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NO. 4

NOTES BY A PROBATIONER.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, (CONTINUED).

profession. From his appearance, few would judge him to be a minister. But from his manner of speech, everybody would pro-nounce him "American." There was that strongly marked nasal twang which is readily noticed by all, but which an American alone

One meaning, and the least of the word friend is, not an enemy. Then it grows up to intimacy. We will take the human first then go up to the divine. There may be friendship with the Queen, first as a husband or as a son. Believers have the place of full from a newspaper. 5. Read a quotation from grown sons—not of infants, under tutors and a book. 6. Speak your experience or give a grown sons—not of infants, under tutors and governors, but of sons. "Now are we the governors, but of sons. "Now are we the sons of God." In the Old Testament believers were children under law or servants. It cess in his church for years. Many a veteran was a dispensation of law. They were also in Sabbath School work took out paper and

friends of the Lord. This was not as near as a full-grown son. They were not admitted into the family. Abraham was a friend of God. God took him into his counsel. Friendship is a privilege to its fullest extent under this dispensation. Now, suppose we just go along like servants, would it not pain God? Suppose we say, "I have got to do this. I have got to do that." We are called up into acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ. Nearer than a subject of the realm.—We are

How can I have practical friendship with Jesus? He is in heaven and I am down here. How can I have him as my friend every day? This friendship has been. Therefore, it can be.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend."
"He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." "It a are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I com-mand you." Friend means friend in the fullest, richest, largest meaning.

Let us come to a closer analysis of friend ship. There is one book in the Bible that may be called the practical man's friend. All business men should be well acquainted with Proverbs. "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." Proverbs is full of friendship. We must not doubt God's friendship. We never do this until we have done something wrong. His friendship is stable. He is a steadfast friend. "At all times." He loves us when we are naughty. Mothers know this about their children.

We are to take counsel of him. Take him into our counsel. This will take the fret out of our lives. Man must have his heart at rest by having this divine friendship. He cannot think when his heart is not at rest. In order to think right, we need to have this hearty friendship with Jesus. "The kisses of an enemy are deceitful." That is Judas. That kiss is a lie. Men join the church sometimes for business purposes. That is the kiss of enemies. Every kiss by an enemy will burn for ever. God never made a hell for man. Man makes a hell for himself, aud then goes to it. The hell is of his own making. think that Mr. Whilessey meant that our main punishment in the next world was from our own conscience.) The wounds of a friend are faithful. "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." That means Jesus. The lecturer's time was unexpectedly shortened, or he would have shown how we could show ourselves friendly with Jesus. He concluded by speaking of the necessity of a frind at the day of judgment. The above is only an outline of a really suggestive and highly profitable Bible reading.

NORMAL CLASS HOUR.

An hour or more every day was devoted to this practical work. Many fine but empty theories found advocates but much real work done. The best method of teaching infant schools was the matter discussed. A brother from the audience was elected moderator of the meeting. He requested all infant-class teachers to make themselves known by standing. Only one responded to his call—not, I presume, because she was the only one present, but because they were aware of what they would be expected to do. She detailed her method of work, which did not materially differ from that pursued by thousands of teachers. A short lesson was given, cards, with texts of Scripture on them, were distri-Three verses were learned, and repeated the following Sabbath. Every Sabbath she catechized them on the previous week's lesson. The history of the kings of Judah and Israel had been the subject of the late lessons. This she had formed it into a story which the children readily grasped. She adopted various marks for those who have their lessons learned well, fairly well, or not learned at all. There she was in reality their teacher. She declared that she learned much

When Mrs. Morton sat down there was lengthy discussion about the time that infants should be kept in school. Some advocated half an hour, others three quarters or even n hour. It was conceded by all that if suitable rooms were occupied and the exercises often varied they might be kept even as long as the usual exercises of a regular Sabbath School. Most interesting and profitable was the discussion originated by a brother asking bring scholars to a state of active decision for God?" Some advocated that after every service these who wished to give themselves to God should be requested either to stand or kneel. Special children's meetings were urged by some. Sente on bole-line. "What means should be recommended to

who were already Christians, or who were now desirous of becoming such. Obedience was said to be the only test of love. One teacher said that the best person in the church, whether it was the minister, the su-This was the subject of the morning's Bible reading by the Rev. C. M. Whillesey, of Spencerport, U. S., author of 'Gospel Truth,' &c. Mr. Whillesley, like many other ministers, has abandoned the peculiar dress of his profession. From his appearance, few would judge him to be a minister. had been followed by, and originated with himself, and which had been most successful. It was to have a meeting without a leader, except the Holy Spirit. On a blackboard, placed where all could see it, was written the different ways in which the children were asked to take part in the meeting. "Please take part in any of the following ways: 1. Give out the number of a hymn. 2. Read a hymn. 3. Read a portion of the Scriptures, not exceeding ten verses. 4. Read a clipping pencil and jotted down these heads as if he had discovered a rich mine to be worked in the future. The Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Toronto, said that the want of success by teachers and ministers arose from a lack of consecration to God and their work. He urged that the need of all workers was a baptism of the Holy Spirit. If we secured this, our labours would be greatly prospered. After this suggestive morning's session many resolved to work more diligently than ever for the good of the young.

HOW ENGLAND BECAME PRO-TESTANT.

BY REV. JOHN F. HURST, D. D.

By the reading of Dr. Hurst's articles, cate, I had become partially acquainted with the writer whose voice I was now glad to hear, and whose hand I was afterwards glad to grasp. In appearance Dr. Hurst is not striking. If a visitor knew that the President of Drew Theological Seminary was on the grounds, he might pass the Dr. a hundred times without charging him with filling that important office. He is of slight build and perhaps of not quite medium size. His gait reminds you more of an active business man than of a College Professor. From his effort this evening, I should judge that he excels more as as a teacher than a platform orator. His voice is penetrating—not remarkable either for its clearness or its compass. His style is what may be called direct, and his manner earnest and dignified. He used his manuscript freely, both in his lecture and when he preached next evening. My seat was some distance from the lamps. Therefore I am unable to give a lengthy report of this useful lecture.

The Bible is the greatest revolutionizer. spread it and society will be continually ex-cited. God determined the Protestant move-What Omniscience determines, omni potence defends. With the exception of Luther all the Reformers were men of weak bodies. Briefly he traced the progress of this revolution in the various countries of Europe. This was the first great movement in Europe since the Crusades. A glowing tribute well received by the audience, was paid to England. She has always been peculiar. She never goes backward. Every step is one of advance. British blood has more elements in it than any other blood that shoots through the human brain. It is the type of the blood that has made history. Why did England win at the Waterloo! Because her blood was the thickest. All previous nations were represented in Wellington. True, England moves slowly, but she moves forward. The Reformation was a long time in progress, it was a long time in fighting its battles of success, but it gained in the end. 1. The Reformation in England was the subject of prophecy. Wycliffe held the same relation to it as John the Baptist to our Lord. Two and a-half centuries was the English conscience in fighting its battles for liberty. There is nothing like this in history. England gave to Germany her first Protestant influence. Some nations are borrowers; England is a producer. England creates and originates. England is the mother of healthful revolution. She never goes back. All her revolutions are in advance. The first English reformers were prophets. They saw the dignity of what

they were doing. Wycliffe saw Luther 150 years before Germany saw him. 2. Political elements in the English Reformation distinguish it utterly from all other forms of Protestantism. The Protestant party were led by a Roman Catholic. It was not Cranmer or Latimer alone that produced the Reformation, but Henry VIII. At some length the lecturer gave the history of Henry. The Pope refused to give Henry a divorce. Henry denied the Pope's supremacy. He tried to set up a Roman Catholic Kingdom with himself at the head instead of the Pope. He never thought of becoming a Protestant. Henry was succeded by Edward, whose reign was brave, earnest and pure. He was followed by the Roman Catholic Mary. Then came the

long and wise reign of Elizabeth. 8. The instrument or great factor in the English Reformation was the Bible. The English Reformers gave more prominence to it than any of the other Reformers. Tyndale and to the people. King James' edition is the best translation ever made and the most difficult to revise. Ireland is still Roman Catholic because she never got the Bible.

4. The Reciprocity of English and Con-tinental Protestantism to establish the Refor-mation in England. All Protestant Ministers were recognized as such in England. There was no question about the validity of their orders. The Protestants were distinguished by more catholicity of spirit then than now.

5. The recognition of the Sabbath as a sacred day. The only approach to this was Calvin's work at Geneva. Luther never contended for the sanctity of the Sabbath day. The English Reformers did. We nust make no concessions where our forefathers made no concessions where our forefathers made

none. He spoke of the injurious effects of children going from the Sabbath School and hearing the noises and seeing the sights of the saloons. He urged the people to hand down to their children a pure and beautiful Sabhath 6. The Protestants in England were never inconoclastic. They never lost their self-control. On the Continent it was not so. In

Scotland it was not so. The British reformers attacked spiritual evils. He spoke of the majesty of England's repose and patience. Protestantism found England bound hand and foot. It left her free: This outline fails to convey an adequate idea of the able lecture. It was delivered with

a clearness and a force which were very effective. The Dr. seems to be a good illustration of that majesty of character which he attributes to the English people.

on a magnificent harbor at the eastern end of the group, one almost seems to have entered into a new world. The houses with their white. roofs, verandahs and green jealousies, have a cool and refreshing aspect. The crooked and narrow streets or lanes inclosing gardens containing tropical plants and trees, are something interesting because strange and new. The fragrant sage bush and odiferous cedar, interspersed with palm and other flora of tro pical growth, crown the sloping hills and fill the air with such delicious perfume-as Moore reclining beneath his calabash tree in Castle Harbor sang :-

" You'd think that nature lavished there Her purest breath—her softiest skies, So make a heaven for love to sigh in For bards to live or saints to die."

Hamilton is the capital of Bermuda and the seat of government is a city of no mean appearance. It lies at the waters edge of. perhaps the prettiest harbor in the world and on the sea coast north and west is guarded by Mount Langton and Clarence Hill, the residences of the Governor of the Islands and Admiral of the North American and West Indian fleet. Amongst the objects of interest it can boast of an Episcopal cathedral. Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels-a magnificent hotel, Parliament and public buildings, and one of the finest libra-ries on this side of the Atlantic. Its central position, wide and pleasant streets, fine stores, ever blooming gardens, shady avenues, romantic walks and good society render this city one of the most desirable places

of residence. During my superintendency of Weslevan Missions in Bermuda, an extensive revival of religion took place in Hamilton, which necessitated the enlargement of chapel and Sunday school buildings—chapels were also built at Somerset and Tuckers Town. Tuckers Town was a small hamlet of colored people nearly opposite to St. George. The community was blessed with some humble, pious souls, but their earthly possessions were of insignificant value. A new chapel, however, was a necessity, the old one being a small rough board house which in the rainy season let the water through in showers. Having assembled the people and talked and prayed over the matter it was resolved to erect a commodious structure. At the suggestion of some one present a day was set apart in the following week whose entire earnings each one promised to devote to the new chapel. the arrival of that day it proved to be bright and lovely, and as though heaven smiled Providence made the enterprise its favvored child, each person pledged met with unusual success. Those who went fishing made extraordinary catches; those who carried produce to market met with good and ready sales. Pilots got vessels of heavy tonnage to carry into port, and one poor fellow left at home because incapable ing a livelihood, mourning that he had neither part nor lot in the matter, went to the top of a hill, fell upon his knees, and asked the Lord to show him some way in which he might help the good work on that day. On looking around he perceived something unusual lying on the beach, which on approaching he found to be an immense cake of beeswax, that had drifted ashore from some was driven out of England while at work on wreck, and for which he netted a considera-

them the right of addressing Prince Alfred on the occasion of his visit to the Islands, and excluding the children of their Sunday schools from the use of seats erected at the public expense, reserving them for the accommodation of Episcopal schools. I protested against such a sectarian appropriation of public money, and reminded him of the impartial conduct of the West Indian Governor along the Prince's route. A lengthy and unpleasant correspondence was the re-sult. One day, in the midst of this contro-versy Bro. Samuel Trott our class leader in Tuckers Town, and a noble specimen of the converted African, was conveying me in a skiff through Castle Harbor to Bailey's Bay to an evening appointment. It was the season of the equinox, a strong breeze was blowing with heavy squalls, and rain falling in such torrents as only can come down in those latitudes. While we were scudding along Trott discovered a yacht on what he considered very dangerous ground, and sup-posed that it belonged to some officer unacquainted with the locality. We immediately altered our course and bore away toward her with reduced sail and taking in heavy seas. Presently we made out a signal of distress, and shortly afterwards Trott exclaimed, "Why its the union jack and the Governor has his yacht amongst the reefs, and is in ex-treme danger." On went our little boat, her gunwale almost under water, until we ran up alongside. The Govornor, a fine looking, portly man stood forward on deck with a tronbled countenance. Sitting in the stern where the waves washed into their stranded craft drenched with rain were his lady and craft drenched with rain were his lady and young son. An aidecamp who was Capt. in the 39th regiment, and a faithful dog belonging to his Excellency. I felt proud as the representative of an insulted people to rescue the vice regal party, and to receive the grateful smile and warmly expressed thanks of the truly noble lady as I assisted her into our thy craft. Having spread my shawl to make her comfortable she insisted on sharing with me her wrapper and umbrella. With our little boat so preciously and dangerously freighted, after a sail of a mile and a half we reached the land in safety. On stepping ashore his Excellency said, "Trott, call at Government over a young men. It would do your heart good to see how beautifully they are falling into true Methodist line; in fact, they are becoming tremendously Methodist.

It was no small pleasure to have with us, two fatherly old gentlemen from Shidzuoka as representatives, who seemed quite at home, and took their proper share in the proceedings. The meeting was one of spiritual blessing. I sent you from Tokio a copy of the proceedings, containing statistics, so that I need not repeat here. Altogether, this has been a year of solid advance and triumph for Methodism in this land.

District meeting over, accompanied by ment House to-morrow and I will give you five pounds for your trouble and bravery in restaing as from our perilous position."

"Your Excellency," replied Trott, "I requite nothing for doing my duty, indeed it was the greatest honor and pleasure of my life to serve you; but we are building a little Methodist changle at Tracker's Towns and the serve you. Methodist chapel at Tucker's Town where I live, and if your Excelleney please, I shall be glad to accept your gift as a donation to our building fund." The good nature and honesty of the man were so apparant that his Excellency averse as he may have been to the endowment of Methodist chapels out of his own purse, could not resist the appeal, and as our boat bore away his voice rang ont, 'All right my good fellow, I would rather you keep what I shall give but do as you please with it. Trott turning to me with inimitable naviette said, "Is it not wonderful parson, how the Lord smiles on our little church." That was a strangely suc-

> hands, and the Lord compels him to help the work he would fain pull down." From the Mission Rooms. LE TTER FROM THE REV. CHARLES

cessful day with those whose entire earnings were devoted to Him. One that could not

work found his contribution cast up from the

sea, and now just as we are in need of a lit-

tle money, our greatest enemy falls into our

Koru, Yamanashi, Ken, Japan, August 7ih; 1878.

S. EBY, B. A.

I have really forgotten when I wrote last, so that I hardly know where to begin to tell you of the march of events in my little world out here. This is the month when the suoreme duty of every man of sense is to be as much of an oyster as possible, living rather passively than actively. Yet, I am loathe to et another mail go without a line from our corner of the vineyard.

I think I told you of our experience during the first month of our stay here, of our crowds of hearers, and of my pleasant stay at the Governor's. The powers that be seem to desire me to extend my work over the whole ken, and make public proclamation that I am well treated in all my visits to other parts outside of this city. About the first of June we moved into the Japanese portion of the property we have rented, and were able to fix up something like a kitchen. Besides, that however, we had to live in Japanese fashion, which means a great deal of discomfort. By the 12th of July, just before the intense heat set in in earnest, we were able to move into the new house, and, to us, after our months of watching and waiting, it was an indescribable luxury.

During this time I was able to do but very little beside trying to oversee the building of the house-and that means terrible work in large cod fish, defending the back of the culthis country. I can conceive of nothing more prit like a shield, while below there was evitrying. A great deal of this work I was compelled to do with my own hands to have it properly done. So that with wearied limbs and blistering hands, and tantalised spirit, I wrought and longed for the end as one might long for heaven,

she gave the pure Bible to all her teachers | manifested an unfriendly disposition toward | and was heartily received. Every week numbors came to me from many miles around asking me to go and preach in their villages, —in some cases, offering to pay expenses, and asking if money should be raised. I have received such invitations from at least twenty villages within a radius of twenty miles, each containing an average of perhap a thousand souls or more. I hope to visit these places, and with the young men who are helping me to establish regular services -form regular circuits in fact. If the Lord gives me souls in these places, I intend to foster as far as possible, from the very beginning the spirit and practice of self-support.

