

# The Wesleyan.

361

Mr R  
Lons

Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Publisher.  
Rev. DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Editor.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE  
Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

No. 46

## THE PREACHING AND ENJOYMENT OF ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION.

It was the wont and habit of the old Methodists to believe that they held a sacred trust, received from God, and for the right use of which they were responsible to the Head of the Church. It is to be hoped that no change of culture and progress through which we have passed have in any way modified this belief in a sacred trust. There is no reason why any alterations which have taken place in Methodism during the last forty years should cause a change of view in regard to the fundamentals of either our polity or our doctrine. There is one doctrine especially which is committed to us, and the Rev. R. W. Dale showed the practical sagacity which distinguishes him when he solemnly and devoutly reminded the Conference of its responsibilities in being entrusted with the doctrine of entire sanctification. That there is such a doctrine both in the Old and New Testaments is clear to every Wesleyan, and will one day be clear to all the world. The comprehension, universality, and thoroughness which the Bible employs to set forth the highest effects of Divine grace upon the human soul are indisputable, and all Protestants agree that the words must take effect before death, with the exception of some Universalists who are of no significance on this side of the Atlantic.

But if we are intrusted with the doctrine, it must be for some great practical end. As intellectualists we can admire a beautiful theory, though it may have no practical bearing beyond the effect of intellectual pleasure. Yet the Church of God can hardly be said to be entrusted with a beautiful theory. The doctrine of holiness is also one of the most practical doctrines in the world, and it has been given by our Heavenly Father for the destruction of sin, and for the fulfilment of the law of love, as well as for the beauty of holiness. Are we using the doctrine? Are we making good use of it? Is there anything lacking in this great trust? These are vital questions; let us answer them in the fear of God.

Do the present Wesleyan ministers preach the doctrine of entire sanctification as fully, freely, and frequently as our forefathers? Do the modern pastors profess to enjoy the blessing, as did many of the elder pastors? Then, what of the people? Do they profess to enjoy it in the lovefeasts as much as formerly? Do they speak of it in the class-meeting as much as they did thirty years ago? A perfect answer to these questions could only be given by a scheduled testimony. Ministers who have met classes and led lovefeasts for the last forty years and are doing the same work still can testify whether sanctification is as prominent now as it was forty years ago. Our old friends of the lady who have gone to chapel, class, and lovefeasts for many years can tell whether the former days were better than these for the theme of this article. But how is all this testimony to be got? Who is to issue the schedules, and who will tabulate them? In a question which can only be settled by a mass of testimony which is practically unobtainable it is not safe to hazard opinions; nevertheless the risk is worth running in so good a cause. We do not believe that entire sanctification is referred to either in the pulpit, in the lovefeast, in the class-meeting, or in ordinary Christian intercourse so frequently and decisively as it was forty years ago. Neither preachers nor people profess it so much as they did then. We do not mean to say that our people as a whole have lost ground; on the contrary, there is more general completeness of Christian character, and a more detailed and comprehensive spiritual culture among us. Never since the days of JOHN WESLEY was the general walk and conversation of Wesleyans more consistent than it is now. If we have lost in concentration of conviction, we have gained in breadth of culture. The misfortune is that we have not held fast the former while progressing in the latter. By all means let us be consistent and completely cultured in all the length and breadth of Christian and secular citizenship. But let us see to it that the central jewel shines like a star in the breastplate of the soul. We must have more grace. We must have

full salvation. God speed the time when many thousands of our Israel, in the pulpit and out of it, shall be able to say "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son, cleanse me from all sin."

The doctrine has been injured by the way in which it has been preached. On the one hand, mere conventionalities have been turned into fixed commandments; and fanatical narrowness has usurped authority to close open questions to the aversion of broad and intelligent Christians. And on the other hand, there have been so many subtle distinctions, so many guards, hair-splitting, and refinements in some of the sermons, that common people have not been able to understand. What wonder that they gave themselves no trouble about realising a blessing the doctrine of which was beyond their comprehension? A third mischief has surely been inflicted on the Church of God by the undue and unscriptural exaltation of the standard of holiness. In their anxiety to elevate the Christian life some preachers have put the "second blessing" out of all common reach. In fact they have almost gone the length of making entire sanctification include aesthetics, ethics, and social refinement. Yet who does not see that if the highest finish in such elements of human life is to form a part of entire deliverance from all sin, the blessing of holiness becomes the luxury of the few who have time, means, and opportunity to obtain the brightest polish of the highest civilization. A ploughman may be entirely sanctified without being a courtier, and a godly mother may be free from all sin, though she knows nothing of fashionable drawing-rooms and literary re-unions.

