearances indicat retrieve, to a con he sustained.

A number of fi ing at the traps a waiting for bait.

The new ship S ed and building a launched about the

Some scoundrel amusing themsel in the Catholic Ch

A barn with two fer, belonging to a Mill River, Queens by an incendiary.

Mr. Daniel McW stone cutter, of W Co., committed suic Rockland, Me.

During the late Fundy, two seaman and Joseph Kelley, deck of the Americ Magnolia, and drow

The Windsor M certain portions of are very much out of should come anoth deluge would certain

A Public Hall was Yarmouth Co., last w were delivered by Re and Shipperly, and Kinney, M. F. P., T. Corning and Nathan

The potato bug has at Milton, Queens.

NEW BRUN

A Shediak despatch Post says:—On Wedn French boys, aged 13 shore from a schooner, station, to get wood. T started to return, when sank. Their father sa not help them. He lost year the same way. Th 13 children. The old m with grief.

POSTAL CARDS.

St. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 12th. United Prayer Meetings in connection with Thanksgiving Fund held this and next week...

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Exeter Hall, London, the famous place in which so many religious meetings have been held, has just thrashed out 63 bushels, or an average of seventeen and two sevenths to one...

The condition of Pope Leo's health is now admitted to be even more than critical. Change of scene and a better atmosphere have been prescribed him...

Mr. R. A. Proctor, the English astronomer, proposes to leave England on October 14th for America, to lecture there during the next season...

Some idea of the settlement of the North-west may be had from the fact that during the year 1878 there were patented over 500,000 acres of Dominion lands...

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

His Excellency Admiral Inglefield, His Worship Mayor Tobin, and a number of gentlemen from the city visited the Rose Gold Mining Company's works at Montague last week...

Capt. Cameron has purchased the shipyard of the late Mr. Trahe, on the Shubenacadie River, where he will at once commence the erection of a new vessel...

Mr. William Naldrett, whose death appears under our obituary notice in another column, was the discoverer of the Silver Mine at Mill Village...

Mr. Fawcett, the blind member of Parliament protested, in view of the sorry financial plight of India, against any increase in the allowance...

Dogs' steam mill at the Joggins is one of the best fitted up mills in the Province. The mill is 100x20 in size, in addition to which is the engine house, etc...

On Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., the barn of Alexander McLean, West River Station, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground...

A number of fishing schooners are lying at the traps along the Western shore, waiting for bait.

The new ship St. Kilda, 1000 tons, owned and building at Bridgewater, will be launched about the 20th inst.

Some soundrels in Truro have been amusing themselves by breaking windows in the Catholic Chapel.

A barn with two cows and a young heifer, belonging to the widow Mullins, at Mill River, Queens, was burned last week by an incendiary.

Mr. Daniel McWilliams, aged 60 years, stone cutter, of Wentworth, Cumberland Co., committed suicide on Sunday week at Rockland, Me.

During the late gale in the Bay of Fundy, two seamen named Wm. Smith and Joseph Kelley, were swept off the deck of the American fishing schooner Magnolia, and drowned.

The Windsor Mail understands that certain portions of the Belvidere Dyke are very much out of repair, and if there should come another Saxby storm, the deluge would certainly cover the marshes.

A Public Hall was opened at Rockville, Yarmouth Co., last week, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Teasdale and Shipperly, and Messrs. Joseph R. Kinney, M. P., T. B. Flint, Bowman Corning and Nathan Hilton.

The potato bug has made its appearance at Milton, Queens.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A Shediac despatch to the Chignecto Post says:—On Wednesday evening two French boys, aged 13 and 15, went on shore from a schooner, lying below the station, to get wood...

Mr. Alex. McLean, of Scotch Settlement, from a sowing of 3 1/2 bushels of "Fife" wheat, has just thrashed out 63 bushels, or an average of seventeen and two sevenths to one...

The failure of the firm of Cushing & Clark, lumber manufacturers and merchants of Salisbury, has been the principal subject of conversation on the streets since the report became confirmed...

All the mills on the Miramichi are now at work, and the prospects of the labouring class are consequently better than they have recently been.

Mackerel are becoming plenty in the vicinity of St. Andrews. Old fishermen as well as amateurs are having capital sport and fine catches.

His worship the Mayor of Fredericton has been served with a mandamus issued out of the Supreme Court, at the instance of John Owens, commanding the city to grant the said John Owens a license to sell liquor within the city...

The Miramichi Advances says that, on Monday morning, Coroner J. S. Benson held an inquest on the body of J. S. Gunn a lad 9 years of age, son of Mr. William Gunn, joiner, Chatham...