This will probably be more practicable here than in any part of the field yet opened by our

Before leaving for the district meeting in July, one young man had applied for bap-tism—a doctor in the hospital and a man of

Our district meeting had to be postponed somewhat, so that I could leave my family in some degree of safety and comfort. Scarceiy had we got into the new house, when I started off, in company with my colleague, for Tokio. We were glad to see the old place once more, and meet the brethren. Brother Meacham and family had, in the meantime, taken possession of the house we had left. As was the case last year, all our delibera-tions showed remarkable unanimity of sentiment and faith in our work. We greatly missed our brother McDonald, but knew him present in spirit, as he was often in our conversation. It would have cheered his heart, as it did ours, to have seen the marked effects of the year's regular discipline on the young men. It would do your heart good to see how beautifully they are falling into true Methodist line; in fact, they are becoming

District meeting over, accompanied by Bros. Cochran and Hiraiwa, I hastened back to my ken, and found all well. The day following our arrival was Sunday. In the morning the part of our house used as a chapel was packed, and Bro. H. poured out of fullness of his heart the message of peace to the people. Bro. Hiraiwa is a power, I be-lieve, a wholly sanctified soul, and God is with him. In the evening we prepared our yard for the audience by spreading matting and hanging Chinese lanterns. The place became packed—jammed; people went away who could not get near. Poor Hiraiwa was almost beside himself; and when one sevice was over, he announced that he would immediately hold another. The congregation adjusted itself: many who had to go went away; others who could do so now came in, until we were again packed nearly as full as before; and the good man ceased not until after 1I o'clock. Out of sheer exhaustion he had to stop. Would to God my tongue was loose among this people. The following Sunday, (last Sunday) the people came in just the same way.

Since my return, two more have applied for baptism—one well to do merchant of this city, the other a young school teacher. Brethren, a great work is on my hands and hearthere. Pray for me, pray for my colleagues, gray for those whom the Lord may give us, pray that God may here raise up coworkers, and that upon us all may rest an unction from the Holy One, and through us

may be seen the power from on high.

FISHEY.—There was one minister's son, now in the New England Conference (and a very faithful pastor he has been,) a member of a large ministerial family who in his academic days was as full of mischief as the proverbial minister's son is supposed to be. He taxed the well known, elastic patience of Dr. Fisk to the last degree. Finally the Doctor said to him, after a capital act of misconduct. "You must prepare yourself for a severe whipping;" the time for which was duly appointed. The Doctor was on hand, very much more affected, apparently, than the irrepressible mischief-maker. After a solemn discourse in the most affecting tone of voice that no one can forget who ever heard it, the Doctor threw his rattan, and laid it with considerable unction upon the boy's back. Nothing but dust followed the blow. The subject of the discipline was entirely at his ease, and evidently quite unconscious of the stroke. "Take off your coat sir!" was the next command; for the Docter was now a little roused. Again whistled the rattan around the boy's shoulders, but with no more effect. "Take off your vest, sir!" shouted the doctor. Off went the vest; but there was another under it. " Off with the other" amd then the astonishment of the administrator of justice can be well imagined as he saw exposed a dently stretching over exposed portions of the body, a stout leather apron.

POOR COPY

GENERAL READING

THE MATRON YEAR.

The leaves that made our forest pathway shady
Begin to rustle down upon the breeze;
The year is fading like a stately lady
Who lays aside her youthful vanities;
Yet while the memory of her beauty lingers,
She cannot wear the livery of old,
So, Autumn comes, to paint with frosty fingers
Some leaves with hues of crimson and of gold.

The matron's voice filled all the hills and valleys With full-toned music, when the leaves were

While now, in forest dells and garden alleys,
A chirping reedy song at eve is sung,
Yet sometimes, too, when sunlight gilds

morning,
A carol bursts from some half-naked tree,
As if, her slow but sure decadence seorning,
She woke again with olden melody.

With odorous May-buds, sweet as youthful pleasures,
She made her beauty bright and debonair;
But now, the sad earth yields no floral treasures,
And twines no roses for the matron's hair;
Still can she not all lovely things surrender;
Right regal is her drapery even now—
Gold, purple, green, inwrought with every splendor
And clustering grapes in garlands on her brow!

In June, she brought us tufts of fragrant clover
Rife with the wild bees' cheery monotone,
And when the earliest bloom was past and over,
Offered us sweeter scents from fields new-mown;
New, upland orchards yield, with pattering
laughter,
Their red-cheeked bounty to the groaning wain,
And heavy laden racks or excepting after

And heavy-laden racks go creeping after,
Piled high with sheaves of golden bearded grain

Ere long, when love and life are clinging,
And festal holly shines on every wall,
Her knell shall be the New Year bells out-ringing;
The drifted snow, her stainless burial pall;
She fades and falls, but proudly and sedately,
This matron year, who has such largess given,
Her brow still tranquil, and her presence stately,
As one who, losing earth, holds fast to heaven. -National Repository.

REPENTANCE.

This is not an obsolete word, but it is rapidly becoming so; at least in much of the theology of modern times. It is heard less frequently in the pulpit now than it was forty years ago. And in some recent books on Christian experience, the word and the doctrine are quite ignored. Why is this? Were our truly converted and deeply experienced forefathers in error on this point of Christian doctrine? or are some in our day drifting away from the safe anchorage of the Bible ? Is it so that men and women can now believe to the saving of the soul, without conviction of sin, and godly sorrow?

Is it right to depreciate repentance in order to exalt faith?

Sin is of the same nature that it always was. Not to love God is sin, and merits the awful curse "Anathema Maranatha." Is not divine truth obscured by placing faith before repentance. For while it is true that no man repents until be believes the threatenings of God, it is also true that without repentant feelings no man believes to the saving of his soul. What prepares the mind of a sinner for the reception of Jesus the Saviour, but a conviction of his lost condition? With this will always be associated less or more sorrow of soul, for having sinned against God. Without an apprehension of danger who will cry out, "What shall I do to be saved?" The fear of being lost forever prompts the sinner to hasten to the arms of a loving Saviour. Hence the joy

of conscious pardon. A religion for sinners, which has no repentance in it, is not the religion of the N. Testament. We dare not make the gate of life so broad. If we ever get upon the way to glory, it will be by striving to enter the straight gate. Look back upon early experience. Who among us ever found the pearl of great price without selling all he had to obtain it? Were there no pangs connected with the new birth? Just think of it, a man running with a trifling spirit from the broad to the narrow way! Is not the pathway to the cross generally bedewed with tears? It is not until a man is pricked in his heart that he utters the cry, "What shall I do to be saved?" Is not this earnest desire for salvation the result of a deep conviction of his danger as an unpardoned sinner, under the wrath of God? and an apprehension of the mercy

of God in Christ Jesus P. Surely this most solemn of all questions is not asked, and the answer realized without the grace and duty of repentance.

As regards the grace, that belongs to God and is not withheld from any man. But the duty which belongs to man is often wickedly neglected. He who yields to the convictions divinely wrought in him, will soon realize the present salvation of God.

As God commands all men everywhere to repent, he certainly does not withhold the help divine. So that every man who repents not is continually disobeying the plain command of the Most High.

We fear that too many Christians in our day know very little about the "worm-wood and the gall," hence regard it a very small matter to be converted. This partly accounts for the rapid declension which Often follows modern revivals.

The directions often given to those who seem to be seeking the favour of God are misleading. The writer has heard from the lips of ministers the following, "Only believe you are forgiven, and such will be "Believe you are saved and the case."

you are saved." I was informed by several persons who were present, recently, at a religious meeting, that the minister told the people generally "that they were now saved, and all they had to do was to rejoice." But more than half would not believe him, for their consciences old them that they were not saved,-not even being saved. Such preaching reminds me of an incident which recently occurred in the adjoining Republic. A preacher in conversation with a wicked man, who made no profession of religion, asked him, "Do you believe that the Bible is true?" "Yes," "Then

our preaching insist upon the necessity of true repentance as well as of saving faith in order to a a safe religious experience. Let us follow the Apostolic order, "Repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jeses Christ." G. O. H.

THE DEAD RAVEN.

unwilling to be separated from you, I have come to offer myself to the Baptist church that we may live together in the same communion and fellowship."

"Thank God!" rolled up from many voices, "We've got the preacher too."

Mr. Cartwright was requested to relate his Christian experience which he did in a concise manner, referring to his awakening, his repentance and his conversion, after which he was pronounced a Christian experience.

The subject of our story was only a poor weaver, living in the little German town of Wupperthal; a poor man in his outward circumstances, but rich toward God, and well known in his neighborhood as one who trusted in the Lord at all times. His constant faith expressed itself in what became his habitual utterance under all circumstances of trouble and perplexity. "The Lord helps," he was wont to say; and he said it undauntedly, even when it looked as if the Lord had forsaken him. Such a time it was when, in a season of scarcity, work ran short, many hands were discharged, and the master by whom the weaver was employed gave him his discharge. After much fruitless entreaty that he might be kept on, he said at last, "Well, the Lord helps," and so returned home. His wife, when she heard the sad news, bewailed it terri bly; but her husband strove to cheer her with his accustomed assurance. "The Lord helps," he said; and even although as the days went on, poverty pinched them sorely, nothing could shake his firm reliance on Him in whom he trusted. At last came the day when not a penny was left, no bread, no fuel in the house, only starvation stared them in the face. Sadly his wife tidied and swept the little room on the ground floor in which they lived. The window was open, and possibly the words were heard outside, with which the weaver strove to keep up their courage : "The Lord helps." Presently a street boy looked saucily in, and threw a dead

he cried. The weaver picked up the dead raven and stroking its feathers down, said compassionately, "Poor creature, thou must have died of hunger." When, however, he felt its crop to see whether it was empty, he noticed something hard, and, wishing to know what had causd the bird's death, he began to examine it. What was his surprise when, on opening the gullet, a gold necklace fell into his hand! The wife looked at it confounded; the weaver exclaimed, "The Lord helps," and in haste took the chain to the nearest goldsmith, told him how he had found it. and received with gladness two dollars, which the goldsmith offered to lend him

raven at the feet of the pious man. "There

saint! there is something for you to eat!"

The goldsmith soon cleaned the trinket "Shall I tell you the owner ?" he asked when the weaver called again. Yes," was the joyful answer, would gladly give it back into the right hands

for his present need.

But what cause had he to admire the wonderful ways of God when the goldsmith pronounced the name of his master at the factory. Quickly he took the necklace and went with it to his former masployer. In his family too, there was much oy at the discovery, for suspicion was removed from a servant. But the merchant was ashamed and touched; he had not forgotten the words uttered by the poor man when he was dismissed. he said thoughtfully and kindly; " the Lord helps; and now you shall not only go home richly rewarded, but I will no longer leave without work so faithful and pious a workman, whom the Lord so evidently stands by and helps; you shall henceforth be no more in need." Thus he who fed Elijaa by living ravens proves himself equally able to supply the needs of his tried servant by the same bird when dead .- Spurgeon's Sword and Trowel.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT.

The following incident in the life of the Rev. Pcter Cartwright, who died a few years ago in Illinois, has never, so far as we know, been given to the public:

While he was yet a young man he ex-hibited those peculiar traits of character. that afterwards gave him the reputation of a clerical wag. He was travelling the Barren circuit in Kentucky, a portion of which embraced Cumberland county. A lady, a member of the Baptist church, had died, and her pastor lived too far off to be present at her funeral. Learning that the young Methodist preacher would pass through the neighborhood on the day she was to be buried it was decided to get him to preach on the ocassion.

His sermon was plain, pointed and won upon the hearts of the people—and Mr. Cartwright was requested to leave an appointment foe preaching in the neighbor-

hood in his succeeding round.

The entire neighborhood turned out to hear him, and the meeting which was pro-tracted through several days, resulted in the conversion of 70 persons As there seemed to be no inclination on

the part of any of the converts to join the Methodist church, no opportunity to do so was offered them. In a few weeks a meeting was held in the same church by a Baptist minister, the pastor of the church, when all who were converted under the ministry of Mr.

Cartwright, related their experience and were received as candidates for the ordinance of baptism. The large audience, together with the candidates adjourned to the Cumberland river, where the ordinance was duly to be

administered. Just as the preacher was about to conduct one of the converts down to the water, a voice was heard coming from the hill top crying in an earnest tone-

that the Bible is true?" "Ies, "Lieu you are a saved man,—you are a Christian." "Do you think so?" said the man, when a horse covered with sweat and foam and an excited rider appeared in sight. "Stop! stop!"

after which he was pronounced a Christian and the right hand of fellowship extended him by the church.

', As brother Cartwright is a minister, I will baptize him first," said the preacher.
"I do not propose to be baptized," said Mr. Cartwright. "I was baptized while

yet an infant by sprinkling.

"You were neither a proper subject for baptism when you were sprinkled, nor is sprinkling the scriptural mode of baptism," said the preacher.

"I beg to differ with you," said Mr. Cartwright, "I can prove from the Bible not only that immersion is nowhere taught as a mode of baptism, but I affirm that the Word of God teaches sprinkling and pouring."

"I would like to hear you on that subject then," said the Baptist minister.

Mounting a stump, by which he was standing, yet holding his horse by the bridle, he announced his text—

"Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death." For three hours, he held the assembly in breathless silence while he showed that Christ was paptized by sprinkling, that John the Baptist never immersed anyone, that Philip administered the ordinance to the eunuch by sprinkling, that the Phillipian jailor with his family were baptized in their own house by sprinkling, and that 'buried with him by baptism,' had no reference to water baptism, but to the

baptism which puts us into Cnrist. "For know ye not," said he "that as many of you as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death. Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death."-" The baptism," added," that puts us into Christ is the baptism of the Holy Spirit, 'For hy one Spirit, says the apostle, we are all baptized into one body."

He concluded by showing that God gives us the true baptism in the pouring out of the Holy Ghost, which he himself does call baptism.

The effect was overwhelming. A stillness like that of death pervaded the assembly. No reply was offered by the preacher.

The silence after a few moments was broken by a large, rough looking young man, who turning to the minister, said-" Will you receive Bro. Cartwright ?',

" Not with his views," said the preach-"I am sorry," said Mr. Cartwright, that we cannot live together. I have done everything in my power to go with you, but you will not take me, and now

my children we must part" Turning to the preacher, the young man who had previously addressed the Baptist preacher, further said to him-

"Brother Cartwright is right. don't take him, you can't get me."
"Stick to that, Bill," said Cartwright. "I will stick to it, and so will all of

To Mr. Cartwright the sequel was full of interest. The entire number of converts joined the Methodist church, and on the banks of the Cumberland received tism by the office and ministry of their spiritual father, in the scriptural mode, which is sprinkling or pouring. A society was at once organized whose influence has been felt for more than two generations. -Richmond Chris. Adv.

WHAT MAKES THE MAN.

Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on, ready-made, with womanhood or manhood; but, day by day here a little and there a little, grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat, of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy.

Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late at breakfast, late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot, I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous kindly man—a gentleman.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

A curious East Indian 'legend,' treating of the future of the Mogul empire, and based upon the prediction of a priest, made many years ago, has been put in verse in Dresden, and is now in circulation in that city. It describes how the great Mogul monarch, Arungzebe, when following his resolution to extirpate the English from Hindostan, was stopped in his work by a holy Brahmin, who held before his face a magic mirror, in which he saw the continued growth of British pow-er until only a shadow remained of his own. At length the shadow itself was swept away and another imperial throne was set up, with a lady seated in its chair. The priest had given assurance that 200 years of expiation and servitude were ne-cessary in order to free Hindostan from the evil powers that controlled her destinies, and for that reason all prisoners had been set free by Arangzebe. The legend goes on to say that when the lady becomes seated on to say that when the lady becomes seated on the throne, the scene suddenly dissolves in a thunder clap, and India resumes her sway. The priest's prediction is well known, says the legend, to the natives of India. The first part of the prophecy, it continues, has been fulfilled alphaeouth.

SARDINE FISHERIES.

previous year. A sardine fleet consists of for us. But we sleep up-stairs, and we vessels from eight to ten tons each, with a talk and cry in the dark all we want to. crew of from six to twelve persons, and goes six to nine miles from land. The bait, consisting of eggs and fish cut up, is scattered on the water. The sardines "Who will put it up at the grave?" are taken with gill nets. A few are salted on board, but the bulk are carried on shore. Their heads are cut off, and they are well washed and sprinkled with salt. After drying, they are arranged in frames in almost perpendicular rows, and immer-sed again and again in the best boiling olive oil. When sufficiently cured they are packed in small tin boxes by women and children; after which men fill the vember, and that she has gone to heaven, boxes up with fresh oil and solder them tight. The work is not complete, however, for before fit for the table the fish require cooking. To this end they are placed in a covered kettle and boiled from half an hour to an hour, according to their size. After drying, labelling and placing in wooden cases they are ready for shipment. The American sardine, or menhaden, is taken in large quantities on the coast of New Jersey, and put up in oil.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.

