

Wesleyan Office and Book Room,

25 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

Provincial Wesleyan to 1st January, 1875, \$2.00 in advance.

Excellent Medium for Advertising.

ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS, and all kinds of Methodist Books, constantly on sale in the Book Room.

Provincial Wesleyan.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1873.

THE HANKS FULL AND DRESSED.—WHAT NEXT?—As indicated by the Secretary of Home Missions last week, we have reached a most interesting stage in the history of our Methodist and ministerial work.

The list of stations, disfigured and ragged for many years by openings here and there, is at length complete. The Captain of our salvation, looking down along the array of His soldiers in our division, sees a compact body. Vacancies caused by death and retirement have been filled up by willing recruits. Their arms are burnished; their armour unquenched; their hopes most buoyant. His omniscient eye hath marked our necessities; His ear hath opened to our prayers; His Providence hath satisfied the souls of His servants. The isolated village can no longer look with envy upon the favoured city; hamlet and palatial mansion are alike under Pastoral oversight.

With all this bounty of Divine favour, ministers and people should take heart. What has been the object in satisfying us with good things? Not that we might "wax fat," surely. We have been trained well in this knowledge. The Parable of the Talents has been practically applied as well as faithfully expounded in our pulpits. "To whom much is given," &c. A long Winter, favourable to the most skillful and determined prosecution of our holy work, is now commencing. Let us improve it. All along the line there should be an advance upon the enemy. A large ingathering of precious souls may follow the recent solicitude of God's servants. The darkness, if may yet be proved, was but the time of sanctified trial. Blessed sunshine comes flashing over the hills and our despondency gives place to joyfulness.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.—Even the London Times is liable to mistakes. It recently printed, in a report of a sermon by the Archbishop of York, "Post Office Telegraph" for "Post Laureate." Our own Conference "Minutes," in the address presented to Governor Wilnot, makes the President say in behalf of his Brethren that we are the limited Pastorate of the Methodist Church in these Provinces. We have been asked whether we are the Methodist Pastorate (limited), or if the address is to be taken as a protest against those innovators who have been attempting to extend the period of pastoral service to five or more years. It is certainly comforting to ourselves that the highest authority may be quoted in proof of the fact that "to err is human," considering the imperfections of typography we have been compelled to acknowledge, but are now assiduously endeavouring to remedy.

The Wesleyan suggests that Missionary meetings might well be held on Sabbath evenings. The suggestion is well worth considering. The same paper proposes that there should be a united celebration of the Lord's Supper by all the Evangelical churches in this city; also exchange of pulpits. We must in matters of this sort "hasten slowly," lest by driving hard we should miss the right track and have a "break down." What we regard as most reputable prejudices, others may cherish as conscientious convictions. The strong must bear with the weak. We must be patient—patient.

We quite appreciate the motives of our good friend of the Witness, knowing as we do that all his sympathies are with the cause of union. But we cannot see the force of the metaphor. In fact the driving is all on the other side; our religion is driving us to good and fraternal issues, and not the cause of religion. The Churches are actually, (if we rightly perceive the drift of things) urging forward the Ministers and the religious press. There is no question now as to the ultimate relation Christians are to sustain to each other. With a possible diversity of religious opinions and convictions, we foresee an actual blending of believers in the most solemn ordinances of the Evangelical Alliance, some time ago, that no attempt should be made to introduce the observance of this Church ordinance.

We will wait for the proof of this bold assertion; and when the Messenger can bring forward his testimony from authoritative documents, we will be prepared to answer.

Our next business is to present two quotations—one from the Messenger, the other from the New York Tribune—the reliable reporter of the Alliance. The Messenger calls it—

"The notice and invitation to those members who desire to participate in such service."

It is absolutely necessary that the children's teeth should be in every instance "be set on edge?" These warlike traditions, must they pass down to the third and fourth generation, uncondemned? Have pity, O ye fathers, upon the young men, or force upon them a reluctant championship of grievance, to the memories of which we can now surely afford to wave a generous and final adieu. The same correspondent whose words above quoted have furnished inspiration for these deprecatory appeals, closes his communication with the following satisfactory sentence: "I think most of the members will be willing to go with the majority."

LITERARY.

Nova Scotia in its Historical, Mercantile and Industrial Relations. By DUNCAN CAMPBELL, HALIFAX, N. S.

Beginning with the discovery of America, Mr. Campbell traces the History of this Province down to the recent date of Mr. Howe's death. There seems to be the author's style, a departure from the ordinary method of writing history. Not that it reflects discreditably upon Mr. Campbell, for it is quite a relief to escape the stilted, formal phraseology of which so much of historical literature is composed. Mr. Campbell seems to outrage all propriety in his department, when he introduced the graphic portraits of men, and entered upon philosophic reasoning in regard to causes and effects. But the word read McLaughlin with avidity. The bald chronicler was long the ideal of history writing. We have learned to appreciate every admirable illustration of the subject, even when that subject is the record of a people's common-place life. When Mr. Campbell tells that Major David Archibald tied two boys to a tree and casted them for stealing apples on a Sunday, he gives a key to the Major's disposition, represents the prevailing reverence for the Sabbath, and illustrates the inflexibility with which laws were then administered.

But as a history of Nova Scotia, while our information would warrant any positive judgment upon its statistics, we have formed a very high opinion upon its general character. The effect of a hurried perusal of the volume had this effect upon our mind—if we were of Nova Scotia birth, the history of our Province would make us very proud. As it is, we are proud it is the land of our adoption. We maintain that this is a compliment to the Book which has inspired our admiration.

Correspondence.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

MR. EDITOR: If you will kindly favour me with space in your columns, I will try to assist the Editor of the Christian Messenger in gaining a little further knowledge of the true relation of the intercommunion service to the Evangelical Alliance. I appeal to history, and in doing so shall only draw from the most reliable sources. The Rev. Jas. Davis, Secretary of the British branch, read a paper before the recent Council, entitled, "Historical Sketch of the Alliance;" and should my friend of the Messenger take exception to any of the quotations made from that paper, I suppose the writer of it will be compelled to reply. Referring to the Council held at Paris, Mr. Davis says:—

"On two occasions the brethren cemented their friendship with Christ and with each other, by meeting at His table, when the service was conducted in various languages; the elements were distributed by Pastors of different Churches represented in the Conference; and the words of the Lord Jesus in giving the bread and in giving the wine, were pronounced in six languages."

The same writer, when describing the Conference at Geneva, states:—

"The celebration of the Lord's Supper appropriately closed the series of meetings, and, from its international, as well as ecclesiastical character, was, perhaps, the most remarkable occasion in the history of the Alliance."

Also, in noticing the Conference held at Amsterdam, Mr. Davis writes:—

"The Conference closed with the celebration, on Sunday, of the Lord's Supper, the same being celebrated in a simple but spacious edifice, now filled with communicants gathered together in communion with their one Lord. It was a most solemn and impressive scene, and one which will be long remembered by those who were present. Surely it was an appropriate conclusion to the meetings of the previous days."