A painful accident befell J. D. M. Keator, Esq., of Nauwigewauk, on Sunday afternoon, 7th inst. As Mr. Keator was driving home from church at a smart pace, when nearly opposite Nauwigewauk station, his horse stepped through a culvert, falling his full length and pitching Mr. Keator out of the wagon...

James Daly, an unmarried man, was caught between an engine and car that he was endeavouring to couple on Saturday, and was badly crushed. His collarbone and several ribs were broken.

On Friday four small boys, one of whom is named Eagles, left Indian town in a small boat and rowed up the river about five miles, where they intended to camp out. They were all supplied with firearms and soon began to handle them loosely...

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The brig Lionel, 247 tons, was launched at Mount Stewart on the 9th. She classes A 1 at Lloyd's for 9 years, and is owned by Peakes, Bros. & Co.

A Charlottetown man has been arrested for beating his wife with an axe handle.

On Friday night last the store of Mr. Robert Bell, Alberton, was burglariously entered and over \$200 worth of goods taken therefrom.

Oyster fishing has commenced in earnest. Large quantities are brought into town daily, but there is no market for them abroad, and the result is, comparatively few are shipped.

Barque Osseo, Williams, master, owned by the Hon. John Yeo, of Port Hill, arrived at Baltimore on Friday, 22nd ult., from Malpas, England.

The Charitable Committee of Saint George's Society of Montreal, has undertaken to feed the English poor during the coming winter, the same as last year, and to supply deserving but indigent families with fuel.

The employees of the Prince Edward Island Railway held their annual picnic at Birch Grove last week. A large number of people attended the picnic.

It is greatly to be deplored that the village of Alberton is of late fast becoming notorious for deeds of blackguardism and robbery. During the small hours of the night, not long since, the house of a peaceable citizen was forcibly entered by two or three drunken rowdies.

UPPER PROVINCES.

The Montreal markets are flooded with all kinds of vegetables; greatest market show for some years.

The Dominion revenue for August was \$1,978,000.

An eight year old daughter of Oliver Whitney, foreman of the Mason works, on the Port Colborne Canal, fell into the Canal there last week and was drowned.

A fatal accident occurred in Thompson, Smith & Sons saw mills, Bradford, Ont., on Saturday evening. An employee, Richard Mullins, missed his footing, and was caught in the fan, and instantly killed.

Twenty platform railway cars for the Lake St. John Railway are in course of manufacture at the North Shore work shops, Palais Station, Quebec.

Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, the English Free Trader and M. P., is in Montreal. In an interview on the prospect of trade at home, he said: "If the present prices of food are maintained, and the great question turning on free trade in land are settled satisfactorily, an improvement may be expected in England at no distant day."

We have received a telegram from Mr. Thomas White, dated from Humboldt, N. W. T., in which he states that the reports regarding the prospect of difficulties with the Indians have been greatly exaggerated, if not purely sensational.

A new building is about being commenced for the Toronto Mail newspaper. It is to be the finest building in the city, and a tower to be erected will command a view for many miles around.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise arrived at Toronto by special train on Friday last. A tremendous crowd was assembled at the station, and songs of welcome were sung by 6000 children.

Messrs. Noah L. Piper & Son, whose house furnishing store on Yonge St., Toronto, was destroyed by fire last Friday, was insured for \$18,000, which is divided between the National, Hartford, Scottish Imperial and the Dominion.

Montreal coalheavers refuse \$1.50 per day, and stand at the street corners in the hope of obtaining \$2.

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PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

Table with columns for location, time, and preacher names. Locations include Brunswick St., Grafton St., Kaye St., Charles St., Cobourg St., and Dartmouth.

MARRIED

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Mr. Alexander White to Miss Janet Wheaton, all of Carleton, St. John.

HYMN BOOKS FOR SALE BY METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.

- Cospel Hymns, No. 3. By P. P. Bliss, Jas. McGrath, and Geo. C. Stebbins. Words and Music, board covers, 35 cents.

JUST RECEIVED (FOR STUDENTS AND GENERAL READERS.)

- Stewart's Active and Moral Powers, Synonyms and Antonyms, Watson's Exposition, Hamilton's Metaphysics, Hopkins's Evidences, Gregory's Examination of the Doctrines of Conditional Immortality and Universalism.

IN STOCK.

