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S. F. HUESTIS, Publisher. T. WATSON SMITH, Editor.

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VOL XXXII.

S. F. HUESTIS

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880.

THE "WESLEYAN," OFFICE :- 125 GRANVILLE STREET. Ail letters on business connected with the paper and all moneys remitted should be addressed to

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For rates of Advertising see last page.

OUR EXCHANGES.

mission business in Liverpool.

Moody's and Sankey's hymns have been translated into Italian, and are already on

The Rev. Thomas Baron, Wesleyan minister, Ebbw Vale, has been elected Foundation Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London (F. S. L.)

It costs about \$5,000,000 to sustain the 489 churches and chapels in New York city, and \$60,000,000 to sustain the 10,000 liquor shops. The New York Advocate probes to the

bone when it says: "There is something seriously wrong, that no evangelist can cure, when a Church cannot have a revival without outside help."

Mr. George Bancroft began fifty years ago last month his "History of the United States," and it is said, expects to celebrate its completion at his Newport country home early in the fall ; Father Charles Chiniquy, of the Presby terran Church of Canada, believes that

since his conversion from Romanism twenty-one years ago, he has been instrumental in the conversion of 25,000 persons, in cluding eighteen priests. If the National Temperance Society

secures this year \$30,000, Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., promises to give \$20,000 additional, the whole to form a permanent fund for the support of the Society's work

The Free Will Baptists have been helding a centennial anniversary of nine days session at Weir's Camp, New Hampshire, the burial place of their founder, Benjamin Rendall. Special services were held at hie grave.

The Foo-Chow (China) Methodist Conference was very largely attended this year, especially by laymen. Native ministers preached sermons, one of which has been selected for publication on account of its clear presentation of the Wesleyan doctrine of the Witness of the Spirit.

and a substantial addition made to the south-eastern side, we suppose for the purpose of providing a permanent place for the immense collection of prints.

The temperance reform has shown such strength in Parliament that the London Times, a model of conservatism, says: ference to the liquor traffic has become | mond Advocate. now se general that we must make up our minds to whatever experiments may be needed to satisfy it."

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, (English Episcopal) like all other Christian institutions, has suffered heavily during the period of national adversity through which we have been passing. The income of last year was £131,674, being nearly £14,000 less than that of the previous year. Such reductions of income create difficulty and suffering.

The Philadelphia Record publishes farther exposures of Dr. John Buchanan. Dean of three medical colleges that sold diplomas. It is estimated that 11,000 of Buchanan's bogus diplomas are current ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, throughout the world. The doings of the in declining the rite of ordination to wo. National Eclectic Medical Association, men, is but a reaffirmation of the doctrine which under Buchanan's management which the Church of Christ has held from sold its diplomas for \$5, are also laid bare.

Enancier, left two wills and a large number of lawsuits behind him when he died, in 1806, friendless, and forsaken. The nals of the country, secular and religdivision of his estate was completed in ious. It has given offense only to the tending over three-quarters of a century. Heirs had so multiplied that the \$11,855 Philadelphia recently, after litigation exto be divided was cut up into shares so small as "one-sixth of 131 per cent."

A person charged with the illegal sale of liquor in Montreal escaped conviction by a very peculiar defence. It was provman and wife, but insisted upon the prosecution adducing legal evidence of the fact and as they were mable to do this the case was dismissed.

During the past year what is known as the Protestant Bible car has made the tour of Italy, from Genoa down the shore of the Mediterranean to Naples; and crossing the peninsula thence to Lucca, from Lucca has taken the route up the Adriatic to Anciona, to Biscenza, ending at Brescia. A large number of Bibles and Testaments have been sold, and many people, it is said, have listened to the Scriptures from the car.

Sir Wilfred Lawson opposed the adjournment of the House of Commons to attend the races in a speech that will not soon be torgotten. He said they might call horse-racing sport, if they liked, but it was nothing of the kind. It was nothing but an organized system of rascality and roguery from beginning to end. What Mr. W. H. H. Murray is reported to be and roguest from beginning to end. What engaged in a large and profitable comnoblemen and gentlemen run their horses for was money.

Miss Maria West is doing a novel work at her " Rest and Coffee Room" in Smyrthe lips of the boys in the streets of Flor- na. About thirty shoe-blacks, mostly Jewish lads, are in the habit of coming every day, when their "shining" is done, to study the Scriptures. Bibles have been called for in eight languages, and many wish to purchase. Preaching services are conducted for an hour each Sunday even-

The Lutheran Theological Faculty of St. Louis have formulated a set of theses on mutual relief societies in which they give reasons why Lutherans should not belong to them. Some curious reasons are given for this restriction. One of these reasons is that such membership would compel Christians to ask the service of unbelievers to watch at night in case of severe sickness. Another is that "a Christian dare not promise to accompany every member of the association to the grave.

The Union Communion Service in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle took place in spite of protests, and was one of the most interesting features of the Robert Raikes commemoration services. Several thousand delegates assembled in the great Taberna-cie. Mr. Spurgeon presided and made the only address. Several ministers and laymen offered prayer, and the whole assembly united in praise. Delegates from all parts of the world were present, some of Christian Union.

The Mother superior of the Foundling Asvlum near Avondale near Cincinnati. has been arrested by a deputy United States marshal. The warrant issued by Commissioner Hooper charges her with withholding information from a census enumerator. When called upon by the census man for the names and other information in regard to the inmates of the asylum, Mother Cecelia declined to divulge anything. Romanism is not willing that its" foundling" secrets should be divulged.

The following, which comes from the Christian Register, is good enough to be The British Museum has just come into true :- "A young man applied to Bishop possession of a large property, left to it \_\_\_\_\_ for ordination, the case looked a 57 years ago, by one William White. The little crooked, and the bishop said, 'I gallery of Greek scalpture will be enlarged, stand in doubt of your regeneration. 'O yes, my lord. was the reply, 'I anticipated my baptisma certificate.' Did the bishop wince? Had he not often pronounced the formula of re, eneration at baptism? Was not the youn, man to take 'orders,' that he might go through the same motions The demand for legislative change in re- and repeat the same formula?"—Rich-

The Jewish movement toward Jerusalem seems to have fairly set in, the Hebrew population of that city having increased fifty per cent., from 10,000 to 15,000, since 1873. At this rate it would not take long to fulfil the prophecies in the most literal way; and there may yet be hopes of seeing Palestine the fertile, prosperous and well populated country that it was 2,500 years ago. The head and front of the emigration movement in England is Sir Moses Montefiore, and the discussions and novels of Lord Beaconsfield have served to stimulate a romantic interest in the subject .-

The action of the late General Conferapostolic times-that the public ministry of the word is not the proper vocation for Robert Morris, the great Revolutionary women. We are pleased to notice how universally the action above referred to has been endorsed by all the leading jour-'strong minded women,' as they are call-

Matthew's on June 27th will be for childunto Me-the Bishop of Madagascar." &c arrangements."

JERRY McAULEY'S MISSION.

BY REV. CALSB PARKER.

Noticing the incident in yesterday's issue of the WESLEYAN, headed "A Singular Scene," a visit to Jerry McAuley's Mission was brought vividly to my mind, and with your permission, I will give your readers a short and plain description of the mission and what I saw there

In company with a gentleman friend, one Friday evening a few weeks ago, I wended my way through one of the low-est localities in New York city, to Jerry McAulay's Mission Room. My heart was to assist at this hair-splitting; we need saddened by the sights I saw, and the sounds I heard. Liquor saloons and gambling dens were plentiful. Horrid blasphemies rang out on the night air, and where open doors and windows permitted, the feet of the ballet dancer and the song of revelry could be heard, and the strong "logic of fact" proved to a demonstration that "Satan had his seat there." I saw individuals, from whom the last traces of manhood seemed to have departed : drink and crime had demoralized them so much, that they were only apparitions of their former selves.

O, who can describe the awful effects of liquor and crime upon mankind: with the iron heel of their strong despotism they trample every vestige of what is good out of a man, and render him utterly ignoble, and useless. After passing by dens of infamy of the lowest kind, I at last reached Jerry McAulay's Mission Room. Surely it is an oasis in the desert, a brook by the way, where the wayfarer and weary may get a draught from the "Living Fountain."

The room is just where it ought to be; where the sin is being committed, and where good is being done. It is not a large room, but cosy and comfortable; fitted up with a view to attract. In furnishing that room, I saw that men and women had been engaged who understood what they were about. The audience room is used for mission purposes, and the upper part as a residence for Mr. and Mrs. McAulay. The Mission Room is open every day, all the time; and whenever, and wherever, and in whatever way, these two devoted servants of God, (for Mrs. McAulay is just as devoted to this Mrs. McAulay is just as devoted to this whom had come as far as 16,000 miles. good work as her husband) can reclaim sinners from the error of their ways they

medium height. If understood him labors. The service was a very interesting one to me. The congregation was the worst I ever saw. The service was conducted in a similar manner to many of our social services. Singing and prayer followed by a short exposition of a portion of Holy Writ, and then testimony and speak, and without a single exception they all had a record of crime to speak of. One man told 'us that for forty-six years be was a thief, a pickpocket and a gambler, the difficulty, and have brought with me and that one night he was invited to the mission room, and there the Lord met him and pardoned his sins, and made him a I listened to testimony after testimony to " the power God has to forgive sins," my heart was filled with pleas re and delight, and I was more than ever convinced that the Gospel is just what man needs to put him right. Mr. McAulay displayed great tact in conducting the meeting. There was the evident desire to get men into the kingdom by the shortest ronte, and in the most effectual way possible. The address, the prayers, and the Christian testimony. all pointed in the direction of present re-Mission Room, thankful that God had put into the hearts of Christian gentlemen to institute and support a mission so fraught with benefit to the lapsed classes of New York society.

INFLUENCE OF THE SABBATH.

It was a grand testimony to the power of the influence which the observance of the Sabbath exerts over the people, when Count Montalembert, one of the most eminent of French statesmen, said: "Men are surprised sometimes by the ease with which the immense city of London is kept in order by a garrison of three small battalions and two squadrons, while to control the capital of France, which is half the size, 40,000 troops of the line and 60,000 National Guards are necessary. But the stranger The Sydenham (London, England) Gaz- who arrives in London on a Sunday ette lately contained the following adver- morning, when he sees everything sustisement: "The afternoon service at St. pended in that gigantic capital in obedience to God-when, in the centre of ren of the upper classes, when the Bishop that colossal business, he finds silence of Madagascar will preach to them on and repose scarcely interrupted by the ed that the liquor had been sold by the prisoner's wife, which according to the Act prisoner's wife, which acc was sufficient to convict. Indecorated that the evidence ed to bring a small coin for the Madagas then his astonishment ceases. He unare some points in which His ethics have do I boldly dare danger and in was defective, as there was no proof of the car Mission, and a cut flower, which will derstands there is another curb for a was defective, as there was no proof of the marriage of the parties. He stated that he himself was satisfied that they were neighborhood, and the text, "Suffer little children," &c., must read, "Suffer only siveness, God himself, if I dare use the submit without reservation to His will; the aristocratic little children to come words, charges Himself with the police it is not the short cut to riches nor to

ONENESS WITH CHRIST.

BY REV. DANIEL STEELE, D. D.

The advocates of an advanced Christian experience, with great unanimity, insist that there is a well defined line separating it from the former Christian life. often called on to state the specific difference-to draw the line between these two religious states; hence the attempts to discriminate between the new birth and entire sanctification are some of them conclusive, and others unsatisfactory. We are not whetting our theological razor less theorizing and more exemplificationless dogma, and more experience.

Are there men and women now on earth living the so called "Higher Life?" There are saints treading the earth day by day, victors over the world and sin, "dead indeed unto sin," and "free indeed "from its very indwelling. It was not so with their former Christian state. Can they tell us what is the conspicuous line running through their consciousness, separating these experiences? The unanimous testimony is, that it is a sense of oneness with Christ, contrasting most strongly with the former feeling of duality, or two-ness, if we may coin a Saxon word, instead of borrowing from the Latin. We have heard of a converted Indian, who came to the missionary one day in great distress, saying. " there are two Indians inside of me—a good and a bad." He expressed what all Christians feel in their initial spiritual life. There is a painful distraction. The secret is, that self is still alive, and disputing with Christ the throne of the soul. Self has not learned the difficult lesson of perfect and joyful submission. There is an inward schism between the spiritual and carnal forces. The prayer of the Psalmist has not been offered in faith, "Unite my heart to fear thy name." Octavius, who had been a triumvir,

thought it for the interest of peace that

the world should have but one ruler; and styling himself Augustus, he became that ruler by the defeat of Mark Antony. It was found that a three-men power, or a two-men power, only provoked strife. It devil's business" as a worthy tribute? aright, he was converted to God eleven tinguish self as a foe to His reign. "But the deep fountain of piety in the heart years ago, and ever since that time, he has been actively engaged in trying to do good, and the Lord has greatly blessed his ished from His realm, and the Holy Ghost his representative, has withdrawn, and conscience, God's vicegerent, has been dethroned. Then you would have the awful blessing of peace-the alarming tranquility which presages the earthquake -the peace of an unwaking endless stupor. Endless? No; death will dispel it, and prayer again. I heard about twenty men | set the worm, remorse, to gnaw forever. Do not my Christian friend, try this way to peace. Jesus, the great peacemaker, is in thy heart, and offers to establish your perfect peace on an eternal foundation. He wishes to rule supreme : He has been thrust aside by self, and with sorrow has He protested against the usur-"new creature in Christ Jesus." And as | pation of another, knowing the miseries to which you will be reduced. You may not be distinctly conscious of a power in you, rivaling and antagonizing the Lord Jesus; you have lived so long in the atmosphere of self, that you do not recogmize its presence. The hidden self will come forth from his hiding-place in to the sunlight if you begin in carnest, and in detail, to consecrate all to Christ. You will hear a plea for this little self-indulgence, for that small interest to be untouched by King Jesus; you will find a sults, and "according to their faith it was shrinking back from giving Him full done unto them." Heft Jerry McAulay's range through your whole being; He may uncover some secret idol. That shrinking, dear reader, is self

you are not earnestly attempting entire consecration; you are enjoying a kind of false peace; self has sent a flig of truce to Christ, not intending an unconditional surrender, but a compromise. "Immanuel may reign over all my being, with certain trifling exceptions; I think that my sense of propriety is a little superior to His. therefore I wish to reserve the privilege of self-direction in some matters wherein others, by blindly following Christ's directions, have lost the good opinion of some cultivated people, and even made them- of the ocean, its moments of calm and of selves unpopular. Then again, there are storm, of sunshine and of darkness, of certain principles of commercial morality which tend more directly to wealth than the high and impracticable ethics of the Sermon on the Mount. I always deemed it unfortunate for the success of Jesus I attempt to define eternity, the lifet Christ's moral code, that He had not a of the Almighty, to limit it by the me business education-that He had not views of my comprehension, I dash t worked His way up from a journeyman in a frail bark and am tossed abov carpenter to a master tuilder, and become chart is struck from my hand, my co a millionaire by this shrewd management. from its box, my rudder from the He never rose in business because He was | and I feel that all effort to resum

If you lay your ear close to the lips of Self, and listen to his soliloquy, you will find such whisperings of distrust respecting Jesus, whom these very persons have acknowledged as "God over all, and blessed forevermore," and invited to dwell in their hearts, and exercise a general oversight over them. Alas, the number of such Christians is not small. They are the majority in nearly all our churches. They are good and conscientious, and in the main dutiful, and are limping along toward heaven. The great defect in their experience is, that they are not completely one with Christ. There are points on which they cannot trust Him : He is held back from completing His own ideal in their lives, because they interfere and insist on the alteration of his plans. He does not abandon them, but continues working, sad to see His own splendid and perfect plan marred by the impertment antagonism of self. The consummation

the life of perfect oneness with Christ. SATAN'S WORK.

which He most devoutly wishes, is to see

this officious intermeddler nailed to His

cross. The crucifixion of self is the pain-

ful birth of the soul to the Higher Life-

" It is the devil's business, but it pays well." So a Christian minister is reported to have said while disposing of raffling tickets at a fair for the benefit of his congregation. The language may have been misquoted, but that he engaged in the business" is well known.

Now is it fit that Christian ministers or religious societies should do "the devil's business," because it pays well? What a change of programme is the introduction of a fair conducted, to a great extent, upon such principles, in the midst of rejoicing in a "revival of religion!" Yet such was the case with the fair to which allusion is made. Is there not special danger that converts, gathered under such influences, will "fall from grace?"

Will the Lord be pleased with such offerings? If He would not allow the price of a dog to be brought into his house for

Is it not time that Christian ministers is certainly for your soul's peace, my dear reader, that you should beneforth have and Churches set their faces against such but one sovereign. The one-man power is things? Such devices for replenishing what you need—the God-man. Which the Lord's treasury may be fair in prodo so.

Jerry McAulay (as he is generally called) is a little, spare man, a little above the genuine eternal peace? The Prince of nished and unadorned, and that our music Peace. He is able to dethrone and ex- should be from voices sustained only by

· CONQUEST OF DOUBT.