To show the influence of forest on clinate he referred to the country round the Mediterranean, now so sterile and unproductive, which was formerly the most populous and fertile region of the earth the desert of Sahara was once a wellwatered plain; Tripolf, now unhealthy and almost depopulated, in the e rly part of the Christian era, before the forests were destroyed, had a population of six millions, and a delightful climate. Spain, Portugal and Italy lost their populations and the means of sustaining it, just in proportion to the destruction of their forests, and the restoration of the trees and the growth of the population will go on together. The chemist Liebig said that the decay of ancient empires, of Greek and Rome, was due more or less to the neglect of their people to take care of the grave as well, and painter and carpentheir land, and its fertilizers and climate ter had done their work with full hearts, Sulator, the forest." Asia Minor. Egypt and the mountainous parts of Austria have lost their fertility and natural rainfall wherever the trees have been cut off.
He gave an account of his own experi"won't the grave look nice, though, and ments at Woods Hole, Cape Cod. In 1841 won't ma be awful glad!"

Ere this the mother's grave has been about 20,000 seedlings imported from motherless ones will cuddle close together England-larches and bir hes, oak, sycamore and spruce; at the same time he began to transplant the native pines on the bare, gravelly hills behind his house fronting the water; the nursery trees, after two years. he mixed with the native trees, and they all did well. About his house, where formerly there was not a tree, right in the face of the salt-bearing southerly gales, the hills are covered with large pines, spruces and other trees. In 1861 he sowed broadcast, and without any special care, the seeds of Scotch and Austrian pines and Norway Spruce, mixed with native seed, on one hundred acres of very poor pasture land, overgrown with patches of bushes and moss; he now has stretch of nearly one hundred acres overgrown with a dense growth of ever-green trees, at once beautiful and useful. What he has done with very little labor or expense, shows what may be done by care, economy and sound calculation. Instead of sowing broadcast, or planting with the spade, he recommends sowing in furrows, the seed planted with a hoe in regular order; in this way less seed is wasted and needed. A half-pound of pine seed is ample for an acre, if judiciously used; the field must be fenced to keep out cattle and sheep till the trees have grown beyond their reach. The planting with seed is cheapest, both as to labor and cost; but if one has the capital to spare, it would be surer, and time would be saved, by setting out trees of two or

FAMILY READING.

WAITING.

three years' growth at regular distances.

Learn to wait, life's hardest lesson, Conned, perchance, through blinding tears, While the heart throbs sadly echo To the tread of passing years.

Learn to wait, hope's slow fruition; Faint not though the way seems long; There is joy in each condition, Tears, though suffering, may grow strong.

Constant sunshine, however welcome, Ne'er would ripen fruit or flower; Giant oaks owe half their greatness To the scathing tempest's power. Thus a soul untouched by sorrow, Aims not at a higher state;
Joy seeks not a brighter morrow,
Only sad hearts learn to wait.

Human strength and human greatness Spring not from life's sunny side, Heroes must be more than driftwo Floating on a waveless tide.

MA'S GRAVE WILL GET LOST.

A boy not over eleven years old, whose pinched face betrayed hunger, and whose clothing could scarcely be called by the name, dropped into a carpenter shop on Grand River avenue, the other day, and after much hesitation explained to the foreman :

"We want to get a grave-board for ma. She died last winter, and the graves are so thick that we can't hardly find her's no more. We went up last Sunday, and we came near not finding it. We thought we'd get a grave-board, so we wouldn't lose the grave. When we thought we'd lost it, Jack he'd cried, and Bud she cried, and my chin trembled so I

Oh, he's home, but he never goes up The sardine fisheries have supported many families for generations. The chief supply originally came from Sardina, whence they take their name, but for a long time they were mainly caught on the coast of Brittany. Sardines are unusually abundant in French waters this season, and the catch will be larger than in any previous wars. A sardine fleet consists of the sa How much will the board be ?"

The carpenter selected something fit

"We'll take it up on our cart," replied the boy, "and I guess the grave-yard man will help us put it up."

"You want the name painted on, don't "Yes, sir, we want the board white. and then we want you to paint on that she was our ma, and that she was 41 years old, and that she died on the 2nd of No. and that she was one of the best mothers ever was, and that we are going to be good all our lives, and go up where she is when we die. How much will it cost,

sir ?" " How much have you got ?" "Well," said the boy, as he brought out a little calico bag and emptied the contents on the bench, "But drawed the baby for the woman next door, and earned 20 cents; Jack he weeded the garden and earned 40 cents, and he found five more in the road: I run of errands and made kites and fixed a boy's cart, and helped carry some apples into a store, and I earned 65 cents. All that makes 130 cents, sir; and pa don't know we've got it, 'cause we kept it hid in the ground un-

der a stone." The carpenter meant to be liberal, but he said-

" A grave-board will cost at least \$3.00. The lad looked from his little store of metals to the carpenter and back; realized how many weary weeks had passed since the first penny was earned and saved, and suddenly wailed out-

"Then we can't never, never ouy one, and ma's grave will get lost." But he left the shop with tears of gladness in his eyes, and when he returned yesterday, little Bud and Jack were with him, and they had a cart. There was not only a head-board but one for the foot of

and done it well. "Ain't it nice-nicer than rich folks have!" whispered the children as the

marked, and when night comes the three and whisper gratitude that cannot be lost to them even in the storms and drifts of winter.—Detroit Free Press.

" IF I SHOULD DIE BEFORE I

WAKE. " Mother, every night when I go to bed say, 'Now I lay me;' and do you know mamma, though saying it so often. I never thought what it meant until Fanny Gray died? I asked nurse if Fanny died before she waked, and she said. 'Yes.' She went to bed well, and had a spasm in the night, and died before she knew anything at all. Now, mother," continued Rena, " I want you to tell me about 'Now I lay me,' so that when I say it I may think what it means."

"Well, Rena," said her mother. "I shall be glad to tell you. What does it mean when you say, 'Now I lay me down

to sleep?""
"Oh! that means, mother, that I am just going to lie down in my bed, to go to sleep, till morning." "Well, then, as you lie down to sleep,

what prayer do you offer to God?"
"I pray the Lord my soul to keep." I
want the Lord to take care care of my soul while I am asleep, and take care me all over, mother. But, mother, if I should die before I wake, would the Lord be taking care of me then? Now, it seems to me when Fanny died that God did not take care of her that night, and so she died." "Oh, no, Rena! God did take care of

her. The little verse says, 'If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take;' so you see God took little Fanny's soul to Himself; and when she awoke, she was in the arms of the bles Jesus.-Now, Rena, when you say 'Now I lay me, I want you to think in this way:
'Now I am going to bed and to sleep, and
I want the Lord to take care of me. If I am not a good child, and do not pray to God, ought I to ask him or expect him to take care of me? Let me lie down feeling that I am in the Lord's care, and if I should die before I wake, that still I am the Lord's child; and I pray that he may take my soul to dwell with him."

"O mother! I will try and remember. Why, I used to say it slow, and clasp my hands, and shut my eyes, and yet I did not think about it.—Thank you, mother, dear. Please hear me to night when I go

to say my prayers."
Ab, little children, are there not a great many who, like Rena, say their prayers without thinking what they meanwords, with no meaning in them? Go cannot listen to such prayers. They as not for him "unto whom all hearts se open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid."

"Think of what I have written sout little Rena when you say, "Now I lay me," to-night; and pray that Gd will watch over you, waking and sleeping Exchange.

BOASTED OYSTERS.

wash thirty large oyster in their shells and set them with their deep side downwards on a baking shet in a hot oven, watch, and as soon as the shells withdraw, separate the shells carefully serve on the deep shell with lemons quart

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NOTES BY A PROBATIONER.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.

It is easier to save children than any is hard to save a soul 70 years of age. It is easier to save a child. Childhood piety is the crowning glory of the redemptive scheme. It does not leave men in the power of the devil for a single year, much less for a number of years. Objections to this theory were considered. Some say "this is a very charming theory," but has it ever had an actual illustration. He said that some of the saintliest Christians it is cheering to think that pleasure and health never knew when they were converted. This theory of infant conversion he said was perfectly in harmony with the doctrines of original depravity. He believed in to- ces. The programme of tal depravity and in full salvation.

Many things he said are not often thought of but which ought to be and will be. Let the Almighty Lord Jesus and the Holy God and two parents gather round a cradle wherein is an infant child, and who will say that the salvation of that child may not be counted a moral certainty? Children can be converted and stay converted for 40 years. By reason of the lateness of the hour Dr. Bidwell was compelled to omit some parts of his lecture which doubtless tended to make the thread of his argument less con-nected than it would otherwise have appeared. Yet it was evidently the result of much thought and experience.

The evening session was thinly attended. Many of the visitors had gone home; others wanted recreation. Mr. Hughes, School Inspector, Toronto, in an amusing and useful manner pointed out common mistakes in teaching." The camp-fires were illuminating the grounds in a manner, picturesque and pleasing when I left at 8.30 p. m.

To a suggestion made by the genial pastor of the Metropolitan Church, I am indebted for the most profitable part of a really profitable trip. Mr. Briggs asked why I had not included a few days at the Sunday School Parliament in my calculations. At once I altered my plans and resolved to stay a few days at the Thousand Island Park. A few hours sail from Kingston on a cloudy but pleasant afternoon brought us to Cape Vin-cent. More than once, while looking over the side of the boat, I was surprised and at first frightened by seeing the bottom of the river quite distinctly. Clearer water than this is perhaps seldom crossed. After being subject to the usual custom official inspection we were allowed to take boat again for the Wellesley Island. The Thousand Islands' scenery is said to be unrivalled. The channel of the broad St. Lawrence—the most magnificent river in the world—is covered with thousands of islands of wondrous shapes and diversified sizes. Islands may be seen square, oval, round, and of all other shapes. Some of them could be boxed, while others have sufficient room to house a city's popula-tion. Bare, broken rocks are sandwiched among islands burdened with foliage. How carefully we headed our way between! Some have been bought by gentlemen who are compelled to escape from the cares of life and the heat of cities every summer, and on them have been erected tasty, rustic cottages. Many others are gems of beauty others have been taken possession of by a party of young men who have erected upon them rude tents, which afford them shelter for a few weeks during the hot season. Almost every inhabited isle seemed to belong to some one, most of them were inhabited. Judging from the number of people to be seen here you might think that the great cities of America were deserted. A sail round the Wellesley Island confirms you in this opinion. The captain pointed out cottage after cottage possessed and occupied by names famed in literature and commerce. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening when our boat stopped at the Thousand Island Park wharf. Flags—American and English—floated above

us. They united to welcome comers from both countries. In fact, the Camp-ground is well adapted to promote unity of feeling amongt these peoples. Near to many of the populous cities of Canada, as well as to the American cities, it draws from both nations and blends the best people of both together. Four years ago, a company of Christian gentlemen, after much examination of sites, purchased a thousand acres on Wellesley Island, to be used for the religious good of the people. That the site was well chosen all admit who have seen it. That such a place was needed, the large numbers who annually visit here testify. Few more healthful places can be chosen by those who need a partial or entire rest. The coolness of the atmosphere never gives place to the heat and dust of most summer resorts. Its tent-life gives it an air of freeness which tourists enjoy, but which watering places soon lose. From the Camp-ground, or park, a wonderful variety

tering islands can be obtained. A sail more enchanting than the one round the Wellesley Island cannot be desired. Although this is only the fourth year of the existence of the camp-ground association, yet its success seems to be assured. The trustees are anxious to retain the religious character of this organization. They make no money out of it. Money paid for lots sold is devoted towards payment of the purchase money of the park. Every possible attempt is made to preserve the sactity of the Sabbath. During its 24 hours no boats are permitted to arrive or depart. Perhaps few forms of desecration are practised. Some, however, do trespass. With Chancellor Haven as President religious people will feel safe in believ-ing that all will be done that can be to check

of beautiful and extensive views of the clus-

every form of Sabbath breaking. Camp meetings were for a time the only kind of assemblies gathered here. They are still the chief. Two Esthetic and Scientific Conferences of a very superior and successful character have been held. This time for the first time a gathering of Young Men's Christian Associations was conducted. Two Sabbath school Parliaments had been held before this season. Part of the sessions of the third I was priviliged to attend. A small admission fee gave me admission to the grounds. What a throng of people were hurrying two and fro. Canadians if not forming the majority were at least in equal proportions to Americans, for half of the money taken as entrance was Canadian currency. First I went

There are some boarding halls. These were full, so I received a tent all to myself. A comfortable bed standing on a board floor left little room for any other incumbrances. However three happy nights were spent in that

for meals. These can be had at the rate of \$8 per day. The dining hall is large and a good table is kept. The Sabbath previous It is easier to save children than any other class. A man 99 years of age might be converted. It would be a great miracle of mercy. Cannot God, therefore, save a small sinner as well as a great sinner? It the influence of religion act as a powerful apto the one I spent there about 400 persons petizer.

This Island Home has many of the comforts of city life. Regular mails are landed from America and Canada. Newspapers—religious and secular-can be obtained. A telegraph office, too, does a large business. Boats from various points, are arriving and departing regularly, bringing and taking away crowds of visitors. While pleasure or health is perhaps the first thought with many, yet ion. Here we have a religious resort as popular as a boat race in the Maritime Provin-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PARLIAMENT

was filled up from the 13th to the 22nd of August. A regular daily series of services was held, By request of the Trustees persons are expected to retire at 10 and not to rise previous to 6, or rather all noise between these hours is expected to cease. Seven is the breakfast hour. Eight is set apart for cottage prayers. From 9 to 12 is devoted to Normal Class work. 12.30 is dinner hour. Three to 4.30 is devoted to lectures. Six is tea hour. Seven to 8 is usually devoted to a service of song. And from 8 to 9 to addresses, &c. Perhaps few take a full day's fare; but each select as much as may be deemed desirable.

The tent in which the service is held is large eaough to accommodate nearly 2000 persons. The platform—well supplied with maps and black board—is usually occupied by ministers and other Christian workers. A well organized choir under the charge of Mr. Tandy leader of Kingston 2d Methodist church and Editor of the Kingston Whig was ready on all occasions to render suitable selections of religious praise. Everybody commended the very superior singing. The Secretary of the Parliament said he never before had such good music. While it could not be charged with lacking the artistic finish, it was sufficiently hearty to induce nearly everyone to add his part toward making it congregational. From the predominating number of Methodist clergymen present, it was easy to see that it was a Methodist Institution. But from the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, &c., present, it was also evident that it was of a Catholic character. The Rev. F. Widmer, M. A., pastor of the Methodist Church, Pittsfield, Mass., was pastor and Superintendent. He is active and of a business turn of mind and withal really devout. He is admirably suited for the leadership of such gatherings. From the varied talent represented by the pro-gramme a great treat was to be expected. With thinkers and writers like Clark, Bradden, Dr. Townsend and Mrs. Alden (Pansy), and educationalists like Dr. MacVicar and Prof. Bennett, and theologians like Dr. Hurst, and platform men like Dr. Potts, Dr. Bidwell, and Dr. Castle, it was patent that the Trustees had done all that they could to secure a great success. Their efforts proved eminently successful. Everybody pronounced this last, the most profitable Parliament. From the papers I learn that the ceremonies of the opening day were of a pleasant and enthusiastic nature. Representative Canadians and Americans each extended to the other hearty welcomes. All agreed that as union was impossible the best thing was to try to live peaceably alongside each other, and emulate each other in all good works. The lecture by Clark Bradden on 'The Issues betwee Christian Thought and Skeptical Thought," is highly spoken of. Prof. Bennett's description of Oriental lands was said to be very in structive. Dr. Bidwell, as usual, made a profound impression by discussing such subjects as "The Bible the Text Book of Imagination," and "The Prophecy of Simeon over the Infant Jesus." I arrived in time to

a Greek, I believe, by birth (but he has lived so long in the East that in dress and appearance he is a real Orientalist,) give practical illustrations of Jewish customs. The different kind of dresses spoken of in the Bible were exhibited and the references to them explained. The passage referring to the women grinding at the mill would be better understood after he had illustrated than ever before by most of his audience. His oriental museum was well worth a visit. Specimens of Scripture articles were in abundance. Van Lennep was in attendance all the time to afford amusement and instruction (sometimes there was too much of the former with a deficiency of the latter). After he had finished,

PROF. BENNETT, OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, n a most entertaining manner, gave us his mpressions of Bible lands. A lecture he did not attempt, but in conveying information he was very successful. To me it was a novel thing to see him standing on the platform and answering questions about sites, &c., asked from all parts of that large audience. Yet he was perfectly self contained and ready for every questioner. After the audience was dismissed I began to feel myself alone even amongst so many brethren. However, Dr. Bennett spoke, in fact made himself known to me-and while I was attempting to make him understand what corner of the earth I had come from, Dr. Potts came up and kindly helped me out of the difficulty. After that I was thoroughly at home on the Camp-ground. In my next I intend to give outlines of some of the addresses heard and an idea of some of the work I saw done.

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

OUR YOUNG MEN.

NO. IV. SURMOUNTING DIFFICULTIES.