From such facts as these it is easy to deduce the relation of the Communion service to the Alliance. It has grown up with the Alliance; has become not only "part and parcel of the Alliance," but most emphatically "one of the leading features of" it. The Messenger says: "When the Communion is made part of the Evangelical Alliance arrangements, we shall expect to see some action taken on its relation to the other church ordinance—Christian Baptism."

In view of the foregoing facts, we would suppose he was not very conversant with the history of the Alliance, when he writes that the "Action" he refers to, of whatever kind it may be, was taken. The Messenger triumphantly declares, respecting the Communion:—

"It having been distinctly arranged by the Evangelical Alliance, some time ago, that no attempt should be made to introduce the observance of this Church ordinance."

We will wait for the proof of this bold assertion; and when the Messenger can bring forward his testimony from authoritative documents, we will be prepared to answer.

Our next business is to present two quotations—one from the Messenger, the other from the New York Tribune—the reliable reporter of the Alliance. The Messenger calls it—

"The notice and invitation to those members who desire to participate in such service."

"The members of the Conference and all Christian Ministers were invited to attend the Sacrament of the Holy Communion."

Church in all climes—and was looked upon as one of the best ways of showing the communion of saints. In view of all this array of evidence, we are prepared to declare that the Alliance has not departed from its established practice of looking upon the intercommunion as its "central service." We can now safely leave the public to judge in this matter.

Our desire to treat this great subject with all due respect; and we shall not indulge in any reflections upon the denomination which the Messenger, in some sense, represents. It indicates conscious weakness to turn away from the main argument in order to "thrust sore" at a particular Church, because it believes that the most humble attitude is none too humble in which to approach the Lord's Table.

Taunts about "the kneeling" being "a relic of the Roman Catholic worship," &c., &c., reveal a vitiated taste. We would fain rather have dirt thrown at us than that our hands should be used in spattering our neighbor. If "the disciples of John Knox" cannot "kneel at the Methodist altar," the Methodists can joyfully sit down with them on the same table; or if our Baptist brethren only object to our reverential posture in partaking of that solemn ordinance, why will we recede with them, in true primitive fashion, around the same table? Are not we children of the same Father? and why cannot we gather around the same altar? Out of deference to the feelings of those who hold close communion views, as little formality as possible was given to the sacramental service at the late Alliance; and it will become them to take advantage of the great consideration shown to them in this respect.

Out of deference to the feelings of those who hold close communion views, as little formality as possible was given to the sacramental service at the late Alliance; and it will become them to take advantage of the great consideration shown to them in this respect.

Yours, &c., UNION.

MOUNT ALLISON.

The first term for the year has just closed amid general congratulations. The health of the entire Collegiate and Academic families has been almost absolutely unbroken, and the work has been done with more than usual comfort and freedom from friction. The term commenced with an unusually large attendance in every department. With the increase through the term, and the number of new students now flocking in,—with the opening of the second in a few days, every available room in the halls of the institutions will probably be filled.

The College examinations commenced on Thursday, as arranged for. One cannot always command time for unbroken attendance; but I was able to be present at the recitations of the classes in French, German, Constitutional History, and Hebrew, and the Freshman Greek, the Freshman and Senior Latin, and the Junior Mathematics, and I am sure that I do but express the feeling which obtained generally, when I say that the recitations were more than usually satisfactory, and gave evidence of conscientious, careful work throughout the term.

The oral examination in the Theological department was had on the Tuesday morning following, and the written papers of the classes were at the same time given in to the Conference examiners, who were greatly interested in the answers, and in which full proof was made of the indefatigable Professor's faithfulness, and of careful application on the part of the students.

The Academic classes in both branches were examined on Monday. I heard only the very best of the recitations in the elementary Latin, and Arabic classes of the boys, and the History Class in the Ladies Academy, but these afforded ample evidence of the conscientious manner in which the drill had been maintained by the devoted teachers throughout the term.

The report from the Ladies Academy of the standing of students, gives a marking higher than usual, I believe, and shows seventeen in the first rank.

I may add here the new teacher, Miss Taylor, the Preceptor, and Mrs. Dickerson, the teacher of Pastry, have well proven their right to their respective positions.

On Tuesday evening the Public Exhibition was held in Lingley Hall. Here is the PROGRAMME.

Devotional Exercises—Rev. C. Stewart, D.D. Music—"Foot and Hand," (Fr. Suppl.)—Miss Stewart, Prof. A. A. A.

Declarations by Students of Male Academy. 1. Extract from "Lady of the Lake,"—James A. Knight. 2. "Battle of Killcrahan,"—John D. McNeil. 3. "Loch-na-gan,"—John W. Hickman. Music—"Marta," illustration, (Archer) Miss Treasman.

Essays of Young Ladies, &c. 1. "Tug-of-war,"—Miss A. L. Anderson. 2. "Looking Around,"—Miss L. Y. Young. 3. "Sunshine and Shadow,"—Miss Grace A. Lockhart.

French Dialogue, "L'Education à la Mode," Misses Hickman, Cook; Messrs. Alton and Frick. Music—"Song," "Far o'er the Sea is Rest," (Abt.)—Miss Hickman.

Declarations of College Students. (Junior Class.) 1. "Battle of Morgarten,"—Wm. A. Bennett. 2. Extract from MacKintosh—J. L. Dawson. 3. German Song—H. V. Williston. 4. "The History of the Alliance,"—H. Wright. Music—"Fete Champetre," (Moreaux) Mr. Curdy. 5. "Mountain Christian's Hymn,"—F. S. Williston. 6. "Athenian Literature,"—C. S. Gilbert. 7. "Student's Mingled Cup,"—Original Poem. M. R. Knight. Music—"Grand Fantasia,"—Prof. D'Anna.

Reports. Music—"Grand Choral,"—Ermani. Benediction.

Not the least valuable part of the training here given, is that which procures the graceful manner, the admirable reading, the almost faultless rendering of the selections for declamation, which by general consent make this exhibition to have been a peculiarly successful one. The original essays by the young ladies were calm, thoughtful papers, and were well read. Mr. Knight's poem was a very witty production, and elicited enthusiastic applause. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the high character of the music furnished, and its brilliant rendering by the talented Professor D'Anna and his accomplished associates.

In the Ladies Academy the number in attendance was sixty-four, of whom fifty were boarders; in the boys department there were sixty-three scholars, fifty-nine of whom were boarders; and there were thirty in the college classes. With the opening of the new term in the Ladies Academy sixty-four, in the Male Academy seventy, and in the College classes thirty-four. And this very gratifying state of prosperity has been fairly won, and is eminently deserved. Intimate acquaintance with the work here being done, must convince one that it would be difficult to find a more conscientious, faithful band of workers than President Allison, Principal Inch, and the noble men and women who work beside them here.