Watson's and Wesley's Sermons, Fletcher's Checks, Biblical Museum, Cyclopaedia of Illustrative Anecdotes, Wheldon's Com. on the New Testament, Smith's Bible Dictionary, at a very low figure, Fisher's History of the Reformation, Methodist Family Library, Wesley's Notes on the New Testament, Cruden's Concordance, Steven's History of Methodism, McClintock and Strong's Cyclopaedia, etc., etc.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION

The following are the arrangements made by the various Districts for holding meetings in connection with the "Relief and Extension Fund."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

Table with columns for Circuit, Date, and Deputation. Circuits include Charlottetown, Cornwall, Little York, Pownall, Bedouque, Tryon, Margate, Summerside, Murray Harbor, Montague, Souris, and Alberton.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include Annapolis, Grandville Ferry, Charlottetown, Middleton, Aylesford, Berwick, Canning, Hillsburg, Digby, Weymouth, and Digby Neck.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include Windsor, Han sport, Horton, Kentville, Newport, Avonville, and Burlington.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include Amherst, Warren, Nappan, Wallace, Pugwash, River Phillip, Orford, Wentworth, Parrsboro, Southampton, Athol, and Advocate Harbor.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include Sackville, Tuttram, Point de Bute, Baie Verte, Moncton, Coverdale, Shediac, Dorchester, Hopewell, Hillsboro, Havelock, and Salisbury.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include Fredericton, Marysville, Gibson, Kingsclear, Nashua, Keswick, Sheffield, Gagetown, Woodstock, Northampton, Canterbury, Richmond, Florenceville, Andover, Upper Kent, Arthurville, and Boiestown.

TRURO DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include Truro, Onalow, Acadia Mines, Fictou, Sackville, River John, Maitland, Shubenacadie, M Musquodibit, and Mus Harbor.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include St. John, Sussex, Uplham, St. Martins, Grand Lake, Jerusalem, and Kingston.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

Table with columns for location, date, and deputation. Locations include St. John, Sussex, Uplham, St. Martins, Grand Lake, Jerusalem, and Kingston.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

Rev. John Prince, ex-President, has kindly consented to visit this District as the Deputation for this Fund during the present month.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

Time to be arranged for each Circuit. Conference Deputation, Rev. J. Hart and Dr. Inch. ISAAC N. PARKER, Fin. Secretary. Richibucto, N.B., Sept. 15.

IS THERE A REALITY IN RELIGION?

BY W. A. SAWYER, M. D.

To answer this question many will say is a very easy matter. Does religion consist of forms and ceremonies? of creeds and rituals? Neither the one nor the other. May a man be skeptical and still be the possessor of pure and undefiled religion? I answer, Yes, provided he is intelligent enough to exercise that right. How are we to distinguish between error and truth, unless we examine critically the teachings of the churches? How may I know which is the true faith, the Roman Catholic or the Protestant? Skepticism need not necessarily lead any to deism or infidelity. If any arrive at either one it is the fault of a diseased and perverted mind, and such a one never possessed a grain of true and undefiled religion. Was Dr. Newman a skeptic? How long did it take him to find out that the Protestant Church of England into which he was born was not the true Church? If I lack charity I hope to be forgiven, but I do not believe any man of such magnificent attainments and natural ability after having preached for many years in a church that has the semblance of religion, and after all, leaving it for a bundle of superstitions and traditions, ever had one spark of true, vital religion. . . . Is that put too strong? I cannot help it. There is one thing, however, that shall sustain my verdict, "By their fruit ye shall know them." And there is also a redeeming feature; whatever I might say in this relation can have no possible ultimate bearing on any one.

"Liberalism in religion is the doctrine that there is no positive truth in religion." So says the Cardinal. He meant toleration in religion. He did not mean liberalism at all in the sense accepted by most men. I am no liberalist, according to my definition. Liberalism is what is the matter with Drs. Beecher, Swing, Thomas and many others, some of them, or perhaps all, very good, if we accept the doctrine, that whatever a man believes is right.

"But that one creed is as good as another," continues Cardinal Newman. Creeds are nothing. Vital, practical religion does not consist of creeds. They may, as we believe, be essential as a rule of faith, and for the conduct of the church, but as an integer in the Christianity of our blessed Saviour they do not enter. Nothing but a second birth, a consciousness of the forgiveness of our sins, the baptism of the Holy Ghost, the living a devoted life entirely to the cause. These are some of the things that go to make up the religion taught by the Apostles. Oh that the world possessed more of this kind of Christianity.

Organizations there are in which children are born and become Christians by inheritance as it were. Nothing is necessary further than to endorse the creed on arriving at a proper age, and they become regular members of the church in good standing. These, many of them, are the kind of Christians who are going with Cardinal Newman, Dr. Chase, and Rev. Wm. Roberts. They probably never knew the name of our blessed Redeemer, because if they had they would not be going over to a church devoid of any redeeming quality so far as Christianity is concerned. The fact that Jerusalem had a See with a Bishop and no church or even a congregation, was what shattered his faith in the Anglican Church. Ah well! that was a heavy blow. Had he gone to his closet and prayed for Jerusalem; hid himself behind the cross like good mother Phoebe Palmer, he would never have thought of Rome.