To place a high ideal before the mind, may sometimes spur a halting purpose into a quicker pace, and, with multiplying difficulties, a valorous spirit will rise in courage to the occasion, like a vessel on a swelling tide; but how much more frequently does a true conception of a noble character dwarf one's moral stature, and superinduce an utter despair of success. Now, there is not a danger to which our young men are exposed more subtle than this. Point them to some model of excellence, or inspire them with a clear conception of what is wise and good, and worthy of their unswerving emulation, and they will remand you at once of the peculiar disadvantages under which they lie, and of the difficulties that confront them; and it will be well if they do not settle down to the conviction that the charming ideal you have painted in such glowing colours.

is simply impossible, at least to them.

But let not too much weight be attached to this specious reasoning; for, when the matter is duly considered, if will be found that the difficulties with which a heroic virtue has to contend, are in strictest har mony with the analogy of nature. The beautiful rainbow is painted on a cloud, standing a mute splendour amidst the echoing thunders of the storm. So life's fairest images, and most winsome virtues are drawn upon the sombre background of sorrow and trial. Sorrow and trial and such like, are the shadows of the picture that bring out in bold relief the bright lines which make its beauty. Now every position and circumstance in life have their advantages and disadvantages. The best has its drawbacks and the worst its mitigations, just as the sunny tropics have their tornadoes, and the cold polar circle its aurora. Cold blasts may clear the atmosphere of contagions, while summer breezes may carry malaria in their gentle bosom. The worth of virtue is to be determined, not so much by the ease with which it is won, as by the difficulties it has surmounted. The scars of conflict are

May not difficulties, therefore, instead ★ hindering, help us? The Creator has hills and mountains right in the · mightlest rivers, but these impediments, far no gress, only divert them, and by lengthen. ing their course, extend their useful for the enforced detour spreads verdure and beauty through the valleys. So the path to a virtuous character may be protracted by repeated obstruction but through all the sinuosities and to remosities of your devious way, you shal', shed benedictions upon your surrour dings by the fruit and the fragrance of a patient, devoted self-sacrificing life.

Besides, is it not atterly useless to lament our difficulties, when, from the very nature of the case, they are inevitable? To brood over them is to nurse them, and, like your g cubs, they will only grow bigfor the nursing. Never despair. If you cannot scale the Alps you can penetrate them, like the Cenis tunnel, and success shall introduce you into the sunny Italy of a virtuous soul. As one has said :-

"For after all the best thing one can do When it is raining, is to let it rain."

What the effect of adverse influence, socalled, shall be, will depend entirely upon ourselves. A man for the most part, creates his own circumstances, and his mind. casts its own reflections upon his surroundings. Or, according to Milton .-"The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

The fact is, what we call difficulties, are oftentimes like mountains that owe their magnitude to the mists from which they loom; but when the sun of a cheerful spi-

and fearless, and undaunted. "The joy of the Lord is our strength." Chateaubriand tells us that when the Greek postillion mounts his horse he begins to sing, and his song only ceases with his journey. His example is worthy of emulation. Cheerfulness under difficulties is the inspiration of effort. Look at the bright side of everything. Your sky may be cloudy, but there s more blue than black in it. A sun dial in spain has this motto inscribed upon it: -"I mark only the bright hours." Let nemory mark only the bright hours, and et hope anticipate success

"The dawn is not distant,
Nor is the night starless;
Love is eternal!
God is still God, and
His faith shall not fail as;

DOMESTIC MISSIONS—OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR.

There are heavy hearts everywhere in the Eastern Provinces, so far as this subject touches the Methodist ministerial life, and as it correspondingly affects every other interest of our church. It was announced at the Missionary Boards of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newtoundland, this week, that a very serious diminution of Grants to the dependent circuits has been consequent upon a determination to prevent any further growth of the Society's debt. This debt gained strength during the quadrennium just passed, in the following proportions:-

Increase in 1874-5 Reduced in 1875-6 to Increased in 1876-7 to Additional in 1877-8

Thus showing a debt contracted in four years of about \$63,000. It is well to have an intelligent understanding of the causes which have produced a result so distressing in its appearances and consequences. The income of the Society in 1874-5 was

\$141,168. In 1875-6 the income Legacies, Donations on Annuity, and English Grant that \$143,639

Thus showing a falling off of \$3529 com pared with the previous year. In 1876-7 there was again a decline in the income from regular sources of over \$6000. And in 1877-8, leaving out the English Grant, the income was \$10,690 less than the first

How do the Maritime Conferences stand in relation to the debt? We are convinced that these Conferences have more than sustained all heir own burden. Here are the figures:

Grant paid for us by the English Society,—£1000 sterling for three years, \$14,500 Paid by us of Home Mission Balance, 7,000 \$21598

Received Grant more than raised in 1874-5 1875-6 1876-7 1877-8 \$3681 4885 6647 3668 Balance in favor of East, Conf s. \$2717

These are figures that must not be lost sight of. They will help in taking an accurate view of the mission difficulties. It is certain that the debt has not, in any particular, originated with the Eastern Conferences, excepting in so far as their representatives have concurred in measures which have brought it about.

The work which we in the East usually regard as purely Missionary, is confined to Algoma, Red River, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Japan. The outlay for those fields appears as follows:

In 1875-6 less than 1874-5 " 1876-7 more than 1875-6 " 1877-8 less than 1876-7 9414 \$17057

Expenditure reduced since '74.

Manifestiv the debt has not been incurred by the cost of the "Foreign" Missions, as compared with their expenditure when the union was consummated. We observe however, that the grants to those fields mentioned has been increased for 1878-9 to the extent of \$9200-these being the only instances, with very slight exception, in which the appropriations are not reduced for the year. With an expenditure of unwards of \$40,000 per annum for regular mission work, our church is no longer open to the charge of spending its missionary money at home.

Taking, again, the general expenditure we find that it exceeded the income-

\$38,100 28,257 9,548 Income exceeded expenditure in 1875-6

A balance from 1873-4 reduced this to the amount already named as the actual debt of the Society; namely, \$63,000.

Here we have the cause of the deb made plain enough. 'The General Board. trusting to the generosity of the Methodist people, appropriated each year a certain rit sheds its light upon them, the mists are amount in excess of the previous year's receints, expecting that, with this fact pre-

Let our young men then, be cheerful the exception of one year, the expectation was not met. It was but, in fact, a part of the very general commercial spirit of class of men are more generous, or more ever returning disappointed. Four years ago, shrewd men were convinced the bottom of depression had been touched: three years ago they were only a little less sympathy-where he has most cause to certain; two years ago it began to be a an ordinary crisis: and this very day there are few who who will assume sufficient courage to predict that the business world will be brighter and brisker for a very considerable period. The Board's hope was but natural. In the history of Missionary Societies, as a general rule, funds have increased with the growth of adherents. During the past four years with us. while there has been a gratifying addition to the church's members, we doubt very much whether the Methodism of Canada and Newfoundland is as wealthy within a considerable fraction as it was at

Now, the Board resolves upon two things :- It will positively confine itself to the income from regular ordinary sources; and it will make a brave effort to reduce its debt. What is the consequence? From careful estimates presented by the Financial District Meetings of the three Maritime Conferences, it appears that \$40,440 were needed to give our ministers on de. pendent circuits an average salary of \$750 per man. To meet this claim they are authorized to appropriate \$13,479, or just one-third the amount of their necessity. This, we believe, leaves the prospect open, that upwards of 100 ministers in the Eastern Conferences, with tamilies, must, if other means are not provided, receive a salary, not including a small allowance for each child, of about \$450!

True, this is a general question. It applies both East and West. But the East is affected by it to a far greater extent than the West. In the London and Toronto Conferences there is a much larger proportion of self-sustaining circuits than with us. Besides, they have a distinct class of dependent circuits not rated as missions, but having relation to their Contingent Funds. We judge that about one man to six or seven may be classed as on Domestic Mission Stations in those Conferences, while the proportion in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island of independent circuits would be about one to three; and in Newfoundland tive of every six are on Mission Stations. It is this that makes the case of Newfoundland particularly distressing. It was this that inclined the Missionary Society in England to accord to Newfoundland a special consideration always, Yet, if we understand one shewing this year, there is but one rule of distribution. Clearly, if circumstances require that our Missionary arm should be stre gthened, it is not reasonable that Newtoundland. whose Missionaries on remote districts have always been considered among the most laborious and self-denying of our agencies, should be classed as domestic missions, and reduced by the same relentless law. We are sure that the great mining countries there are, in this early day when populations are rushing in that direction, quite as important to Method as any outlying territory in Red River or Manitoba. The Board, we have as doubt, will come presently to think

To reduce the debt now be the great ambition of the friends of the Society. The portunity, in one way, is exceller There is to be a positive reenchment in the expenditure. Every claimant upon the grants is, by a stern necessity, to yield a considerable amount in order that the burden may not be increased. When, say, 300 families on domestic missions are to have a less amount than former years, by sixty dollars, it means that from that source alone the Society's expenditure is to be reduced by \$18000, from the income of those who ill can spare it. The intention is to show. a year hence, a balance sheet with \$18,000 ess debt than at present. If 300 poor ministers are to relinquish \$60 each, surely there are 300 persons in the Dominion. with sufficient ability and will, to provide the sum we have mentioned-to give each \$30 from the abundance of their great mercies. Times are pressing, it is true; but the act of giving will therefore be the more beautiful and Christian.

We cannot close without commending our deficient claimants to the generosity and prayers of their people. It rests with them to do much that this pressure may be borne onward toward the day of more cheer and prosperity. They who are ministered to, have it in their power, generally, to help in many ways. There is abundance in the agricultural districts. Food never was more plentiful. Providence has preserved to us this wonderful mercy:-amid falling fortunes, and some severity of affliction by diseases of different forms, our barns and cellars are full. who have every abundance of

To our brethren more favoured, we would express a word of suggestion. No the day-ever going out looking for a prompt in their generosity, than Methofavourable turn in business affairs, but dist ministers, when they have a genuine case, and a dollar to spare. Let it be felt that a brother striving to serve God under difficulties can find sympathy-practical expect it, at home and among those who

> RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF A VENERABLE METHODIST MISSIONARY.

An article is going the rounds of the press, professing to be copied from the Manchester Examiner, England, relative to the resignation of a Wesleyan Missionary, of some standing, in south-eastern Africa. The description (which we are not in a position as yet either to verify or dispute) represents Rev. William Impey as unwilling any longer to believe or teach the first question in our Catechism, which avers that "hell is a dark and bottomless pit," &c. It is possible a mistake may be made by persons who do not notice that the Missionary's objection is not so much against the doctrine of material fire and physical torture, which is a question in dispute even among evangelical Christians; but his aversion is to future punishment as a dogma, save in the sense of a limited and purifying process. The punishment itself he is willing to regard as eternal in some sense, but not that it consists "in the conscious and eternal agony or suffering of a living soul." His creed is restorationism, pure and simple, and his faith quite in harmony with that of the majority of Universalists, Unitarians, and of Roman Catholics to a certain extent.

What will astonish a sensible reader is the plea professedly made by this Missionary for continuance in the Methodist Church, notwithstanding he is diametrically in opposition to some of its cardinal ruths. Any one taking but a superficial glance at his attitude might protest against church, assuming a liberal and generous disposition, yet refusing to meet half way the venerable and taithful minister who says, "If the Discipline of the Connexion allows me liberty of thought here, well and good." Why not permit him, now among the Caffers? It is said he came to London, at the request of the secretaries, but returned after resigning his office as general superintendent of the Missions in that locality where he had been labouring. This indicates that an effort had been made to keep the Missionary to the strict lime of fairness and integrity. It is surely time that all knew how far the Methodist Church will, or will not, permit serious deviations from her standards. It is rarey, we are thankful to say, that instances of this kind occurs within our communion : and where the result is one of honest, intelligent conviction, we can sincerely respect the right of men to judge for themelves. Part to those who reach the conclusion that the standards of Methodism are false, and yet desire to remain within its pale, living upon its bounty but teaching other doctrines-for these we have no reverence—anything but that. It ought not to require a journey to London. or the lapse of a single week, to satisfy a man of common sense whether he can remain within a Church whose principles he has renounced-to decide whether he is a Methodist or a Universalist. 'This changing of ground quietly, and making a profession of new faith only when he is compelled to do so-this method of awaiting the favourable moment for proclaiming oneself a martyr and a being of superior intellect in one breath, is a little too contemptible to awaken much sympathy in our day.

PORTLAND NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

This enterprise is reaching completion. The pastor, Rev. S. T. Teed, deserves great praise. He has lived, next to the purpose of comforting and directing his people in their distress, for the one object of restoring the house of God. For this be has talked, prayed and labored. Says the " Telegraph:"

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

built in 1841,—in which the people of Portland gloried,—also fell a prey to the flames; together with the old Temperance Hall, on the corner of High and Simonds streets. However, the church has risen from the ruins, and now shows instead of

has risen from the ruins, and now shows instead of a wooden building, a massive stone structure reared on the site of the former one.

With indomitable zeal and perseverance the people of Portland have laboured to rebuild their homes, and the results are certainly gratifying. Out of 97 dwellings destroyed, there are now erected and tenantable sixty-eight buildings; in most cases of superior design and finish. The improvements in the buildings are of the most modern, and larger structures are now recred on the provements in the buildings are of the most modern, and larger structures are now reared on the site of the old story-and-a-half and two-story ones.

The people of Portland are to be congratulated for their thrift and energy in rebuilding. Main street, from Acadia to Portland, shows a fine row of brick and brick-faced three-story houses—all accumied—with stores finished in all the latest deELECTRIC LIGHT.

The name of Edison has often appeared in our columns. His inventions of the phonograph have not ceased to be talked of as modern wonders, when the world is astonished by a discovery likely to become of far more practical value than the writing and repeating machine alluded to. One of the serious natural disadvantages every settled conviction that the present was not profess to have with them a community of where in social and commercial life is the darkness which, while it is a blessing in one way, confines the free use of human skill and energy to the short days of winter, excepting where a cheap light provides the facilities of occupation. In latter times gas has been an excellent substitute for sunlight; but gas companies have proved often sore monopolists, regulating the quality of their light and the scale of charges pretty much as they pleased. Edison's inventiou, which will bring them to reason, is thus described :-

Edison has successfully divided the electric light and made it, for illuminating purposes, as far superior to gas as gas is to the tallow candle of the past. His marvellous invention gives a mild, soft, yet brilliant light, pleasing to the eye, clear, steady, and without blemish. Those who have seen the invention pronounce it wonderful.

Mr. Edison himself speaks but little on the subject, but he is almost constantly at work on it. Early morning sees him in the laboratory, and it is after midnight when he leaves.

All his energies seemed wrapped up in the new invention.

THE PROPOSED SYSTEM.

A reporter learned the system proposed to be adopted after the patents are all granted. First the Professor will light up all the houses in Monio Park, New York, gratis, and from his laboratory watch the light progress from night to night. When all is in readiness for general introduction central stations will probably be established throughout New York city, each station controlling a territory of perhaps a radius of half a mile. In the central stations will be the magneto-electric generating machine run by engines. Wires ric generating machine run by engines. Wires will then be run in iron pipes under ground after will then be run in iron pipes under ground after the manner of gas-pipes, connecting with dwellings, stores, theatres, and other places to be lighted. The gas fixtures at present used, instead of being removed, will be utilized to encase the wire. In the place of the burner will be the invention, and meters will be used to register the quantity of electricity consumed. Their form is not yet determined upon. The light is to be of the batwing, fifteen candle power character. To light it a little spring is touched, and instantly the electricity does its work. The amount of light can be regulated in the same way as can that fnom gas. To turn off the light the spring is again touched, and instantly all is darkness. No matches being used, and there being no flame, all the dangers incident to the use of gas are obviated. The light gives out no heat. It is simply a pure white light, made dim or brilliant at the fancy of the person using it.

THE SIMPLEST OF ALL. "Of all the things that we have discovered this is about the simplest," continued Mr. Edison, "and the public will say so when it is explained. We have got it pretty well advanced now, but there are some few improvements I have in my mind. You see it's got to be so fixed that it can't get out of order Suppose where one light only get out of order Suppose where one light only is employed, it got out of order once a year, where two were used it would get out of order twice a year, and where a thousand were used you can see there would be much trouble in looking after them. Therefore when the light leaves the laboratory I want it to be in such shape that it cannot get out of order at all, except, of course, by some accident."

A DEMURRER

The Moncton "Times," while acceping the general intent of our article on "Sleeping in Church," objects from a journalistic, perhaps political, standpoint, to some of our conclusions. We quote :-

" But really we think the WESLEYAN has rather That men-we will not say women-do sometic take a little nap during an evening service while the preacher is holding forth on some theme that should be, if it is not, intensely interesting, cannot be denied. But that men and women, as the WESLEYAN puts it, 'in the broad mid-day of a glorious Sabbath,' go to sleep during the preacher's discourse, is a little too far-fetched: instances of this are very rare, in fact. As far as our experience goes, we believe that persons who are of a sleepy turn, stay at home while the 'broad midday of a glorious Sabbath' is on hand, and sleep it out, rather than make an exhibition of themselves in a church building, with their Sunday clothes on."