SAYING AND DOING.

Both are necessary. By word and deed our religion is manifested. Many say, in other words profess to be Christians, who fail to exhibit in life the pure and correct morals of Christianity. Professors abound; doers are scarce. Yet it is not active goodness only in the rich, politics and literature, are human beings displaying unweary activity, but also in the great subject of religion.

The enterprises of Christianity are not more numerous than ever before, but they disappoint their most reasonable expectations with remarkable diligence. It may be that the energies of Christians are largely expended upon the externals of religion, while the more direct work, such as personal appeals, solemn exhortations, and earnest entreaties in relation to the unawakened, is so seriously neglected.

It is certainly true, that externals in religion are not to be overlooked, yet we should not regard them as superior, or even equal in importance to a right state of heart and life. Without much talk, religion we may give, or raise money, perform manual labor, sell good books, preach excellent sermons, make long prayers, and be first rate secretaries for good institutions. But without the constraining love of God in the heart, we will not talk religion to follow sincerely, nor will we be a spiritual wilderness will "blossom as the rose."

We cannot refrain from noticing one particular locality where a Home Mission, (though on foreign soil), has just been established, and that is, the city of St. Pierre, contiguous to the Western coast of Newfoundland. Over this island our own feet have sometimes wandered, and deeply have we been moved while witnessing the rampant reign of the Prince of Darkness, and spending a week or two in prayer that the noble efforts put forth by the indefatigable chairman of the St. John's, N.F., District, may be crowned with glorious success; and we rejoice to know that our well-tried friend, the Hon. J. J. Rogers, has his loyal Methodist heart gladdened by knowing that the spiritual husbandman is sowing precious seed, and offering Gospel blessings to those in whom he has so long felt deeply interested, and for whom he has so fervently prayed. May God abundantly bless the dear brother who labours in this place. Friday 25th we again weighed anchor and proceeded on our voyage. In going North we called into Battle Harbour where we remained a few days. On Monday 28th we were surprised at the arrival of the "S. S. Panther" which the Government had sent to Labrador in search of the Cutter, a report having been made that the cutter had been lost with all on board including your Missionary. Happily it was only a report, and we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity thus presented to write to our friends regarding our safety. Thursday 31st we arrived at Venison Island where I had farewell to Mr. M. T. Knight of the revenue Cutter, whose kindness in assisting me thus far North cannot be too highly commended. It has been customary for the Labrador Missionary to call at two stations farther North than this one, but as I was rather late in the season I considered it impracticable to visit them this year. Sabbath, August 3rd, preached twice at Venison Island in a store, had attentive congregations on both occasions, at this place I visited all the Protestant families most of whom were Episcopalian. Thursday morning 7th August, I left Venison Island in a fishing boat, a strong head wind was blowing at the time, but after "beating to windward" for nearly seven hours, sometimes with plenty of spray, we got into the bay safely to the next settlement, Triangle, about 5 o'clock p. m. That same evening, and again on Friday I preached in a house. Here I found fourteen families whom I visited, as usual seeking to interest them in religious matters and distributing tracts rapidly as I could. On Saturday afternoon we rowed in a small boat to Dead Island. Sabbath 10th August, held service morning, afternoon and evening in a house. The families resident here I visited in the usual manner. Monday 12th, arrived at Squaine Island, where I had farewell to the S. W. arm of St. Michael's Bay, where Mr. Bartlett of Brigus is engaged in business. Thursday 14th, preached in a store to a large number of people. In this place I visited thirteen families, some of whom were winter residents. On Friday morning 15th I left Squaine Island in a small schooner which, in passing by, landed me at Francis Harbour. Sabbath 17th August, preached three times in a store, the attendance at each service was large. Amongst the congregation in the afternoon there were from fifteen to twenty Equinians, all of whom seemed to pay deep attention to the "word of life." Held another interesting service in this place on Wednesday evening. The families residing here and the adjacent harbours, were all visited. Friday 22nd, left Francis Harbour by land, walking about three miles across a Labrador road—i. e., a rough footpath—to a place called William's Harbour. Here we took boat and rowed to next settlement, Merchantman's Harbour. Sabbath 24th, preached twice in a house, visited the people in this harbour, and Blackguard Bight, and baptized two infants. The following Thursday morning I had farewell to the kind friends at Merchantman's Harbour, and was conveyed to the next place of call, Little Harbour. Here a store belonging to Mr. Rogerson of St. John's was kindly offered me to preach in by his agent Captain Morris, but also receiving permission to preach on the deck of the English schooner "Harriet," Captain R. Roberts, a Welsh Methodist, I concluded to accept the latter offer should the weather prove fine, as more people could be accommodated, accordingly on Sabbath 31st August, the morning being fine, though heavy clouds seemed to be gathering overhead, seats having been placed along the sides and across the deck of the vessel, I preached to a large and attentive congregation. In the afternoon the deck was completely crowded, but alas! just about the middle of the service the distant rumbling of thunder was heard, which was almost immediately succeeded by a storm of wind and rain that drove us to seek shelter from its fury. In the evening I preached in a house. In this place I saw every family about fifteen families in all. Thursday, 4th Sept., left Little Harbour, per "S. S. Walrus" for Cape Charles. The congregation here being large I remained on Sabbath. Sabbath 7th Sept., preached three times in a store, and on the following Sabbath held three services again. The period at which I was here being one of the busiest seasons in the fishery I was unable to see all the families. I visited however about twenty-five families in all, leaving tracts and engaging in prayer with them. On Wednesday 17th Sept., I left Cape Charles per "S. S. Walrus" for Newfoundland, though we did not leave Labrador till Thursday afternoon. We had a very rough and stormy passage, but by the blessing of God we arrived safely in Harbour Grace early in the morning of Monday 22nd Sept.

henceforth; you said the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

While, then, the Missionary Society of England rest loyal to our help, and throw its fostering arms around these Provinces for more than half a century; is it unreasonable for our English brethren to expect though they have "stopped the supplies," and left us to draw upon our own resources, that we should thereby sustain the work of God among ourselves, and prove aggressive as heretofore. And shall we disappoint their most reasonable expectations? Shall we bring their fondly cherished hopes by proving recalcitrant to duty? by turning a deaf ear to the importunate requests—the imploring cry of our own people, who are famishing for the bread of life, and perishing for lack of knowledge? Shall we then, in the name of our Father, shall they go down to the grave, and "drop into eternity" waiting as they go, "no man cared for my soul." "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

It is truly gratifying to know that at this moment, several places hitherto spiritually destitute, are being regularly supplied with the ministry of the word, and we believe that under the auspices of our Home Missionary Society, by the blessing of God, shall be a moral desert will "blossom as a spiritual wilderness will "blossom as the rose."