Our fathers preached the doctrine practically; let us be practical. They encouraged the people to seek it and profess it; let us encourage them. Better a few mistakes than universal silence. Better that a few should sincerely profess what they are mistaken in believing that they enjoy than that nobody should profess it lest they should possibly be mistaken. Let the doctrine of entire sanctification be set forth by preachers and class-leaders; let them set it forth practically, encouragingly, and believably; let them tell the people that it is the common privilege of all believers, and that it will be enjoyed by all when the Church is all it ought to be; thus let them brave the sneers of the world and the opposition of lukewarm believers, and let for whom they undertake such work will assuredly give a glorious outpouring of light and life, and zeal and power, and truth and grace!—*Waldman.*

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

Some Indian shawls are made of hundreds of pieces, some are so small as to be only an eighth of an inch square, others of various sizes, none larger than a square half yard. Each piece, even the smallest, forms a complete bit of the pattern, and the right side, being the under one on the frame on which it is woven, is not seen by the weaver until the piece is finished. The pieces are all so beautifully joined together that it is impossible to find the joining.

How often we are "discouraged because of the way," because we can only see the wrong side of the pattern our daily life is weaving. We forget that "the Lord knoweth them that are his," and that "all things work together for good to them that love God." And should we not try to remember also, that, though our place in the work may be a very small one, the great fabric, the Church of God, would be incomplete if that place were not filled.

There is another point of similarity; each thread is bleached perfectly white before being re-dyed for the shawl; so we, also, before becoming a part of the Church, must be washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb, that he might present it to himself, a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.

I know the hand that is guiding me through the shadow to the light.  
And I know that all bedding me is meted out a right.  
I know that the thorny path I tread is ruled by a golden line.  
And I know that the darker life's tangled thread, the richer the deep design.

## THE HIGHLANDER'S PRAYER.

No man can live in the constant habit of prayer without acquiring a familiarity with the spirit of devotion, which will clearly indicate to others that he is a praying man. A true Christian can generally infer, both from the language and manner of prayer, whether the suppliant is in the habit of daily communion with God. I have even thought that after preaching to a congregation for a few times I could infer from the expression of the countenance and the manner of attending upon ordinances what heads of families are in the habit of regular family prayer.

The celebrated Hugh Miller gives a striking illustration of this in his work on the "Headship of Christ." A Scotch Highlander, who served in the first disastrous war with the American Colonies, was brought before the commanding officer one evening charged with the capital offence of being in communication with the enemy. The charge could not well be preferred at a more dangerous time. Only a few weeks had elapsed since the execution of Major Andre, and the indignation of the British, exasperated almost to madness by the event, had not yet cooled down. There was, however, no direct proof against the Highlander. He had been seen in the gray of the twilight stealing out from a clump of underwood that bordered one of the huge forests which at that period covered much the greater part of the United Provinces, and which, in the immediate neighborhood of the British, swarmed with the troops of Washington. All the rest was mere inference and conjecture. The poor man's defense was summed up in a few words. He had stolen away from his fellows, he said, to spend an hour in secret prayer.

"Have you been in the habit of spending hours in secret prayer?" sternly asked the officer, himself a Scotchman and a Presbyterian. The Highlander replied in the affirmative.

"Then," said the other, drawing out his watch, "never in all your life had you more need of prayer than now; kneel down, sir, and pray aloud, that we may hear you."

The Highlander, in the expectation of instant death, knelt down. His prayer was that of one long acquainted with the appropriate language in which the Christian addresses his God. It breathed of imminent peril, and earnestly implored the Divine interposition in the threatened danger—the help of Him who, in times of extremity, is strong to deliver. It exhibited, in short, a man who, thoroughly conversant with the scheme of redemption and fully impressed with the necessity of a personal interest in the advantages which it secures, had made the business of salvation the work of many a solitary hour, and had, in consequence, acquired much fluency in expressing all his various wants as they occurred and his thoughts and wishes as they arose.