Once-in the days now growing dim in

the distance-I was deeply interested in a student in the University of ---. From his childhood I had been accustomed to talk with him, and he had been accustomed to talk with me. Reared in a pious household, all his tastes and sentiments religious. he was yet not a decided Christian. Just after his graduation, when on the eve of going to a German university to complete his studies, he opened his mind to me comcerning his religious perplexities. I remember how the August moonlight lay in soft beauty on the porch, and how the vines festooning the pillars shook the sil-

very loveliness from their leaves. And I recall the deep tone of his voice, and the expression of eloquent sorrow in his face, as he detailed his struggles. "Do you ever tell these doubts to others?" asked I. 'No, never; I am fighting a silent battle," replied he. "Do you read the Bible and pray to God?" continued I. "Yes, every day of my life," he answered. "Then, said I, "continue this course; listen to your heart's voice and Christ speaking in it, and God will bring you safely through the conflict." And God brought him through. German infidelity, he told me, on returning from abroad, only deepened his conviction of the need of Christ. You don't feel the shrinking now, because Refined, noble, courageous, cultured in the highest degree for his years, I have never seen his equal in the union of those qualities which unite the distinctive traits of womanhood and manhood. He became a most earnest Christian, joined the M. E. Church, South; was made the Belles. lettres Professor in his Alma Mater at

> ETERNITY.-When I attempt to think peace and of vengeful fury, I feel that have an idea of it, though it must of I cessity be a very faint one, yet it is such one as I can lay my finger on. But w

twenty-six years old; fell into consump-

tion and died .- Nashville Advocate.

Sorrow is a summons to can in christian character.

#### Our Heme Circle

COURAGE. FAINT HEART

Dear Lord, I am so weary of it all,
I fain would rest me for a little space. Is there no great rock where the shadows fall,
That I may cast me down and hide my face?

I work and strive, sore burdened and afraid The road is flinty and the way is long, And the weak staff whereby my steps are staid Bends like a reed when bitter winds are strong

"I shrink in terror from the endless task, I look with horror on the barren land, And ask as only hopeless hearts can ask. The meaning of my days to understand

" Weary!" And who is not That bears life's burdens faithfully Trudge yet A little longer. When your sun is set. You will

have reached the spot

Where you may rest. "Afraid?" Afraid of what?
What does earth hold that can compare
With God's omnipotence? Trust to his care.

Poor soul! And don't you know Without the work, and strife, and weary days,

ways
That win you from the life below

"You shrink!" O coward heart! You've but a day's work in a day to do. The meaning of the days you'll sometime know Your task lies with each part, To do it well.

I see. You are not willing to be led. You would know why and where you go, and dread. The trackless, barren plains That lie beyond. Your weariness shows just

" Hopeless?" and heaven remains?

The measure of the help you need. The way That's hidden, the point at which your steps must

stay, God's care begins. So trust, And he will lead. -Springfield Republican.

## THE AGED PENITENT.

BY THOMAS CARTER, D.D.

He was seventy years of age when we knew him. The neighbors said that he was wealthy-extremely wealthy: and such was the fact. He generally went by the familiar name of Sammy B-, but his business letters came to the post-office directed, "Samuel B-Esq." If you were to drive in any direction for miles from his dwelling. accompanied by an old inhabitant of the town, he would say to you, as you asked who was the owner of the farms you passed, "That belongs to Sammy B-" and "that belongs to Sammy Buntil you began to wonder how much land Sammy B— owned throughout the country. And this was besides mortgages, large sums in savings banks, and other securities.

But the time came when Sammy Bfelt that he could not keep his possessions much longer, and he sent for us that he might learn how to secure more enduring riches. He had been a great toiler. So devoted had be been to his meadows and broad acres that, when health failed him, and his limbs refused to sustain the old body, he was known to get upon a load of hay, and, upon his knees, pitch it into the barn. Now his strength was gone, and he knew it. and gave up all work, and was disposed to employ his energies in a more spiritual way. We had a long and interesting conversation with him, explained the plan of salvation, and together we knelt in prayer. As we parted, the question was asked, "Can you trust in Jesus?"

"There is something in the way." was the answer given in a tone of great sorrow. After a few days we called again, and urged him to give himself up completely to the Saviour.

"I do so," he replied most emphati-

"Can you not, then, believe in him. and trust that he receives and blesses you?"

"There is something in the way," he replied in the same tone of sadness. Soon we learned from the neighbors that he was most intensely anxious to obtain salvation, and had gone so far as to spend a whole day in his orchard engaged in prayer. But as we visited him again and again, we found no hope arising in his heart, and received the same reply, "There is something in the way," spoken in the most mournful

accents. Surprised at the ill-success of our well-meant efforts, we inquired into the history of his life. We learned that when he was a young man and first married, and living about a mile from the church, he had been in the habit of attending it with his wife, and had had some serious impressions. But he had suddenly ceased to appear among the people of God, and when asked the

reason, replied, "I am now commencing life, and I propose to use all my energies in securing a competence for myself and family. When I have done that, then I will go to church and attend to religion."

He continued to live in the same spot all his days, but never, after that remark, was seen in God's sanctuary. When, perhaps, in his old age, at the time we knew him, he might have wished to be there, he was too infirm to go. He never, as far as we knew, paid anything toward the support of the Gospel. No religious paper ever entered his door that he paid for. He had made his choice. He had obtained what he abored for, and was now proposing to

rry out the rest of his plan, by securthe heavenly riches he had turned by from when he was a young man. kneein boys!

He had fixed upon his own time for God to bless him, and it did not appear to be God's time. He had had the presumption to say to the great Being who rules the universe, "Stand thou aside until I am ready." Now fear and trembling had taken hold of him. . His earnest prayers seemed all in vain

"I pray, and I pray," said he to me, "but I get no answer-no comfort."

The old man continued gradually to fail in health until he was confined to his bed. We visited him frequently, and urged him, with all the earnestness and power we possessed, to commit himself to the Saviour and trust in him, but received the invariable answer, and it was the last sentence we recollect to have heard him speak:

"There is something in the way." And he died without seeming to gain one ray of hope. How true it is that, if we postpone the day of salvation, the time may come when God shall let us alone, as it was said of Ephraim; and when "He shall laugh at our calamity and mock when our fear cometh!"-N. Y. Methodist.

#### HANDEL AND METHODISM.

Mr. J. Spencer Curwen writes in the Christian World: It is impossible to explain the influence of Handel on merely artistic grounds. The essayists who have told the story of his life dwell upon the fact that he hurled his oratorios in defiance at a frivolous and godless age itching for Italian love-songs and the heated amours of the stage, But they one and all forget to notice that Handel's work is coincident with the Methodist revival. Two years before the Messiah was written the country had first been stirred by the outdoor preaching of Whitefield and Wesley. The movement, like all great movements, had spread upwards, and had even reached that small aristocratic public for whom Handel catered. When the Messiah was first heard in London, cool sceptics like Bolingbroke, and fine gentlemen like Chesterfield, were listening to Whitefield, and finding themselves drawn under his marvellous influence. The eleven years which followed marked at once the period of Handel's productiveness as an oratorio composer, and the stirring of the whole country to a nobler and diviner life. Handel does not seem to have been a Methodist, but he so .far sympathised with the movement as to write three hymn-tunesthe only ones he ever wrote-for three of Charles Wesley's hymns. The age, if it did not make the man, gave direction and sustenance to his work. Handel is the religious musician; he caught the new spirit of his age. His success as an oratorio writer was only possible at a moment when the nation

## PRETTY LADIES.

Three young men, who being on their summer vacation, had leisure to be a little silly, were standing in front of a country post-office waiting for the opening of the mail.

Around them stood a group of young rustics, admiring, bashfully, their stylish hats, boots and cames, and listening with suppressed smiles to their conversation.

But there was one little fellow of five years who was not abashed by their grandeur. With the independence of the genuine Yankee he stood close to them, making moulds of his little fat feet in the sand, and whistling merrily as he looked up at them through

"His torn brim's jaunty grace." At length, for want of a fresh topic, one of the young strangers remarked, There are a good many pretty ladies

This touched a spring in the breast of the little boy; and he asked, "Do you like to look at pretty ladies?""

"Yes sir I do," was the reply of the young man, as he grasped the old palmleaf hat, and the hair under it, and gave the little fellow a playful shake.

"Well, then," said Sammy, "you just ought to come down to our house!" Everybody in the little group langhed, and the young man asked. "Have you got some pretty sisters?"

"I hain't got any sisters at all," was

"Cousins?" "Yes, but they're all boys." "Oh, you keep city boarders?"

"No we don't, neither! My mother won't be bothered with them, they're so fussy," said Sammy, innocently. "Then who are the pretty ladies?" asked one of the gentlemen.

"Who? why they are ma and grandma. You just ought to see them; they are just as pretty as they can be-ain't they now, Billy?" he asked of a big brother whose face turned crimson at the question. "Well, they are the prettiest ladies in this town," repeated

If the city youths had accepted Sammy's challenge they would have found two plans women in cheap print gowns, rich and poor, and dem dat thank him one going her household ways, and making her small cottage cheerful and tidy; and the other busy "seating and it's all sunshine. Try to make folks kneeing" course pants for four romping live in God's sunshine, and get it into

On each face sat that calm cheerfulness that gives beauty to the plainest features; and through eyes not yet so beautiful there shone a gentle love that made them lovely to those who called at the cottage home.

Little Sammy was right. These two were for him, "the prettiest ladies in the town;" and in the days to come, when their "beauty," shall have vanished away, and he sees what the world calls "beauty" he will look back and sigh for those patient eyes and those approving lips.

Boys, there are no taces in the world so beautiful, in the true sense of the word, as your mothers'; no eyes that kindle like theirs, and no lips that wear such smiles at your coming and your well-doing.—Central Advocate.

#### THE BONAPARTES.

The bones of the Bonapartes are scattered far and wide. Italy holds has their dust mingled with the dust. The ashes of Josephine are at Rueil. Jerome, sometime King of Westphalia, found, as Governor of the Invalides, a tomb close to the mausoleum of his great brother. An adopted Bonaparte, oachim Napoleon-" le Roi Murat"fills a nameless grave. His corpse after his execution was huddled into a trench full of quicklime in the wild Calabrian country. The King of Rome was interred in the vaults of the Capuchins at Vienna; Mme. Mère was buried in Rome; the bodies of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial repose in the quiet little Roman Catholic Chapel at Chiselhurst; while the good and evil genius of the race, the founder of the wondrous family, the man who might have made his country, and indeed the better part of Europe, prosperous, happy and free, but who spread broadcast, instead, death, devastation, and havoc, bloodshed and tears, and ruin and irremediable despair, slumbers under the golden dome of the Invalides, in the stately cenotaph, the walls of which are supported by the twelve victories of Pradier-slumbers there, with the cloak of Marengo and the sword of Austerlitz on his coffin.

#### LIVE IN GOD'S SUNSHINE.

'Well, Aunt Polly, here you are again on the doorsteps. It seems to me you almost live on them." Old Polly raised her faded eyes to the

face of her friend, and laughing, said: " Yes, dear, dat's jus' so! Jim says We mought build a house all doe' steps, and nothin' else fo' granny, Princess of the Rajah's family. She cause she lives dar an' nowhar else."

le, and to hear the children prattle

they go by to school," said the lady.
"Well, yes, I likes to see folks,
'cause my Fader up dar made 'em all; but it's most fo' de sunshine dat I stays out here. O, God's sunshine's a powerful blessin', dear. When I's cold I comes out and sits in it, and I grows warm; when I's hungry, and Jim's wife's got nothin to eat, I comes out here and 'pears like I had my dinner; when I's in pain, and 'scruciated all oven wid de rheumatiz, I comes out into the sunshine, and de pain skulks off; when Jim don't be good, and 'pears like he was goin' to 'struction, and my heart is bustin' like. I comes out and sits. in God's sunshine, and peace comes through his beam into my soul; when old Death comes an' star's in my face, and say, 'I comin' arter ye soon, to take ye into de dark grave,' den I comes out into God's sumshine. and dares him to frighten my soul! Says I to him, 'Ye hasn't power in ye to throw one shadow onto my pillow: for my Blessed Jesus, de Sun of Righteousness, he been down dar before me. and he left it full, heaped up, an' run-nin' over wid Ged's sunshine, I shall rest sweet in dat warm place, for de eternal sunshine dat shall magnify and glorify all as loves the shinin' Jesus."

"Auntie," said her friend, who alwavs felt that that she could sit at the feet of this humble saint and learn of Jesus, "that is very lovely. But there come days when there is no sunshinewhen the clouds gather and the rains fall, and the snows come and the winds blow. What do you then?"

"O la, honey, by de time de storms come, I've got my soul so full ob sunshine dat it lasts a heap o' time. Dem times Jim scolds, and his poor wife's scouraged, and de child'n are cross, and de stove smokes and de kittle won't bile; but I never knows it. God's sunshine is in my soul, and I tries to spread it round, and sometimes Jim's wife feels it and she says-0, she's good daughter-in-law - 'Long's I keeps close to granny, 'pears like my

heart's held up. "Well, well, dear, you can teach me somethin', and ye can fetch me nice things to make mo' sunshine; but I can teach you what ye never thought on-dat God's sunshine's 'nough for for it, and sit in it, or work in it, and let it into dar heart, will soon go whar dar hearts, honey."-Intelligencer.

#### THE LAST OF THE GREAT RAJAH'S LINE.

Among the passengers of the last

steamer arriving in this city from Ame-

tralia, was Mme. Alda Zoleika Wyse, a lady of romantic antecedents and the history of whose lineage forms a fruitful subject for the novelist. She is the granddaughter of the princess of India, and the great-granddaughter of one of the most powerful Rajahs that that horrid country of exclusive tastes and aristocratic rulers has had in modern times. This rajah is said to have been the possessor of one of those fortunes that to us seem fabulous because so enormous. He numbered his elephants he has been a changed man, and no by hundreds, his palaces by scores, and one in the place gives less trouble precious stones, of which former rulers of India were so lavish, he had in such quantities that yet one of the histories he never reveals his inner life; but the treating of India in his time speaks of his jewel-embroidered robes. Withal, he was the warm friend of Lord Clive, whose iron hand held his country unmany of their sepulchres. There lie der the control of Great Britain, and Joseph and Lucien, Pauline and Carol- exacted allegiance to the English King, ine and Eliza. In Rome and Florence and to his friendship he sacrificed his life. The Rajah had a brother whose hostility to the British was bitter and unrelenting. For years he tried to persuade the Rajah to array his retainers against the invader, but in vain. At last the brother who was powerless to carry out his schemes of vengeance against the hated whites while they had such a powerful friend, determined not only to remove him from his path, but to exterminate all his direct heirs, so that the rank and the power of a Rajah might be his. His murderous plot partly succeeded. The Rajah was assassinated in a hunting-field and his family attacked in their home. But one of the intended victims escaped. For some time befor the culmination of the conspiracy, a British officer became enamoured of the Princess Mergenhays, the young and lovely daughter of the Rajah, but he had never declared his love. The Princess it seems, was not with the rest of her father's family when they were massacred by the merciless Thugs, whom religious fanaticism and pride of race had transformed into demons, and before they could discover her hiding-place her English lover had found it, and hastened to her, broke the news of her father's fate, declared his love and persuaded her to fly with him. Fleet Arab horses were procured and they rode to the nearest cantonment, a distance of 300 miles, in six days. Shortly after they arrived they were married by the regimental chaplain. Five years later the Princess, whose husband had been prmoted to a colonelcy, fell a victim to chelera at Secunderrabad. She was the last Princess of the Rajah's family, She "I suppose you like to see the peo. | the rank of Major in the British army, leading a "forlorn hope" in the great Indian mutiny of 1858. The other son entered the East India Company's navy, became a captain of a ship and

## Our Young Folks

was drowned in the Hoogly river while

attempting to save the life of an officer

of the marines. Mme Alda Zuleika

Wyse is the daughter of the last men-

tioned officer, and the last survivor of

the Rajah's line. She is a petite demi-

blonde with grey eyes that have a far-

away look has soft, light brown hair

and a sad, sweet face. She was married

in 1866 in Calcutta, to an English

officer, and has now, with her husband

commenced a tour of the United States,

She intends to return to India within

two years .- San Francisco Chronicle.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

'Now I lay"—Say it darling;
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger-tips.

Down to sleep"—" To sleep," she murmured, And the curly head dropped low; I pray the Lord"—I gently added, "You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"My soul to keep;"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened, When I clasped her to my breast, And the dear voice softly whispered, Mamma, God knows all the rest

O the trusting, sweet confiding
Of the child heart! Would that I Thus might trust my heavenly Father, He who hears my feeblest cry.

## WHAT A CHILD'S KISS DID.

In a prison at New Bedford, Mass. there now is a man whom we shall call Jim. and who is a prisoner on a life sentence. Up to last spring he was regarded as a desperate, dangerous man, eady for rebellion at any hour. He planned a general outbreak, but was given away" by one of the conspirators. He plotted a general mutiny of rebellion, and was again betrayed. He then kept his own counsel, and, while never refusing to obey orders, he obeyed like a man who only needed backing to make him refuse to. One day in June a party of strangers came to the institution. One was an old gentleman the others ladies, and two of the ladies had small children. The guide took one of the children on his arm, and the other walked until the party came to poor girl had no dinner to bring, but climbing the stairs. Jim was working | wished "to keep up appearances," so near by, sulky and morose as ever as not to seem unlike her schoolmates. when the guide said to him:

"Jim, won't you help this little girl up the stairs?' The convict hesitated, a scowl on his

face, and the little girl held her arms out to him, and said :

"If you will, I guess I'll kiss you." His seowl vanished in an instant and he lifted the child as tenderly as a father. Half-way up the stairs she kissed him At the head of the stairs, she said .