We cannot refrain from noticing one particular locality where a Home Mission, (though on foreign soil), has just been established, and that is, the city of St. Pierre, contiguous to the Western coast of Newfoundland. Over this island our own feet have sometimes wandered, and deeply have we been moved while witnessing the rampant reign of the Prince of Darkness, and spending a week or two in prayer that the noble efforts put forth by the indefatigable chairman of the St. John's, N.F., District, may be crowned with glorious success; and we rejoice to know that our well-tried friend, the Hon. J. J. Rogers, has his loyal Methodist heart gladdened by knowing that the spiritual husbandman is sowing precious seed, and offering Gospel blessings to those in whom he has so long felt deeply interested, and for whom he has so fervently prayed. May God abundantly bless the dear brother who labours in this place. Friday 25th we again weighed anchor and proceeded on our voyage. In going North we called into Battle Harbour where we remained a few days. On Monday 28th we were surprised at the arrival of the "S. S. Panther" which the Government had sent to Labrador in search of the Cutter, a report having been made that the cutter had been lost with all on board including your Missionary. Happily it was only a report, and we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity thus presented to write to our friends regarding our safety. Thursday 31st we arrived at Venison Island where I had farewell to Mr. M. T. Knight of the revenue Cutter, whose kindness in assisting me thus far North cannot be too highly commended. It has been customary for the Labrador Missionary to call at two stations farther North than this one, but as I was rather late in the season I considered it impracticable to visit them this year. Sabbath, August 3rd, preached twice at Venison Island in a store, had attentive congregations on both occasions, at this place I visited all the Protestant families most of whom were Episcopalian. Thursday morning 7th August, I left Venison Island in a fishing boat, a strong head wind was blowing at the time, but after "beating to windward" for nearly seven hours, sometimes with plenty of spray, we got into the bay safely to the next settlement, Triangle, about 5 o'clock p. m. That same evening, and again on Friday I preached in a house. Here I found fourteen families whom I visited, as usual seeking to interest them in religious matters and distributing tracts rapidly as I could. On Saturday afternoon we rowed in a small boat to Dead Island. Sabbath 10th August, held service morning, afternoon and evening in a house. The families resident here I visited in the usual manner. Monday 12th, arrived at Squaine Island, where I had farewell to the S. W. arm of St. Michael's Bay, where Mr. Bartlett of Brigus is engaged in business. Thursday 14th, preached in a store to a large number of people. In this place I visited thirteen families, some of whom were winter residents. On Friday morning 15th I left Squaine Island in a small schooner which, in passing by, landed me at Francis Harbour. Sabbath 17th August, preached three times in a store, the attendance at each service was large. Amongst the congregation in the afternoon there were from fifteen to twenty Equinians, all of whom seemed to pay deep attention to the "word of life." Held another interesting service in this place on Wednesday evening. The families residing here and the adjacent harbours, were all visited. Friday 22nd, left Francis Harbour by land, walking about three miles across a Labrador road—i. e., a rough footpath—to a place called William's Harbour. Here we took boat and rowed to next settlement, Merchantman's Harbour. Sabbath 24th, preached twice in a house, visited the people in this harbour, and Blackguard Bight, and baptized two infants. The following Thursday morning I had farewell to the kind friends at Merchantman's Harbour, and was conveyed to the next place of call, Little Harbour. Here a store belonging to Mr. Rogerson of St. John's was kindly offered me to preach in by his agent Captain Morris, but also receiving permission to preach on the deck of the English schooner "Harriet," Captain R. Roberts, a Welsh Methodist, I concluded to accept the latter offer should the weather prove fine, as more people could be accommodated, accordingly on Sabbath 31st August, the morning being fine, though heavy clouds seemed to be gathering overhead, seats having been placed along the sides and across the deck of the vessel, I preached to a large and attentive congregation. In the afternoon the deck was completely crowded, but alas! just about the middle of the service the distant rumbling of thunder was heard, which was almost immediately succeeded by a storm of wind and rain that drove us to seek shelter from its fury. In the evening I preached in a house. In this place I saw every family about fifteen families in all. Thursday, 4th Sept., left Little Harbour, per "S. S. Walrus" for Cape Charles. The congregation here being large I remained on Sabbath. Sabbath 7th Sept., preached three times in a store, and on the following Sabbath held three services again. The period at which I was here being one of the busiest seasons in the fishery I was unable to see all the families. I visited however about twenty-five families in all, leaving tracts and engaging in prayer with them. On Wednesday 17th Sept., I left Cape Charles per "S. S. Walrus" for Newfoundland, though we did not leave Labrador till Thursday afternoon. We had a very rough and stormy passage, but by the blessing of God we arrived safely in Harbour Grace early in the morning of Monday 22nd Sept.

henceforth; you said the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

While, then, the Missionary Society of England rest loyal to our help, and throw its fostering arms around these Provinces for more than half a century; is it unreasonable for our English brethren to expect though they have "stopped the supplies," and left us to draw upon our own resources, that we should thereby sustain the work of God among ourselves, and prove aggressive as heretofore. And shall we disappoint their most reasonable expectations? Shall we bring their fondly cherished hopes by proving recalcitrant to duty? by turning a deaf ear to the importunate requests—the imploring cry of our own people, who are famishing for the bread of life, and perishing for lack of knowledge? Shall we then, in the name of our Father, shall they go down to the grave, and "drop into eternity" waiting as they go, "no man cared for my soul." "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

It is truly gratifying to know that at this moment, several places hitherto spiritually destitute, are being regularly supplied with the ministry of the word, and we believe that under the auspices of our Home Missionary Society, by the blessing of God, shall be a moral desert will "blossom as a spiritual wilderness will "blossom as the rose."