As for the High Church party, it matters but little how soon it goes over in a body to Romanism. It is only one short remove from it already, and I know not but the day is not far distant when the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches will in common acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope of Rome. At any rate the tendency is in that direction.

AN AMBITIOUS TEXT.—The parsons do, after all, tell the best stories. Rev. Dr. — is responsible for the following: "In the early part of his ministry a very eminent clergyman of his own denomination visited him and spent a Sabbath with him. Of course he invited him to preach for him, and, to his great satisfaction, he consented. Rev. Dr. — is tall, and his pulpit was rather high, to accommodate his manuscript to his sight: his visitor was short, rather stout, and had a shining bald head. Rev. Dr. — proposed to lower the pulpit a little, but his friend declined, and, on the contrary desired that it should be raised higher. It seemed that he was near sighted, but for some reasons preferred not to wear spectacles. The desk being raised, he proceeded to pile upon it the closed pulpit Bible, two hymn books, a pile of about a dozen sermons, and finally his manuscript and then his bald head just glimmering over the top of his extempore fortification, he announces his text—"Thou shalt see greater things than these."—Harper's Magazine.

A LIVING QUESTION.

Every pastor that glances at the scant stock of our books in the average Methodist home is penetrated with the conviction that a system of colportage is demanded. Many reasons may be assigned for this dearth of our literature: The loss of books during the war, and the difficulty of getting volumes in the interior. At any rate, the households of the majority of Methodists are destitute of even Disciplines.

Our people in the country hear a sermon on some moral duty once or twice a month. The preacher cannot well discuss from the pulpit the history and polity of our church. Seldom the doctrines are set forth.—What must be done? Shall our people remain in ignorance, the prey of proselyters? A doctrinal paper, book or tracts of another church gets among our members. It passes from house to house. It unsettles the mind of many. The antidote is absent.

The other churches have their agents. They visit family by family, and sometimes our own people.—They show their books, interest the household, and sell their doctrinal works. They are read, establishing the faith of their owners, and then loaned to confuse the belief of our members.

Go where you will in our bounds, the ominous fact stares you in the face that ten thousand on ten thousand of our people do not read a Methodist book or journal.

It is a matter of gravity. Our very members, with the miserable fraction of readers of our literature among them, are our shame. Our self-respect is at stake.

It is a matter that concerns the Eldership. The overseers must look well to it. Skidmore would order a canvass and load with his big box of books under his sulky.

A thorough visitation, member by member, with a supply of our publications, would be the best Home evangelization. The Conference is wise enough to furnish the money, if the elders find the men. We have spent hundreds and hundreds that had far better been used on a system of energetic colportage.—Exchange.

AGREEING WITH EVERYBODY.

It is utterly impossible for a man to agree with everybody, or to avoid making enemies, in some sense. If he has no opponents, it necessarily follows that he is either a hypocrite or a cipher. Some persons are so destitute of any real strength of character that no one cares what they think, and so no one takes the trouble to disagree with them. A person of strong convictions and sound moral sense must arouse opposition in a world not yet in a millennial condition. Such is the variety of tastes and opinions, such is the sincere difference of belief, even on the most fundamental subjects, such as the nature of God and the distinction between right and wrong; such is the heterogeneous character of even the smallest social world, that no sincere person can avoid disagreement with a large number of those with whom he associates. If he seems always to agree with all, he is in the nature of things guilty of falsehood toward some. That constant courtesy which is always a duty need never be hypocritical. Servility and deceit are not courteous; they are in reality gross insults. He who professes agreement with opinions utterly divergent, practices deceit, throws a large share of his influence on the side of error, and weakens his own character. As George Elliot says, "His mind is furnished as hotels are, with everything for occasional and transient use."

Because we must deplorably fail if we attempt to agree with everybody, it by no means follows that we should show our independence by disagreeing with everybody. The perpetual cynic is as repulsive and injurious as the perpetual sycophant; for if the latter flatters the bad, the former denounces the good. The right method is to pursue a course of personal independence, remembering the old maxim which reminds us that Christ's service is true liberty. His is the only approbation we need. If we agree with Him and His laws, we must agree or disagree with men and measures just as they seem to us right or wrong. We should praise what we can, and blame what we must. If we are honest men, those who disagree with us will give us their respect, which is better than their liking. If we are dishonest, in order that we may say we have not an enemy in the world, we shall be likely to make good men our enemies, and to cause bad men to despise us.