"You may go, sir," said the officer as he concluded, "you have, I care say, not been in correspondence with the enemy to-night."

"His statement," he continued, addressing himself to the other officer, "is undoubtedly correct. No one could have prayed so without a long apprenticeship; fellows who have never attended drill always get on ill at review."

## AFTER THE RESURRECTION.

The eleven appearances of our Lord and Saviour after his resurrection, in their order, are as follows:

1. To Mary Magdalene, at the sepulcher.
2. To the women on their way from the sepulcher.
3. To Peter.
4. To Cleopas and his companion, on their way to Emmaus.
5. To the eleven, Thomas being absent.
6. To the eleven, Thomas being present.
7. To the seven disciples, at the lake.
8. To five hundred at once, on the mountain.
9. To James.
10. To all the apostles, at the ascension.
11. To Paul, on his way to Damascus.

## VOICES OF HEAVEN.

The land of silence surely extends no farther than to the gates of the heavenly city. All is life and activity within; but from that world, so populous with thoughts, and words, and songs, no revelation penetrates through the dark, silent land which lies between us and them.

Our friends are there. Stars so distant from us that their light, which began its travel ages since, has not reached us, are none the less worlds, performing their revolutions, and occupied by their busy population of intelligent spirits, whose history is full of wonders. Yet the first ray denoting the existence of those worlds has never met the eye of the astronomer in his incessant vigils.

The silence of the departed will, for each of us, soon, very soon, be interrupted. Entering among breaking shadows and softly unfolding light the border land, we shall gradually awake to the opening vision of things unseen and eternal, all so kindly revealing themselves to our unaccustomed senses as to make us say, "How beautiful!" and, instead of exciting fear, leading us almost to hasten the hand which is removing the veil. Some well-known voice, so long silent, may be the first to utter our name; we are recognized, we are safe. A face, a dear, dear face, breaks forth amid the crowded lines of the dissolving sight; a form, an embrace, assures us that faith has not deceived us, but has delivered us up to the objects hoped for, the things not seen.

O beatific moment! awaiting every follower of them who, by faith and patience, inherit the promises—dwellers there "whither the Forerunner is for us entered."

## THE BAPTISM OF FIRE.

For us to be baptized with the Holy Ghost is to be baptized with fire. The existence within us of false tendency and proclivity makes it a flame. Once let it fall upon us, and straightway there is turmoil; straight way some hot work begins. Here is a man wholly at ease and quite in pleasant paradise—though it be a fool's paradise of self-content and free self-gratification; but a breath from on high stirs in him at last, a breath of higher impulse and aspiration and now a struggle sets in, in which the soul sways to and fro, and burnings of remorse and repentance are suffered, with daily self-rebusing and self-crucifixion. The man is no longer at peace with himself, but in a great heat of controversy; no longer a tranquil universe, but a troubled conjunction of antagonisms. His life becomes, as the Scriptures represent it, "a battle," "a warfare." A fire of discontent is kindled within him; there rages in him the flame of a conflict between the Spirit and the flesh.

Hence, perhaps, the often less winsome and pleasing aspect of some God-driven soul in comparison with some godless worldling. The latter, concurring lightly with each impulse as it rises, rarely checking or denying himself, never worn with earnest, solemn striving, or stained with tears of bitter mourning and lamentation for defeat, is therefore apt to impress us more agreeably at times than the former does. He, through his frequent self-repressions and self-mortifications, may be wanting in something of a natural grace or charm that belongs to the other, just in consequence of the absence from him of such self-repressions and self-mortifications. A soldier in the midst of heroic fightings often is not always the most attractive looking object; yet infinitely more worth embracing, with his powder-blacked face and bespattered regimentals, than the spotless, and perfumed dandy on parade.

When Christ began of old to baptize with the Holy Ghost, it was a baptism of fire; and even so it is still. The stirring within men of the better self, of the Spirit from above, is invariably more or less with "confused noise and garments rolled in blood." Our God, when he touches us is a "consuming fire." Not out of Christ, as one hears it explained sometimes, but in Christ; for from the God in Christ proceeds the Spirit, and where the Spirit breathes in human breasts there is burning.