We have underlined where it may be supposed the emphasis in the above remarks ought to rest. Quite as much is admitted here as we had any idea of maintaining. The habit exists. Of the other, the more sinful habit (staying at nome to sleep it out) .- the more sinful if sleep be superinduced by stretching out the working hours of Saturday-we ventured to say nothing, because we had no evidence to guide us. Perhaps we may find time, however, to write another chapter, with the new proof here presented in our possession, establishing the fact, from a journalist's own experience, that the Sabbath is dozed off in the privacy of home by some distinguished men. This nabit of "sleeping it out" in private is one reason, we suppose, why some menare never "caught napping" in public.

METHODIST AND PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

Rev. Thomas Duncan, in a history of the Presbyterian Kirk in Charlottetown, published last week in the "Patriot," gives this interesting item. Thus proceeds the blending of the Celt with the Saxon-the happy union of Knox and

In the automn of 1830, in the spring of the year following, the Rev. Mr. McIntosh took charge of the congregation. He was an eloquent man, but his pastorate was confined to three years. From Charlottetown he went to Halifax, N. S., and sas the first teachers in Dalhousie. one of the first teachers in Dalhousie. one of the first teachers in Dalhousie. To some years ago in London, England. Towards 1840, the Rev. Angus McIntyre succeeded him, being a Gælic scholar of some eminence. Shortly after the disruption he returned home, secured the parish of Kinloch Spelvie, which he still holds. He has translated into Gælic some valued religious literature. His daughter is Mrs. Berrie, wife of our beloved Methodist brother, the Rev. Mr. Berrie of Manager Hagher. OCTO

EDIT

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#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

By a timely gift from the estate of the late W. L. Black, Esq., Halifax North Circuit Church property has been benefited to the extent of \$1,000. Of this amount, \$500 are to be used toward a debt on Kay Street Church, which has now a fair prospect of being extinguished. With this burden removed, the congregation might make a brave effort for independence, and would doubtless succeed. The ladies of Brunswick St. Church are making good headway with the project of paying \$2000 on the parsonage recently purchased. Their enterprise in the way of socials is really both enjoyable and profitable.

Professor John Allison lectured three times last week in Halifax to small but cirtive audiences. His fame attracted greenter numbers, however, toward the close. 'If the first two addresses on "The Yosemate" and "The Alps,', there is but one expression, that of unqualified praise. His calosing lecture on "Utah, and the Morraons" was more practical, abounding with information on the peculiarities of that great marvel of a fearless people who carried into the heart of the Continent a false faith.

Last Lord's day was "Hospital Sunday" in Halifax. Collections were made in most of the Churches in aid of the "Dispensary," an institution which, by affording free advice and medicine to the poor, is doing a great deal of good.

At a meeting of the Halifax School-board last week, Mr. Jack's dismissal was confirmed. The Principalship of Morris St. School is therefore open. Salary, as advertised, \$1,200 a year.

A Sabbath School Convention, representing the Maritime Provinces, met last week in Truro, N. S. About fifty delegates were present at first, increasing to eighty toward the close. 'Says the Truro Sun:-

The following are the officers elected:—Hen. S. Creelman, President; S. J. Parsons, Rev. J. R. Hart, Hon. J. H. Callbeck, Vice-Presidents; S. Waddell, Cor. Sec'y; Corporal W. McNally and J. Gaetz, Recording Secretaries; E. D. King, Financial Sec'y and Treasurer. At the Welcome Meeting in the evening Mayor Longthworth read an address of welcome to the delegates. (This address we shall publish next week.) Other interesting meetings were held, which proved highly instructive. At the Friday afternoon meeting Miss M. Russel taught a class of very young children before the Convention, and exemplified in a very clear and intelligent manner how to impart to Juveniles a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

The following is announced as the new ministry at Ottawa:-

Interior.
Hon. S. L Tilley, Finance.
" Dr. Tupper, Public Works.
" Jas. McDonald, Justice.

Jas. McDonald, Justice.
John O'Connor, President of Council.
J. C. Pope (P. E. I.), Marine and Fisheries.
Mr. Masson, Militia and Defence.
H. L. Langevin, Postmaster General.
J. H. Pope, (Gompton), Agriculture.
Mackenzie Bewell, Customs.
Alex. Campbell, Receiver-General.
Senator Aikens, Secretary of State.
L. F. Baby, Inland Revenue.
R. D. Wilmet, (Speaker of Senate without Portfolio.)

Mr. Holmes having been called to form a new Government for Nova Scotia. The following gentlemen constituted the local ministry were sworn in by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on Tuesday last:

Hon. S. H. Holmes, Premier and Prov. Sec'y.

"J. S. D. Thomson, Attorney General.

S. Creelman, Commissioner of Mines and

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. N. W. White, Shelburnc.

W. B. Troop, Annapolis.
C. J. Macdonald, Halifax.
C. J. Townshend, Cumberland.
J. S. McDonald, Kings. W. F. McDougall, Cape Breton.

At New Glasgow this week, the Y. M-C. A. Maritime Convention is to be held. It is promised that delegates will be pres. ent from the United States. These conventions are usually felt to be a blessing.

#### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

MORE ANGLICAN BISHOPS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The Imperial Parliament was not able to carry many measures during the late session, but one was passed into law, by the adoption of which, the Church of England can have four

The new Dioceses are to be carved out of some of the larger and more unwieldy ones, the incumbents of the dioceses affected are to be allowed to yield a part of their revenues to endow the new Sees, and the remainder of the money required must be contributed by the promoters of the scheme. The Bishop will not be appointed until the required endowment is fully prowided, and his financial comfort and safety made certain.

The New-Bishops will not be entitled to seats in the House of Lords, and their position in some other respects will not be as commanding as that of the occupant of the grand old Episcopal thrones. It has been strongly urged that more Bis shops was an urgent necessity in England. They have a right to as many as they make provision for, but yet are so tied and bound by law, that permission must be obtained from Parliament in or der to secure their appointment.

# CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

is at length safely erected upon its massive pedestal upon the Thames embankment, and forms a noble ornament. Your readers are already acquainted with the chapter of accidents connected with the removal of this ponderous stone from Egypt to London, and it now appears that the expenses have amounted to about £20,000. Several lives were lost in the terrible storm which overtook the ships on their way to England. The work of lift-

ing and erecting the Needle has been easily and unccessfully accomplished by means of the powerful mechanical appliances with which science has provided the workmen of to-day. It was slowly raised from the river and lifted in a horizontal position to a considerable height, and was then so carefully balanced and adjusted then so carefully balanced and adjusted that it was brought to an upright position and lowered on its pedestal with very great ease. The Londers are greatly delighted with the costly gift. It is in a fitting situation on the bank of the river, and forms one of the chief adornments of the fine embankments. The venerable Obelisk is in excellent preservation after all the remark able mishaps of its extended career, but it is feared that the moist and changeable atmosphere of Eng-land will soon tell upon its surface. It is asserted that steps must be taken at once to coat it with some transparent, yet damp and water resisting material, in order to preserve its sculptures, and sharp out-

#### ANOTHER INDIAN WAR

is threatened, and the present outlook in that direction is dark and troubled. For a long time there has been anxiety in regard to the North West frontier of India, and constant complaints made in regard to the encroachments and hostile attitude of Russia in that far away region. It was feared that Russia was gaining favour with the Border tribes and powers to the prejudice of England. In order to put this matter right and produce an impres-sion, the Indian Government sent a most imposing retinue consisting of above one thousand men, but the Ruler of Afghan-istan stopped them, and positively refused permission for them to pass through his territories. He was evidently in earnest, and prepared to resist. The result has been intense indignation on the part of the Rulers of India, supported by our ever ready fire eaters at home. There is ever ready hre eaters at home. There is a cry for swift refenge. The insult must be wiped out with blood. Treops are being sent to the frontier, and preparations made either for chastising or frightening the half-civilised and haughty Indian Ruler. Whatever may be the result, there is another outbreak of the war phrensy, and another expenditure for fighting men and material. It will not be an easy un-dertaking, this fresh war in Afghanistan. It is a strongly defended country, and there are grounds for believing that the people are prepared for a fierce conflict. There has been some diplomatic blundering, some scare or crase in regard to the interference of Russia, and we are thus ap-parently on the eve of another great Indian War, while the people of vast dis-tricts still need help and care, which Government declares it is powerless to give. Yet means are found for war, and the next step will be the acquisition of yet larger territory, and a few more millions Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier and Minister of of souls added to our Indian Empire. MIOHN B. GOUGH

is in England in good health and voice, "old man eloquent" has had a splendid reception at his first public appearance in London. The lecture was delivered in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, which was densely crowded with an eager and most enthusiastic audience. The address was one of his usual happy, plain, practical and useful utterances, in no respect different from those which charmed his hearers in England some twenty-five years ago. He struck home and deeply in dealing with some of the popular fallacies of the day, and in fearless denunciation of the traffic he has lost none of his ancient nerve and power. His visit is attracting much attention from the public. The Dailies fully reported his lecture, and his visit to England will prove opportune and useful in no ordinary degree: for truth to tell, there are but few men in the Temperance ranks who can thoroughly command the ear of vast crowds on those topics, and the most of those speakers are engaged in other, and all-absorb-

ing pursuits.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Dominion, with his wife, the Royal Princess, will shortly sail for Canada. The appointment is highly approved in England. It is taken as a compliment to the loyalty and fervid attachment of your people to the Parent Land, and it is thought that it will afford a fitting sphere for the undoubted sbility and talent of the distinguished pair. Lord Lorne is accounted an able and accomplished young statesman, but his close relationship to Royalty, and the possession of power for some time past, by a Government opposed to all the traditions and liberalism of the House of Argyle, have of necessity restricted his public actions of late. He will bring much talent to his new work, will be in harmony with all the aspirations of your grand and developing country, and will, with the Princess, worthily adorn the fine position to which he has been appointment. Sept. 30,

# CORRESPONDENCE.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC AT MUSGRAVE TOWN.

DEAR SIE-This pleasant and picturesque place was a scene of festivity on Thursday last, the event being the Methodist Sabbath School Pic-nic.

At 12 o'clock the scholars and teachers assembled in the church where they formed into procession and with banners and bannerets they proceeded to the principal places in the Town, singing en route special pieces.

The procession was led by Rev. John Reay Chairman of District and the day chool teacher.

Having arrived at the appointed render-yous, a field kindly lent by Mr. John Old-ford, bounded on all sides by trees and a overhanging with a luxuriant growth of foliage which forms a scene of rare beauty and charm, the procession halted ands ang of right heartily the melody:

Come let us be joyful and mingle our strain,
With those who are gathered to meet us again;
With Pastors, and teachers, and parents we join
To bless our Creator and Saviour Divine,
Happy greeting to all, &c.,

The Scholars were afterwards regaled with many good things provided by their parents and friends.

The teachers, parents and friends also partook of a similar repast which was re-lished with great gusto.

The splendid weather enhanced the the sports of the young people; while others enjoyed the reclining on a slope of Greensward. At the firing of guns, a gathering together of the youngsters was effected and after a parting song and three rounds of cheers for hospitality displayed, the enjoyable days pic-nicing was broke up, each one returning homewards having thoroughly appreciated the day's recreation and pleasure.

On Sunday Sept. 8th, two sermons were preached in the above Church by the Rev. John Reay.

Yours respectfully Sept. 13th, 1878. SAMUEL SNOWDEN

METHODISTIS, S. FESTIVAL AT PORT-DE-GRAVE, NFLD.

SIR,—This neat, new and commodious church is an honor to the Methodist com-munity, and is a high comment on the discreet and determinate zeal of the Rev. George Boyd, whose praise is in all the churches. The present minister, the Rev. W. H. Edyvean, has had a very successful pastorate. The interior of the church has just received a new coat of stain and varnish which has greatly improved its ap-pearance. A new handsome school-house s nearly completed, and a large Sabbath School augurs well for the future of Methodism, which though it is regarded as an exotic in an unfriendly soil, yet really is growing and very hopeful,

The 21st was quite a gala day for Port-de-Grave. The school assembled in the Methodist Church at 2 o'clock. Prayer having been offered for the Divine blessing upon the school and upon the recreations of the day, the procession formed. Under the direction of the reverend superintendent, with that of his Bay Roberts aid-de-camp, and a staff of officers the triumphal march was headed by two scholars bearing a standard inscribed "Port-de-Grave Methodist Sunday school." About one hundred and fifty, mostly Methodist children, followed with a variety of flags, and sang their marching song to the great attraction of the village folks. On retiring to the grounds, so kindly of-fered for the occasion by Mr. Bishop, and while tea was preparing in the tent erect-ed on the grounds, the children and parents thoroughly enjoyed themselves in a variety of amusements.

With tea time came the most interesting part of the programme. The children sat down in ranks upon the grass and ate and drank till they were satisfied; yet, through the kindness of friends, there was which remained over and above to them that had eaten." All the friends on the grounds were then kindly invited to tea, when Mrs. Brown, and the Misses Richards, with Miss Churchill, of Topsail, very generously waited upon them. Your correspondent thoroughly enjoyed the oc-

When night came, all reassembled in the church, where several interesting pieces were recited, interspersed with singing by the children. The "Sol Fa' training, though given a few years ago (by Rev. Professor Heyfield), was practiced on this occasion with marked effect. After suitable addresses and benediction, by the ministers present, the children returned home, satisfied with the day's enjoyment.

Bay Roberts, Sept. 24, '78.

# MISSION CIRCUITS.

Mr. EDITOR,-It is a matter of pleasure to us ministers, to find intelligent laymen manifesting practical interest in the enterprises of the Church. and especially in regard to one so important as that of the Missoinary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada. We were not sorry therefore to find, in the last WESLEYAN, an article under the caption 'Missionary" signed by C. A. Bowser.

To all that Bro. Bowser states in regard to the proper apportionment of Missionary Fund, and the importance of candour in dealing with the friends and patrons of the Society we unhesitatingly say "Amen." To his pre-sentation of "Circuit Receipts," &c., in relation to Missions within the bounds of the N. B. & P. E. I. Conference, we cannot so readily subscribe. Our good brother has evidently got things somewhat mixed. A glance at the "Expenditure," "Receipts, &c., of the Circuits tabulated by him, will serve to make this plain.

### Grant. 482 406 430 Fairville 1877-8. 474 204 465 195 365 95 390 120 Keswick Potnt de Bute alisbury

Fairville and Sussex received no Grant for Circuit Deficiencies last year, -see printed

Minutes, page 46. It is thus apparent that "the fundamenta principle on which the distributions are made is equal salary to all men on missions." I am sure Bro. Bowser will regret, as much as wreck. any of us, that the " equal salary is not more equitable to men on mission circuits.

We trust that an increase of current in come from all our circuits this year and in addition thereto the anticipated twelve and one-half per cent on the Circuit Receipts of Missionary Society last year, towards the reduction of the debt, will leave the "men on Missions" not only with an "equal salary," but with a much smaller Unprovided for Deficiency than they have been compelled to suffer for several years past. Yours faithfully,

ROBERT DUNCAN.

#### MISSIONARY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. EDITOR,-In reading the communicafrom Mr. "C. A. Bowser," anent the work of the Missionary Committee of the N. B. & P. E. I. Conference, one is at a loss whether to admire most, the spirit of fairness which led to the assumptions made, or the astute-ness through which so brilliant discoveries were reached

May I be allowed to give this trifling piece of information: that Sussex and Fairville Circuits have each a claim for house rent, while Point de Bute has no such claim. This is only one of several elements necessary in the comparison of these circuits, but which have unaccountably escaped the notice of your correspondent. Yours, &c.,

### MARQUIS OF LORNE.

ESCORT BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE BLACK PRINCE.

London, October 17.—The Duke of Edinburgh leaves Cobourg at the end of the pressent month to join H. M. S. Black Prince, which has been detailed to escort the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne to Canada. It has been determined that the new Governor-General and his distinguished lady shall enter Canada as no Viceroy ever entered it beter Canada as no Viceroy ever entered it before; and the most extensive preparations for
the voyage have been made. The Gazette
announces Her Majesty the Queen has been
pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir John
Douglas Campbell, K. G., C. M. G., commonly called the Marquis of Lorne, to be Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

It is reported that Vice Admiral Sir Edw.
W. Inglefield will proceed to sea with a few
of the shine under his command.

of the ships under his command, and meet the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise on their way to Canada at a rendezvous in mid ocean. The ships will then escort them to our shores, and pay them the salute due to their rank on dismbarkation.

DEPARTURE OF LORD DUFFERIN. QUEBEC, Oct. 19 .- Notwithstanding the worst storm of the season raged this morning thousands of citizens turned out to say farewell to the Governor-General. The wind was blowing a hurricane and the rain fell till 10 o'clock. A and B troops of Canadian hussars formed a guard of honor and conducted His Excellency to the Queen's Wharf, where B Battery, 8th Royal Rifles, City and River and a brilliant staff of officers received. He was conducted to the pavilion, where were assembled to meet him, the Mayor and the city corporation, Sir A. Macdonald and other Dominion dignitaries, Sir. Patrick McDougall and staff, Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Pope, P. E. Island, Aikens, McGreevy, Joly, Langlier, Chauveau, Ross, Dean Stanley and others. Chauveau, Ross, Dean Stanley and others.