We cannot refrain from noticing one particular locality where a Home Mission, (though on foreign soil), has just been established, and that is, the city of St. Pierre, contiguous to the Western coast of Newfoundland. Over this island our own feet have sometimes wandered, and deeply have we been moved while witnessing the rampant reign of the Prince of Darkness, and spending a week or two in prayer that the noble efforts put forth by the indefatigable chairman of the St. John's, N.F., District, may be crowned with glorious success; and we rejoice to know that our well-tried friend, the Hon. J. J. Rogers, has his loyal Methodist heart gladdened by knowing that the spiritual husbandman is sowing precious seed, and offering Gospel blessings to those in whom he has so long felt deeply interested, and for whom he has so fervently prayed. May God abundantly bless the dear brother who labours in this place. Friday 25th we again weighed anchor and proceeded on our voyage. In going North we called into Battle Harbour where we remained a few days. On Monday 28th we were surprised at the arrival of the "S. S. Panther" which the Government had sent to Labrador in search of the Cutter, a report having been made that the cutter had been lost with all on board including your Missionary. Happily it was only a report, and we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity thus presented to write to our friends regarding our safety. Thursday 31st we arrived at Venison Island where I had farewell to Mr. M. T. Knight of the revenue Cutter, whose kindness in assisting me thus far North cannot be too highly commended. It has been customary for the Labrador Missionary to call at two stations farther North than this one, but as I was rather late in the season I considered it impracticable to visit them this year. Sabbath, August 3rd, preached twice at Venison Island in a store, had attentive congregations on both occasions, at this place I visited all the Protestant families most of whom were Episcopalian. Thursday morning 7th August, I left Venison Island in a fishing boat, a strong head wind was blowing at the time, but after "beating to windward" for nearly seven hours, sometimes with plenty of spray, we got into the bay safely to the next settlement, Triangle, about 5 o'clock p. m. That same evening, and again on Friday I preached in a house. Here I found fourteen families whom I visited, as usual seeking to interest them in religious matters and distributing tracts rapidly as I could. On Saturday afternoon we rowed in a small boat to Dead Island. Sabbath 10th August, held service morning, afternoon and evening in a house. The families resident here I visited in the usual manner. Monday 12th, arrived at Squaine Island, where I had farewell to the S. W. arm of St. Michael's Bay, where Mr. Bartlett of Brigus is engaged in business. Thursday 14th, preached in a store to a large number of people. In this place I visited thirteen families, some of whom were winter residents. On Friday morning 15th I left Squaine Island in a small schooner which, in passing by, landed me at Francis Harbour. Sabbath 17th August, preached three times in a store, the attendance at each service was large. Amongst the congregation in the afternoon there were from fifteen to twenty Equinians, all of whom seemed to pay deep attention to the "word of life." Held another interesting service in this place on Wednesday evening. The families residing here and the adjacent harbours, were all visited. Friday 22nd, left Francis Harbour by land, walking about three miles across a Labrador road—i. e., a rough footpath—to a place called William's Harbour. Here we took boat and rowed to next settlement, Merchantman's Harbour. Sabbath 24th, preached twice in a house, visited the people in this harbour, and Blackguard Bight, and baptized two infants. The following Thursday morning I had farewell to the kind friends at Merchantman's Harbour, and was conveyed to the next place of call, Little Harbour. Here a store belonging to Mr. Rogerson of St. John's was kindly offered me to preach in by his agent Captain Morris, but also receiving permission to preach on the deck of the English schooner "Harriet," Captain R. Roberts, a Welsh Methodist, I concluded to accept the latter offer should the weather prove fine, as more people could be accommodated, accordingly on Sabbath 31st August, the morning being fine, though heavy clouds seemed to be gathering overhead, seats having been placed along the sides and across the deck of the vessel, I preached to a large and attentive congregation. In the afternoon the deck was completely crowded, but alas! just about the middle of the service the distant rumbling of thunder was heard, which was almost immediately succeeded by a storm of wind and rain that drove us to seek shelter from its fury. In the evening I preached in a house. In this place I saw every family about fifteen families in all. Thursday, 4th Sept., left Little Harbour, per "S. S. Walrus" for Cape Charles. The congregation here being large I remained on Sabbath. Sabbath 7th Sept., preached three times in a store, and on the following Sabbath held three services again. The period at which I was here being one of the busiest seasons in the fishery I was unable to see all the families. I visited however about twenty-five families in all, leaving tracts and engaging in prayer with them. On Wednesday 17th Sept., I left Cape Charles per "S. S. Walrus" for Newfoundland, though we did not leave Labrador till Thursday afternoon. We had a very rough and stormy passage, but by the blessing of God we arrived safely in Harbour Grace early in the morning of Monday 22nd Sept.

Yours very cordially, S. T. TRICK. Baie de Verte, N.B., Nov. 15, 1873.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

SACKVILLE NOV. 19th 1873.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:—I enclose for publication in your columns, the report of the young brother who was appointed by the last Newfoundland District Meeting, to visit the Labrador Coast for Missionary purposes. It speaks for itself. I may only add, as a supplement to Bro. Curtis's appeal, the words of his Chairman in a note respecting this work:—

"It contains will confirm the opinion of our people of the importance and utility of this Mission of our Conference. The numerous places to which our people resort, on a coast so remote, and so far from the centre of our civilization, and the difficulty of transit will render it necessary if possible, to send two missionaries next year to watch over the spiritual interests of the people, and to frequent the Labrador during each summer."

I am glad to bear my testimony to the good results following from the arrival of our young men from England and their distribution to various needy localities. We believe that the labors of our young men, directed in their appointments. They are laboring zealously, amidst difficulties and, in some cases, hardships, but very generally with a feeling of contentment, with hope and not seldom with success. Let our friends still bear up this spirit of cheerfulness in their hearts, and let their contributions still flow into the Lord's treasury,—and let our young men, whose hearts God hath touched, be prepared to offer themselves for this great work, and the pleasure of the Lord shall certainly prosper in our hands.

Believe me, Yours very truly, CHARLES STEWART.

MISSION TO LABRADOR. CARBONAR, 22ND OCT. 1873.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to forward you the following report briefly compiled from a journal which, at your request, I kept of my Mission to Labrador during the past summer. "Through waves and clouds and storms," God has gently cleared my way, leading me back in safety and health to this island, and here can I truly praise mine Ebenezer—"for hitherto hath the Lord helped" me. To God, the Triune Jehovah, be all glory. At the last District Meeting, in the presence of God, it was my lot to be appointed to the Labrador Mission. In making the necessary preparations for proceeding to the scene of my future labors, as a matter of course, a passage had to be procured in some vessel bound thither, and Captain Josiah Penney of the brigantine "Aurora," on being applied to, kindly consented to favour me with a passage to Red Bay.

On Tuesday, 12th of June, I went on board the "Aurora," and at 2.15 p. m., having weighed anchor, we entered upon our voyage, trusting that He "who rides upon the stormy sea, and calms the roaring seas," would guard us not only from the perils of the sea, but also from the dangers of wild ice and icebergs that invested our Northern shores. The following morning, meeting with a strong head wind, accompanied by fog, and being in rather dangerous proximity to numerous icebergs, it was considered prudent to put into Catalina.

In visiting the settlements on the Labrador coast, I have sometimes met with persons who, since Bro. Hale visited them last year, had seen a minister and attended no service. Dwelling, during the prevalence of the past winter, upon some Bay, scarcely seeing strange men in all that time—would hear them tell how that amid that deep and awful solitude they experienced the presence of their heavenly Father, and left that underneath them were spread the everlasting arms of Love, was clearing to me.