## OUR NEW HYMN-BOOK.

In answer to the question, When will the New Hymn-Book be ready? a word or two of explanation may be given. A large part of the copy is in the printer's hands; and, so far as the Editors are concerned, there will be no cause of delay, till the work is completed. If by the Hymn-Book being ready is meant simply when the first copies will be complete, we see nothing to hinder that point being reached about the beginning of the year. But, if it be meant, when shall a sufficiently large number of the different editions be finished, to warrant the Book-Steward in offering the work for general sale? then, we may say it will require some months more to reach that stage of forwardness. The mechanical work of printing and binding tens of thousands of copies, to supply our large Church, East and West, is evidently very great. Mr. Briggs, our enterprising Book-Steward, has purchased a full supply of the best type for the different editions; and no pains will be spared to bring out the work in first-class style. We are gratified at the great interest with which the New Hymn-Book is looked for, by our Methodist people. We heard an aged sister lately express her ardent wish, that the Lord would spare her life till she had the gratification of seeing the New Hymn-Book. We pray that desire may be granted. Our personal knowledge of the contents of the book, and of the faithful, discriminating labor spent on the selection and arrangement of the hymns it contains, enables us to anticipate the verdict of all "men of taste"—"these are the only competent judges," as Wesley tells us,—without any misgiving. It will be found admirably adapted for its high purpose, as a book of praise for our families and congregations.—*Guardian.*

## THEOLOGY AND LIFE.

It is not uncommon for us to hear it said that what men need is not doctrine, but life; not believing, but living, is the important thing. Preach, say many to the ministry, not doctrine, but duties; do not give us dry theology, but set before us glowing motives to holy living. So much have these idlers insisted on that in some quarters theology has become a term of contempt.

We believe that this is all wrong. We are sure that there can be no right living unless there be right believing. It is true that there are not a few persons in this inconsistent world who live better lives than their professed creeds would lead us to expect; but that does not invalidate the truth of our assertion. A right creed, taking men in general into view, is a condition precedent to a right life; though by creed let us be understood as here indicating simply the great essentials of belief.

Now we go a step farther. We believe that the best, the most thoroughly practical preaching will flow from a thorough theological knowledge on the part of the preacher. There can be nothing more practical, taking hold of the life of men in many ways, than the presentation of the great doctrines—i.e., the truths, i.e., the facts of our most holy faith. The prime essential in one of those great steam ships which in a marvellous way bridge the ocean is what the ship builder calls the "skin." It is a series of iron-plates which form the outer covering of the vessel, and without which she would neither have buoyancy nor capacity. This skin has some measure of rigidity in itself; but it could not stand the strain of the cargo, and of the working of the engines, and of the shocks of wind and wave, were it not held in shape and strengthened by numerous and firm ribs and braces. These do not appear, but without them the vessel would be useless.

Like these ribs and braces is theology to preaching. It serves as practical a purpose, it is as completely essential. As well despise the hidden ribs which make the mighty steamer possible as to despise theology. Without it preaching becomes a series of mere exhortations; which in no long time lose their small hold over the conscience and life.—*N. Y. Chris. Adv.*

ENLARGEMENT.  
Contractors.

ERS addressed to the Under-  
signed Tenders for the Wal-  
received at this office until the  
and Western mails on FRIDAY  
of NOVEMBER NEXT, for the  
of that part of the Wal-  
Ramey's Bend and Port Col-  
lions No. 33 and 34, embracing  
hat is called the "Rock Cut."  
position of the work, and spe-  
remains to be done, can be  
ad at the Resident Engineer's  
and after TUESDAY THE 4TH  
ER next, where printed forms  
sent.

requested to bear in mind that  
dered unless made strictly in  
printed forms, and—in the  
there are attached the actual  
of the occupation and place  
number of the same, and fur-  
check for the sum of  
DOLLARS for Section 33 and  
DOLLARS for Section No. 34  
respective Tenders, which sum  
the party tendering declines,  
for the works at the rates  
stated.

By this sent in will be return-  
Contractors whose Tenders are  
ment of the contract, satisfac-  
required by the deposit of  
of five per cent on the bulk  
of which the sum sent in  
part.

of the progress estimates  
completion of the work,  
st be attached the actual sig-  
nificant and solvent persons, re-  
gation, willing to become securi-  
out of these conditions, as  
formance of the works embraced  
does not, however, bind itself  
any tender.