After the presentation by the Mayor of the municipal address, His Excellency was conveyed by the police boat to H. M. S. Sirius, but owing to the roughness of the water, which would render it impossible down river to embark, the Governor left the Sirius for the Polynesian, and sailed out of port at 11. 30, followed by H. M. S. Argus and Sirius. through the kindness of friends, there was and the river steamers St. Lawrence and a considerable "basket full of fragments Maid of Orleans, having large crowds of passengers, and bands of music on board. All through the drenching rain thousands of people crowded Durham Terrace, Governor's Garden and all points from which a view of the river could be obtained. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the citadel.

#### NEWS AND NOTES. NOVA SCOTIA.

The ship Edith Troop, of St. John, N. B. before reported put in in distress, while coming up the harbor of Halifax on Sunday night, collided with the barquentine Dominique, of Arichat, Capt. LeBlanc, from Port Caledonia for New York, lying in the stream. The ship struck the barque on the port quarter, starting rudder case, breaking topgallant and main rails, stanchions, spanker booms, and counter plank, and tearing away the after part of the have been that the ship would not answer her helm readily. The barquentine hauled into Pickford & Black's wharf to discharge about 50 tons of her cargo abaft, so that the damage to the rudder case may be ascertained and the necessary repairs effected.

The Carvill Line packet brig Como, Capt. J. B. Tooker, arrived at London the other morning, 17 days from Halifax. The trip from London to Halifax and back was made in 51

days. The schr. Bonetta, Clark master, from Kempt, Hants Co., towed the Yarmouth steamer Dominion into Portland on the 15th, with loss of rudder. The mate of the Bonette was severely injured in the head by the parting of a hawser, and the schooner is badly chafed by pounding against the side of the

A cable despatch to Messrs. M. Wood & Sons, announces the total loss of the Flying Scud, on 29th Sept. She was last reported at Nangasaki, Japan, and the telegram came indirectly from Shanghai, China. The crew were saved. Capt. Carter, of Dorchester, was the master. She was partially insured. She was 350 tons register. Her owners are Messrs. M. Wood & Sons and Mr. George Buck.

The brigt. Elbe, of this port, Capt. Roche, from Matanzas for New York, put into Nassau, N. P., October 8th, leaking badly. The brigt. Cora, formerly of Liverpool, N. S., from Philadelphia for Havana, was towed into Nassau, N. P., Oct. 8th, leaking badly.

Absalom Coxen, a coloured man, was drowned on Wednesday last, at Liverpool, Queen's Co., by the upsetting of a sail boat, with which he was attempting to beat up the

The steamer Venezia, from Montreal, with a full cargo, went ashore on 20th inst., while entering the harbor of N. Sydney in a thick fog and high wind. Part of the cargo will be saved. The vessel is supposed to be a total

During the gale of Westerly wind recently several schooners were damaged and went ashore, but were taken off safely by the tug

A brakesman of the I. C. R., had his hand badly smashed while he was coupling cars near Petitoodiac lately.

At Bridgetown a mulatto girl about 17 years of age, called Ann Thompson, was so dread-fully burned by her clothes taking fire while in a fit of epilepsy—to which she was subject—that she died in a few hours. She was alone in the house at the time.

long searching, that she is one of four heirs to a California estate valued at £80,000 sterling. Half of this amount will go to the lawyer who hunted up the facts of the case.

On the 15th inst., as Mrs. Job A. Pugsley, of Athol, N. S., was driving through the woods between Athol and Maccan, his attention was attracted by a clattering on the spokes of one of the hind wheels, when he saw an animal which appeared interested in the mechanical movement of the wheel. Upon close examination it proved to be a bear. The animal made several attemps to catch hold of the wheel, but a loud demonstration on the part of Mr. Pugsley so influenced his bearship that he quietly withdrew. He may have been attracted by the axle-grease, or have had designs upon Mr. P.

### NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLANB

A workmen on the new Portland Methodist Church was injured on the head lately by a brick falling upon it from some distance

McKinnon Bros. steam mills at Bray, Lot 9, P. E. Island, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night week. Loss \$5,000. Insurance \$2,500 in the Canada Fire and Marine. The "Sentinel" reports that about nine o'clock on Wednesday night week, it was discovered that the barn of Mr. Rickard Cluff was on fire, and in a short time that building and the ell of Mr. Cluff's residence were destroyed and the main dwelling house left a wreck. It is supposed that an incendiary must have started the fire. The steamer was promptly at work, but owing to the character of the approach to the creek in the vicinity of the fire, she had to be placed a long distance away, and could not, therefore, operate as effectively as otherwise. The night was fortunately calm, otherwise an extensive conflagration must have occurred. Mr. Cluff was insured in the North British for \$700.

On Sunday afternoon week, Robt. Crookshank, a little son of T. Otty Crookshank, Esq., got hold of some gunpowder and began playing with it in the parlor of the house. The treacherous substance caught fire, and, exploding, burned the little fellow's face, arms and body very badly. The curtains of the room caught fire and the scene was for a moment or two a most terrifying one to the mother of the child, who extinguished the flames before they had gained much headway. Dr. T. J. O. Earle attended the little sufferer who is improving, though suffering considerably.

A Fredericton despatch to the St. John "Telegraph" states that a terrible accident occurred in the former city on Thursday week afternoon. Dr. Jack, of the University, was driving down Queen Street in a single carriage, in company with his eldest daughter, and when near Inch's corner the reins got under the horse's tail. The Doctor drew suddenly on the rein, which caused the horse to make a quick start to the opposite side of the street, passing the corner of Mr. Temple's new residence, and going smartly towards the river. The Doctor then drew on the other rein, which brought the horse suddenly round, capeizing the waggon, and pit-ching both Dr. Jack and Miss Jack violently to the ground. Miss Jack jumped to her feet at once, but almost immediately sank down, exclaiming, "I'm killed!" Blood was then posed that the spine was injured, as she died almost immediately. It was reported that Dr. Tack lost his eye, but fortunately such is not the case. He has a severe scalp wound over the left eye, and is otherwise severely bruised, but it is not now thought serious. The deepest sorrow pervades all classes in

It is feared that the Arctic schooner Florence is lost. She sailed from St. John, N.B., for New London on her return from the Arctic Ocean, on the 26th September, and is now considered 18 days overdue.

Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Bright Star, 180 tons, of St. John, N.B., which lext Manzanilla, Cuba, about Sept. 1st for New York.

Ship John Mann, Gibson, master, sailed from New York, Sept. 21st, in the evening, for Bremen, cargo of oil, and arrived October 10th, making the run in 18 days, which we cabin. The cause of the accident is said to think is the quickest on record, or so far as we know, has not yet been beaten-New ship Larnica, Sinclair, master, from St. John N. B., 23d ult., cargo of deal, arrived at Liverpool, G.B., Oct. 12th, making the run in 19 days- Arrived ship Wellington, Irving master, at London Oct. 15th, with cargo oil, from New York, out 31 days. These ships form part of the fleet belonging to Mr. Bennet Smith, of Windsor, and have all made good

trips. The work of pipe laving having been com pleted, the mains between the Harris reservoir and Moncton were filled and water drawn for the first time from the fire plugs recently erected, with the water in the reservoir 18 feet below what it will be when full. The pressure was sufficient at the highest points to throw a solid inch stream far above the highest buildings in their neighborhood. The mains were filled and the trials made under the direction of Mr. Murdock, consulting engineer to the Company. A large number of extra fire plugs are to be placed im. mediately and as soon as the work on the gates and strainers of the reservoir is completed the water will be formally and permaeently turned on for town use. The are to be kept full and under pressure, in the moantime, so that the water may be used for fire or railway purposes if required for either before final completion The Harris reser-voir is about four miles from Moncton and the water is brought from there by mains of 16 and 12 inches diameter, the former being used until the highest land between the reservoir and town is passed. About 8,900 feet of 8 and 12 inch distributing pipe is already laid, making a complete circuit of the town. Gas papes have been laid, and in a few days hence Moncton will have its gas works again in full blast. Both works are due to the indomitable energy and perseverence of J. L. Harris,

An interesting missionary meeting, under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, was held in the Methodist Church in Jacksonvile, N. B., on Monday evening, 14th inst. Rev. R. Crisp read the report of the Society's operations during the past year, and congratulated the circuit on the fact that its missionary contributions had almost doubled during that time. Addresses were delivered by Revs. E. Turner, of Northampton, C. H. Paisley, of Wood-

k

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at Bloomfield, when addresses were delivered by the above mentioned gentlemen and Rev. W. Harrison, of Richmond. Both meetings were successful in their financial results, and in augmenting the interest felt by the Metho-Sec'y. Treas. Missionary Society,
N. B. & P. E. I. Conference. Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Hugh Brown, work of the Society.

# WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

OCTOBER 1878. First Quarter, 3 day, 2h, 46m, Morning. Full Moon, 11 day, 4h, 40m, Morning.

| Day of                                  | SUN                                              | 4                           | MOON.                        |                                |                                |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Day of Week.                            | Rises Set                                        | Rises                       | South                        | s Sets                         |                                |
| 1 Tuesday<br>2 Wednesday<br>3 Thursday  | 6 4 5 34                                         | 1 33<br>2 15                |                              | 8 37<br>9 38<br>10 43<br>11 51 | 10 53<br>11 40<br>mr'n<br>0 37 |
| 5 Saturday<br>6 SUNDAY<br>7 Monday      | 6 5 5 32<br>6 7 5 30<br>6 8 5 28<br>6 9 5 27     | 3 15                        |                              | m'rn<br>0 59<br>2 3            | 1 50<br>3 23<br>4 48           |
| 8 Tuesday<br>9 Wednesdy<br>10 Thursday  | 6 10 5 25<br>6 12 5 23<br>6 13 5 21              | 4 13<br>4 31<br>4 50        | 10 10<br>10 50<br>11 31      | 3 6<br>4 7<br>5 9              | 5 48<br>6 34<br>7 10           |
| 11 Friday<br>12 Saturday<br>13 SUNDAY   | 6 14 5 19<br>6 15 5 18<br>6 17 5 16              |                             | m'rn<br>0 12<br>0 57         | 6 12<br>6 14<br>8 18           | 8 10<br>8 38                   |
| 14 Menday<br>15 Tuesday<br>16 Wednesday | 6 18 5 14<br>6 19 5 12<br>6 20 5 11              | 6 41<br>7 26<br>8 21        | 1 43<br>2 33<br>8 25         | 9 22<br>10 25<br>11 24         | 9 6<br>9 36<br>10 7            |
| 7 Thursday<br>8 Friday<br>9 Saturday    | 6 22 5 9<br>6 23 5 7<br>6 24 5 6                 | 9 23<br>10 35<br>11 48      | 4 19<br>5 14<br>6 8<br>6 87  | A.17<br>1 5<br>1 41<br>2 10    | 10 40<br>11 21<br>A 11<br>1 20 |
| 0 SUNDAY<br>1 Monday<br>2 Tuesday       | 6 26 5 4<br>6 27 5 2<br>6 29 5 1<br>6 20 4 59    | mo'n<br>1 4<br>2 22<br>3 40 | 6 47<br>7 51<br>8 41<br>9 33 | 2 38<br>3 0<br>3 26            | 2 46<br>4 13<br>5 17           |
| Friday                                  | 6 30 4 59<br>6 31 4 56<br>5 33 4 56<br>6 34 4 54 | 4 59<br>6 22<br>7 44        | 10 25<br>11 19<br>A 17       | 3 51<br>4 16<br>4 50           | 6 9<br>6 44<br>7 38            |
| Monday                                  | 6 35 4 53<br>6 37 4 51<br>6 38 4 50              | 9 4<br>10 17<br>11 20       | 1 18<br>2 20<br>3 22         | 5 32<br>6 23<br>7 24           | 8 22<br>9 7<br>9 52            |
|                                         | 6 39 4 19 6 41 4 47                              | A 19<br>0 48                | 4 20<br>5 14                 | 8 31 9 40                      | 10 33                          |

THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z are and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 26 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE MIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the emainder add the time of rising next morning

#### THE YOUNG FOLKS.

STRENGTH GAINED BY SELF. DENIAL.

"Mamma, can I have five cents?" "I gave you some money only a few days ago, Harry. You know mamma

hasn't much money, my boy; can't you do without it?" Harry loooked at the dear face, and

that he was, resolved not to let mamma be worried on his account,

mother that when they were alone he could be petted as little five-year-old Jim or the baby; and so he was very willing to cuddle down and rest his

cheek against his mother's face. "Harry dear," she said, "you are very fond of candy.'

"So are you, mother dear."

"That's true, but I don't buy some every time I feel as if I would enjoy it. I think I never buy candy for myself." Harry felt a little twinge of shame as he remembered the cocoanut balls he had eaten at recess yesterday. "I'll go halves with you next time," he whis-

pered penitently. their appetites and desires. The boy happens to catch sight of his favorite confectionery—will, most probably, if he has any craving for stimulants when he grows up, be unable to pass the tiest craft in town!" and Ned put his liquor store. Now, Harry dear, I have head on one side, and for the space of wanted to talk to you about this, but one minute was lost in admiration of I have been waiting until you are old his treasure. enough to understand me. You know how careful Aunt Kate is of Phil; how, though she tries to toughen him, yet if he gets his feet wet, or is exposed to the slightest damp air, she takes the greatest pains that he shall not suffer any evil effects. Then, though he is as old as you, she still bathes him herself every night and morning, rubbing him with coarse towels and in every way trying to strengthen him. Why does she do

"You know, mamma, Phil's fatherthey are very anxious Phil should not victory.

"Yes, but Uncle Philip is alive: he goes to business."

"Oh, I know he does; but he isn't half as strong as he'd like to be; he coughs awfully and is sick half the time.

"Oh, Harry, there's a worse disease in this family, to fight which you will need all the strength you can gain now, while you are young.'

Harry looked at his mother's face in surprise. Surely she was not in earnest! but never had she been more serious. "A worse disease! Oh, mother, what

Jim, dear little Jim! and baby!" "You are all in danger, but if only you will strengthen yourselves and dread the disease, you will escape it."

can it be? Can I be kept from it? And

"Tell me what it is-is it paralysis? George White's father has that.'

'Paralysis, consumption, and many other diseases follow this one. Harry, Think of what I have said. Good-bye. and God bless you."

The boy went off with a very sober face. Was it true that there was danger of his liking strong drink? Why, mother must have meant that there was danger of his being a drunkard. Well. if giving up candy would keep him from that, he would taste no more

That noon his cousin Phil joined him. The very sight of the boy reminded Harry of what his mother had said, and he felt a new sympathy for him—they when I was a boy in your father's were both in danger and must strengthen themselves.

"Here, Harry, father sent this to you. He said he hadn't tipped you in some time;" and Phil handed his cousin a twenty-five cent piece. "Oh thank you. Tell Uncle Philip I

am so much obliged. I say, let us run over to the cake shop and get a cream cake apiece. "No. thank you. Mother says it will

never do for me to eat cakes. I haven't great appetite and must eat nourishing food.

Harry turned away with a start-he had forgotten so soon! If it had not been for Phil he would probably have eaten three or four cream cakes! After school Harry was fairly frightened to and how something seemed to be pulling him into the cake and candy store. At last he started running, and never stopped until he reached his mother's room, and tossing his silven piece into her lap, he said :

"There, mother, keep that, and don't let me handle a cent until I can resist. Why, do you know, I could hardly get here—I wanted to spend that money so, for candy. Uncle Philip sent it to me.

"I want you to grow strong, my boy you must keep the money and steadily refuse temptations. Candy is not like for the first time noticed how thin it liquor; it is good at certain times, and was growing, and manly little fellow liquor never is; but it is the habit of self-indulgence that you must break. Let me buy you candy when I think it "All right mother; I don't really will be good for you, and break yourneed the money—never you worry. I self-off the habit of spending money for can use my short slate-pencil awhile your own gratification." This was the longer, and I only wanted to get candy with the other three cents."

Mrs. Dunn laid her work down and drew her boy on her lap, It was an unand again. After many failures he went derstood thing between the boy and his | humbly to God and asked His help.. It the victory. Years after, when his friends wondered at his firmness and moral strength, he always said, "I have my mother to thank for it all-she warned me of my weakness, and taught me how to grow strong."-Our Union.

## SHIPS AT SEA.

"It was real good of you to wait for me, mamma. Brother John's pond is splendid, and we have had such a jolly time sailing our boats!" and Ned How-"Oh, I wasn't thinking of that; but ard put his ship carefully down on the I want my boys to learn to say 'no' to gravel walk, then fell on his knees be side it, little thinking of the white panthat can't pass a candy store—if he taloons over which poor Bridget had wasted so many sighs while ironing.

"Now, sister, ain't she a reg-e-lar beauty? Honor bright! she is the pret-

Then, looking up, he said, "Papa, could you stop reading for a few moments and tell me something? I might forget, you know."