It is a sorry thing that I can report a number of conversions. The last Sabbath spent in Red Bay, several persons (arrived with us to class-meeting, and testified their determination to seek heaven. The day of the Lord Jesus shall alone declare what our good work was done. Sometimes we hear the utility of this mission questioned, but questioned unjustly. We mourn that so little fruit is gathered now, still we are confident good is being wrought. The bread cast upon the waters shall not sink, though perchance it may not be seen after many days. There is no doubt that the work on that large coast will never be properly performed till we have a boat in connection with the mission. It is much wanted. It has been suggested that a small steamer should be procured for this work. Now that the difficulties in raising the necessary funds may appear great, yet the realization of this project may not be so far distant as some may imagine. Supposing that 6000 persons were to subscribe 1s. each, that would amount to £3000—which would be sufficient for the purpose. In England, lifeboats have been procured for the National Lifeboat Institution, that were purchased by penny subscriptions. And surely 60000 Wesleyans could be found within the bounds of this Conference, willing to subscribe 1s. each for this great object. Then would we be able to carry the Gospel to many who year after year are destitute of the ordinances of grace. May God hasten the period, and to Him alone be all the glory! Amen.

Yours respectfully, JOHN G. CURRIE.

MISSION TO GOLDENVILLE.

SACKVILLE, NOV. 13th, 1873.

MR. EDITOR.—In accordance with a cherished desire of my heart, and one which ought sooner to have been fulfilled, I beg to lay before your readers some accounts of my labors at Goldenville during the College vacation of last summer.

On my arrival I was kindly received by the people generally, and it was indeed gratifying to find, in all my subsequent intercourse with them, the manifestation of a deep interest in spiritual things. During the week which I spent in the locality, I preached between twenty and thirty times, visited two hundred and fifty families, and gave what attention I could to the interests of the Sabbath-school. In all these matters

surely, to the poor girl who did not see the assembly, or hear the songs of the people, and who was referred, for the expenses of her accident, to a Conference that may never meet, at a time when both counsel and sufferer may be in the grave.—(Ed. P. W.)

The Nashville Christian Advocate gives occasional answers to correspondents. Here is an opinion upon the vexed question of the relation sustained to the Church by Christians who refuse to partake of the Lord's supper, as well as those who do not incline to attend class:—

Those who refuse to partake of the Lord's supper are ipso facto excommunicated—though their names may be on a Church register. Such persons act very inconsistently. The man who thinks himself entitled to commune at the Lord's table ought to bear in mind that, by the same token, he is unfit for heaven—and then, what? We are amazed at the folly and ignorance of men. Of course, a man may be charged with delinquency if he willfully abstains from the Lord's supper. So say the General Rules—and common sense settles such a question. Our British brethren know not what to do with persons who wish to be communicants with out going to class. Methodism in England was at first an *improvement on the Wesleyan Society* in the established Church, and all the members received the Lord's supper from the ministers of that Church. Since the Society has been developed into a Church, many persons of Wesleyan origin have wished to be members of the Connection, though they do not want to go to class, or to retain them in a quasi connection with the body, "communication certificates" are given them by which they are admitted to the Lord's table. But these communicants are not counted with the Church membership. This is a very anomalous state of affairs, and is not by our quotations from the London (Wesleyan) Quarterly Review, that our British brethren are trying to extricate themselves from the vexatious dilemma. The direction of current opinion among the British Methodists shows that they will soon occupy our position on this subject—retain the class-meeting, urge attendance on it, but do not refuse Church-fellowship to those who are willing to live godly in Christ Jesus, but are not disposed to go to class. Attendance on the Lord's supper has already been a *sine qua non* in the Methodist Churches.

Bishop Haven will keep things moving. The St. Louis Christian Advocate thus makes a challenge made by the Bishop lately:—

Bishop Gilbert Haven has written another letter. It appeared in the New York Christian Advocate of October the 9th, and commenced as follows:—

"I don't know as I dare write any more for your metropolitan sheet, or for any other, since it seems that my pen, in the judgment of some good friends and foes, puts me in the same predicament that Mr. Dartington's tongue did that unfortunate dame, who said she never opened her mouth that she did not put her foot in it. One friend of our Church, 'over the left,' and across the street, is anxious to have some other paper publish my letters from the West. I should be happy to pay that journal ten dollars apiece for all that will publish, though that is far more than they are worth; but I am willing to help disseminate patriotic and Christian literature in those unworked channels, even though I have a quality as mine in all save patriotic and Christianity."

The writer then goes on to speak of the views of some of their own papers had expressed in regard to his letters. With that we have nothing to do. It is probable the above extract refers to this paper. We did express the wish that his letters might be extensively circulated in the South, and did say that if this paper circulated as extensively in the South as it does in the West, we would publish the letters. Now, if the extract given above the Bishop did refer to this paper, all we have to say at present is, just let him send on his letters, with ten dollars accompanying each, and he shall soon see what he shall see.

Rev. Narayan Shehadrai was converted to Christianity while a member of one of the mission schools in Bombay, whether he had gone to perfect himself in English and English studies, thereby to become fitted for preferment by the Government. After a complete course in theology he became, in 1854, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland. The New York Tribune thus speaks of his subsequent course:—

From that time he has engaged in arduous and successful work with his countrymen, particularly at Indrapur and Jaina, places of prominence. He has organized schools, and employed local laborers, to the greatest advantage. He has proposed a plan of illustrating Christianity that has the hearty co-operation of the Board of Missions. He has determined to form a Christian village for the double purpose of giving a home for all who wish to study, and the people may see how much better it is to evangelize Christianity than to have a village of Christians. The village is to be built on sanitary principles, having neat cottages, to be built by the parents at their expense. A church and parsonage, school-houses, and what is most necessary, a number of wells. He and his associates are now engaged in procuring the necessary information, of India, to raise sufficient money (about \$50,000) in England, Scotland, and the United States, to enable them to carry out the plan of building the village. The children of Scotland being appealed to, contributed more than \$2,000 to build two school-houses, and a well. They will visit the conference, and will thereafter go to other cities for short visits. Their stay in America is limited to a few weeks.

NOTES FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS.

The Wesleyan newspaper and the Wesleyan Book Room have taken a fresh start towards excellence under the spirited and judicious management of Rev. A. W. Nicolson. The Book Room while specially deserving the patronage of Wesleyans, contains many excellent works of a general character calculated to be equally acceptable to all denominations. We are glad to see signs of increasing prosperity in so good an enterprise.

(We are grateful that strenuous efforts to render our publishing and book-selling interests as effective as possible, are thus regarded as worthy of remark by friends of other Churches. It would be very selfish, however, to monopolize for ourselves all the praise, when much of it is due to active and intelligent assistants. Ed. P. W.)

Messrs. Strahan & Co. announce as forthcoming the Autobiography and Memoir of the late Thomas Guthrie, D. D., edited by his son, Rev. David K. Guthrie, and Chas. J. Guthrie, M. A.

The eloquent and distinguished Bishop Commins of Kentucky has left the Episcopal Church of the United States. Bishop C. is thoroughly Evangelical.

The Marquis of Bute refuses to give a site to a Protestant Congregation for a Church building. This shows the measure of liberty which Protestants might expect at Ultramarine hands.

Editorial Notes, &c.