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

ways and Canals,  
rober, 1879.

Pacific Railway.

WORK IN BRITISH COL-  
MBIA.

ERS, addressed to the  
signed Tenders for the Pacific Rail-  
ed at this office up to noon on  
day of NOVEMBER next,  
construction required to be  
ne from near Yale to Lake  
following sections, viz:—

Ston Bar.....29 miles  
.....29 miles  
.....29 miles  
.....40 miles  
of quantities, conditions of  
nders, and all printed infor-  
ained on application at the  
re in New Westminster, Brit-  
at the office of the Engineer-  
Plans and profiles will be open  
latter office.

entertained unless on one  
s and all the conditions are

By order,  
F. BRAUN,  
Secretary.

ways and Canals,  
rd, 1879. } till Nov. 17

PERSON, of Momece,  
Nebraska, U.S.

Agents on my Goods  
and am daily getting  
more. Many of them  
to \$10 a day. Send 2-cent  
No postal answered. Rev  
Pa. Oct 11/89

BUSINESS COLLEGE  
AND  
ACADEMY.  
Published 1867).  
DING, HOLLIS STREET,  
HALIFAX, N.S.  
te Young Men for Business.  
AY AND EVENING.

THE BUSINESS SCHOOL  
te taught, by practical illustra-  
all kinds of Business, and  
erly in their books.

nders, Bankers, Bookkeepers,  
Actual Business Operations.  
ch subjects as are practically  
ensible, in Business life.—  
ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING,  
NOR, BANKING, LAWS OF  
APPLICATION TO BUSINESS  
the principal.

he wishes to become an intelli-  
gen in any calling, should fill  
ge. It will pay better than  
twice as much in time and

FRASER & WHISTON.  
Oct. 8/89

PRISING RATES.  
Four Three Six One  
months months months Year  
\$ 1.75 \$ 3.00 \$ 4.00 \$ 6.00  
3.50 6.00 8.00 12.00  
7.00 12.00 16.00 25.00  
14.00 20.00 30.00 45.00  
18.00 25.00 37.50 55.00  
20.00 28.00 40.00 60.00  
25.00 38.00 56.00 90.00

week 50 per cent. added.  
may change once a month.



POETRY.

FAITH.

The unseen far away I see, And hidden objects near; I look into eternity, When skies are dark or clear.

I apprehend the truth of God, Far as it is revealed; But venture not to run or plod, To regions yet concealed.

Into the past I travel far, Into the future too; The Bible is my guiding star, The limit of my view.

I visit oft Gethsemane, Gaze on the sufferer there; Amazed that Christ such agony For sinful man should bear.

I glance into the vacant tomb, Thence to the throne above, Life's flowers along the pathway bloom, The air is filled with love.

Cheerful I journey with each saint, Until life's race is run; Still tarry here without complaint, On earth my work is done.

Burlington, Nov. 1879. G. O. H.

Made from the Fetter of Bonnard, the Prisoner of Chillon; the handle of wood from the frigate "Constitution," and bound with a Circle of gold, inset with three precious Stones, from Siberia, Ceylon and Maine.

THE IRON PEN.

I thought this pen would arise From the casket where it lies— Of itself would arise and write My thoughts and my surprise:

When you gave it me under the pines I dreamed these gems from the mines Of Siberia, Ceylon and Maine Would glimmer as thoughts in the lines.

That link from the chain Of Bonnard might retain Some verse of the Poet who sang Of the prisoner and his pain.

That this wood from the frigate's mast Might write me a rhyme at last, As it used to write on the sky The song of the sea and the blast.

But motionless as I wait, Like a Bishop lying in state Lies the Pen, with its mitre of gold, And its jewels inviolate.

Then I must speak and say, That the light of summer day, In the garden under the pines, Shall not fade and pass away.

I shall see you standing there, Carved by the fragrant air, With the shadow on your face, And the sunshine on your hair.

I shall hear the sweet low tone, Of a voice before unknown, Saying, "This is from me to you— From me, and to you alone."