" Now, you've got to kiss me too" He blushed like a woman, looked into her innocent face and then kissed her cheek, and before he reached the foot of the stairs again the man had tears in his eyes. Ever since that day Maybe in his far Western home he has a Katie of his ewn. No one knows, for change so quickly wrought by a child proves that he has a heart, and gives hope that he may forsake his evil ways.

#### THAT SCAR.

On my left leg, about four inches above the ankle, is a scar, about an meh and a half long and three-quarters wide. It was caused by striking my leg against the sharp corner of a rock when a boy. What about it? Boys often get hurt. Almost all of them have scars. Yes: but mine is a memorable scar. Any thing peculiar in its appearance? No: I have seen other scars like it. Any thing peculiar about the way it was made? No; other boys have hart themselves in the same way, leaving scars. Is it the only scar you have? No: I have several others. Then why do you speak of it? Why call it "That Scar?" I will tell you.

When a small boy, I went to town to go to school. My mother, like a sensible woman as she was, requested me not to go on the streets at night. This request I faithfully observed, except on one occasion. One night, three of my school-mates called for me to go with them to the spring under the hill to take a shower-bath. Now a shower-bath on a wasm August night is a very tempting thing to a boy. He may go with dirty face and hands; he may seriously object to a little water in a bowl, or to bath in a tub. One would think he did not like water, was afraid of it. But a plunge into the creek, or to have whole bucketsful thrown on him, is glorious. I went. The spring was walled with undressed rocks, their sharp corners sticking out. Across the mouth was a bread, flat rock. Three of us were standing on this, while the fourth stood in the spring and, with a bucket, threw the water on us. We were having splendid fun, when one of the boys unintentionally, pushed me off. I aimed to jump to the bank, but failed, and struck my leg against the sharp corner of a rock. A gash two inches long to the bone is a rather serious thing. It put an end to my part of the fun for

that night. Mother was in town. Next morning

she asked:

"Son, how did you get hurt?" I told her that I fell in the gully near the house. I do not know why I told her that falsehood, unless I did not wish her to know that I had failed to comply with her request. She never knew that I told her one falsehood; but I know it, and God knows it. I dare say not one of those boys remembers any thing about that night's occurrence, but I remember it. It has been twentyseven years, but the scar is still there. Many changes have taken place in my body, but no change in that scar. Every day when I go to put on my sock, it seems to look me in the face and say, "You told your mother a lie."

"O, that scar! how unchangeable! But, boys, there is something sadder still. That lie will not change. No amount of tears can wash it white. No future act can make it the truth. It is immortal, immutable, a lie forever. How often have I thought, if so fortunate as to meet that dear mother in heaven, the very first thing would be to throw my arms about her neck and ask pardon for that one lie. Had I gone in and asked her consent, it would have been given. I might have been hurt all the same—the scar might be there as it is; but there would be no bitter reflections. This is why I say "That Scar." Boys, see to it that you have no scars like mine. Let them all be honorable scars. -Nashville Advocate.

APPEARANCES .- The children in one of the St. Louis public schools who live at a distance, are accustomed to bring a lunch instead of going home to dinner, and they usually have a merry time eating together at noon. Among those who did not go home was a little girl who never brought any lunch, but looked wistfully at her schoolmates as they disposed of their food. But one day the little girl brought her bundle also, wrapped in paper. At noon she did not go with the others, but remained at her desk, and her teacher advised her to go to the lunch room, approaching the desk to take the bundle. little girl, bursting into tears, exclaimed, "Don't touch it, and oh! don't tell, please; it's only blocks!"

Sunday Sch

LESSON VIII.-

THE COVENANT W

INTROD

TIME-B. C. 1912. our last lesson. PLACE-Hebronof Jerusalem-the h

Abraham's faith waver. With unbou number and blesseds he was yet childless had no heir but hi Eliezer of Damascu vouchsafed to him solemn revelation, more emphatic by th promise, a sign. and mise was that his heir. The sign was clear sky of an East with stars. This p a new COVENANT, in to God in the relation the faithful.

EXPLA In a vision. The was led out, and sa subsequent reality like a waking vision verse 14 that he Fear not Abram. Th are prone at times t agements; but Got the secret fears as w flictions of his peop needful moment, as port, confidence and require. I am thy s is emphatic, I. You power to carry you and the great things with give, but Jehavah mind of Abram is t He was as safe as (

Lord Jehovah, Th is here for the first vine records. It authority, and ther God, the supreme from a feeling of rutterance of this sa the most solemn o thou give me, seeing you are my reward me? Of what a sions, wealth and po child? The stew Abram was alone and separated from seem that he could ard-his confident ager of his house heir. Eliezer of D servant acquired Abram's journey.

One born in my h mous with housemeaning: it design servant of his house

Tell the stars. In the rainbow had be on high-a sacrame to markind. Nov brighter and more starry firmament. He believed in the

term "believe" m word is Aman, from meaning to be sure, or to confide in. animals as prescri commanded him. ment of that which do, Abram showed, he believed Jehoval did with the animal ficed was the pra Jehovah's side that faith as righteousn esteemed, reckoned account. It. -His him for righteousue the sense of justific is, Faith was imput tion; i. e., in order being treated as rig viewed here, not m true obedience to thus the sum of rig holiness, but as em resting upon (as th lieved" here mean grace and salvation which he goes out lies upon God & grace. Tho promi embraced was the through the covena garded it. His fait tially the same wit Christ which is sa

That brought the confirm his faith the steps already the land of prome Will God now falt So the Christian in God by looking has already done which he has alrea

Whereby shall I sion of doubt, but mation or sealing transcended human tion.

Take me a heifer

the Lord chose to respects, remarkat formal ritual cover manner of men. of all forms of rati nant among the and among the res which were afterwa cal sacrifices. It transaction was n there was no sprin ing on an alter; b true Hebrew sacrif eacrifice) signification with the shed its aprinkling that Heb 11: 22.

Ever since that day changed man, and no ce gives less trouble. Western home he has n. No one knows, for his inner life; but the wrought by a child s a heart, and gives forsake his evil ways.

SCAR.

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he children in one ic schools who live ustomed to bring ing home to dinner, ave a merry time or. Among those was a little girl ny lunch, but lookboolmates as they d. But one day ther bundle also. At noon she did rs, but remained r teacher advised h-room, approachthe bundle. The nto tears, exclaimt, and oh! don't y blocks!" The mer to bring, but appearances," so her schoolmates.

Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON VIII.—AUGUST 22, 1880.

THE COVENANT WITH ABBAM .- Gen. 15: 1-18.

TIME-B. C. 1912. A few months after

PLACE-Hebron-about 20 miles south of Jerusalem-the home of Abraham. INTRODUCTION.

Abraham's faith had begun again to waver. With unbounded promises of the number and blessedness of his offspring, he was vet childless; with vast wealth, he had no heir but his steward and slave Eliezer of Damascus. And now God vouchsafed to him a plainer and more solemn revelation, which was made the more emphatic by the threefold form of a promise, a sign. and a covenant. The promise was that his own son should be his heir. The sign was given by a view of the clear sky of an Eastern night, studded with stars. This promise was ratified by a new COVENANT, in which Abram stood to God in the relation of the Father of the faithful.

In a vision. The way in which Abram was led out, and saw the stars, and the subsequent reality of the sacrifice, look like a waking vision; and it is not till verse 14 that he falls into a deep sleep. Fear not Abram. The most eminent saints are prone at times to give way to discouragements; but God, who watches over the secret fears as well as the outward afflictions of his people, interposes at the needful moment, and ministers the support, confidence and courage which they require. I am thy shield. The pronoun is emphatic, L. You can rest on my divine power to carry you through all difficulties. And thy exceeding great reward. It is not the great things which Jehovah would give, but Jehovah himself, to which the mind of Abram is turned as his reward. He was as safe as God himself could keep He was as safe as God himself could keep

Lord Jehovah. The name Adonia (Lord) is here for the first time used in the divine records. It denotes one who has authority, and therefore, when applied to God, the supreme Lord: Jehovah, the self-existant, the living God. The Jews, from a feeling of recovering avoided the from a feeling of reverence, avoided the utterance of this sacred name, except on the most solemn occasions. What will thou give me, seeing I go childless? If you are my reward, what will you give me? Of what avail are all my possessions. sions, wealth and power, since I have no child? The steward of my house. As Abram was alone in this strange land, and separated from his kindred, it would seem that he could only look to his steward-his confidential servant and manager of his house—as his successor and heir. Eliezer of Damascus. Probably a servant acquired at that city during Abram's journey.

One born in my house. It is not synonymous with house-born. It has a deeper meaning: it designates the most esteemed servant of his house.

the rainbow had been the given eign from now begotten no children. But, because on high—a sacramental promise of mercy | the word of the holy blessed God is a deed, to markind. Now, to Abraham the still | therefore he thus speaketh." From the brighter and more enduring token is the river of Egypt (the Nile)...the river Euph starry firmament.

He believed in the Lord. The Hebrew term " believe" means to rely upon. The word is Aman, from which we have Amen, meaning to be sure, and then to be assured, or to confide in. And Abram took the animals as prescribed, and did as God commanded him. By this prompt fulfilment of that which God ordared him to do, Abram showed, as matter of fact, that he believed Jehovah; and that which God did with the animals which Abram sacrificed was the practical declaration on Jehovah's side that he reckoned Abram's faith as righteousness. He (God) counted, esteemed, reckoned, imputed, set to his account. It. His faith in Jehovah. To him for righteousness. Righteousness is in the sense of justification. The sense then is, Faith was imputed to him for justification; i. e., in order to his becoming and being treated as righteous. This faith is viewed here, not merely as the root of all true obedience to the will of God, and thus the sum of righteousness or personal holiness, but as embracing and steadfastly resting upon (as the word rendered "bewhich he goes out from himself, and relies upon God for righteoneness and embraced was the promise of salvation through the covenant seed, and he so regarded it. His faith, therefore, was essen-Christ which is said to justify.

That brought thee out of Ur. Let Abram confirm his faith in God by looking at the steps already taken for giving him the land of promise. This is enough. Will God now falter or fail in the midst? So the Christian may encourage himself in God by looking back at all that God has already done for him, at the ways in

which he has already led him. Whereby shall I know? Not an expression of doubt, but of desire for the confirmation or sealing of a promise which transcended human thought and concep-

Take me a heifer, &c. The way in which the Lord chose to meet his wish is, in all respects, remarkable. He entered into a formal ritual covenant with him, after the manner of men. It was the most solemn of all forms of ratifying a treaty or covenant among the divers ancient nations and among the rest of the Chaldeans. The animals are (strikingly enough) all those which were afterwards used in the Levitical sacrifices. It has been said that the transaction was not a real sacrifice, as there was no sprinkling of clood nor offering on an alter; but the essence of the true Hebrew sacrifice was in the alaying of the victim, for the very word (Zhōach, sacrifice) significe slaying, and it was rather with the shedding of blood than with its sprinkling that atonement was made, Eeb 11: 22. cal sacrifices. It has been said that the

Divided them in the midet. This very

solemn form of ratifying a covenant is again particularly mentioned in Jer 24: 18. It consisted in cutting the throat of the victim, and pouring out its blood. The carcaes was then divided lengthwise, as nearly as possible into two equal parts, which being placed opposite to each other at a short distance, the covenanting particles and the covenanting particles. ties approached at the opposite ends of the passage thus formed, and, meeting in the middle, took the customary oath. Each piece one against the other. Head against head, shoulder against shoulder, leg against leg, and so of the other parts; with a considerable space between, through which the covenanting parties were to pass, verse 17. But the birds divi-

wards prescribed in the law, Lev 1: 17. When the fowls came down. The birds of prey. The word used means any rapacious animal, especially vultures and other birds of prey. Abram drove them away. As the animals slain and divided represent the only means and way through which the two parties can meet in a covenant of peace, they must be preserved pure and unmutilated for the end they have to serve.

ded he not. The same things was after-

Know of a surety, &c. Abram is now most positively forewarned of the delays he should experience, and how his faith must look for its realization beyond his natural lifetime. Hence this example is cited by the apostle as an eminent instance of patient waiting for the promises, Heb 6. Shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs. It was 400 years in round numbers (430 years) from the departure of Abran from Haran, B. C. 1921, to the exodus, B. C. 1491.

Will I judge? Overrule and punish. Exod 6: 6. Deut 6: 22. See the fulfilment of this chap 25: 8. The death of Abraham is predicted in one of those remarkable phrases which seem to prove that the Hebrews were not unacquainted with the doctrine of immortality. In the fourth generation. Caleb was the fourth from Judah, Moses from Levi. Or, Isaac, Levi, Amram, Eleazar, may represent the four generations. Generation here means "all the souls then living," so that the sense of the passage was, "In the course of the fourth entire renewal of the living representatives of Abram upon the earth, they shall return," i. e., within four times 120 years.

A symbol of the presence of Jehovak.
See Exod 3: 2: 13: 21. Kurtz regards this as the first appearance of the shechinah, and says, "It is the symbol of the gracious presence of God; the splendor of his glory, the consuming fire of his holiness, which no mere human eye can bear, before which no sinful child of man dear, before which no sinful calld of man can stand, is veiled beneath his grace."

In that same day. There follows immediately now the solemn declaration, to which all these ceremonies were meant to give effect. Made a covenant. "Cut a covenant;" from the ceremony of dividing the enimal in solemn memorial and

ing the animal in solemn memorial and ratification of it. (See Illustrative.) Unto they seed have I given. "I will give;" on which the Jewish doctors very pertinently remark, "He saith not, 'I will give,' but, Tell the stars. In the promise to Noah 'I have given;' and yet Abraham had In its best days, the Israelitish dominion reached, to all intents, to Egypt, since all or nearly all the intervening powers were subject to David and Solo-

The oath.-The judicial legislation of the East does at this day recognize a false oath as a moral impossibility; and hence among some of the most mendacious people in the world, an accusation on oath is held to be true, in the absence of other testimony, and unless the accused will consent to purge himself by a counter oath. E en in ancient Greece, where a lie was a mall matter, to distrust an oath seems to have been regarded as a high "he same sentiment is indicated in the special judgments from heaven. which we expected to await the breaker of treatie, or the man who had sworn

CATCH THEM YOUNG.

Some funny Englishman once said "You can make something of a Scotchlieved" here means) God, as the God of man, if you catch him young." There grace and salvation. It is the act by are vast multitudes of souls around as whom we must catch for the Lord when they are young, or we shall lose them forgrace. The promise which Abram's faith ever. The fact is, that there are now, in our country, great blocks or masses, of society that never "go to church" at all. When their children grow up, of course tially the same with that specific faith in they will not go to church, either. As far as we can see, the best hope, and almost the only hope, is an catching them off the streets when they are young. Then may we, by grace divine, make something of them. Remember the fable. A man caught a little fish. "Let me go," said the little fish, " and when I have grown a little bigger, you an catch me again."
"Oh, no," said the man, "I might not catch you then." Haec Fabula docet:
Catch the little fish with the gospel net. When they grow bigger they will be far away from you. They that are fishers of men should go for the little fish. If they are small, they are sweet. Jesus could make "a few small fishes" serve for a great host. If you catch a soul young, you get a whole life given to Christ instead of a few weak years.

> THE BEST, -Of all the family medicines in use there is none to equal Graman's Pain Eradicator. It is the most gentle in its action, and the most effectual in use. It does not contain Opium, Ether, or Chloroform to destroy the seasibility and injure the nerses, nor any Caysune Popper, Potash, or Ammenia to been or blister, as found in so many others that depend on causing so much smart that the sufferer does not feel the original pain. The Pain Eradicator is a purely vegetable Seathing, Healing, Balannic Magnetic Oil that effectually reduces inflammation and allege tertusion of the across of the unserver. Its superiority is evident from the fact it has effectually circel hundreds of cases of Schemmation, many of whom had suffered for more than twenty years previous to using it; a thing not accomplished by any other medicine. It is equally good for other forms of aches and pains. there is none to equal GRAMAN'S PAIN ERADICA-

**BROWN & WEBR** (LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co.)

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX,

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

of the Spices ground and sold by them. For more than Twenty-Five years our House has made

A Specialty,

Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very commonly sold in these Provinces as Ground Spices. We were the FIRST, and for many years the ONLY packers of really Genuine Ground Spices in Halifax, and with little or no advertising Avery, Brown & Co's

Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST.

The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light upon the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

**BROWN & WEBB'S** SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

The only excuse for the adulteration of Spices is that the price is thus reduced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consume r In reality as the value of Spice depends only on its Strength and Flavor

The Best is always the Cheapest

Our sale of Pure Spices has increased to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but will always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is

Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

Ground Allspice,

Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves.

> Ground Ginger, Ground Pepper, Mixed Spices.

BROWN& WEBB WHOLESALE

G. & T. PHILLIPS

SPICES MACDONALD &

HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS.

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BFASS and COPPER WORK

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

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

with our climate. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPICATION OF

Pure Spices WARREN'S FELT ROOFNG. And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia:

Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

SMITH BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, AMERICAN and CANADIAN

DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

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We keep one of the largest STOCKS in Halifax which we replenish by EVERY FORTNIGHTLY STEAMER.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

SMITH BRCS.