It was not the clay and the spittle that cured the blind man, but Christ anointing his eyes with it.

If there is anything in this life that will give one a foretaste of hell, as some represent it, that thing is Neuralgia. It is the refinement of torture. But there is a simple and inexpensive remedy for it. Johnson's Anodyne Linctus snuffed into the head will give instant relief.

WEBSTER OVERMATCHED.

Lawyers sometimes resort to questionable methods in order to destroy the effect which the testimony of a truthful and intelligent witness has upon a jury. Mr. Webster once tried in an ungallant way, to break down a woman's evidence, and he met more than his match. It was in the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bogden's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court. Mr. Webster appeared counsel for the appellant.

Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. Wm. Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall, straight queenly-looking woman, with a keen black eye, a woman of great self-possession and decision of character, was called to the stand, a witness on the opposite side from Mr. Webster.

Webster at a glance, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her down. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Webster roared out:

"We don't want to hear what you believe; we want to hear what you know!"

Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony.

Notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster, becoming fearful of the result, arose apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff-box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with gusto. Then extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distant and loud through the crowded hall.

Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Greenough a neat woman?"

"I cannot give you full information as to that, sir. She had one very dirty trick."

"What was that, ma'am?"

"She took snuff!"

The roar of the court-house was such that the Defender of the Constitution sat down, and neither rose nor spoke again until after Mrs. Greenough vacated her chair for another witness, having had ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown at his head by a woman.

Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites, by restoring strength to the nerves and muscles of the stomach cures dyspepsia, which is but the result of loss of nervous strength, followed by muscular relaxation.

STORY FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

CURIOSITY PUNISHED.

The fifteenth of May was a day of great interest to Madame Lisbelle, it being the anniversary of the birth of two cherished daughters, Leonore and Delphine.

Toward the close of April she began to make preparations for celebrating this happy day for the fourteenth time, desiring to render it more gay than any preceding it, because the sisters, then entering girlhood, were more capable of appreciating its worth.

She planned one of the most agreeable surprises for them. A portion of her park, long since abandoned, seemed to her a fit place for the accomplishment of her design. Her children never entered this side of the enclosure, for it, being uncultivated, offered no attraction to them. Her chief difficulty would be to conceal from them the preparations which would be required for this festival.

Madame Lisbelle sent to Paris for skilful workmen, who were to bring with them all the decorations necessary for the embellishment of a pavilion, which was to be constructed in this place. She took every precaution not to arouse the curiosity of Leonore. This child, although possessing many good qualities, always wished to pry into everything which they sought to conceal from her, and what was quite natural, after having discovered a secret, she would tell it in confidence to every one who would listen to her, hoping they would admire her tact and skill in detection. Her mother had hoped that reason would correct this fault; but she found that her indulgence had permitted this habit to become so deeply rooted that finally it would be necessary to impose upon her the most severe punishment the first time she yielded to this fault, for which she had been so often reproved.

They had only been at work four days on this pavilion, when this curious little girl suspected something very mysterious and extraordinary to be going on in the house.

Madame Lisbelle disappeared from time to time without any one knowing the cause of her absence. The workmen, whom she wished to conceal from all eyes, took their meals in the place where they worked. These repasts being prepared in the kitchen, this young lady was never wanting a precept to

enter there; and, seeing the quantity of food, concluded it was to be sent to some strangers. Tormented by a desire to learn more, she thought all the day and dreamed at night; she wearied the servants with questions, but they had learned to keep the secrets of their mistress—Leonore not being a favourite, because of her incessant prying. She was in despair of being able to discover anything, when, walking through the garden, she perceived little Lubin, the son of the gardener, running from the side of the park with all his might, holding something in his hand, which he placed in his pocket the instant he saw her. This movement increased her desire to know what it was. She called Lubin, who ran more quickly to avoid her; but Leonore, taking a cross-path, arrived before him at the gate, and there detained him by extending her arms. The little boy was much vexed; he dared not use any force with a young lady of the house, and he had not a moment to lose. The waiting-maid of Madame L., who had followed her mistress into the park, had been taken suddenly ill, and they had sent Lubin to bring some medicine to revive her.

"Let me go now, Miss Leonore. My father will whip me if I don't make haste, and maybe the servant will die, too, if I don't get back soon."

"Oh! you make me shudder," screamed Leonore. "Who will die? Where have you come from? What did you put in your pocket? Tell me this, and I will allow you to go at once."

"No, no; I will not tell you anything. I am too much afraid of the whipping my father will give me if I tell a single word."

Leonore, whose curiosity was redoubled by so much resistance, drew from her purse twenty sous, and offered them to the child, if he would only tell.