"Certainly, my boy!" replied Mr. Howard, closing his book. "Is it a question in Greek or Latin? and a smile flitted over his face.

"No sir; deeper than that," Ned answered. "You see, in the first place, we were having a high time down at the pond, and my 'Lucy' beat Ned Thorton's 'Jane' all to bits;" and Ned's uncle Philip-has consumption, and eye sparkled with the memory of his

> "Just as I had wound uy all my string, one end of which was fastened to Lucy's' bow, Mr. Thornton came along and looked at 'Lucy' and said, 'Well we see many of them." Then he told of the fun he used to have when a boy. I declare he is a minister I like; he is always so kind, and with a pleasant word for boys. What he says sticks, I tell you!" and in Ned's energetic admiration for Mr. Thornton, he gave the Lucy an affectionate slap which en-

at sea?' " "Mr. Thornton was right, Ned. His idea was that we seldom see our ships in this life, though we send many out

from port.' "But how, papa?" and Ned's face

wore a puzzed expression. "We all send different cargoes," his

strength, and it is that that you must sails. As life draws near to an end, we try to cultivate. It is for this reason can easily distinguish them from the that I do not like to see you yield to pure white sails of love, charity, faith every little desire. Teach yourself, my and patience, with the motto: 'With boy, to say no to your fancies. Teach God's help,' for the watchword. A yourself self-restraint and self-denial, kind word to some poor boy, or even a and your moral nature will grow firm | bone to a starved dog, is a tiny craft and strong. But it is nearly school- which goes forth sailing into the great time, and my work, too, is waiting. unknown, and may some day come back as a long forgotten sail came into my harbor a few days since.

'You remember my saying I feared I must have a lawsuit with a Mr. Jones about some California land? Last Thursday Mr. Jones came to show me his deeds. His face seemed very familiar, but I thought it must be a resemblance to some one I had known. Mr. Jones looked at me a moment, and then coming forward said very cordially, 'This must be Mr. Howard. I can never forget you, for you once saved my honor

office. "Then it came back to me, like a long forgotten dream, of a bright office boy for whom I had once done something, but what I could not remember. So I said, 'O yes, I know you; but as to the favor, the long years since then must be my excuse for forgetting.'

" Ah! it was a small matter to you but the turning point in my life, for it made me trust that there was real kindness in the world, and that a rich man's son could take the part of a poor boy and fight manfully for him.'

"I replied, my curiosity fully arous-'Come! this is hardly fair: you must tell me what I did.

"' Do you remember John Haskins?" he answered. "Indeed I do, and a great rascal he

turned out. By the way Jones did you not have some trouble with him?' I said, for just at that moment the two seemed connected in my mind. " Now you have the missing link,

Mr. Howard. Yes; John Haskins accused me of stealing, and when on clear evidence your father discharged me, you begged I might remain a few days for further proof.

"'Ah! I remember,' I laughed. 'That was my first case. I cleared you and convicted Haskins. How proud I was when my father said, 'Ralph, my boy, persevere; I have great hope of you!' "No more proud than when I went

home to my sick mother, whom I supported, and told her I still beld my position, and that my honesty was clear. That was a happy day,' Mr. Jones said his voice trembling. "And where have you been all these

years? Has fortune favoured you?" "Yes; beyond my largest hopes, he be the perfection of meat cooking." was a good fight, and being Christ's went to her brother in California. I got faithful servant and soldier, Harry won on well, and at my uncle's death inherited his property. These papers which prove your title to your land there, I received from him;' and handing me a small package, he added, 'It gives me pleasure to pass them over to you in memory of your first case.'

"I thanked him; and he dines with us this evening, when he will tell you in his own way of my "ship at sea." -S. S. Visitor.

## DOMESTIC.

COOKING MEATS.

Bread and meat should be among the simplest and least difficult articles of food to cook, but for lack of care or through unpardonable ignorance they are the most frequently spoiled. For the present we only propose to speak of

Where there are no reasons for stringent economy and the choicest pieces are selected, there is no excuse if they are not so cooked as to give the highest gratification. For those who are compelled to choose the cheapest, not the best, there are many ways by which a little skill and a fair amount of good common sense can make even the poorer portions quite satisfactory. Indeed, sometimes the cheapest cuts give more pleasure than the choicest joints that wealth provides, because the one is daintily dressed and finely seasoned, carefully cooked to a turn, and its plebeian origin skillfully covered by a good farmer's sensible wife, and the other ruined by the reckless carelessness of an expensive cook whom no one dare censure or direct.

Attention to the art of seasoning. a fair knowledge of the modes of making Ned, my boy, I hope all your ships at tough beef tender, nutritious and palasea may come in as safely, but we have | table, are important items in domestic I'm glad there is no consumption among to wait until we cross the river before education. Many house-keepers are very careless in giving their directions or in their own use of seasoning, and thus often spoil what might have been delicious. We say "careless," but too often it is the result of ignorance. The injudicious use of salt, pepper and herbs has ruined many a meal that should have been most excellent, and dangered her beauty. "But what did added the tortures of dyspepsia, the Mr. Thornton mean by that about ships usual penalty for such ignorance or misuse of seasoning.

It is a common practice of cooks, and often of those who are called good housekeepers, to sprinkle salt over meat when just ready to put over the fire. Now, to salt any meat before it is well heated through—or, better still, half cooked—will injure very materially the

will harden the fibres, toughen the meat all through, extract the best part of the juice, make it very injurious to the stomach, and give no pleasure to the palate.

If a housekeeper thinks she can explain to her cook the effect this mode of seasoning will have on health and comfort and then feel that her part of the care is over will make a great mistake. Unless a proper supervision is steadily practiced she will soon learn that explanations, or even strict injunctions, are usually disregarded. The salt will still be thrown over the meat before it is at all cooked-perhaps because the girl wants it "off her mind" -and, as the result, a poor, indigestible mess of meat is set before the family. Should any one venture to complain,

the mistress has any number of excuses at her tongue's end. Upon the butcher. or cook, or both unitedly, is thrown the whole burden of blame. But, in truta, the chief fault rests with the housekeeper; for with her alone lies the whole responsibility. It is her own business to see that her instructions receive respectful attention, and that her orders are promptly and scrupulously obeyed. Simply to give the order is of little avail. One failure should suffice to teach the mistress that her careful supervision will have more effect than hundred messages through the speakiug-tube or verbal directions.

It is difficult to press upon cooks, or careless, incompetent housekeepers, the simple rule that salt should not be used in seasoning meat or poultry until partly cooked, and on the country, that pepper and herbs, if used, should be added a an earlier stage; because all such seasonings release the best part of their flavor more readily by the action of heat, though not at so intense a degree as to evaporate and thus lose the most delicate part of their flavor.

Rapid cooking and intense heat are as injurious to the meats as the seasoning. Long, gentle cooking-simmering-is best for even the choicest meats, except in broiling. Pepper, spices, herbs, if used, penetrate all through the mat when cooked slowly; but the best flavors evaporate under rapid cooking. A poor, cheap, tough piece of meat is hardly eatable, certainy not digestable, unless these precautions are strictly observed; but it can be made wholesome and delicious if they are properly understood and re-membered. The French understand the power of slow cooking to preserve all fine flavors. If they had not such a great fondness for garlic theirs would

OYSTER SAUCE, WHITE. Blanch fifty oysters in their liquor, ther reduce it with half pint of veal broth, until nearly all is evaporated, then add to it one pint of milk, simmer a few minutes, skim it clean and add a leason of four yokes of eggs; pass through the tamis into a bain-marie; just before serving add the oysters, washed in warm water, a pinch of cayenne and mace and juice of half a lemon

OYSTER SAUCE, BROWN. Proceed as directed for oyster sauce, white, substituting beef broth for veal

broth and milk. HAUNCH OF MUTTON A L'ANGLAISE. Dress a well-hung haunch of mutton on spit, set it close to the fire for twenty minutes to form a crust over the entire surface, when, set it back and cover with a buttered paper, baste at first with salted water, afterwards very often with the drippings, roast it thus twenty minutes to the pound, remove the paper, dredge flour over, baste twice, dress it on its dish, ornament with a frill and three silver skewers, add enough stock to the gravy, boil, skim and strain, pour over the remove and send to table.

IRISH STEW. Prepare two pound of mutton cutlets, and lay them in the bottom of a stewpan with a bouquet of parsley, thyme, a blade of mace, white pepper and salt, with a quart of cold water; simmer slowly, skimming often for twenty minutes, when add two dozen onions of equal size, previously cooked in stock, and two dozen small potatoes trimmed quite round to match the size of the onions; continue the simmering until the potatoes are cooked tender, when instantly remove, dress the cutlets in close circular order, with the onions and potatoes in the centre, add to the braise enough white roux to thicken it, strain, and if seasoned correctly pour over the stew, sprinkle over the whole two tablespoonfuls chopped parsley and serve.

Schutzenberger has announced the dis-covery of an allotropic condition of me-tallic copper, obtained by electrolysis of a solution of about ten per cent of copper acetate, previously boiled, with two Bunsen or three Daniell cells, the negative platinum plate being placed parallel to the larger positive copper electrode, and three or four centimeters from it. The allotropic copper is then deposited on the plantinum as a brittle metal in rugose plates of an aspect resembling bronze. Its specific gravity is from 8.0 to 8.2, that of ordinary copper being 6.8. The moist plates quickly oxidize on the surface in ordinary air. Allotropic copper is changed to ordinary copper by heat or by prolonged contact with diluted sulphuric acid.

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the Archduke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name it is a love of strong drink. My boy, father replied. "Some men's ships are you inherit it, I fear. With this love laden with ambition, pride, the love of there is almost always want of moral money, envy or hatred: these have black whether it is steak, roast or stew. It world.—Pueblo (Col.) People.

IN MEMORY. [This poem, second to Shelly's "Cloud," in beauty and sweetness of expression and rhythm, provoked the remark from the gifted and lamented Prentice that "one could almost wish to die if he knew such a beautiful tribute would be written to his memory:"]

> On the bosom of the river, Where the sun unlossed its quiver, And the starlight gleamed forever, Sailed a vessel light and free. Morning dew.drops hung like manna On the bright folds of her banner, And the zephyrs rose to fan her Softly to the radiant sea.

At the prow a pilot beaming
In the flush of youth stood dreaming,
And he was in glorious seeming,
Like an angel from above.
Through his hair the soft breeze sported, And as on the wave he floated, Oft that pilot angel-throated, Warbled lays of home and love.

Through those leaves so brightly flowing, Buds of laurel bloom were blowing, And his hands anon were throwing Music from a lyre of gold.

Swiftly down the stream he glided
Soft the purple wave divided,
And a rainbow's arch abided On its canvas' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts with fond devotion Watched him sailing to the ocean-Prayed that never wild commution dst the elements would rise. And he seemed some young Apollo, Charming summer winds to follow While the water-flags' corolla Trembled on his music sighs.

But those purple waves enchanted, Rolled beside a city haunted By an awful spell that daunted Every comer to the shore. Nightshade rank the air encumbered, And pale marble statues numbered Where the lotus-eaters slumbered And wake to life no more.

Then there rush'd with lightning quickness O'er this face a mortal sickness, And the dew in fearful thickness Gathered o'er his temple fair; And there swept a dying murmur Through the lovely Southern summer

Perished at that city there. Still rolls on that radiant river, And the sun unbinds his quiver, And the starlight streams forever, But that vessel's rainbow banner Greets no more the gay savanna, And that pilot's lute drops manna On the purple waves no more.

#### OBITUARY

HANNAH SWAINE

wife of Capt, Chapman Swaine, died on the 28th ult., at North East Harbor, aged 59 years. During the whole of sister Swaine's last illness she manifested a firm assurance in her Redeemer, being by grace divine enabled to glorify God in the furnace of affliction. Having an impression from the first day of her illness that she would not recover, she was always averse to praying for her recovery. Using the apostle's words, she said, I would ra-ther depart that I may be with Christ which is far better. Shortly before her death I asked her concerning her conversion, and her countenance brightened as she informed me, that about the age of Bro. Webb she was convinced of sin and led to seek an interest in the atoning blood of the Lamb. During the great revival on the circuit under the ministry of Bro. McMurray, she came out again and professed to find peace with God. But when Bro. Sponagle conducted special services here, afraid that she might be deceived or resting on some false hope, she went forward to the altar and asked the Lord to reveal himself more fully to her; then she received the full witness of the Spirit, and to the end of her life remain ed in full enjoyment of religion. Sister Swaine was always ready to lend a helping hand in what ever would further the interests of her Master's kingdom, and with her husband took a very active part in building our church and parsonage. In faith as well as in works she was abundant. Many will remember her heart stirring prayers in the house of God, and even at the point of death she evinced an anxiety for the spiritual welfare of others by requesting that her funeral ser-mon should be preached from the words, How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation." Her end was peace and though dead she yet speaketh.

N. E. H. A CHILD'S OPINION-A FACT. STANLEY — had recovered from a very serious illness, brought on by too close application to his books, in his earn-

est endeavors to outstrip his little schoolmates in the race after knowledge. His little brother, Percy, a youth of three summers, as was quite natural, held a very high opinion of the medicine (Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime) that had produced such gratifying results, -but, at the same time had a very warm affection for it on his own private account. After having enjoyed sundry "refreshers" from the nearly empty bottles, which by common consent had descended to him, he critically holds it up between his eye and the light, and with the air of a Chief Justice, remarks :- " Mamma, I like 'zat

better 'n lobster.' Little Percy's just appreciation is a very general one among the children who have once taken the Emulsion, and mothers would have less cause for anxiety on account of the ceaseless drains upon the too frail constitutions of their fastgrowing little ones did they but fully estimate the marvellous strengthening and vivifying properties of this medicine and its adaptability to the wants of GROWING

STRUCTURES. Try it! Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle : Six for \$5.

BROWN & WEBB, and FORSYTH, SUT-CLIFFE & Co., Halifax, Wholesale Agents Oct. 19-2 wks.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.—The best and most popular Family Medicine in the world. A blessing to the rich; a friend to the poor; within the reach of all, it has saved more lives and relieved more suffering incidental to travelling than any other medicine. OC'

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ROBINSON, St. by Druggists ice \$1 per bot-

ORSYTH, SUTolesale Agents,

The best and edicine in the rich; a friend each of all, it relieved more elling than any

#### TEMPERANCE.

OCTOBER 26

GENERAL CAMBRONNE.

There was a young officer in the garrison of Nantes in the year 1795. He was a spirited fellow, barely twenty; but, young though he was, he had already learned to drink to excess, according to the too frequent custom of the day. Brave and exciteable, wine was a bad master for him, and one day when intoxicated, he struck an officer who was giving him an order. Death was the punishment for such an offence, and to death the young lad was condemned.

The colonel of his regiment, remembering the intelligence and bravery of the young criminal, spared no pains to obtain a remission of the sentence; at first with no success, but finally hampered with a certain condition—that the prisoner would never again be found intoxicated. The colonel at once proceeded to the military prison and summoned Cambronne.

"You are in trouble, corporal," he

"True, colonel; and I forfeit my life for my folly," returned the young fel-"It may be so," guoth the Colonel

chortly. "May be," demanded Cambronne, " you are aware of the strictness of mar-

tial law, colonel. I expect no pardon; .I have only to die.' "But suppose I bring you a pardon

on one condition?" The lad's eyes sparkled. "A condition? Let me hear it, colonel! I would do much to save life and honor." "You must never again get drunk."

"O colonel that is impossible!" "Impossible boy! you will be shot to-morrow otherwise; think of that!" "I do think of it. But never to let one drop of wine touch my lips! See you, colonel: Cambronne and the bottle love one another so well, that when once they get together it is all up with sobriety. No, no! I dare not promise

never to get drunk." "But, unhappy boy! could you not promise never to touch wine?"

"Not a drop, colonel?" " Not a drop." "Ah! that is a weighty matter, colonel. Let me reflect. Never to touch wine all my life !"

The young soldier paused: then look-

my promise?" 'Your word of honor," said the officer. I know you, you will not fail me." A light came into the young fellow's

"Then I promise," said he solemnly "I. Cambronne, swear never to take a the quick reply. drop of wine."

The next day Corporal Cambronne ersumed his place in his regiment. Twenty-five years after he was General Cambronne, a man of note, respected and beloved. Dining one day in Paris with his old colonel, many brothers in arms being present, he was offered a glass of rare old wine by his former commanding officer. Cambronne

drew back. "My word of honor, colonel: have you forgotten that?" he asked excited-"And Nantes—the pardon—my vow?" he continued, striking the table. "Never, sir, from that day to this has a drop of wine passed my lips. I swore it, and I have kept my word; and shall

keep it, God helping, to the end." Once more, not without reason, did the good old colonel thank God that he had been able to preserve such a man for France. - Christian Advocate.