25 Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. Messrs. Scott & Bowne: GENTS-I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites during the past year and legard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases platable and efficacious.

C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hy-Pophosphites and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is agreable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A H SAXTON, M.D. Baltimore. October 12, 1879:

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last two months I have fairly tried Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest pre-paration of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form.

Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M.D., New Orleans, La.

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

Very truly yours, HF SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle or your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prestrated About the 25th of last April I got a nottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prestrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literary starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already ried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover.

I am yours

Description of the transfer of the properties of the properties. R W HAMILTON, M.D.

For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. SCOTT& BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK. VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA

Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. SEND POR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, HANDLILLS,

CARDS, BILLHEADS, CIRCULARS, Custom and Mercantile BLANKS.

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES.

WITH NEATHESS AND DISTA" CH. At the 'WESLEYAN' Office.

#### THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880

#### THE RECENT UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

We observe with pleasure that the result of the recent B. A. examinations of the University of Halifax is favorable to the high educational character already won by our Institutions at Sackville. Though no candidates from the other affiliated colleges were present, it will be seen from the report of the Registrar in another column that the students of Mount Allison were fully prepared for any competition. From a private source we have learned that the examinations passed were very creditable. The three out of four prizes offered in connection with the first B.A. examination, and secured by students of Mount Allison, are worth seventy-five, fifty, and thirty-five dollars respectively. Mr. Scott, another student of the same college, has passed the second B. A. examination and taken a second prize. The presence of a lady's name on the list is a fact of special interest. Mount Allison was the first college in the Dominion to throw open its doors to women, and Miss Hattie Stewart. one of the Sophomores, is the first ination in a regular Arts course, as a passing, too, in the first rank. To all the friends of co-education this will be

an extremely gratifying fact. This fresh proof of the soundness of the claims of our Institutions upon the Methodist public to a more liberal and hearty treatment of Mount Allison College. We are not ungrateful for the past, but neither are we forgetful that the future efficiency of our Institutions must depend upon such practical, financial assistance as will enable its Board of Managers to furnish all needed appliances for sucreminds us that it is a painful fact that since the days of Charles Allison, though these Institutions have again to compete on terms of perfect equality with any institutions of learning in the Provinces, no Methodist layman has offered to endow a professor ship, or establish a scholarship. Last year a New York publisher-George Munro-gave Dalhousie \$40,000; this year he has offered \$1,400 per year for four years-this sum to be divided into seven bursaries of \$200,each. We shall found no discourse on this fact. Its intended application is obvious. We have men of equal financial ability. Were these but impressed with the tremendous influence of a liberal education, under Christian auspices, upon the world they are soon to leave, we should have gifts of equal value, presented by themselves as their own executors. And names, soon to be forgotten, even by some who may inherit their wealth, would be transmitted fresh and green to posterity. Jacob, the patriarch, conferred upon his people the greatest blessing then possible in the East-he digged a well. His flocks and herds, his silver and gold, were soon scattered, but 'Jacob's well' vet remains. A like immortality shall belong to him who provides for the assuaging of the mental thirst of his fellows, who never approach so near the Deity, save in the simple repose of a saving faith, as when they seek to draw from the depths of that ocean of knowledge, on the brink of which their Creator has placed them.

## THE LOYALISTS OF AMERICA.

Two large octavo volumes, bearing the above title, have just been issued from our Book Room at Toronto. Both printer and binder seemed to have aimed at an appropriate setting for the statement of thoughts which have occupied much of the author's time during the last twentyfive years. Of the literary character of the work it scarcely becomes us to speak. From Dr. Ryerson's youth, when, prior to his ordination, his letters on the Clergy Reserve question stirred the hearts of his fellow-provincials like the notes of a trumpet, and led them into a long and successful struggle for equal rights, in

those of Cicero are reported to have done, but they have often paid him the higher compliment of those who listened to Dem-With his usual thoroughness the Doc-

tor begins at the beginning. That begin-

the descendants of those 'Pilgrim Fath-

ers' who in Holland had learned the prin-

ciples of religious toleration and liberty-

'the fruit of Arminianism advocacy and

suffering,'-tormed the majority of the Loyalists; while those who took up arms against England in defence of freedom were in the main the children of those 'Puritan Fathers' who, soon after their arrival in America, embraced an 'ironbound, shrivelled creed of eternal, exclusive election,' which not only prevented them from 'embodying in their creed or ecclesiastical polity a single element of liberty or charity which any free State or Church would at this day be willing to adopt or recognize in its distinctive constitution or mission,' but which led to the denial of all real toleration to those who might differ from them in matters of doctrine. Precisely how far Dr. Ryerson censures the Colonists for the course of action which terminated in the independence, we are unable to see win precislady in the Dominion to pass an exam- ion. In his preface he remarks: 'I have entirely sympathized with the Colonists regularly matriculated college student, in their remeastrances, and even use of passing too in the first rank. To all arms, in defence of British constitutional rights, from 1763 to 1776; but I have been compelled to view the proceedings of the Revolutionists and their treatment of the Loyalists in a very different light.' We are unable to see how any such sanction the public confidence should stimulate of the conduct of the Whigs up to 1776 can be given in the absence of an approval of that course up to the moment of estab. lished independence. So far as their proceedings in relation to the Loyalists are concerned, his meaning cannot be misunderstood, nor the wisdom of his views called in question. While struggling for freedom the Whigs were most intolerant. A large number of those who became afterwards known as Lovalists cessful study, and hold out to young were in sympathy with American views, men seeking an education such en- but were unwilling to be found in arms couragement and assistance as may be against Britain, but suspected, taunted, obtained elsewhere. A correspondent imprisoned, they were driven to an unwilling decision, and when at the end of the struggle, they were found with the vanquished, they were torced from their native or adopted homes, with a bitterness and again demonstrated their capacity of feeling which has rarely been cherished freely, since we believe that a large proportion of Americans, at least of those who are acquainted with the Dominion, are prepared with Sabine, the American historian of the Lovalists, to call in question the policy, if not the justice, of that action which led a large proportion of their former citizens and their familiesabroad, to lay in part the foundation of a. northern empire. How worthy these men were of being cherished, rather than of being driven forth stripped of all they possessed, English history from that day down has told; of the bravery of their children. America herself learned a practical lesson in the war of 1812, when, with the aid of a small number of British regulars, they defeated her armies at every point of the Canadian frontier, and sent her generals back in disgrace. Happily those days of strife have passed away.

> We admit, though prepared for it by a brief conversation with Dr. Ryerson, when pursuing his researches among the manuscripts of the British Museum, that we have a feeling of regret that a greater amount of space could not have been reserved for the story of the expulsion itself. and of the sufferings and ultimate successes or failures of the exiles. The story in all its truth can never be fully told. A descendent of Loyalists, we have been accustomed from childhood to the narration of incidents of their lives calculated to bring tears to eyes 'unused to weep.' The story of the 'Pilgrim Fathers' at Plymouth is but a childish tale compared with that of the sufferers who went forth from their adopted homes in the old Colonies, in the spring and early winter of 1783. Acadian wanderers have obtained a world-wide sympathy through Longfellow's tale of Evangeline, but no poet has yet arisen to tell in rythm of those exiles who wandered to almost every part of the globe. Concerning these and their chil. dren alone it may be said

and we can write as we do in the absence

of any feeling towards our neighbors over

the line save that of high regard and

Wave may not for m, nor wild wind sweep, Where sleep not England's dead.

We are glad that Dr. Ryerson, the son of a most worthy United Empire Loyalist, has been permitted to give this werk to the public. Its appearance will opposition to the deep-laid schemes of mark an era in the history of Canadian Dr. Strachan, his style has always been literature. Nor can we repress the hope

always have said 'How beautiful,' as ilar tastes and equal talent will avail himself more largely of the personal narratives which are being gathered by our rising historical societies, and tell more osthenes and went out saying, 'Let us fully the story of the individual exiles. Sabine has trodden that part of the field, but has left large stores to be gleaned by

ning is the commencement of English The Superintendent of Education in Onsettlement in the northern part of the tario has stirred up no small degree of continent. Tracing step by step the pathstrife by following the fashion of our ray of their history, he aims to show that grandfathers, in the importation of a young Englishman to fill the Vice-President's chair of Toronto University, of whose aptitude for teaching, or fitness to be placed over the heads of older professors, noth-

We confess to a high regard for a cer tain class of Englishmen; we have never esteemed youth to be a crime, yet we hold that respect for the cultivated men of our own section of the Empire, and a certain duty to conquer the too-prevalent idea of the superiority of all that comes from abroad, should lead us, in any competition, all things being equal, to assert our equality with others by the preference of our

It was a fortunate thing for Methodism in the Lower Provinces that so early in the history of her educational movements she learned to depend pon her own resources. We have often tried to picture the surprise which must have been patent to the observers of certain faces, when Enoch Wood, himself an Englishman, and in the fulness of vigor and influence, said to the committee charged with the management of the new Sackville Academy: 'Why send abroad? You have a man here who is competent to take charge of your Academy, naming, at the same time, his young friend, Humphrey Pickard. If heads were not shaken, and looks expressive of doubt were not exchanged at that moment, the absence of such manifestations must have been in deference to the acknowledged wisdom of judgment of the popular chairman of the N. B. District. Yet the whole history of our Institutions, under their first principal and his Provincial successors, has been a constant confirmation of the wisdom of Enoch Woods' question, 'Why send abroad for a Principal? Surely Mr. Crooks was not driven by necessity to an act which was a severe reflection upon the qualification of Canadian scholars in general.

A sermon en Enoch's walk with God. to which we listened a Sabbath or two since, reminds us of a certain incident: Years ago, when Britain sent her erimnals abroad, a large number of convicts were quartered in hulks at Ireland Island, one of the Bermudas. Among them were some bold spirits, who used their power over weaker comrades to draw them into a plot. On a certain morning after the men had landed for work, and had formed in their customary order, the usual word of advance was given. 'Tramp, tramp, tramp,' went the heavy feet, but the officer in charge saw no advance. In accordance with previous arrangement, each man kept his feet in motion, only to put them down on the precise spot whence he had raised them. Orders were repeat. ed, but the only reply was the 'tramp, tramp, tramp' of the determined feet, without progress as before, until, when the day was well advanced, the arrival of the General, and the presence of troops with loaded rifles, overcame the stubborn resistance of the convicts. Often, as we have thought of this incident, we have asked ourselves if many of those who have voluntarily entered the service of Christ have not rendered a similar obedience to Him who, through his servants, has said, 'Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward.' Apparently as years have passed, with all the movements of sanctuary and domestic services, their feet press the precise spot occupied by them long since. Or if progress has at any time been visible, it has resembled that 'knapsack drill' which takes the man backward as well as forward, and thus admits of no more real advance. Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called.' Will each of our readers, as in the presence of God, make the appli-

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The annual pic-nic of the Charles St Methodist Church, is to be held on Tuesday next, at Hosterman's grounds-North-

The Annual Announcement of the Halifax Medical College is on our table. During the eight years of its existence twenty. six young men have graduated, two of whom have since died. The Fourteenth Session will commence on Thursday, Oct. 28. Any information may be obtained from the Registrar Do R & Black.

We shall be glad to receive, per postwhich special value may be attached. Exchanges may go astray of items may be

toreeful and clear. His hearers may not that at a future day some author with sim- passed over by eyes that should be closed in sleep. Our column for "Methodist News" has already lost some valuable items, the absence of which we regret.

Through a private note from Rev. S. T. Teed, we learn that Mrs. Parker, the wife of the Rev. I. N. Parker, of Bathurst, N. B., is so low with diphtheria that but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery. We trust that in answer to the prayers of many friends the life of this excellent and useful lady may be spared to her family and the church.

Dr. Tanner, who seems to think that the human body can be driven by water-power alone has called a halt at the end of the forty days. We have no heart to langh at the absurd details of an experiment conducted with "circumstances of ridiculous vulgarity." A fasting mania will perhaps set in now. To those who have the disposition to continue it for a day, fasting may often prove a benefit.

We are requested by the Book Steward to state that parcels of the Minutes of the Nova Scotia Conference have been mailed to all the Superintendents of circuits and missions. Supernumeraries will be supplied with a copy by the Superintendents ot the circuits on which they reside. By order of the Conference 1000 copies have been printed, one half the number of last year; these have been distributed according to directions given by the Secretary of the Conference.

The Minutes of the N. B. & P. E. I. Conference will be out early next week.

#### PERSONAL.

Rev. J. A. Mosher, of Wallace .. was in own on Friday last.

Revs. James Sharp and James Scott were in town on Wednesday.

Rev. J. S. Addy is spending a part of the summer at Granville Ferry. Several sermons preached there by him have been heard with much interest.

The Rev. Benjamin Chappell, A. B., of Portland, N. B., has been visiting his triends in Charlottetown. On the evening of the 1st inst. he preached in one of our churches in that city.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado, Pastor of Chalmer's Church in this city, left on Monday for an extended tour through the North-west. Mr. Pitblado will no doubt enjoy his trip, and will, through his pen, make others partakers of his enjoyment.

The Rev. W. H. Evans is the author of an article copied into the Canadian Meth. odist Magazine for August, and credited in the advertisement to the Rev. E. Evans of the N. B. & P. E. I. Conference. Neither of these worthy brethren suffers through being mistaken for the other.

Thos. Wood, Esq., late of Richibucto, Northern District of New Brunswick, is at present at Wilbraham, Mass., at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. T. Berton Smith. Mr. Wood's health, we regret

Rev. Dr. Cramp of Wolfville reached his 84th birth-day on the 25th ult. He is reported to be in possession of his usual health. We are glad to learn that he is preparing for publication in book-torm some interesting papers on Baptist history in the Lower Provinces, given several years since in the columns of the 'Mes-

Sir Wm. Young took one happy method, among others, of celebrating his 81st birthday and his golden wedding on the 10th inst. He forwarded to Mayor Tobin a cheque for \$400, to be expended on the inmates of the various charitable institutions of Halifax. The remembrance of no act connected with his passage past another milestone in life will give him more pleasure than this.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

'The Loyalists of America and Their Times'-from 1620 to 1816. By Egerton Ryerson, D. D., LL. D., 2 vols., Toronto; Wm. Briggs. (See notice in another

Viel's Illustrated Monthly Magazine for August-James Vick, Rochester, N. X. A beautiful midsummer number, worthy of high appreciation by all interested in the cultivation of tree, or shrub, or flower.

Standard Series Books, I. K. Funk & Co., publishers, 10 & 12 Dey St., New No. 34, Orations of Demosthenes Trans-

lated by Thos. Lelland. Vol. II. Price 35. Frondes Agrestes; or, Readings in Modern Painters. By Ruskin. Price 15 cents. The finest things said by Mr. Ruskin on the sky, streams, mountains. flowers, education, &c. A good book for

summer reading.
36. Joan of Arc. By Lamartine. Price 10 cents. Exceedingly interesting.

Littell's Living Age for August 7th has been received. Its contents embrace the following papers: The Sultan's Heirs in Asia, Fortnightly Review; conclusion of He that will not when He may, by Mrs. Oliphant, Advance Sheets; Life in Bengal, Macmillan's Magazine; A Stranger in America, by George Jacob Holyoke, Nineteenth Century; A Lay Contessional, Blackwood's Magazine; The Decline of Hypocrisy, Spectator; The Hardening and Tempering of Steel, Popular Science Review; The Swiss Democracy, Spectator; Poetry—In Town, Sweetbriar, Miscellany.
Littell & Co., 17 Bromfield St., Boston, publish this weekly selection from the best British periodicals at the low rate of

The reprint of the Edinburgh Review for July has been received from the Leon. ard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., New York. Its readers have: The Eng. lish Precursors of Newton; Mind in the Lower Animals; Naval Power in the Pacific; Memoirs of the Prince Consort; Sabians and Christians of St. John : Land lords, Tenants and Laborers; Memoirs of Madame de Remusat ; Hodgkin's Invaders of Italy; Bright's Edition of Pepys's Diary; The Divorce of Catherine of Arragon The New Parliament in Session.

From the same publishers we have the British Quarterly Review for July, containing-The Two Nations and the Commonwealth; Father Curci's New Transla. tion of the Gospels; Religion and Moral. ity; Evolution, Viewed in Relation to Theology, Inspiration; Irish Land Reforms; The London Water Question: The General Election and its Results: Contemporary Literature in its various branches.

Both numbers are of great value. Either of these are supplied by the publishers at \$4.00 per year.

Canadian Methodist Magazine tor Aug. ust. 96 pp., 8vo. Wm. Briggs, Toronto. \$2 a year; single numbers 20 cts. This number has three illustrated ar-

ticles of a missionary character. One gives an account of the remarkable progress of Methodist missions on the North Pacific Coast: another, by the Rev. George Cochran, gives personal impressions of Japan; and a third discusses a Woman's Mission. ary Society for the Methodist Church of Canada. Dr. Ryerson adds another interesting paper on Canadian Methodism. and the Editor tells of recent travels in Europe, in his usual attractive style. The tale of Barbara Heck describes the arrival of Wm. Losee, the first Methodist preacher who reached Ontario. The Diary of Nathaniel Pigeon, an early Methodist, now appearing in the Magazine, is highly commended by our English Methodist exchanges. Among the shorter articles is one by the Rev. W. H. Evans, on Entire Sanctification, which recently appeared in the WESLEYAN.