"No, Miss," said Lubin, pushing aside her hand, "I should be disobeying my father, whom I love, although he corrects me so often. All your riches could not repair the evil this would do me."

"Ah! well since you will not tell, you can remain my prisoner."

"Indeed, Miss, I think you are very wicked! But if you want to know what your mamma is trying to hide from you, you have only to follow me. I will not tell you anything, but I cannot hinder your steps."

Leonore, laughing at the simplicity of the child, gave him his liberty; but he disappeared so quickly, that in a moment she entirely lost sight of him. Becoming very much vexed, she advanced into the park toward the side where he had disappeared, and found herself at the wild place she had feared to approach. Not finding a path, only a thicket of briars and thorns, she hesitated whether to return or proceed; but her curiosity, stronger than all obstacles, determined her. At each step she tore her dress, or scratched her hands in pushing aside the thorns; several times she fell over old stumps, and bruised her limbs; but still keeping on, she at last discovered through the branches a beautiful octagon pavilion, gayly painted and gilded, with eight windows glazed with stained glass. She approached softly, walking on tiptoe, holding her breath, while she concealed herself behind a large oak, and saw, through an open casement, her mamma giving orders that nothing should be wanting in this festival to combine all kinds of pleasure. Her maid wrote, according to her dictation, the list of young ladies and gentlemen who were to be invited. The confectioner gave a detail of all the refreshments, and a footman from Paris assured her that the musicians should arrive two hours before the opening of the festival.

Leonore not only possessed the joy of having discovered this interesting secret, but was very eager to impart it to her sister and young friends. When she thought she had learned all, she carefully retraced her steps to the house, bathed her face and hands, changed her dress, and then ran to seek Delphine.

"Oh! my dear little sister, I have charming news to tell you. You cannot imagine the secret mamma has endeavored to conceal from us with so much care! I know it all, and will tell you every word."

"Sister Leonore, do you not respect the secrets of our mother? It is wrong; and I should be very much displeased to hear it. If she has concealed anything from us, we ought to think she has good reasons for it. If you have discovered her secret, I hope you will be at least sufficiently discreet not to tell any one."

"Oh! I do not intend that any one shall know it but you. You are my best friend."

"Sister, I will not hear it, I tell you positively!"

Leonore persisted in relating to her the adventure in the park, until Delphine was obliged to leave her, and fasten herself in her room.

Leonore was becoming impatient at being forced to be silent, when three young ladies, who dwelt at a neighboring castle, arrived with their mamma. The indiscreet little girl found means

to inform each one of them in particular of the fine festival which was being prepared, assuring them they were to be invited, for their names were on the list; but she took great care to enjoin secrecy upon them.

They kept the secret like herself, and the next day it was known in all the neighborhood that there was to be a charming soiree at the house of Madame Lisbelle, refreshments, an illumination, fireworks, and a number of other amusements. They knew minutely the embellishments of the new pavilion; and the hope of causing a pleasant surprise was destroyed.

Madame Lisbelle learned very soon that her secret had been divulged. She was much less pained at her disappointment than at the vexation she felt at seeing her daughter persist in so shocking a fault.

The night before the festival, which promised so much pleasure, Leonore went to bed in the gayest humor, but regretting that there were so many hours to be passed in sleep. Her mother's waiting-maid entered at six o'clock, and said to her, very seriously:—

"Miss Leonore, you must arise, and make haste in dressing. Your mamma has sent me to tell you that you are to go with me to your aunt Derlac's, where you will pass the day. I have four miles to go and return; you see I have not a moment to lose."

Poor Leonore was so shocked by this announcement that she had scarcely strength to reply. Her conscience whispered many things, for which she had to reproach herself. She recalled instances where she had abused the patience of her mother, and the mean guiltiness of which she had been guilty in order to satisfy her curiosity. Then she agreed with herself that she was justly punished, yet she was none the less afflicted.

The servant was much affected at the many tears she shed. "I am sorry," she said, "to cause you so much trouble, but the orders of your mamma are positive."

"My good Victoria, can I not obtain my pardon? I wish to throw myself at mamma's feet to ask her pardon, show her my penitence, and implore her forgiveness. Can it be that she will send me from home on my birthday?"

"Alas! Miss Leonore, for that reason I dared to ask your pardon of my mistress, but she replied: 'There is no day in the year in which my ungrateful daughter does not fear to offend me; neither is there one in which I ought not to punish her for her disobedience. Do as I bade you, and at seven o'clock she must leave home.'"

Leonore was so much grieved at these words of her mother, that Victoria was obliged to finish dressing her, and carried rather than conducted her to the coach, which they found ready to depart.