Our stock for the winter is now in, and in all material which we prefer to keep, is, we venture to say, as good and cheap as it can be found anywhere. We would direct special attention to the fact that we can supply Stationery of any ordinary quality to better advantage than our ministers or people can obtain it from other sources.

Our supply of English Foreign Missions reports would not admit of our sending more than one on an average to each circuit. This answers enquires on that head.

PERIODICALS.—We again call attention to our list of these in advertisement. Any subscriber wishing to discontinue or change, should let us know, as we will forward our list next month for the year 1874.

The *Dalhousie College Gazette* is once more in existence. It shows considerable vigor and not a little good sense on the part of its editors. A blessed revival of religion is in progress at Halifax. Particulars next week.

Halifaxers are seeking salvation, since the Alliance Meeting, in New York and Brooklyn. We give our readers this week the benefit of the Pastoral Address now celebrated as one of the noted and most worthy things of English Methodism. Rev. Samuel Coley gave them a few years ago, fresh life, and they have now a reputation of an ordinary character to sustain. The present one is among the remarkable religious productions of the day.

Rev. J. F. Betts reports a gracious Revival on the Parrsboro' Circuit, eighteen persons had joined the Church.

OUR AGENT, Rev. J. B. Hemmell is now in St. John diligently exerting himself in behalf of our Book Room and the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN. H. S. Bux, Esq., with his usual courtesy, has kindly consented to exhibit specimens and take orders at his Book Store, King St.

Specimens may also be seen and orders left at Mr. J. Benson's, King Street, and Mr. J. Hart's, Rossell street. We hope our friends will avail themselves of the privilege of securing through him the PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN, as their orders for it may be left at either of the above places. From now till January, 1875, for two dollars; or two months of the year for nothing.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.—St. Matthew's (Presbyterian) Church, Halifax, has a magnificent organ which cost \$3,000. There is another move to bring the Railway terminus from Richmond to Halifax city.—A few more bodies came ashore from the wreck of the *Atlantic* on Tuesday last.—The brig *Sultan* was found abandoned at sea near the Cape of St. John's, and is owned in England. The English steamer *Somerset* was detained by snow storms in the St. Lawrence, and only left Halifax on Thursday instead of Tuesday.—Mr. Church has published a map of Colchester Co.—The Sons of Temperance had 100 members in Nova Scotia during the past year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Seventy hands in the employ of Allan Bros. have been thrown out of work by the disastrous fire at Carleton Place. The loss to Allan Bros. is estimated at \$80,000; with their usual enterprise they have already made arrangements for re-establishing their works. A public meeting has been held at which deep sympathy was expressed for the sufferers, a subscription list was opened and some \$500 at once subscribed. A fire at Woodstock a few days ago destroyed the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Drysdale, loss \$2,000.—The River St. John is closing up with ice. Lumber rafts and log booms have been frozen in at Oranouton.—A new line of railway is talked of at St. Georges, to be laid from St. John to Boston by a route that will shorten the time for travel two hours.—St. Stephens is said to have presented an unusually large sick list, the Doctors are kept very busy.

A course of lectures to working men is in prospect at Sussex.—A snow storm west of Bangor delayed the Western train on Tuesday last.—Young New Brunswickers are making their way home from the States. They find "there is no place like home" in the winter season.—A branch railway from the International to Chatham is under contract.—The storm of Monday last was very severe at St. John. Winter has fairly set in up the St. John. Crossing with teams a few days ago opposite Fredericton. Good sleighing for twelve days back.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mehodist: The Educational Institute has been opened at Winnipeg. The Rev. A. G. Bowman, B. A., and affords accommodation for over 100 pupils.—Thirty-two of the New Connection Quarterly meetings have already voted for Union and eight against.—Rev. Hugh Johnson's subscription list for the Victoria College Endowment fund, in Hamilton, has now reached \$6,000.—Rev. J. H. Estlin and O. German have safely arrived at their Mission Stations in the North West. We clip the above from the *Montreal Free Press*.

Bishop Cummins a most amiable and distinguished ecclesiastic, has succeeded from the Episcopal Body of the United States. He commences his duties at the Alliance, and his brethren assured him so that he left them for a sphere of wider Christian liberality. —Riel, recently elected for Manitoba, has been pronounced by a jury composed of English and French guilty of the murder of Scott.—Saturday, Dec. 6, is to be Thanksgiving day in Newfoundland. The elections on the Island took place on the 8th inst. in favor of the Government.—The Canadian Canals are closed for the winter. All owners of boats and arizans are finding their way back from the States to England.—The American Government is fitting out iron-clads with great energy. Cuba must beware. It is supposed Spain will make ample apology and atonement as far as possible for the outrage of the *Virginius*.—Heavy storms have been sweeping over the northern parts of this continent recently.—There have been great changes in the French Legislature.—Trade is looking up in the West.—The new Wesleyan Church at Rochester, N.Y., Ottawa, fell in a few days ago and crushed to death two men, fatally injuring two others.—It is thought Hon. Mr. Laird of E. Island, Minister of the Interior, will be elected without opposition.—There has been a sensation over a supposed insult offered in Asiatic Turkey to the British flag.—Mormon Missionaries are making converts in the State of Maine.

MONTREAL, June 12, 1873.

MESSES. T. GRIMALD & SON.

I had for twenty years been subject to frequent and severe attacks of *Alzheimer's* which had so prostrated me that it was only with the assistance of a crutch and a cane that I could leave my chair or move about my room.

Of the many remedies I had used and means I had tried, nothing done me any permanent good until nearly two years ago, when a friend brought me a bottle of your Pain Expeller, and at her request gave me a trial, although I was without any chance of hope of a cure. The result of its use has been most satisfactory. It has freed me from rheumatic pains, and although the cartilages of many of my joints have been greatly enlarged, I can easily walk five or six miles without using a cane, a result that has astonished my acquaintances, and a knowledge which has induced many others to try it, and all that have used it speak highly of it. I can confidently recommend it, and willingly satisfy any one of the facts of this case by calling upon me. No 294 CRAIG STREET.

JAMES ADAM.

Have you a ache in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back, or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX.

Sunday, November 30, 1873.

Brunswick St., 11 a.m.—Rev. J. G. Angwin.

7 p.m.—Rev. J. Latham.

Kaye St.—11 a.m.—Rev. J. Read.

7 p.m.—Rev. R. McArthur.

Charles St., 11 a.m.—Rev. I. Steddie.

7 p.m.—Rev. J. Stoddard.

Beach St., 9 p.m.—Rev. J. G. Angwin.

Grafton St., 11 a.m.—Rev. R. McArthur.

7 p.m.—Rev. John Read.

Dartmouth, 11 a.m.—Rev. A. W. Nicolson.

7 p.m.—Rev. J. G. Angwin.