The Magazine may be ordered through our Halifax Book Room. Only \$1.00 from July to the end of the year.

## METHODIST ITEMS.

The Methodist ladies of Greenspond. Nfid., are preparing for a bazaar, to be held in the autumn. They aim to remove the debt on their new parsonage.

The Winnipeg Times of July 22nd says Grace Church Methodist parsonage was filled last evening with a happy assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who gathered to welcome Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., the recently appointed pastor of the Church, and Chairman of the Winnipeg District, and his family, who arrived by train the evening before.

The children of the Sunday-subools beonging to the Methodist, Presbyterian. Congregational Churches of St. John's Nfid., held their annual pic-nic on Thursday, the 29th inst. The day was very pleasantly spent.

At the close of his discourse in the Methodist Church of Bredericton on evening of August 1st, the Rev. Mr. Evans informed his congregation that during the week the church debt had been reduced by the payment of five hundred dollars, leaving the balance still due only nine hundred dollars. It is understood that payment for the balance is pretty well provided for .- Reporter.

On Sunday afternoon last each of the scholars of 'he Grafton St. and Coburg Road Sunday-schools, in this city, was presented with a 'Raikes' Centennial medal. These were procured by the Rev. S. B. Dunn during his recent visit to

Rev. J. S. Allen, the new Methodist minister at Gibson, has fully entered upon the work of his circuit, and is likely to become popular with his charge.-F'ton

Reporter. The Queen Square Methodist Church pienic, at Day's Landing, St. John River, on Friday last, was one of the most pleasant of the season. The absence of the rowdy element which usually makes itself manifest at affairs of this kind, and too often mars the pleasure of the pic-nickers, helped to make everything pass off in an orderly manner. The proceeds of the affair amounted to \$60. The attendance was very large considering the threamening appearance of the weather in the kiry all day, which prevented many persons from attending.

Rev. Mr. Alcorn and his amiable lady, on their arrival at the railway station, after their second appointment to the Parrsboro' circuit, were met and welcomed by a number of members of the church, ladies and gentlemen - the former of whom presented Mrs. A. with several beautiful bouquets of flowers, They were then conducted to the parsonage where a sumptuous tea awaited them.

The trustees of the Centenary Church, St. John, held a meeting on Monday evening to consider the propriety of taking immediate steps towards the re erection of the church proper. The erection of the main church building was discussed by a number of speakers, but action was deferred until Monday evening next, when another meeting will be held

## ABROAD

The Inish correspondent of the London Methodist writes; To the credit of the ministers of the Irish Conference, it may be observed scarcely one can be found who is not a total abstainer, and that smoking is almost a thing unknown.

The wife of the Rev. John Farrar, died, July 12th, aged 84 years. The London Methodist says : "She had been a member of the Methodist Society more than 70 years, and a class-leader for a great part of that time. Her end was distingnished by clear intelligence, perfect peace, and the triumph of faith.

UNIVERSITY SECOND B. A. EXAMI PASS First D 1. Scott, Snowdon

Wesleyan College. PRIZE First Prize-Not av Second Prize-Sco FIRST B. A. EXAMIN

PASS First Di 1. Tweedy, Wm. 1 Wesleyan College. 2. McKeown, Harr Allison Wesleyan Co 3. Harper, John—H

4. Webster, John son Wesleyan College 5. Stewart, Harriet Wesleyan College. First Prize-Tweed Second Prize-McF

Third Prize—Harpe Fourth Prize—Web Messrs. Tweedy and above list, are sons of B. and P. E. I. Confe

is a daughter of our of Theology at Mount gratulate the successf friends on the result THE BLESSING O

An item, which som have seen in the Toron strange tuings are y land:

A piece of intoleran ed from Yorkshire. of Lovesome Hill the more than fifty years a cottage lent them ants. About two y passed into the hands of the old Church and man at once evicted ha and so altered the no longer be used as clining also to allow t right of worship on which extend for mile thus compelled to m shop, utterly unfit for it is stocked with tool

The Methodist Rec sequel of this un-Bri how a landlord in his a little Methodist con Methodism a push for to say that several ins spirit of persecution the rural districts of

On July 15th a ge

friends of Methodism

Circuit met together little village of Love lay the foundation-sto The site, which come view of the surroundi santly situate near th from Northallerton close to the spot whe famous oattle of the S For some time the br hill have been worsh difficulties. Until w years, almost from tir ship had been conduct a change of ownersh runner of their discha landlord refused to al any other cottage, th resort to a carpenter place, though unco ventilated, ninety to have frequently crow evening to hear the in the adjoining scho services commenced own have had to be d of hearers. Severai Methodism in the circ the cause of their oppi attempted to procur from the landowner. appeal to him either a cottage or give or a by a continued and co Being thus perforce village, a small freeh upon to sell a site wi tance, and so the build has been fairly inaugur was held in the Tempe ton, in the afternoon, a meeting was held

£210 (or more than \$10 promised or paid. From such attempts fathers derived their st

MURDER OF AN .

Chapel, Brompton. C

during the day's, pr

The details of the mu an American missionar near Ismid, several day Dr. Parsons and servar professional tour in the Ismid, and encamped 4th inst., by a roadside some Guruks, of a se Two Mursk shepherds been arrested, have con composure that they she they slept, and robbed th amounting to less than Parsons did not reach the expected time, and found wandering about t instituted a search, and discovered under some

way of ordinary judicial This sad death will many. The American that part of the East, hav

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scene of the murder.

hearing that a dispatch

been sent to the British

more than usual zeal

criminals, but the fac

Mohammedans may pu

the Edinburgh Review received from the Leon. ng Co., 41 Barelay St., readers have: The Eng. Naval Power in the Paof the Prince Consort; tians of St. John; Land. d Laborers; Memoirs of sat; Hodgkin's Invaders Edition of Pepys's Diary; Catherine of Arragon; ent in Session.

publishers we have the Review for July, cono Nations and the Comer Curci's New Transla-; Religion and Moral-Viewed in Relation to ation; Irish Land Re-adon Water Question; ection and its Results: terature in its various

are of great value. re supplied by the puber year.

dist Magazine tor Aug. Wm. Briggs, Toronto. numbers 20 cts.

as three illustrated arary character. One gives remarkable progress of s on the North Pacific the Rev. George Cochil impressions of Japan; s a Woman's Mission-Methodist Church of erson adds another in-Canadian Methodism. s of recent travels in al attractive style. The ck describes the arrival first Methodist preachntario. The Diary of , an early Methodist, the Magazine, is highly our English Methodist ong the shorter articles W. H. Evans, on Entire ich recently appeared in

nay be ordered through k. Room. Only \$1.00 and of the year.

DIST ITEMS.

ladies of Greenspond, ng for a bazaar, to be a. They aim to remove new parsonage.

limes of July 22nd says ethodist parsonage was with a happy assemd gentlemen, who gathlev. S. D. Rice, D.D., the pastor of the Church, the Winnipeg District, ho arrived by train the

the Sunday-schools be-Methodist, Presbyterian. onal Churches of St. their annual pic-nic on th inst. The day was pent.

of his discourse in the Fredericton on the st 1st, the Rev. Mr. his congregation that he church debt had been syment of five hundred e balance still due only lars. It is understood the balance is pretty -Reporter.

ernoon last each of the trafton St. and Coburg. ools, in this city, was 'Raikes' Centennial procured by the Rev. ing his recent visit to

en, the new Methodist u, has fully entered upon circuit, and is likely to with his charge.-F' ton

uare Methodist Church anding, St. John River, as one of the most plean. The absence of the ich usually makes itself s of this kind, and too asure of the pic-nickers, verything pass off in an

The proceeds of the o \$60. The attendance nsidering the threatenthe weather in the city prevented many persons

n and his amiable lady, t the railway station, aftppointment to the Parrsmet and welcomed by a ers of the church, ladies he tormer of whom pre-

th several beautiful bou-They were then consonage where a sumptthem.

t the Centenary Church, meeting on Monday er the propriety of taking towards the re-erection er. The erection of the ding was discussed by a ers, but action was delay evening next, when will be held.

espondent of the London To the credit of the Irish Conference, it may cely one can be found who tainer, and that smoking g unknown.

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UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX. SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION, JULY, 1880. PASS LIST.

First Division. 1. Scott, Snowdon Dunn-Mt. Allison Wesleyan College.

PRIZE LIST. First Prize-Not awarded. Second Prize-Scott, S. D. FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION, JULY, 1880. PASS LIST.

First Division. 1. Tweedy, Wm. Morley—Mt. Allison Wesleyan College. 2. McKeown, Harrison Andrew - Mt. Allison Wesleyan College. 3. Harper, John-Private Study.

Webster, John Clarence-Mt. Allison Wesleyan College.
5. Stewart, Harriet Starr—Mt. Allison Wesleyan College.

PRIZE LIST. First Prize-Tweedie, W. M. Second Prize-McKeown, H. A. Third Prize-Harper, J. Fourth Prize-Webster, J. C. F. C. SUMICHRAST.

Registrar. Messrs. Tweedy and McKeown, of the above list, are sons of ministers of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference. Miss Stewart is a daughter of our respected Professor of Theology at Mount Allison. We congratulate the successful students and their friends on the result of the examinations.

THE BLESSING OF PERSECUTION. have seen in the Toronto Globe, shows that Bradlaugh case. The following statement strange things are yet done in Old Eagland :

A piece of intolerant bigotry is reported from Yorkshire. In the small village of Lovesome Hill the Wesleyans have for more than fifty years past worshipped in a cottage lent them by the humble ten-About two years ago the estate passed into the hands of a true blue Tory of the old Church and State school. This man at once evicted his Methodist tenants. and so altered the cottage that it could no longer be used as a meeting-house, declining also to allow the congregation the right of worship on any of his estates, which extend for miles round. They were thus compelled to meet in a car painter's shop, utterly unfit for such a purpose, as it is stocked with tools and lumber.

The Methodist Recorder furnishes the sequel of this un-British act, and shows how a landlord in his effort to extinguish a little Methodist community, really gave Methodism a push forward. We regret to say that several instances of a similar spirit of persecution are reported from the rural districts of England.

On July 15th a goodly number of the friends of Methodism in the Northallerton Circuit met together near the pleasant | the President's challenge, in place of tak little village of Lovesome-hill in order to lay the foundation-stones of a new chapel. The site, which commands an extensive Constitution, &c. Upon the President view of the surrounding district, is plea- reading words to this effect, the new memsantly situate near the highway leading ber simply replies, "I promise." Spanish Jorthallerton to Darlington, an close to the spot where tradition says the | the King with their hands on the Gospel famous oattle of the Standard was fought.

For some time the brethren at LovesomePresident answers, "I swear," and the
President answers, "If you do so may Goo hill have been worshipping under great reward you, and, if not, may He call you difficulties. Until within the last few to account." The President of the Italian years, almost from time immemorial, worship had been conducted in a cottage, but ber to be faithful to the King &c. : the runner of their discharge, and, as the new and pronounces the one word, "Giuro." resort to a carpenter's shop, into which place, though uncomfortable and illventilated, ninety to a hundred people evening to hear the Word of God, while in the adjoining school-room the Church services commenced in opposition to our own have had to be discontinued for lack | fidelity to the Constitution. This I proof hearers. Several influential friends of Methodism in the circuit warmly espoused the cause of their oppressed brethren, and attempted to procure some concession from the landowner, but in vain, their appeal to him either to grant the use of a cottage or give or sell a site being met by a continued and contemptuous silence. Being thus perforce thrust out of the village, a small freeholder was prevailed upon to sell a site within convenient distance, and so the building of a new chapel has been fairly inaugurated. A tea-meeting was held in the Temperance-hall, Brompton, in the afternoon, and in the evening a meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Brompton. Over £28 was realised during the day's proceedings. Nearly £210 (or more than \$1000) has been already promised or paid.

From such attempts at persecution our fathers derived their strength.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN MIS-SIONARY.

The details of the murder of Dr. Parsons. an American missionary, and his servant, near Ismid, several days since, show that Dr. Parsons and servant were making a professional tour in the mountains east of Ismid, and encamped on the night of the 4th inst., by a roadside in the vicinity of some Guruks, of a semi-nomadic tribe. Two Mursk shepherds, who have since been arrested, have contessed with cynical composure that they shot two travellers as they slept, and robbed them of their money, amounting to less than a pound. As Dr. Parsons did not reach his destination at the expected time, and as his horses were found wandering about the hills, his friends instituted a search, and their bodies were discovered under some bushes near the scene of the murder. The authorities. hearing that a dispatch on the subject has been sent to the British embassy, showed more than usual zeal and arrested the criminals, but the fact of their being Mohammedans may put obstacles in the

way of ordinary judicial procedure. This sad death will bring sorrow to that part of the East, have rarely fallen.

A GRIM CELEBRATION.

In June last a number of Spanish Roman Catholics celebrated, with some solemnity, the four hundredth anniversary of the Holy Inquisition's birthday. On the 1st of June, 1480, the Spanish Cortes, the 1st of June, 1250, the Spanish Cortes, then assembled at Toledo, adopted a pro-position, submitted to it by Cardinal Pedro Gonzales De Mendoza, with the approbation of King Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic, to constitute a Tribunal of Faith, which should be empowered to punish heretics, and passed a law to that effect by a majority of their numbers.

Their co-regnant Majesties forthwith appointed two Chief Inquisitors, who were, however, superseded shortly afterward by reason of their reprehensible leniency toward unbelievers subjected to their authority. Thomas De Torquemada, who never laid himself open to the reproach of over-mercifulness, was nominated in their stead. During this indefatigable functionary's tenure of office he performed the remarkable and—from his point of view highly satisfactory feat of burning 8,800 heretics in different parts of Spain. His successors did their best to emulate his fervent activity, the gross result of their endeavours being that, down to the year 1808, when the Holy Office was finally abolished in the Iberian Peninsula, 31,912 men and women had been burned alive by the officers of the Spanish Inquisition.

Thus the Romanism of to-day endorses the dark deeds of Romanism in the past.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

The usages of the British Parliament have been brought with great prominence | mencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. An item, which some of our readers may before the public through the celebrated throws light upon the Parliamentry procedure of other countries.

In France, since the abolition of the Empire, no oath or affirmation has been administered in any form to members of Dorchester, August 9, 1880. the Legislature of the Republic. Nor is there any formality which might by regarded as an equivalent. Under the Empire new members made a declaration to the following effect: "I swear fidelity to the Emperor and the Constitution.' But the name of the Deity was not included. The members of the German Parliament take no oath, nor do they make any affirmation whatsoever. The members of the Prussian, and most other State Parliaments, take an oath of loyalty, beginning with the words: "I swear by God, the Omnipotent and Omniscient," and concluding with the words, "so may God help To this latter formula those who wish it may add, "through Jesus Christ to eternal bliss, Amen." The omission of any oath in the German Parliament is occasioned by the wish to avoid the delicate question as to the amount of loyalty due to the Emperor, in contradistinction to State Sovereigns. By the law passed in 1868. Parliamentary oaths were abolished in Austria, and a simple affirmation was submitted. New members have, or ing an oath, to promise loyalty and obedi ence to the Emperor, observance of the Chamber of deputies invites a new mema change of ownership proved the fore- deputy then stretches out his right hand landlord refused to allow them the use of In the Kingdom of the Netherlands all any other cottage, they were obliged to new members of the States-General, of whatever religious opinions, with the sole exception of the Anabaptists or Mennonites, have to take the following oath: "I have frequently crowded on a Sunday swear fidelity to the constitution. So help me God Almighty." The Mennonites. however, are allowed to make an affirmation in the following terms: I promise The declaration in use in the mise.' United States begins "I. A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm)," and ends "So help me, God."

BREVITY OF PASTORATES. It is probable that, ere many years, the Methodists will extend the period during which a minister can remain with a church. Already the average duration of a pastorate among them is nearly or quite as great as it is among other Protestant denominations. If they add much to it, they will have the most stable ministry in the country. Even now they possess the advantage that there is always a pastor for every church, and never an interval between the going of one minister and the coming of another, consumed in the dreary process of candidating. The other denominations must look to their ways, unless they would prove their system inferior and fall behind in usefulness.

The average pastorate grows shorter instead of longer. The evils of such a brief service have been set before the churches for thirty years, with no effect. All denominations are troubled in about equal degrees, and no system of ecclesiastical government is exempt. The Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians lament it alike. And the thoughtful men of all perceive that it is increasing. In one of the New England states it is said that the average duration of the pastoral settlement in one of the largest of these denominations is two and a half years. In some of the Western states it is even shorter. Taking the country at large, we doubt that the average duration of the pastorate in our own churches will exceed three or three and a half years. The facts are amazing and disgraceful, and disastrous as they are amazing. - Boston Baptist Watchman.

You cannot dream yourself into a character, you must hammer and forge your-

No books are so legible as the lives of

The Financial District Meeting of ANNAPOLIS District will take place at Lawrencetown, on Wednesday, August 25th., at 3 p.m. By order of the Chairm J. GAETZ, Fin. Sec. Aylesford, August 7, 1880. The Annual Financial Meeting of the CUM-BERLAND District will be held in Amherst, on Tuesday, Sept. 7th., 1880. To commence at 2.30 o'clock, p.m. A Sunday School Convention will be held in connection with its sessions. A large

earnestly requested.