#### THE OTHER TRAIN THAT IS COMING.

As a train was passing over a New-England railroad it struck a broken The conductor felt the shock. He knew a car was off the track, and sprang for the break. It was his last brave service. The crash came, and he was picked up, a poor, mangled wreck; his skull had been broken. He made out, however, to utter these words the last utterances of a faithful loyal soul-" Put out the signals for the other train!" Somewhere down the track he knew another train was coming, thundering, crashing along, dashing faster, faster, and there was his train on the track! Out with the signals, out with the signals! another train is coming! That was his last injunction.

That other train, that other train, I am saying to myself, the generation that is following us; the boys and girls that are pressing hard after us; coming along faster, faster, faster, just ahead of whom we are, only perhaps to be in their way, a hindrance, an obstacle, and possibly the occasion of their ruin. What need of care, what need of caution, what need of restless vigilance for their sake, in speech, in act, in look, in gesture! I want nothing to escape me that will be an obstacle in their way. If we are on the track, blocking it, if we are in the way, let us take ourselves out

of the way as soon as possible. "What will you take?" was the question asked an observant boy at a table,

glass of intoxicating drink.

The father heard the boy's remark, set aside his glass and called for water. He saw the other train coming, and

cleared the track for it at once. I think the saddest of all experiences is the consciousness that an opportunity for right doing has been lost. It brings a sad look into a man's face to know that he has set an example, bad in itself, and hopelessly followed by others.

We know of an empty train that came to a stop on a down grade, the station having been reached. In the absence of an official the train broke loose and went crashing down the track to meet the steamboat express. Some one chased the runaway cars, but could not-evertake them to put on the brakes. The opportunity for the arrest of the train had gone. There was a collision that night.

O, souls on the track! fathers and mothers! your opportunity in behalf of your boys and girls is to-day-now! Don't let it slip from you.

We are not only to have a clear track for the next train, but in every way we are to make and keep that track suitable for the travel of the coming generation. Here comes the work of the Sunday-school teacher, to get the uneasy, rambling feet of childhood over into the roadway of very best life.

I passed recently a large rabble of boys in a vacant city lot. They were noisy and rough. What more important work, I asked myself, than to labor for that age and class, the generation coming? Though the Sundayschool, the Bible, the church we are to open a sure, steadfast, blessed way for

Our opportunity is to-day. Did not Voltaire make the age of five the limit inside which character substantially is settled? At any rate, that limit cannot be set with safety very far ahead. I don't want to be so absorbed in the cares and pursuits of my generation as to forget the next. I want to think of, and plan for, and work for the generation coming-that other train on the track. As the Lord helps me, I mean to think more and make more of the interests of the children—the other train that is coming.—S. S. World.

### OUR BOYS.

There, Harry, do run out of the At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro "But colonel, if I promise what guar- room!" said a young lady, whom I antee will you have that I shall keep chanced to be visiting to her younger At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and brother. 'The very impudence of him,' she continued, 'To come into the room where there's company.'

'Do let him stay,' I pleaded. 'Why do vou drive him out?' "Because he's got muddy boots,' was

'And he's whittling a great horrid stick,' said another sister.'

'He whistles,' echoed a third member of the family. The majority generally carries the

wote, but in this case the boy was allowed to remain. A great, good-natured looking fellow he was, with honest brown eyes. He sat meekly in the corner, and notwithstanding his many faults, conducted himself

lake a little gentleman. Yet, why was he to be excluded from the room? Simply, because he was—a boy. I regret to say that there are many families who are entirely ignorant of

the system of training 'our boys.' If a boy is sent out of the parlor when the grown up sister has company-if, upon going to the library, papa will say : 'There, Johnnie, do run away; I am busy at present,' he will probably find a place where he will not trouble any one. He will keep bad company, read the worst style of literature, and the next

step will be, running away from home. If your boys do wear muddy boots, whistle and whittle sticks, God bless them for it; they will make all the better men. Mother, do not chide your boy if you find his bat and ball upon the floer. There may come a time when your boys have all grown up, and left the nest, as it were, that your heart will yearn to hear a boyish shout, a shrill whistle, or to find the worn cap and school books in their old acoustomed

If your boy's feet are too muddy to cross your door, the doors of the public house are ever open to entice its victims. If you will not let him sing and dance, the lew concert and dance-house will. The highways of life are open to all. Broad are the pathways where vice and folly walk hand in hand, and unsuspicious is youth of their glittering

Give your boys, freedom; let them have innocent amusements at home, and they will find it more attractive than the street corners. Mothers, be kind to the boys, and we will have less drunkards, fewer gamblers, but instead true soldiers, noble statesmen and worthy citizens will spring from "OUR Boys."

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—There is probably no family medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' PAIN KILLER. It is extensively used in India, China, Turkey -and in every civilized country on earth, not only to counteract the climatic infludesire.

"I will take what father takes." The

# GRAND DEMONSTRATION

FOR THE RECEPTION OF OUR NEW GOV.-GENERAL

## LORD LORNE,

AND HIS ROYAL WIFE

PRINCESS LOUISE We anticipate a large increase of Visitors to witness the welcome which Halifax will offer the Vice-reval party—to those who wish to prepare at once for a part in the reception we offer the following inducements.

| WINCEYS.                    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Post Volue in Winsons at    |    |
| Best Value in Winceys at    | -  |
|                             |    |
| Best Value in Winceys at    | La |
| Best Value in Winceys at14c | L  |
| Best Value in Winceys at15c | _  |
|                             | La |

ALL WOOL SCARLET FLANNELS. 17e, 20c, 25e, 30c, 40c, 45e, 50c, 55c, 60c, and 75c, per yard.

WRITE FLANNELS. 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, per yd FLANNELS TWILLED and PLAIN. All Wool at thirty-nine cents per vard. Fancy Shirting Flannels-Union.

AND ALL WOOLS 13c, 15c, 29c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, per vd

BLANKETS. 3.00, 3.50, per pair—all wool.

Capital value in Blankets-\$2, 2.25, 2.50 FULL SIZED HEAVY BLANKETS. At \$4.00, 450, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, p pair

# Ladies Under Clothing.

lies Chemsie......50c each lies Embroided Chemise 60 & 65c each dies Embroidered Drawers

40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, per pair. dies Embroidered Night Dresses 75c, 90c, and \$1.00 each

# SKIRTS. New Stripe Skirts at.....\$1.00 each

New Felt Skirts at..... 0.50 each New Felt Skirts at...... 1.50 each New Felt Skirts at ...... 2.00 each CORSETS.

American Steam Moulded Corsets 75c each Chest Protecting Patent Corsets

Durable Wove Corsets Mrs Moodys Corsets in Drab and White

A SPLENDID STOCK OF THESE GOODS IN ALL STYLES.

# AVIDSON & CRICHTON,

155 HOLLIS STREET.

# Intercolonial Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878 TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:-

At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup St. John and Points West. At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate

Stations. WILL ARRIVE : At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, St. John and Intermediate

At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations.

and Way Stations. Moncton, 25th April, 1878. may4

ORGANS Superb \$340 Organs, only \$95, Pianos Retail Price by other Manufacturers \$900, only \$260. Beautiful \$650 Pianos, \$175—bran new, warranted 15 days' test trail. Other bargains want them introduced. PIANOS Agents wanted. Paper free Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington N.J.

66 DOLLARS A week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co. Portland Maine.

Provincial Building Society St. John. N.B. ASSETS 31st December, 1877

RESERVED FUND to Rest same date 5,090 90
Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6
per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice. Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com-

THOMAS MAIN, A. A. STOCKTON.

### WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

We are now opening from New York-Ladies' FANS The New Metal Top Back COMB, Side Lace and Extension CORSETS. Silk and Pearl Dress BUTTONS.

White Shirtings, Satin Linings, AMERICAN PRINTS! Our Stock is now well assorted in every department.

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse 111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS

WEST TROY, N. Y. fitty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. July 1 1878-1y

PIA NOS Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollars Rosewood Pianos, only 175 dol Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost 500 dollars only 125. Parlor Organs 2 stops, 45 dollars; 9 stops, 65; 12 stops; only 75 dol. Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment.—" Herald." You ask why? I answer. Hard times. Our employees must have work. Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War commenced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A.



## JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONEY RIVER, N. S., Nov. 15, 1877. C. Gates & Co., -Gentlemen, -Some time last winter one of my children-a little boy about eighteen months-was badly frightened and his healtn became seriously affected. On the least alarm he used to go off in a kind of fit, becoming motionless and black in the face, his heart at the same time palpitating in the most alarming manner. Each fit was worse than the preceeding one, causing us to fear heart disease. Hearing of some of the numerous cures effected by your medicines in this and other localities, I procured from your agent, Mr. E. A. Gile, a bottle of your No. 2 Bitters, and before it was half gone I noticed a marked improvement in the child's health. A second bottle completed the cure. The little fellow is now perfectly well and I am perfectly satisfied that Gates' Life of man Bitters saved his life. You are perfectly at liberty to publish this certificate if you

wish so to do. With respect, yours truly, WILLIAM MCMILLAN. I will vouch from personal knowledge for the truthfulness of the above certifi-

E. A. GILE.

GOLD Any worker can make 12 dollars at home Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

# DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

WHOLESALE

The ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN Markets have all been visited by one of the Firm, and our Stock (including many SPECIAL LINES) secured at very low Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and

We beg to advise the completion of our Fall and Winter Stock.

INSPECTION INVITED.

figures, which we now offer at a very small advance.

SMITH BROS.



MILLER, BROTHERS

NOW HAVE THE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED

# RAYMOND

being transferred (four months ago) from William Crowe, of Halifax, to them, (excepting

the County of Halifax.) THE RAYMOND MACHINE is too well known to require any puffing; and there have been some important improvements put upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best amily machine made.

The following are some of the kinds kept in stock by us, viz :-

Singer, Webster,

Empress of India, Household, Weed,

Wilson A. Wanzer,

Champion. Osborne, Abbott,

Royal, Howe, &c., &c SECOND-HAND MACHINES

taken in exchange for new ones. 8. MACHINES IN FRICE FROM - - \$5 to \$ 100 Sewing Machine Attachments,

FIRST CLASS OIL AND

Needles of all kinds in Stock All S. Machines warranted to give good satis-

faction. Also importers and dealers in several FIRST-CLASS MAKE

PIANOS IN PRICE FROM - - - \$225 to \$1000 ORGANS " " \$75 to \$409 Instruments guaranteed for five years, and sold on very easy terms

Liberal reduction made to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange. As we have now been in the sewing machine business for ten years and import all our

Cash Principles, and our expenses being much less than would be in the city, we are prepared to sell on the very

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF Sewing Machines, promptly attended to by a class machinist. Charges Moderate.

PARKS' COTTON YARN Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition.

FOR COTTON YARNS OF CANADIAN MAN-UFACTURE. Numbers Five's to Ten's.

Made of Good American Cotton with great care. Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight. We would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spun on Throstle Frames, which make a stronger Yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American Yarn. It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 leas of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without leas—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste

White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green

Those acquainted with weaving will under stand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner. COTTON CARPET WARP MADE OF No. 10 YARN, 4-PLY TWISTED

WHITE, RED, BROWN, SLATE, &c. All fast colors. Each 5 lb bundle contains 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width.

We have put more twist into this warp than it formerly had, and it will now make a more dura-ble Carpet than can be made with any other ma-terial. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use through-out the country.

All our goods have our name and address upon them. None other are genuine. WM. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills.

JOB PRINTING

ST. JOHN, N.B.

REPORTS, PAMPHLET Posters, Handbills,

Mercantile Blanks, We are now prepared to execute al Orders for the above well

AT MODERATE RATES. WITH MEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27th.

| The state of                |                |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 11 a.m.<br>Rev. W. H. Heart | Brunswick<br>z | Rev. S. F. Huestis.        |
| 11a.m.<br>Rev S. F. Huestis | Grafton St     | Rev. W. H. Heartz.         |
| 11 p.m.<br>Rev. S. B. Dunn. | Kaye St.       | 7 p.m.<br>Rev. C. M. Tyler |
| lla.m.<br>Rev. G. Shore.    | Charles St.    | 7 p.m<br>Rev James Sharp   |
| 11a.m.<br>Rev. James Sharp  | Cobourg S      | Rev. S. B. Dunn.           |
| 11 a.m<br>Rev. C. M. Tyler. | Dartmon        | Rev. G. Shore.             |
| BEECH STREET                | 3 30 p.m.      |                            |

#### MARRIED.

October 10th., at Greenhill, by Rev. R. Mc Arthur, Mr. Michael Murphy, of Ragged Islands, to Mrs. Deborah B. Marshall, of Upper Port La

At Windsor, on 12th inst., by the Rev. John Mc Murray, Benjamin Haley, of Windsor, to M rgaret Murphy, of Waterville. On the 15th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, by the Rev. H. McKeown, John D. Clark, of Chatham, N.B., to Jane Lowe, of the same place.

On the 16th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, the Rev. H. McKeown, Isaac Copping, Jr., to Wilhelmina Bernard, both of Chatham, N.B. At Summerfield, Oct. 10th, by the Rev. J. J. Colter, Mr. Thomas Kilcollins, of Wicklow, C.C., to Miss Martha Hutchinson, of the same place.

A4 Jerusalem on the 16th of October, by Rev. E. Bell, Dr. J. W. Nugent, to Miss Amelia Machum. the daughter of A Machum, Esq , all of Jerusalem,

#### DIED.

At Hillsburgh, on the 11th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, which was borne with true christian resignation, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Blakslee.

At Darling's Lake, on the 22nd ult., of typhoid fever, George E., eldest son of George M. and Lydia Harris, aged 15 years and 10 months.



#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 8tn Oct., 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor-General, by an order in Council bearing date the 2nd of October instant, has been pleased to order and direct that the privilege been pleased to order and direct that the privilege granted by Order in Council of 3rd August, 1871, permitting the free admission of Canvas for the manufacture of oil cloth, but of not less than 18ft in width, be so extended as to include widths as low as four feet ten inches, on condition that the said canvas be not pressed or calendared.

Oct 26 3i

By command, J. JOHNSON,

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND.

IF any of our readers Visit Sr. JOHN'S, NEW FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy

Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, Advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 216

## NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes By A. N. Johnson, is a book of admirable simplicity and clearness of explanation, and is endorsed by practical Singing School teachers as of the best. 77 Airs for practice, 40 Hymn Tunes, 16 Anthems, and 24 Glees and 4-Part Songs, all immediately united with the instructions, forming a perfect and easy Method for teaching the Notes. The moderate price is in its favor, Price 60cts., or \$6 per dozen.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ By WM. H. CLARKE, is a new and magnificent Instruction Book for those who wish to play the Organ (Pipe or Reed) in Church, is full of fine music for practice or enjoyment, forms a taste for the best kind of Organ Music and has the unique and special merit of preparing the learner to com-pose and extemporize Interludes and Voluntaries, as well as to play them. Price \$3.00.

The Musical Record The Weekly Musical paper of the country! DEATER SMITH, Editor. All Music Teachers need it. 5 cts. per copy, \$2 per year. 312 pages of music

Any Book mailed Post Free for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Beston. C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 843 Broadway, Success'rs to Lee & Walker.

MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

MARKET ON SATURDAY, OCT. 19th, 1878,

|   | Butter, No. 1 Table                       | .19        | to       |                    |        |
|---|-------------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------|--------|
|   | Do No. 2<br>Do Cooking                    | .16<br>.12 | to<br>to |                    |        |
|   | Cheese, factory, per lb                   | .11        | to       |                    |        |
|   | Eggs, by bbl. per doz.<br>Do Fresh        | .12<br>.15 | to       |                    |        |
|   | Lard, per lb.                             | .11        | to       | .12                |        |
|   | Tallow, per lb<br>Do Rough                | .07        | to       | .08<br>.04 1-2     |        |
|   | Lamb, per lb by quar.                     | .05        | to       | .07                |        |
|   | Mutton do do                              | .05        | to       | .07                |        |
|   | Pork, per lb by carcase                   | .06        | to       | .06 1 2            |        |
|   | Beet, per lb by quarter                   | .05        | to       | .07                |        |
| - | Chickens, per pair                        | .40        | to       | .50                |        |
|   | Geese, each                               | .45        | to       | .60                |        |
| 4 |                                           | .60        | to       | .80                |        |
|   |                                           | .14        | to       | .16                |        |
| ż | Hams, per lb.                             | .11        | to       | .12                | -      |
|   | Hides, per lb                             |            | to       | .05 1-2            |        |
|   | Calfskins, per lb                         | .07        | to       | .08                |        |
|   | Pelts, per lb                             | .40        | to       | .45                |        |
|   | Potatoes, per bushel                      | .40        | to       | .50                | Links  |
|   | Carrots, per barrel                       |            |          | 1.25               |        |
|   | Turnips do                                |            |          | 1.00               |        |
|   | Beets do                                  |            |          | 1.50               | 171    |
|   | Parsnips, def                             |            |          | 1.75               |        |
|   | Onions, American, p lb<br>Do Nova Scotian | 1          | 3-4      | to 21-2<br>to 21-2 |        |
|   | Apples, per barrel                        | 1.25       | to       | 2.25               | distr. |
|   | Do dried, per 10                          | .04        | to       | .03                |        |
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