The ride was a very sad one. She sobbed all the way. The servant carried a letter from her mistress to Madame Derlac. This lady, after having read it, cast a sorrowful glance at her niece, and, addressing herself to the servant, said:—

"Leave immediately. My sister has great need of your assistance. Tell her I share her vexation. I beg her not to think to-day of the one who has caused her so much pain, and only to occupy herself in making happy the daughter who remains at home, and whose birth has been a blessing from heaven."

Leonore, who was as much humbled as vexed, wept bitterly; but in the midst of her grief she never murmured against her mother, for she felt she justly merited all her indignation. Her mind, naturally just, made many good suggestions, which had a fine influence over all her life.

"What good will it do me," said she to herself, "thus to grieve and torment my imagination with pictures of the pleasures my sister and friends are enjoying at this moment? I had better endeavour to repair the past, to make such strong resolves for the future that I never again will fall into a like fault, for the impression this has made will never be effaced—no, never!"

This was the case. When she returned to her mother, she showed such true repentance as to merit her pardon and entire forgetfulness of the fault. Delphine, who was very sorry for her sister, loaded her with caresses, and never mentioned the festival, which had lost all charms for her, by the absence of one for whom it had been given.

Leonore, by continual watchfulness, overcame her fault. It is the happy privilege of the young to destroy easily evil tendencies, which become unconquerable when they permit them to grow with them.

Whenever she felt a desire to be curious, she fled to her room, where a pleasant book, a pretty piece of music, or some other amusement, would put to flight the habit which she wished to overcome. When hearing two persons conversing in an undertone, she would instantly withdraw; or, if by chance she discovered a secret, she would keep it in her heart as something sacred.

This conduct merited the esteem of every one, and the admiration was so much more just because this change had cost her so many efforts.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Linctus, featuring testimonials and product information. Includes text like 'What's the matter with your throat?' and 'Johnson's Anodyne Linctus'.

Advertisement for 'NEW' and 'MAKE' products, including 'DIPH' and 'PEA SYM'.

to inform each one of them in particular of the fine festival which was being prepared, assuring them they were to be invited, for their names were on the list; but she took great care to enjoin secrecy upon them.

VEGETINE Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected herbs, roots and barks, and is strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrophulous, Malarious, Humoral, Tumorous, Cancerous, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Fatness of the Face, and all diseases that arise from impure blood.

What is VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system.

Valuable Information.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir:—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood purifiers, among which were many quantities of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

NEW RICH BLOOD! MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle he has seen are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. ...

DIPHTHERIA! Johns' Aegyptian Lintment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Write to J. B. MERRILL & CO., Bangor, Maine.

PEA SOUP! SYMINGTON'S Prepared Pea Soup. Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

CUSTOM TAILORING! H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N.S. Agency for New York Fashions since 1870

BISMARCK'S ORATORY.

The following pen-and-ink sketch of the German Chancellor delivering his great speech in the Reichstag on the customs tariffs, is from the Berlin "Tagblatt": "Hush! Bismarck is speaking." With these words you are ushered into the Reichstag. And it is so. Before even hearing a word, you can tell by the aspect of the chamber that it is the Chancellor who is speaking.

MIND IN NATURE.

The rational look of the world is denied by no one. Eyes look as if they were made to see with. Ears look as if they were made to hear with. Legs look as if they were made to walk with. The entire apparatus looks as if it were made to keep the body in repair.

Christian missionaries have made their mark in Japan to such an extent that some of the Buddhists of that country are preparing young men to go out as preachers to counteract the teachings of the missionaries. A number of these young men have been sent to China and India for thorough instruction in the mysteries of Buddhism.

A few years ago no artificial light was used in Syria save that afforded by the little wick floating in a cup of olive oil. The people then seemed to have little need for lamps, but now that schools have been multiplied, and the people have learned to read, they desire to use their evenings for study.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

The following are extracts from a paper on this subject in Harper's Monthly for August, 1879, by George May Powell, chairman of the American Institute Forest Committee:—

Of a desolation recorded far back of even the days of Grecian glory: "A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes on thick trees." In the days when American forests were practically limitless, our fathers were far from famous for lifting up axes on the trees.

Next to production in importance, is the question of transportation as involved in navigation. Less than a quarter of the traction is needed to move a ton afloat, that is needed to move it by rail.

Agriculture does not need sacrifice of trees, to save streams for navigation or manufactures. The identical conditions of man or dew fall needed by either is needed for all. Seasons seldom pass in which farmers would not have from one to three fourths added to their yield by a more equal distribution of the rainfall.