J. B. GILES, Fin. Sec. The Financial Meeting of the YARMOUTH District will be held in the Methodist Church, Shelburne, on Wednesday, August 26th., at 10 o'clock, a.m. By order of Chairman, J. J. TEASDALE, Fin. Sec.

attendance of Lay representatives and delegates is

The Financial District Meeting of the P. E. IS-LAND District, will be held in the Basement of the Methodist Church, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, August 24th, at 10 o'clock, a.in.

H. P. COWPERTHWAITE, Chairman

The Financial District Meeting of the LIVER-POOL District, will be heid [D.V.] at Ritcey's Cove, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., commencing Wednesday 7.30 p.m., Sabbath School Meeting. Thursday 7.30 p.m., Educational Meeting. CRANSWICK JOST, Chairman

The Financial District Meeting of the MIRA-MICHI DISTRICT will be held in the Methodist Church, Derby, on Wednesday August 25th, com-S. T. TEED, Chairman.

The Financial Meeting of the SACKVILLE District will be held in the Methodist Church, Hillsboro, on Tuesday, August 31st, commencing at 2.30 p.m

THOMAS MARSHALL,

The Financial Meeting of the ST. STEPHEN District, will meet in St. Andrew's, on WEDNES-DAY, August 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. By order, C. W. DUTCHER, Fin. Secretary.

aug 13-2ins

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

<b>1</b> -	7.70.000	DEGERROS
g	LISTS	RECEIVED.
e		
)-	NOVA SCO	TIA CONFERENCE.
p	Shubenacadie	Circuit-Truro District.
0	Donald McKenzie S	2 00 Jas Donaldson 1 00
t,	Thos B Donaldson	2 00 M E Black 1 00
-	Hen T Denaldson	2 00 Mrs Millar 1 00
n	Edwd Quesby	1 00 A Friend 1 00
8	Robt Hall	1 00 A Friend 1 00 1 00 Small sums 6 00
	Geo Quosby	1 00
y	Andrew Brown	100 Total\$20 00
n	CAS	H RECEIPTS.
d	St John's, Nfld., per	Chairman \$ 4 28
).	Pouch Cove,	" 8 60
n	Burin,	" 8 70
n	Grand Bank,	" 19 40
	Fortune,	"
i-	Petites, Channel.	"
_	Bonne Bay,	" 200
e	Labrador.	" 3 50
ıt	Rev G P Storev	" 20 00
1-	" W Kendall,	" 10 00
h	" S Matthews,	" 10 00
0	" Thes Harris,	" 10 00
:	" J Hill,	" 10 00
ie	" J Pincock,	" 16 00
d	" J Heyfield, " W R Tratt,	"
	" J Peters,	" 5 00
u	" J P Bowell,	" 10 00
n	" SE Maudsley.	5 00
1-	Sackville, per R C V	Veldor 54 95
e	Canning, per Rev R	Smith 51 50
d	Rev J G Hennigar,	per Rev R Smith 10 00
,,	Sussex, per Rev J F	Betts 40 75

Mr. Mark Frith, of Sheffield, England, levan Conference for educational purposes. We are uncertain whether the gift has been made to the Wesleyan, or New Connexion. Methodists. Mr. Frith, we think, belongs to the latter body.

## SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon M H Phelan, a native of Sydney, C B, is now the nominee for the Governorship of the State of Missouri.

A young woman named Maggie Mulcahy fell from a third story window of a house on Barrington street early on Tuesday morning, and was instantly killed.

Telegraphic correspondence between the Governor of Newfoundland and the Secretary of the British Admiralty establishes the identity of the figure-head found at sea as that of the training ship Atalanta.

Captain Diggins of the schr. 'Lilean once chosen. Burke,' of and from P E I, at Arichat. together with two of the crew, left suddenly a few days ago with the proceeds of a arge portion of the cargo, which consisted of cordwood and potatoes.

The residents of Annapolis held a public meeting on Friday night. The cause of the fire was freely discussed, and it is said strong suspicion rests upon one of ness. the inhabitants of the town. It is not thought that the felonious deed can be brought home to the party, however.

The army worm has made its appearance in the Eastern part of Halifax about 20 miles from St. John's, the sur-County. A correspondent at Sherbrooke also informs us that the dread pest has put in its appearance in that district, doing much damage to wheat, barley and other grain crops.-Chronicle.

We have been shown a fine bar of gold taken from J G Foster's mine at Cariboo, Moose River, Musquodoboit, weighing thirty-four ounces and eleven penny weights. It was the product of the crushing of twenty-four tons of quartz, is val-ued at \$338, and represents about two hundred days' labor. - | Chronicle.

A meeting of the Yarmouth Gold Mining and Quartz Orushing Company was held on the 29th ult., when the following many. The American missionaries in men; no character so plain as their moral gentlemen were elected directors :- S M Ryerson. W A Patrick, T W Longstaff ened serious results.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETINGS. G F Burpee, S Hayward. S M Ryerson was appointed President; G A Henderson, Secretary; John Lockwood, Man-

> A little boy, three years of age, son of Dr. P. R. Inches, of St. John, who has been staying with Dr. Fisk in this city, was playing with matches on Thursday morning, and some of them igniting, set his clothes on fire. He was very badly burned before the fire could be extinguished. The child lingered in suffering until Saturday afternoon, when he died.

The barque 'Reviewer,' of Yarmouth, from Liverpool, G B, for Philadelphia, before reported ashore at Harbor Island Ledge, near West Quoddy, is partially off the reef, and is partially submerged. Some of the cargo between decks has been saved in a damaged condition. The 'Reviewer' was a fine barque of 991 tons register, built at Shelburne in 1876, and owned by J Horton and others of Yarmouth.

On Tuesday, the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Chief Justice Sir William and Lady Young, between five and six hundred of the leading people of Halifax called at His Lordship's residence and offered their congratulations. Addresses were presented by the Governors of Dalhousie College, the members of the Bar, the North British Society, and the Alumni of Dalhousie, to which his Lordship made appropriate replies.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Wallace Ross, the oarsman, and Charles Humbert, of St. John, narrowly escaped drowning in the Kennebeccasis on Saturday last, through the sinking of their boat.

The St. John News says:-Immense buildings at the Cua coal Iron works, Upper Woodstock, are being put up by the W. & C. C. I. Co. at a cost of £25,000.

The St John city police yesterday were authorized to notify all proprietors of taverns, or those who have more than one door leading to their bars, that they must close the same on or before Friday next.

Morrison's mill, Fredericton, and Gibson's mill, Marysville, have been steadily at work sawing Mr. Gibson's logs all the season. The amount which will be disposed of this year by the two mills will be about 30,000,000 feet,

No tidings of the ship Edith Troop have been received since she was seen off Cape Hatteras, over three months ago. She is now 103 days out from New Orleans. Capt Smith had his wife and child on board. They belonged to Tiverton, N. S.

The Chatham branch railroad has been sold under a judgment for a few thousand dollars. Mr Allan Davidson was the purchaser, acting probably for Mr Snowball, the mortgagee of the the road for a large

The Roman Catholic Chapel, at Bathurst, has been consumed by fire. At one time there were serious apprehensions that the fire would be a most extensive one. The fire originated in the steeple, probably from a mill spark. The Church and Convent were insured for \$10,000.

Prof Max Sterne who has been absent from St. John for three months on a tour reached Rimouski on Saturday. Prof sent Governor of New Zealand, to be Gov-Sterne, on his way to England and in ernor of the Cape of Good Hope, vice Sir returning, got up a concert on board each steamer in which he was a passenger, for the benefit of the Seaman's Orphans' Home, Liverpool, England. The proceeds reached nearly £12.

L P Fisher Esq., is now erecting a palatial mansion on his beautiful grounds at Woodstock, which will be a great ornais reported by the daily papers to have given half a million dollars to the Wes- residences on the Upper St. John. As ment to the town and one of the finest many as twenty new residences are now in course of erection at Woodstock.

> Osbourne, the young man who fell from the Exhibition building on Wednesday afternoon, died about half-past eight on Sunday morning from the injuries he received. His sufferings on Saturday night were most intense.

> > PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It has been decided to attempt the adoption of the Scott Act in Queens County.

In Summerfield some sixty acres of crop was badly damaged by the late hail storm; also a lot of root crops were destroyed in the vicinity of Crapaud.

A monster temperance meeting was held in Ludlow Hall on Monday evening, August 2nd. An organization to be known as the Prince County Temperance Alliance was formed. A committee to draft bye laws, and a vigilance committee were at

NEWFOUNDLAND.

On Friday, the 30th ult., three men were drowned in St. Lawrence Harbor, Nfld. One of them named James McLean, belonged to Cape Breton. The deceased was in the employ of a firm in St. Pierre, and had been sent to Newfoundland on busi-

The survey of the Railway in Newfound land has been vigorously proceeded with, march to Candahar. A despatch from and it is expected will be completed before the winter sets in. At Fox Trap, the relief of Candahar is 2,636 Euroveyors were received with hostile demonstrations, through the false statements of some who had deceived the inhabitants.

TIPPER PROVINCES.

From the present appearance of crop of all kinds, the yield promises to exceed that of last year in Manitoba.

It has been decided to start a cotton factory in Toronto, on co-operative principles. The factory is to be run by steam and its capital is to be \$200,000.

While certain societies were celebrating the O'Connell centenary in Toronto, a co hison took place between Roman Catholics and Orangemen which, at one time, threat-

raveling slowly; whether he carr-

It is stated that the salaries and contingencies of the Government engineers and officials connected with the Pacific Railway in British Columbia amount to about \$5,000 per day.

A London dispatch says that Rear-Admiral Sterling the commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, has submitted a suggestion to the Admiralty to enlist British-Canadian boys for the service in his

Alderman Steiner of Toronto, was re-cently robbed of a \$600 diamond ring' while bathing at Old Orchard Beach, Portland, Me. The thief got into Mr Steiner's bathing-box and excused himself by remarking that he had made a mistake

Several guests were robbed the other night in the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, by sneak-thieves who entered their rooms. A gentleman of Essex, N. Y., lost a gold watch valued at \$200 and \$50 in cash; other parties were also heavy sufferers. Robberies in all the hotels have recently been quite numerous.

A company, with a capital of \$100,000. has been formed for the manufacture of glass, and a building covering three acres ground has been erected at Montreal. Employment will be given to 250 men at the start, and subsequently to double that number. Numerous orders to keep the factory employed for twelve months have been already received.

The Allan Royal Mail steamer "Polynesian," Capt. Brown, arrived off Moville at noon on the 8th, after an exceedingly pleasant trip. Great interest was felt in the Royal passengers. Prince Leopold, though otherwise in fair health was obliged to use crutches on board, in consequence of having sprained his ankle when salmon fishing. The Princess proved a better sailor than on previous trips.

ABROAD.

Francis Cowley Bernard, one of the staff writers for "Punch," succeeds the late Tom Taylor, as editor of that paper.

In various parts of the United Kingdom considerable damage has been done by gales and heavy rains on Saturday and Sunday.

Apparently the defeat of the Irish Com-pensation Bill in the House of Lords is regarded by the Government as likely to ad to fresh disturbances in Ireland.

Russia has decided to build ten new war elippers, of which Mr. Baker, of Philadelphia, has secured the contract for five, which are to be constructed in America.

This year's yield of tea in India is estimated at 70,000,000 pounds, nearly double that of 1878. Ten years ago it was under 14,000,000. The collections for the Metropolitan

more than \$150,000. An increase over last year of about \$20,000. The 'Times' says the troops going to Ireland are 1000 strong, composed of three companies from Chatham, three

Hospital Sunday Fund realized this year

from Portsmouth and three from Plymouth. through Germany, his native country, arrived home by the Circassian, which ment of Sir Hercules Robinson, the pre-

> Bartle Frere. The final results of the late French elections for Council show that 1012 Republicans have been elected; and 405 Monarchists; being a gain of 300 tor the Repub-

> The official returns of the Board of Trade, show that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the month of July, have increased nearly £7,000,000 sterling over those of the same month last

The harvest prospects in Ireland are again causing anxiety. The rains of the last fortnight have been excessive. Potatoes are generally sound, but blight is visible in many fields. The green crops promise an abundant yield.

John Jackson, believed to be the last representative of the famous regiment of the "Scots Greys," who charged so gallantly with the heavy cavalry at the battle of Waterloo, died at Nunhead Lane, Surrey, on Saturday, the 17th ult., at the age of ninety-one.

The home march of the British troops from Cabul has probably commenced. The English Government are determined to let nothing stand in the way of terminating the Afghan war, which has now extended over two years, and which has cost many lives and over \$75,000,000.

The minority vote on the Compensation bill in the House of Lords included twenty-four official and four ex-official Liberals. The majority vote included sixty-three Liberals. The Government was thus defeated by a majority of twelve of its usual supporters.

The natives report that Ayoob Khan has 20,000 men emcamped at Argand. But dissensions are rife. Gen. Roberts has ordered forbearance by his troops ou their Cabul says Gen. Roberts' exact force for peans; 9,150 natives, and 8,000 camp followers. Gen. Roberts says he is confident of the successful accomplishment of his

The Flying Scotsman train from Edinburg, consisting of an engine and tender. two freight cars, and eight passenger coaches, while running through a cutting near Berwick on Monday night, left the rails, and being drawn to one side was thrown down the embankment. The train was an entire wreck? The driver and guard and two passengers were instantly killed. A large number of passengers were severely wounded, while scarcely any escaped without some injury. Physicians and surgeons from Berwick and Edinburg were telegraphed and were brought to the scene of the disaster by special trains.

CROSS BEARING. "If any man will come after me, le

him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." I have known many persons who

could say, "I want to be a true Christian. I have given my heart to the Saviour, but I do not experience the joy and peace which I believe it is possible for me to have."

Such a one lingered at the close of a meeting of deep interest, where there were many who testified to the love of Christ.

I was among the "Christian work ers," and as I approached her I asked God's help and guidance. I will briefly record our conversation. In reply to my questions, she said, "I gave my heart to the Saviour a few months ago. I want to be a faithful disciple, but I feel sad and downcast sometimes, because I know so little of Christian joy. I said. "Do you like to tell others

that you have found Jesus?" "That is what I have felt that I ought to do sometimes; but I confess that I have remained silent."

" Is your husband a Christian?" "He was once a professing Christian, but he seems to have lost all interest in religion."

"Does he know of the change in

your heart?" "Yes, he knows something of it. I told him of my purpose to live a Chris-

tian life when I first started." "Does he seem inclined to join with you in morning or evening devotion?" "I do not think he would, but I have not asked him. I have not the courage to read my Bible and kneel in his presence. I go away by myself

every night to pray. "Have you ever felt called to bow in his presence, even though you may pray silently ?"

"Sometimes I have, but I can not tell you how hard it would be."

"Do all your family know that you are a Christian?"

"No. I fear not. [ have been almost on the point of telling them, but I could not make the confession, for they are not Christians."

Words of mine seemed weak. Only God could help such a one, and we knelt

She followed me in an earnest prayer -the first, I believe, that any human ear had heard from her lips-in which she sought divine strength, and asked to know his will.

She promised to take some decided step before she closed her eyes in sleep that night-to speak to her husband and other members of the household of Jesus and his love.

We met as strangers, and we partd not knowing that we should ever meet again. A few weeks later I met her, and she said, with a smiling face, "I want to tell you that I had strength given me to tell my husband of my hope in Christ and of my anxiety for his soul's safety, and I knelt in prayer before him. As my brothers came to the house, I told each one of my Saviour's love. After I had done these things which I so long shrank from doing Jesus seemed very near to me. One dav. as I sat alone, I had sweet communion with him, and the room seemed filled with light. The 'cross bearing' revealed to me a precious Saviour. and I can say to-day, 'Jesus is mine, and I am his!""

Did any of my readers ever bear the cross for Jesus, and find the result a failure? Did any ever undertake any task for Jesus when he failed to stand by them and help them?

I have never yet heard of a Christian who could say, "I lifted the cross, and carried it for the Master, but the promised help and strength he withheld. In my need he forsook me, and I bore the burden alone." I do not believe any such confession was ever made, or ever can be made.

Jesus said, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," and his promises never fail.—Am. Messenger.

## DEAR POSTAGE.

"The penny post a family blessing" may well be at the head of this little essay. It has been a wonderful promoter and educator of domestic interest and sympathy. We are old enough to family went to a boarding-school at a will be more or less withered as the to get a letter dispatched to them or to receive one from them. This even in for the Burgh had to be waylaid for was crushed; and by noting previous franks, or Mr. A. had to be asked to use | changes of the wind, one learns the his influence with Mr. B. to induce the high and mighty Lord C. to put his autograph on half a sheet of paper. It was the greatest possible catch for a form of the foot-prints. Savages gen-matronly lady of our acquaintance, erally turn their toes in in walking. then a girl in her teens, to get permission from an old earl, who lived near her father's, to send her letter for her parents under cover to him. If an acquaintance was heard of who purposed in almost every foot has a print of its own, a week or ten days to perform a jour which enables an experienced tracker

them to the sickness of hope deferred. Every wise teacher knows how valuable a help to moral training is the remembrance of a happy and virtuous home; do writing their weekly budget. weekly answer, another link is established with the source of so much pure and wholesome influenc-. It is impossible have been saved from the whirlpool by the influence of home associations, kept vivid and powerful by the regular and constant instrumentality of the penny

Family affection is not colder in the working class than in any other; often, indeed, it it warmer, but by necessity it has a harder struggle. And, in lays of old, one of its hardships used to be that when a member of a family left his home anything like regular com munication with his family became an impossibility. If he was a wayward boy, he had a good excuse for not writing. If he was an affectionate and welldoing boy, the postage made frequent writing out of the question. A shilling in those days, probably the average cost of carrying a letter from one part of the island to another, represented a much higher value, a much larger amount of the sweat of the brow, than it represents to the working man now. However eager friends might be to hear of one another, they could not achieve it. Chill penury repressed their noble rage.