And in words not idle and vain, I shall answer and thank you again, For the gift and the grace of the gift, O beautiful Helen of Maine!

And forever this gift will be, As a blessing from you to me, As a drop of the dew of your youth On the leaves of an aged tree.

—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, in Harper's Magazine for December.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CENTRAL MISSIONARY BOARD.

OTTAWA, October 12th 1879.

The annual session of the Central Board of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church of Canada was held to-day in the basement of the Dominion Methodist Church. The following members of the Board were present: Rev. Dr. Douglas, President of the General Conference; Rev. Dr. Rice, Vice-President; Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General Secretary.

There were also the following delegates appointed by the General Conference:— Rev. John Shaw and James Paterson, Esq., Toronto; Rev. James Gray, London; Hon. J. Ferrier, Montreal; Rev. H. Sprague, A. M., St. Stephen, N. B.; Geo. H. Starr, Esq., Halifax.

Representatives appointed by the Annual Conferences:—Rev. George Young, DD, George Norris, M. D., Toronto Conference; A. J. Donley, Esq., London Conference; Rev. George McRitchie, W. H. Lambly, Esq., Montreal Conference; Rev. S. F. Huestis, James B. Morrow, Esq., N. Scotia Conference; Rev. R. Duncan, W. E. Dawson, Esq., N. B. and P. E. I. Conference; Rev. Jas. Dove, Newfoundland Conference.

The session was opened with the usual devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. Rice.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas occupied the chair. On motion of Rev. Dr. Sutherland, the Rev. Mr. Huestis was appointed Minute Secretary, and Mr. A. J. Donley, Journal Secretary.

The General Secretary read the minutes of the Committee of Consultation and Finance, which among other things, contained the following:

"Mr. Macdonald called attention to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Wood's relation to the Mission Rooms would change at the end of the present month, and to the absolute need of assistance of some kind in carrying on the work of the office. He was moved the following resolution which adopted:—

"That this Committee have had under consideration the needs of the Mission Rooms in connection with its officers, and are of opinion that the work cannot be carried on efficiently without two Secretaries; that while it has been decided by the General Conference that one of these shall be honorary, yet the committee are of opinion that such honorary relation should carry with it some remuneration

for the services rendered. Therefore, Resolved, that the whole matter be referred to the Central Board for consideration and settlement, and that in the meantime the Rev. Dr. Wood be requested to discharge the duties he has hitherto been discharging until the meeting of the Central Board."

REMUNERATION OF THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

Rev. Dr. Douglas—I suppose one of the questions to be considered will be the remuneration of the Honorary Secretary. It is my conviction that the services of Rev. Dr. Wood or some other responsible party are indispensable for the efficient working of the mission movement; and it is, moreover, my conviction that it is entitled to some consideration.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier—What amount of time would Dr. Wood be able to give to the duties of the Mission Room?

Rev. Dr. Sutherland—About five hours a day. That has been the time Dr. Wood has been giving, and I presume that it will answer in the future as well as in the past.

Mr. A. J. Donley—Is it prudent to discuss the matter at this stage? It is rather unexpected, I think.

Rev. Dr. Rice—Then it is wiser to discuss it now and postpone the voting. We gain nothing by postponing it without discussion. In conversation with our Lay Treasurer, Mr. Macdonald, he said to me, "Although I discharge the duties of the position, I can sign no cheques; Dr. Wood has the power-of-attorney, and he alone can sign cheques; and I must have a man in that position in whom I can have absolute confidence." Then Dr. Sutherland has frequently to be absent from the Mission Rooms, and the office cannot be left without some person who is familiar with the details of the work, correspondence, etc.

Mr. Macdonald expressed himself as being exceedingly unwilling to have any person in Dr. Wood's place. He preferred that the remuneration of such a class of service as that might cost should be given to Dr. Wood in preference to anyone else—not so much as a favour to Dr. Wood, but because he was better qualified to discharge these duties than any other man, from his long familiarity with the work.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier—Is there any amount mentioned? I quite agree with Dr. Rice that no person can possibly be so well qualified for the position as Dr. Wood, because of his familiarity with everything connected with the Society. The only question in mind is that it will be well for the meeting to have before them the amount of remuneration to be paid.