CONSUMPTION.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN COPPELL, OF THE BRIG "POTOSI," OF WINDSOR, N. S.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 22nd, 1868.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist.

DEAR SIR: On May, 1866, I was attacked with a severe dry cough, which continued in harshness for some time, when I commenced expectorating a thick, white substance, then I raised a greenish yellow and slate-colored matter, then bleeding of the lungs set in, and other symptoms of a very alarming character showed themselves. I consulted the leading physicians in Philadelphia and other cities who gave me no encouragement, as my disease was Consumption. I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October, and I was advised by a stranger who notice my shrunken form and cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and I started no expense to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in health from 102 to 136 pounds, and making myself every day. My friends in Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and go home. At home they considered my case hopeless, and wished me to remain there and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October

The Family.

THE GOOD WE MIGHT DO.

We all might do good. When the storm is on. There is always the will. If we have but the will. Though it be but a word. Kindly breathed or suppressed. It may guard off some pain. Or give peace to some breast.

FRUITS FROM THE TROPICS.

My brother Ned went down to New York the other day, and came home with his hands full of bananas. "What beauties!" I exclaimed, as we turned back the thick skins and tasted the rich fruit. "Where did you get them?" "Directly from the vessel," he answered. "They are as fresh as they can be bought in this latitude."

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Jesus is our Shepherd; Wiping every tear; Folded in his bosom, What have we to fear? Only let us follow To the thirsty desert, Or the dewy mead.

THE BOY ORGANIST.

Mozart's first experience of a large organ was in the monastery of a little town on the banks of the Danube. He was then only six years old, and in company with his father, had left his home in Salzburg, and started upon a long course of travel.

shower burst, and her cargo was almost entirely spoiled. "Why, Uncle Ned! What spoiled it?" cried Susie.

"What soured the milk yesterday?" said he. "It was spoiled before the thunder shower and soon after it. Don't you remember we had some for tea? I cannot tell you why it was spoiled any more than why a magnet attracts steel; but both know the facts."

WHAT HAVE I DONE TO-DAY

Let every young reader commit to memory the following lines. Before retiring for the night, repeat them, asking himself, "What record does this day bear to heaven for me?"

ASK YOUR WIFE'S CONSENT.

My neighbor is in active business, and is an only a farmer out of debt, with a little of interest, bringing up and educating a family of children. He comes to me holding out a note, large in amount, for me to sign, saying: "I wish you would just write your name on the back of this. I need the money very much. It will be a great accommodation to me, and you will have only to write your name."

PULL THE REINS.

A horse was tied under a shed. A watch dog was in the sleigh. Soon the horse got loose. The dog began barking under the shed. The reins fell out just as the horse was starting off. Instantly the faithful dog jumped out, seized the reins, and pulled them till he stopped the horse.

THE FARM.

GOLDEN GRAINS.

Thou must be true thyself; If thou the truth wouldst teach; Thy soul must overflow; if thou Another soul wouldst reach: It needs the overflowing heart To give the lips full speech, Think truly, and thy thought Shall the world's fame reach;

HINTS ABOUT FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Some farmers are always behind hand in doing their work, and this month frequently finds them not at all prepared for their chilling blasts. Buildings not in good order should be repaired without delay, all foul places cleaned thoroughly, and heavily whitewashed or sprinkled with lime.

THE LILY AND THE CROSS.

A TALE OF ACADIA. OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S. Author of "The Dog Club," "B. O. W. Stories," "The Boy's Club," "The Treasure of the Sea," etc., etc.

SKIMMING WHEAT.

UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. FLOWELLING, ANDERTON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Laths, Fittings, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WORK AND WAIT.

A husbandman who many years had ploughed his field and sown in tears, Grew weary with his doubts and fears. "I sail in vain! These rocks and sands Will yield no harvest to my hands; The best seeds rot in barren lands."

WARRANTED.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE and GREEN. No. 56 to 106. To be full length and weight, STRONGER and BETTER in every respect than any other English or American Warp.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminal" at Father Point. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineers' Office in Ottawa and Harbour, on and after the 30th day of November next.

THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.

DIRECTORS' OFFICE, 153 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. W. H. HOLLISTER, SECRETARY. HENRY CROCKER, PRESIDENT. (ORGANIZED IN 1849.) ASSETS--SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS!

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN ALMANAC.

Table with columns: Day, Sun, Moon, etc. and rows for various months and days.

THE TIDES.

The column of the Moon's South ing gives the time of high water at Parnobro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro. High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 1 hour and 11 minutes later than at Halifax.

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

Life of Man Bitters! And Combined Medicines. CURES: Dropsy in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma, of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Running Sores, Erysipelas, Strangury of Menstrue, Kidney and Gravel Complaint, Measles, Fever, Sea Sickness, Heart Disease, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Worms, Spinal Disease, or Affection of the Spine, Coughs, Colds and Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Typhoid and Ague, Sprains, Strains, Felons, Chills, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sore Eyes, Lame Back & Side, Boils, Cuts, Cracked Hands, etc., etc.

THE LILY AND THE CROSS.

A TALE OF ACADIA. OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S. Author of "The Dog Club," "B. O. W. Stories," "The Boy's Club," "The Treasure of the Sea," etc., etc.

BRITISH AMERICAN BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY.

133 GRANVILLE STREET, OPPOSITE THE PROVINCE BUILDING. NOW OPENING Ten Cases S. S. Books. The Publications of The Religious Tract Society, London. The Christian Knowledge Society, London. The Book Society, London. Messrs. Campbell & Son, Toronto. T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh. Johnson & Hunter, Gull & Inglis, Oliphant & Son, etc.

SKIMMING WHEAT.

UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. FLOWELLING, ANDERTON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Laths, Fittings, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WARRANTED.

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE and GREEN. No. 56 to 106. To be full length and weight, STRONGER and BETTER in every respect than any other English or American Warp.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminal" at Father Point. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineers' Office in Ottawa and Harbour, on and after the 30th day of November next.

PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN ALMANAC.

Table with columns: Day, Sun, Moon, etc. and rows for various months and days.

THE TIDES.

The column of the Moon's South ing gives the time of high water at Parnobro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro. High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 1 hour and 11 minutes later than at Halifax.

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

Life of Man Bitters! And Combined Medicines. CURES: Dropsy in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma, of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Running Sores, Erysipelas, Strangury of Menstrue, Kidney and Gravel Complaint, Measles, Fever, Sea Sickness, Heart Disease, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Worms, Spinal Disease, or Affection of the Spine, Coughs, Colds and Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Typhoid and Ague, Sprains, Strains, Felons, Chills, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sore Eyes, Lame Back & Side, Boils, Cuts, Cracked Hands, etc., etc.

THE LILY AND THE CROSS.

A TALE OF ACADIA. OF DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S. Author of "The Dog Club," "B. O. W. Stories," "The Boy's Club," "The Treasure of the Sea," etc., etc.