And froze the genial current of the soul. If a young man went to a foreign country he might be longer in being heard of by his family than Joseph was when in Egypt. Even if he prospered and grewrich, he might feel it awkward to break in on the long habit of silence. His heart might yearn and pine at the remembrance of his home, but with a strange self-suppression he would put off writing till some crisis came to compel him .- Prof. Blaikie in Sunday Mag.

#### TRAILING.

One of the most remarkable features of uncivilized life is the power savages show of tracking men and beasts over immense distances. Many travellers have spoken of this as something almost miraculous, yet it is only the result of careful observation of certain wellknown signs; and we have here before us a collection of very common-sense hints on the subject. In countries like ours every trace of foot-print or wheeltrack on roads and paths is soon obliterated or hopelessly confused; but it is neither man nor beast can conceal his track. In Caffre-land, when cattle are stolen, if their foot-prints are traced to a village, the head-man is held responsible for them, unless he can show the same track going out. A wagon track in a new country is practically indelible. "More especially," say the authors of Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, is this the case if a fire sweeps over the plain immediately after, or if the wagon passes during or after a prairie fire. We have known a fello w-traveller recognize in this manner the tracks his wagon had made seven years before, the lines of charred stumps crushed short down remaining to indicate the passage of the wheels, though all other impressions had been obliterated by the rank the English minister to help him appreciannual growth of grass fully twelve feet high." Sometimes the original soil being disturbed, a new vegetation will spring up along the wagon track, and hus mark out the road for miles.

Even on hard rock a man's bare foot will leave the dust caked together by perspiration, so that a practiced eve will see it; and even if there is no track, a stone will be disturbed here and there, the side of the pebble which has long lain next to the ground being turned up. If it is still damp, the man or beast that turned it has passed very recently. If a shower of rain has fallen, the track will tell whether it was made before, during, or after the shower; similar indications can be obtained from the dew; and another indication of the time that has elapsed since a man passed by is furnished by remember, when the boys or girls of a the state of the crushed grass, which distance, what a serious matter it was time is longer or shorter. Other indications are drawn from the direction in which the grass lies: this tells how the the comfortable class. The member wind was blowing at the time the grass time at which each part of the track was made.

Much, too, can be learned from the white men turn theirs out. A moccasin print with the toes turned out would indicate that a white man in Ina week or ten days to perform a journey to the place, all the faces in the family became bright, for his portmanteau would carry dispatches without cost to the family or trouble to His Majesty's mail. To pay the postage was a thing not to be thought of except in circum-

stances of the purest desperation. How burden; and if he were sober or tipsy must this arrangement have tended to A horse track is equally well marked starve young hearts, reeping them It tells when the horse galloped, where yearning often in vain for the expected he walked, when he stopped to feed or treat, the letter from bome-dooming drink; and a scattering of sand and gravel will tell when he was startled by any strange sight.

In all this two things are neededsharp sight and careful training. The how useful it is, for boys especially, to elephant often makes a very curious recall it in imagination, as they must track as he walks. If he suspects danger, be scents the ground with the tip When that budget brings back the of his trunk, and this makes a wellmarked serpentine line in the dust. Elephants have changed their tactics since rifle-pits were introduced. Now to know how many boys at public schools | they rely much more on scent, and in multifarious achievements. replied. "I this way, often from a great distance, detect the hunter lurking near the drinking-places. If so, they will sometimes travel fifty or a hundred miles to another stream or pool.

#### FOR YOUNG MEN.

A writer to the Sunday School Times says: I can't let the opportunity pass without thanking your correspondent, who wrote the article, "The Major's Cigar." I smoked for thirty-three years, and gave it up about one year and a half ago. If ever a man is selfish, it is in smoking. I feel like your correspondent, a cleaner man outside and inside. I spent enough money in smoke to build a church worth from 10.000 to \$16,000; and if you were to compound interest, it would have built one worth \$30,000. Just think of it, a Christian man doing this! I broke off (1.) Because I felt it was wrong; (2.) Because it was selfishness personified; (3.) Besides, I believe it would, and that it did, injure me. I believe that more men die with "heart diseases" brought on by the use of tobacco than by any other cause. I believe that tobacco causes paralysis. An eminent physician of one of our great cities informed me that a friend of his in the profession was ordered to Europe on account of his health. Said this doctor to him, "You go abroad and stop smoking, and in six months you will come home the better for it." He did so, and did come home restored. "Now." said his friend, "don't ever smoke again." But in spite of this experience and advice, he commenced to smoke once more, and in three months he was worse than ever; and my informant said that if his friend did not stop smoking at once, he would be a dead man in less than four weeks. See how this vile habit will carry men to the verge of the grave, to satisfy their selfish appetites. I thank God every day of my life for giving me his grace to keep me from tobacco, and to trample it under foot.

AN UNHAPPY COUNTRY.

The financial ebb in Turkey is complete. Nothing is to be seen but slimy mud. The army can scarcely get enough to keep from starving, and when a little comes it never gets beyond the few high officials, so that all subordinate officers are put off with absolutely nothing. Those that are terribly off are the wives and children of officers absent on duty, some of whom are actually begging for bread, otherwise in the wilderness, where for they can hardly get a cent. A small sum was recently accorded them by the finance department, but before it reached them the government purveyors had laid a lien on it to pay their old debts. The wrath of the army has been increased by the action of the army bakers, who deliver bread only to the soldiers and not to the officers. Very recently another instalment was awarded to the soldiers' families from the treasury department, and before it could leave the building Osman Pasha had seized one half of it and Derwish Pasha the other. This is making such bad blood that an immense effort is made to report it to the inner circle of the government, for it is believed that the Sultan himself knows nothing about it. But it requires influence and bribery to get this information beyond the inner gate. In the mean while the sultan is requesting ate the case .- Western Christian Advocate.

> A FATHER'S SOLICITUDE.-The Chicago Interior says :- Put yourself in his place. We once knew a good citizen who m nded his own business. kept clear of quarrels, and lawsuits, and politics, and reforms," and did not concern himself about a war that was raging between the saloon-keepers and the temperance men of the village. He suddenly became a "plumed knight" among the temperance men. This was how it bappened. A baby boy was born to him. For three years the little fellow was his pet and joy. One evening as he led him out, he met two fathers bringing home each his son, mere boys, who had been made drunk at one of the village saloons. As he looked down into the innocent eyes of his own prattler, and then at the gibbering young mebriates, and in the faces of their fathers. pale and contorted with inexpressible agony, his own face flushed and his hand ed. "I would shoot that villain on sight, if it were my son," he muttered, and from that day forth be became the terror of the village dram-sellers.

A well-known Methodist preacher was invited to occupy the pulpit of a chaplain in a country village not many miles from Bradford, England, one Sunday evening. After service the chief inhabitant invited the minister to supper at his house, to which he had also asked several other friends. The supper table was laden with good things, among which decenters and glasses figured prominently. When all were seated at the table the host requested the minister to ask a blessing. The int-ter arose and, quietly taking all the glass-es and decanters, placed them at one end of the table, opposite the bost, remarking that he would ask a blessing on the entables if the host would do the same on the drinkables. The host appreciated this practical reprect, and refrained from ask-ing a blessing on the liquors. The supWIT AND WISDOM.

A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts.

A woman isn't fit to have a baby who doesn't know how to hold it; and this is as true of a tongue as of a baby.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine is first to entice the will to wanton living.—Ascham.

There is no worship where there is no joy; for worship is something more than either the fear of God or the love of him. It is delight in him.

A late Lord Chancellor of England, when asked the secret of his success in his am a whole man to one thing at a time." A layman in Boston asked a neighbor if his minister did not borrow his sermons. The reply was in the form of another question, "Do you not wish yours did?"

A proper conclusion for the marriage ceremony in many of our fashionable "society" weddings would be, "what commercial interests have joined together let not ill-temper put asunder?"

Swift's maxim in conversation was: Take as many half minutes as you can get, but never talk more than half a minute without pausing and giving others an opportunity to strike in.

God save us from ourselves! We carry within us the elements of hell if we but choose to make them such. Ahaz, Judas, Nero, Borgia, Herod-all were once prattling infants in happy mothers' arms .-Austin Phelps.

We need not ask, "Will the true, pure, loving, holy man be saved?" for he is saved; he has heaven; it is in him now. He has a part of his inheritance now, and he is soon to possess the whole.—F. W.

Professor Swing happily words a pertinent criticism when he says, " David sang some pealms that had music for a day, and he sang others which will sound all along the great roads along which mankind shall march."

Mary Clemmer says, referring to Mrs. Garfield, with whose Washington life she is well acquainted: "You may be sure of one thing—the woman who reads and studies while she rocks her babies will not be left far behind by her husband in the march of actual growth.'

A robber, who was recently arrested for breaking into and entering a store, told the officer that it amused him to see folks put two or three strong locks on their front door, and then fasten the back door with a small button.

Married women generally get their letters when the time comes for them to pack away their husbands' overcoats for the summer, and perhaps they will also find two or three which the gentleman was asked to mail the fall previous.

Horace Mann once said: "Let there be an entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks throughout the country, during mob would be as impossible as combustion without oxygen."

James Gordon Bennett's income from the Herald is said to be \$1,500 per day. But for the benefit of those about embarking in the newspaper business, we would say they must not expect to make more than \$1,000 a day for the first year.

I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance any day in the week if there is anything to be got by it .-At a concert for the distressed poor

given at Stourbridge, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a man in the garb of a laborer rose up in the midst of the assembly and exclaimed -" Mr. Russell, you couldn't fix the date, could you." Passengers on a railroad car in Ohio

were indignant because a lady let her pug dog drink out of the tin cup attached to a water cooler, whereupon she retorted that her dog's lips were cleaner than those of the tobacco-chewing man who objected.

Ingersoll makes thousands of dollars by a single lecture in which he declares that all clergymen are humbugs. And yet many a clergyman gets less than that amount for a whole year's endeavor to make men believe that an honest life is the best life after all.

There is ever more sunshine than shadow. In all lives more pleasure than pain; There's never a year without summer, And sunshine is brighter for rain. The roses have budded and blossomed, The leaves in their time all turned brown : Then after the blossoms, the winter; But after the trials—the crown.

Passing along the road the other day we thought we had found a very beautiful knife. On picking it up, it was found to be only a handle without a blade. So do we hear very beautiful sermons-well written and well read-but they are without the blade. They cut out no cancers of sin, and carve out no models of piety.

Sermons must have blades.

A Massachusetts murderer sentenced to prison for life, remarked to a reporter, "I suppose people outside think I'm a brute and ready to kill at any time; but I will be real good in prison, and in a few years those tender chaps with a soft spot in their heads will get me out." He was right about it, too.

The truest beauty is not that which suddenly dazzles and fascinates, but that which steals upon us insensibly. Let us such call up to memory the faces that have been most pleasant to us—those that we have loved best to look upon, that now we have loved best to look upon, that now rise most vividly before us in solitude, and oftenest haunt our slumbers—and we stall menally find them not the most perfect in form, but the sweetest in

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VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effects, all readicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humer, Tamors, Cancer, Cancerous Humer, Tamors, Cancer, Cancerous Humer, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatian, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Bolls, Tettor, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegeting has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhecea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headeache, Piles, Nervousness, and General

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Coativeness, Palpitation of the Heart, Head-ache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Norvous System, no production has ever given such perfect satisfaction medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarks' le cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physician and accordance. have induced many physicians and a whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their

own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed be

WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Navture's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is neurishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good aweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nervous and like significant in the strength of th

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Mr. H.R. STEVENS:—

Deer Sir.—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information-Having been bedly afflicted with Balt Rheam, and the whole suriace of my skin being covered with pimples and eraptions, many of which caused me great pain and smoognes, and knowing it to be a blood disease, blook many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were any quantity of anrasparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vesteriam, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to to the use of Vesteriae. To benefit those afflicted with Rhuematism, I will make mention also of the Vesteriae's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER. MR. H .R. STEVENS :ne of this scute compared so intensely.
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S. F. HUESTIS.

## The House, Garden

CURRANT JELLY .- Pic currants; mash them with in the preserving kettle, a mer for ten minutes after to a boil; then strain th bag, and add to every pound of lump sugar ; bo or fifteen minutes, skimm put in glasses while hot. them till the jelly is perfe

WATERING STOCK .- II hot weather, farmers s that it is of the utmost stock should have good. plenty of it. The thirst ing the hot weather can l agined from judging i thirst; and to deprive the ficient drink is about the cruelty that can be in brute creation. The ago thirst is simply terrible.

VALUE OF FRUITS .persons who have any ide the orchard fruits of the According to estimates w imately correct, these fruit represent a value of \$75.0 The apple is the king of th orchardists are aware, cons kind that is exported to a extent, and the bulk of th port comes from New Engl Pensylvania, Illinois, Ohio

SUGAR IN COOKING house-wife should know th with an acid, if it be but utes, will be converted into is the form of sugar found One pound of sugar has as ing power as two and one of glucose. In other wor of sugar stirred into the is cooked and while yet w the fruit as sweet as two as pounds added while the f Save your sugar.

REMEDY FOR DIABRE gether equal proportions rhubarb, spirits of campho um. The dose for an adult in a little sweetened water four hours, according to t the attack; a child of ten take half the amount, and a three to five drops. It is idea to have a bottle of this pared and kept in the house mer vegetables and fruits as market, the children may medical attention from their

PRESERVED BERRIES. dozen half pint tumblers, tal after they are picked, of larg berries; put quickly in cold only a few at a time in the your porcelain lined preserv pounds of lump sugar, (the throw your berries on the them stand till the moisture ries has wet the sugar; put till all the sugar is melted, th ty minutes, taking off the scu when cold put in glasses; cu to fit each glass and put it d berries with as little syrup and let the syrup boil twe longer, being careful not to pour the syrup over the put in a dry cool place. Thi answer for all kinds of berrie inferior fruit will answer. ries while mixing them with and boil altogether half an ho

COMFORT AND LUXURIE FARM.—There is a class of are living only to grasp more farms can never be large enor their workmen or themselves enough work. They cannot with the income of a farm, no with that of any other bu those who understand that object of labour is not simply money, but to provide the large of means of innocent enjoym world affords, can make the agriculture furnish more lu really contribute to our well any employment requiring amount of capital. Their far so large as to make slaves of and their sons and daughters as out with constant drudgery. Jards blossom with flowers, their supplied with many varieties of cious fruit, their houses cheerful by the influence of music, and a taste for the pure cent enjoyment of life develope children. Here and there a home exemplifies all the conten happiness possible to a race labour and disappointment. Farmer.

PACKING APPLES.—Choice appreciated abroad. Vick's Ays: "We know of one gentl shipped a barrel of very choice which twenty-five dollars wer while the ordinary American ap we know of another barrel that special attention, and a plate w for a dinner party by a membe royal family, to grace a dining which the Prince of Wales wa st the Lord Mayor's banquet." tor tells how he packs his apples ment: Having obtained the che ples, we wrap each one in a manil Paper, as oranges are wrapped. en packed as solid as possible, ing a layer of soft chaff at the be barrel, and sifting some of laterial over every layer, thus fine interstices. When the barre lenty of soft packing is placed ad the head pressed firmly do is condition apples will tra onthe without material injur Te also found that boxes are a li than barrels for packing apple olling of barrels with the natura the staves, is a severe test; and packing is done in the most the er, will injure and perhaps r

## ECETINE

e Blood, Renovates and es the Whole System.

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made exclusively from the juices seted barks, roots and herbs, and herntated that it will effects from the system every taint of crofulous Humor, Tamors, seerons Humor, Erysipelas, Syphilitic Discases, Camson at the Stomach, and all discrementary and Chronic Rheumatism, Jout and Spinal Complaints, ectually cured through the blood, and Eruptive Discases of the is, Pimples, Blotches, Bolls, and Eruptive Blockes, Bells, see, Pimples, Blotches, Bells, thend and Ringworm, VEGE-failed to effect a permanent cure. In the Back, Kidney Comsoy, Female Weakness, Leusing from internal ulceration, and and General Debility, VEGE-thy upon the causes of these corrective upon the causes of these corrective upon the causes of these corrections. ly upon the causes of these com-vigorates and strengthens the acts upon the secretive organs, ation, cures ulceration and regu-

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nervous system.
The cures effected by Vegetine
the cures effected by Vegetine any physicians and apothecaries

ETINE is the best remedy yet dis-above diseases, and is the only DD PURIFIER yet placed be-

RGETINE? It is a compound exarks, roots and herbs. It is Nat It is perfectly harmless from any on the system. It is nourishing ning. It acts directly upon the stathe nervous system. It gives eet sleep at night, It is a great ir aged fathers and mothers, for it rength, quiets their nerves and ature's sweet sleep—as has been by an aged person. It is the great. It is a soothing remedy for our as relieved and cared shousands, ant to take; every child likes it, d cures all diseases originating blood. Try the Verenzurs. Give ior your complaints; then your friend, neighbor and acquaint; it has cured me."