The social uses of camp-meetings ought to be valued. Granted that there is a religious picnic side to them, we ought also to recognize that a religious picnic is better than an irreligious one. A camp-meeting brings laymen together and inspires and strengthens confectional feeling; but apart from all that it is a good thing for us to rest and become better acquainted with our neighbors, and to do so in a camp devoted to religious work.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—When the poor little fellow wakes up in the middle of the night, away from physician and friend, and you suddenly feel that his spirit is about to depart before morning, and all your cherished plans frustrated, how helpless you feel.—Take our advice, go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER, and you have a remedy you can rely upon. Do not neglect so important a duty.

Probably no one preparation has received so much praise from its patrons nor is so deserving of commendation as Hall's Hair Renewer. We but echo the voice of the millions who have used it when we pronounce it the best Hair Dressing in the world. It stands unrivalled.

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

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READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL FROM PAYMASTER GOULD. Halifax, N. S., 9th June, 1879. DEAR SIR:—My cow having been under the effect of long poisoning, has been successfully treated by Mr. Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, and having become much emaciated from its effects, I was induced to try your "Nutritious Condiment." The results have been most satisfactory.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1879 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, the 14th July, Trains will leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

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Book Steward's Department

The Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward. The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward. All letters relating to the business of either the Book Room or the Wesleyan Newspaper Office, and all remittances of money for the Wesleyan, as well as for the Book Room should be addressed to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES.— 1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly. 2.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appear.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes Rev. A. Lucas for Mrs. M. B. Keith (\$4.00), Rev. J. G. Bigney for Richard Telfer (2.00), etc.

Minutes of Conference for 1879.

Table listing minutes of conferences for London, Toronto, Montreal, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, along with bound volumes.

Minutes of the London, Toronto and the Montreal Conferences, each 25cts. Newfoundland Conference 15c. Nova Scotia and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conferences, each 10c.

Good Books at Reduced Prices.

The books in this list are well worth the attention of readers. Many of them are only slightly sold. The figures in the first column represent the original price of the books, a number of which were marked when books were sold at a cheaper rate than at present.

Large list of books with prices, including 'The Patriarchal Age', 'The Book of Prophecy', 'Smith's History of Methodism', 'The City Road Magazine', 'Gausson's Canon of the Holy Scriptures', etc.

H. PICKARD, Book Steward, Methodist Book Room, Halifax. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

The Book Steward at Halifax having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the very superior Family Bibles and other very excellent Subscription Books published by the Methodist Book Concern of the United States, wishes to secure local Agents to dispose of these works in every part of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

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The following persons are authorized and engaged to act as Agents to dispose of the above named Books in the undermentioned places—viz.: Mr. Leonard Morris, Summerside, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Rev. John M. Pike, of Minville, in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION SEPT. 1879.

Persons intending to visit Halifax during the approaching Exhibition are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of books, special attention is directed among these to our BIBLES, HYMN, & PRAYER BOOKS. In various sizes and styles of binding; our Commentaries, Bible Dictionaries and Scripture Atlases, designed to aid Ministers and Sabbath School Teachers in their work, with numerous volumes now in stock and about to arrive suitable for general readers and for Sabbath School Libraries.

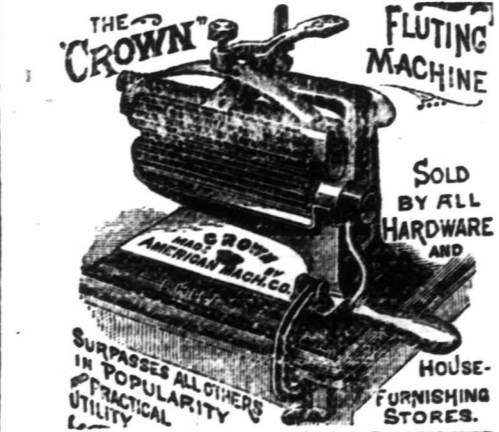
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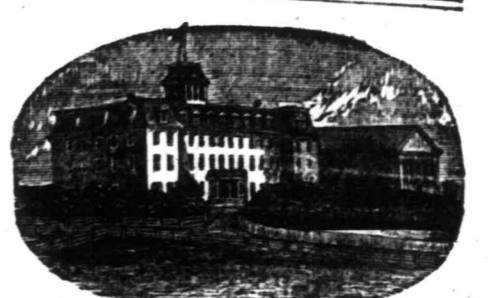
Table of new books with prices: Fisher's Supernatural Origin of Christianity \$3.25, Riggs's Churchmanship of John Wesley 0.90, Cook's Monday Lectures—3 vols. 4.25, etc.



Saint Anne, Ottawa River.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY the 10th DAY OF OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present Lock at St. Anne.

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