#### ble Information. BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.
IV only object in giving you this
To spread valuable informationsaily afflicted with Sait Rhenm,
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serine's wonderful power of curacute complaint, of which I have
tensely.

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CURRANT JELLY .- Pick and wash your currants; mash them with a wooden spoon in the preserving kettle, and let them simmer for ten minutes after they have come to a boil; then strain through a flannel bag, and add to every pint of juice a pound of lump sugar; boil rapidly for ten or fifteen minutes, skimming the syrup; put in glasses while hot, but do not close them till the jelly is perfectly cold.

WATERING STOCK .- In this extremely hot weather, farmers should remember that it is of the utmost importance that stock should have good, pure water and plenty of it. The thirst of animals during the hot weather can be readily be imagined from judging it by the human thirst; and to deprive the animal of a sufficient drink is about the worst species of cruelty that can be inflicted upon the brute creation. The agony of excessive thirst is simply terrible.

VALUE OF FRUITS.—There are few persons who have any idea of the value of the orchard fruits of the United States. According to estimates which are approximately correct, these fruits at fair figures represent a value of \$75,000,000 annually. The apple is the king of these fruits, as all orchardists are aware, constituting the only kind that is exported to any considerable extent, and the bulk of this fruit for export comes from New England, New York, Pensylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan.

SUGAR IN COOKING FRUIT-Every house-wife should know that sugar boiled with an acid, if it be but for three minutes, will be converted into glucose, which is the form of sugar found in sweet apples. One pound of sugar has as much sweetening power as two and one quarter pounds of glucose. In other words, one pound of sugar stirred into the fruit, after it is cooked and while yet warm, will make the fruit as sweet as two and one quarter pounds added while the fruit is boiling. Save your sugar.

REMEDY FOR DIABRHEA,-Mix together equal proportions of tincture of rhubarb, spirits of camphor and laudanum. The dose for an adult is thirty drops in a little sweetened water, every two or four hours, according to the severity of the attack; a child of ten years should take half the amount, and an infant from three to five drops. It is an excellent idea to have a bottle of this mixture prepared and kept in the house, for as summer vegetables and fruits are coming into market, the children may need a little medical attention from their mother.

PRESERVED BERRIES.-To make a dozen half-pint tumblers, take six pounds, after they are picked, of large, firm straw-berries; put quickly in cold water, putting only a few at a time in the water; put in your porcelain lined preserving kettle six pounds of lump sugar, (the best quality); throw your berries on the sugar, and let them stand till the moisture from the berries has wet the sugar; put on a slow fire till all the sugar is melted, then boil twenty minutes, taking off the scum as it rises; when cold put in glasses; cut white paper to fit each glass and put it over the pseserves; the up carefully. Take out the berries with as little syrup as possible, and let the syrup boil twenty minutes longer, being careful not to let it burn; pour the syrup over the berries, and put in a dry cool place. This receipt will answer for all kinds of berries. For jam inferior fruit will answer. Mash the berries while mixing them with the sugar, and boil altogether half an hour.

COMFORT AND LUXURIES OF THE FARM.—There is a class of farmers who are living only to grasp more acres. Their farms can never be large enough, nor can their workmen or themselves ever do quite enough work. They cannot be satisfied with the income of a farm, nor could they with that of any other business. But those who understand that the highest object of labour is not simply to make money, but to provide the largest amount of means of innocent enjoyment that the world affords, can make the pursuit of agriculture furnish more luxuries that really contribute to our well being than any employment requiring an equal amount of capital. Their farms are not so large as to make slaves of themselves. and their sons and daughters are not worn out with constant drudgery. Their door Jude blossom with flowers, their tables are supplied with many varieties of well-grown ious fruit, their houses are made cheerful by the influence of books and music, and 3 taste for the pure and inno-cent enjoyment of life developed in their children. Here and there a farmer's home exemplifies all the contentment and happiness possible to a race doomed to labour and disappointment. — Practical

PACKING APPLES.—Choice apples are appreciated abroad. Vick's Magazine lays: "We know of one gentleman who shipped a barrel of very choice spies for which twenty-five dollars were offered while the ordinary American apples were selling for about three dollars and a half. We know of another barrel that attracted special attention, and a plate was asked for a dinner party by a member of the by al family, to grace a dining-table at which the Prince of Wales was to be a Mest, and another dish graced the table the Lord Mayor's banquet." The editor tells how he packs his apples for shipment: Having obtained the choicest ap-Nes, we wrap each one in a manilla tissuehaper, as oranges are wrapped. They are then packed as solid as possible, just puting a layer of soft chaff at the bottom of the layer of soft chaff at the bottom of de barrel, and sifting some of the same aterial over every layer, thue filling up be interstices. When the barrel is full, d the head pressed firmly down. In as condition apples will travel for ouths without material injury. We he also found that boxes are a little betthan barrels for packing apples. The the staves, is a severe test; and unless

Packing is done in the most thorough

mer, will injure and perhaps ruin the



HOME EVIDENCE

IN FAVOR

## -OF THE -PAIN-KILLER.

Hint Nc. 1.

the nearest store, and buy o

fow bottles of PAIN-KILLER

him while extracting the quar-

ter dollar from your wallet, if this is the genuine made by

PERRY DAVIS & SON, at same

time watch the expression on

his face. For can easily tell if his conscience is all right;

also examine the bottle closely

Mint No. 3.

Hint No 4.

Rewars of all the worthless mixtures, and dirty, greavy sombinations which are ofer-

ed you in almost every store

you enter, and which some un-

principled shop-keepers try to palm of as a substitute for the PAIN-KILLER. These mis-

tures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of

the PAIN-KILLER, but have

nothing in sommon with it.

WHY experiment with unknown mixtures without If you wish to save yourulf, your family, and your
friends a world of suffering
and pain, which at present
they endure needlessly, and
also save many dellars in
Doctor's bills, go at once to
the nearest store, and buy a

READ THE FOLLOWING.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 2, 1880, The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last 22 years, and can confidently recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for Cholera, Diarrheza, Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Brouchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it to cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing, when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day as follows: one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and used as a gargle.

Yours, H. F. MACCARTHY,

MAITLAND, ONT., Pebruary 26, 1860. MATLAND, ONT., Normery 85, 1860.

I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerous testimonials you have already received, as to the value of your renowned Pain-Killer. I have sold it and used it in my family for twenty years or more, and have no hesitation in saying that it it is the best patent medicine I have ever used for the purposes for which it is recommended; and, moreover, every person to whom I have ever sold it, has been perfectly satisfied with it, and I know many persons who will not go bed at night unless they are sure there is a bottle of "Perry Davis" in the house. All who have used it once, will use it again; it makes friends and retains them. Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

> SPENCERVILLE, ONT., February 26, 1880. We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis' Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, during which time it has taken the lead in sales over all other patent preparations, and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade.
>
> Yours truly, W. P. IMRIE & CO.

> MADOC, OHT., February 16, 1880. MADOC, ONT., February 10, 1880.
>
> It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug career of more than a quarter century, I can testify that your justly celebrated Pain-Killer has not only held its own as a family medicine, but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and I could send no end of testimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, were it necessary, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Excelsion Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of it.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN G. DEAN'S.

STOCO, ONT., Foot ary 17, 1880. We have great pleasure to state that the Pain-Killer holds its position in this place as the old, reliable family medicine. Although there are a great many other remedies in the market—some bearing nearly the same name—as Pain Relief, Pain Remover, Pain Destroyer, and such like names, we find the people know the difference, and are sure to ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. We have been selling Pain-Killer for the last fourteen years. Yours truly P. & P. MURPHY.

When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-EILLER, and the gentlemanly store-beeper, without sourcely tooking, remarks, "we "are just out, but have another "article as good or better, "which cells for the same price "via, 25 cents." Turn on your hed and say, Good-bys, Sir I That man cares more for the two or three cents extra profit PORTLAND, ONT., March 9, 1680. I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justly entitles me to recommend it. As a family medicine, we consider it almost indispensable: being good not only as a pain-killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other aliments for which it appears specially adapted. I have used it myself, chiefly as a limiment, and find it valuable for rheamstism and pains and stiffness belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheep medicine, and worthy of all acceptation. two or three cents extra profit which he gets than he does for your health or happiness.

Yours truly, THOS. GRAHAM.

ESCOTT, ONT , March 4, 1880. We hereby certify that we have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in our families for several years. We consider it a very useful and necessary article to be kept in all households as a resort in case of JEREMIAH CURTIN.

J. J. DOWSLEY JOSEPH P. REDMOND MAITLAND, ONT., Fobruary 25, 2880.

I have used your \_ ain-Killer for the last twenty years, I can-ried it with me all through the American War. I believe I would have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pain-Killer. I think it is the best remedy in the world for which it is recom-

Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE.

PORTLAND, ONT., Fabruary \$6, 1680. I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and re-

PRESCOTT, OHT., February 27, 1880. I have sold your Pain-Killer for the last nineteen years in this place, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the diseases given in your circular. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar preparations.

Yours, &c.

be sent, energe-proposed, to the nearest address by railway to the Dominion.

COBOURG, ONT., March 3, 1880. CONDURG, ONT., March 3, 1880.

If you connect obtains the genuine PAIN - KILLER in your locality, (a fact not very likely), you should address that Proprietors, and by sending them the sum of \$3.00, one

Yours, &c., J. E. KENNEDY.

MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880. Your Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never de-sire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable." Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR.

TAMWORTH, UNT., March 4, 1860. For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis' Pain-Killer bolds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine.

Yours respectfully. JAS. AYLSWORTH

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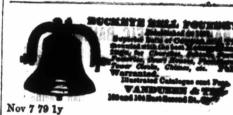
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It is the best preparation for children known being very pleasant to the taste, speedy and safe in its effects. Should diet for a short time after re-

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Its effect has been most wonderful in the treatment and cure of Nervous Prostration, Mental Anxiety, Howness of Spirits, Uver Worked Brain, Work, Anxiety, Business Pressure, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of VITAL FORCE. This force is supplied by the best Iron Tonic, which forms the most component part of this compound, in conjunction with

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In CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITTIS, ASTRMA, COUGHS, CATARRH, and all affections of the CHEST and THROAT, it has no equal. IRON.

Which PURIPIES and ENRICHES the Blood, and which is so highly and justly valued in the treatment of ANEMIA, (due to insufficiency of IRON in the BLOOD,) SCHOPULA, WASTING, CHILDREN DEGRASES, RHEUMATISM, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD da., &c., is also contained in Putner's Empulsion. Pancreated Juice.

By this the pure cod lives oil undergoes in Putt-ner's process, a PARTIAL digestion before it is sub-mitted to the stomach, and thereby made more ac-ceptable and more nutritious to the patient. CATTION.—See that you get PUTHER'S EMUL-

srow, as other MIXTURES may be put off. It re-tails at 50c per bottle, and can be obtained by al Druggists and Dealers. WHOLESALE BY

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## RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Week ending August 4th, 1880. Rev J Astbury, for Ebenezer McLeod 2, M L Grattan 1 Rev A D McCully

Rev J Embree for Jabez Saint 2, Stephen Abbott 2, Mrs James Saint 2, Abednego Hobbs 2, Rev James Crisp for Samuel Colter,

Minister of Railways, &c. J Wesley Smith, Miss Thompson, Mrs Doane. Mrs C R Sargent,

#### BIRTH

At Port de Grave, Newfoundland, on July 29th., the wife of Rev. Edgar Taylor, of a son.

#### MARRIED

At Derby, N.B., on July 29th., by the Rev. D. H. Lodge, Mr. John Bastian, to Miss Clara Hartt, daughter of John Hartt, Esq., both of the Parish of Derby, Miramichi.

At Advocate Harbor, July 17th., by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, A.B., Mr. George Loomer to Mrs. Ada Nichols; both of Advocate Harbor. In St. John, N.B., on the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Exmouth Street, by

the Rev. H. McKeown, Charles Ledford to Miss Nellie M. Bell; all of this city. At Christ Church, Dartmouth, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Bell, Horace E. Billing, of London, England, son of the late Edward Billing, of Halifax, to Lucy Helen (Nellie), youngest daughtor

of Thomas L. DeWolf, Esq. At St. John's, Newfoundland. by the Rev. J. Shenton, July 16th., Mr. James Congdon to Miss M. Elizabeth Searle, of St. John's.

At Greenspond, Newfoundland, on the 10th July, by the Rev. J. Lester, assisted by the Rev. George Vater, the Rev. H. W. Lewis, Methodist Minister, 19 Aunie, second daughter of Frederick White, Esq. of Greenspond.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of the officiating clergymans Amherst, N.S., by the Rev. S. D. Yates, Mr. John W. Hickman, of Amherst, to Miss Annie H. Prince, daughter of the Rev. John Prince,

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Robert Duncan, Mr. Michael McIntyre, Moncton, to Miss Mary C. Campbell, of Montague, P.E.I.

On the 30th uit., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite Mr. George W. Wanghan to Miss Tilley Cavanagh. At the residence of Mr. Ramsay, Lutes street, be obtained on application at the Exhibition Office, Moncton, by Rev. Robert Duncan, Mr. Enoch W. 166 Hollis Street, Halifax, or by Post Card to the Steeves to Miss Elizabeta Manderson, both of Secretary.

At the residence of the bride's father. Bayfie N.B., August 5th, by the Rev. W. J. Kirby, Mr. Alfred S. Larder, youngest son of Capt. A. Larder HIS WORSHIP MAYOR TOBIN, formerly of Halifax, to Susie M., daughter of Thomas Allen, Esq., of Bayfield.

#### DIED

At Boston, August 3rd., Mr. Daniel Mosher, formerly of Windsor; aged 65 years.

At Windsor, August 2nd., after a long illness. Frances, youngest daughter of Frederick Burford,

At Windsor, August 4th., after a lingering illness Mary Ann, wife of the late J. P. Pellow, aged 61 years. Chicago papers please copy.

age, Eliza Lydia, beloved wife of Thomas Morris, years, is further extended to 1st October next. Esq., and eldest daughter of John MacGowan, Esq. At New Harbor, Newfoundland, on 6th ult., after a long illness, Mr. Robert Newhook, Esq., J.P. aged 24 years.

At Juvenile, N.B., on July 2nd., Wilmot G. P. son of Arthur and Jame E. Bell, at the age of 9 years and 5 months Wilmot learned from his pious parents and Sabbath school teachers that Christ is a Saviour, and he has gone to be with

At Melvern Square, July 30th., Eri Percy, only son of Henry and Phoebe Van Buskirk, aged 18 months.

At Bath on the 31st ul\*., of hemorrhage of the lungs in the 16th year of her age, Alice Phillips eldest daughter of Mr. E D. R. Phillips, of Bath, Carleton Co. N.B. The deceased was so well known for her amiable qualities, and so generally beloved that all who knew her will sympathize deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Phillips in their bereavement.

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&c.,

Notwithstanding the Great Advance in Prices of Leather and Shoe Findings generally we will still sell our large and well selected Stock of

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## PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

SUNDAY, AUG. 15, 1880.

7 p.m Brunswick St. 11 a.m Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Rev. C. M. Tyler 7 p.m 11 a.m. Grafton St. Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. G. O. Robinson 11a.m. 7 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans Rev. C M. Tyler 7 p. m lla.m Rev. W. H Evans Rev. H. P. Doane 11 a.m. Cobourg Road Rev. G. O. Robinson 11 a.m. Rev. R. Brecken. Rev. H. P. Doane BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

Provincial Industrial, Agricultural, Art and Floral

## EXHIBITION,

OF NOVA SCOTIA, WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF HAL-IFAX ON

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1880.

Live Stock; Agricultural Implements; Education. Machinery; Manufactures; Fine Arts; Agricultural; Horticultural and Domestic Products.

Comprising Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Roots, Vegetables, Grain, Dairy Produce, Fish, Meats, Flax, Hemp, Wool and Straw Manufactures, Implements, Fruits, Plants and Flowers, Minerals, Carriage, Wooden and Metal Manufactures, Steam Engines, Machinery in motion, Naval Architecture, Harness, Leather, Furs, Fine Arts, Ladies Work, Natural History, Indian Work, etc., etc.

MUSIC-Military Bands of Music will be in attendance daily. Favorable arrangements have been made with Railways and Steam Boats to carry Passengers and exhibits at reduced rates. Return Tickets in most

Opening Ceremonies on Tuesday, September 21st

Admission-Adults, 25 cents: Children, 10 cents. Prize List containing Rules and Regulations may

Exhibiters are requested to make their entries as early as possible, so that ample space can be provided to accommodate the different classes.

> WILLIAM MCKERRON, Notary Public, Secretary.



## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

THE time for receiving tenders for the supply On Saturday, the 31st July, at Charlottetown, after a few days illness, in the 32nd year of her Railway, to be delivered during the next four

> By order, F. BRAUN, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 26th July, 1880.

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