Mr. Paterson—Why were Dr. Wood's services dispensed with by the General Conference? We should be careful not to come into conflict with them, as the Central Board.

Rev. Dr. Douglas—I think that one of the great forces which led to the appointment of only one Secretary was the grave condition in which the Missionary Society had become involved, and the feeling that retrenchment was indispensable.

Mr. Paterson—Then we are not competent, as a Board, to deal with the question now.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland—It is not a question as to whether we shall appoint a new office, but as to whether the Honorary Secretary, appointed at the last General Conference, shall receive any remuneration for his services.

Rev. Dr. Douglas—That is the very question. The truth is, that when Dr. Wood's resignation was accepted by the General Conference, Mr. Macdonald personally wrote to me stating that he thought, under the circumstances, he would have to resign his trusteeship. But, on the appointment of Dr. Wood as Honorary Secretary, he consented to retain his position, for the reason that Dr. Wood held his power-of-attorney in relation to signing cheques.

Rev. Dr. Rice—Would Mr. Paterson or any other business man, sign a number of cheques.

Mr. Paterson—I know that there is a good deal of labour connected with the signing of these cheques. It may not take up five hours a day to do this; but that is only a part of the duty that devolves upon Dr. Wood, as he attends to the correspondence as well.

Rev. S. F. Huestis—I am surprised at this proposal to pay Dr. Wood for his services after the action of the General Conference. I did my best to retain Dr. Wood's services on the Board; but it was decided that we should dispense with the services of one of the Secretaries for the sake of economy. Now I fear that if, after publishing this to the country, we should employ another Secretary, it will create very serious dissatisfaction. I am in favor of it if we can do it without creating any feeling.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland—Most of us remember the discussions and the circumstances under which the resolution was adopted by the General Conference that there should be but one Secretary. Brethren will also remember, perhaps, the position that I took then in regard to the matter. I was convinced then that we were making a mistake, and I am more deeply convinced of it since. But there was a feeling abroad, and that feeling had been fostered until it had reached a point where, as brethren repeatedly said to me, we had to do something to appease popular clamour. It is certainly very unfortunate that popular clamour was educated up to that point, for it was the result of education, and not of any spontaneous convictions on the part of our people generally. I think it not out of place to say at this point that there have been very serious misconceptions abroad, and are still, in reference to the amount of service rendered to that institution by Dr. Wood. His connection with it has extended over a period of thirty years. For the first twenty years of that period, Dr. Wood did not receive one farthing from our Missionary Society. His allowance for that period was paid by the English Committee, and not a dollar came out of the treasury of this Society. That is, in

other words, for twenty years of the best of his life the church of his country had his services for nothing. After that, when the new arrangement was made, the allowance for several years was \$1,000. Then it was advanced to \$1,400, at which point it remained until the first General Conference in Toronto, nearly five years ago. At the close of that Conference, when the Central Board met, amongst other questions coming up was this:—What should be the remuneration to the Secretaries? One of the laymen—I think it was Mr. Macdonald—said, "I think they ought to be put on a par with other connexional officers in the city like the Editor of the 'Guardian' and the Book-Steward." Then the question was, What remuneration did they receive? and as no one present knew, Mr. Macdonald proposed that the remuneration of the Secretaries should be the same as that of the Editor and Book-Steward. It was only time afterwards that we ascertained what the remuneration paid to these offices was. During the time I have been connected with the Mission Room, Dr. Wood has spent an average of five hours a day there, and it is an exceedingly rare thing to miss him from his post at any time. It must also be borne in mind that the value of a man's services does not always depend upon the amount of writing or manual labor he may perform in the day, because while there may be, and is, a great deal of that kind of thing to be done, where a man is truly conversant with the whole machinery of the Society, it is impossible to estimate the value of his judgment and counsel in the carrying on of the work.

With reference to the mission districts—and not only the business, but the direction of matters in those districts—has to be done directly from the mission rooms. How frequently Dr. Young, when Chairman of the Red River District had to refer important matters to the Mission Rooms for prompt decision, when they could not be deferred until the Committee should meet and consider them! By the direction of the General Conference it was specifically stated that the Missionary Secretaries were to make themselves familiar with the whole mission field, not only by correspondence but by personal visitation, when practical, and that one of them was expected to spend the greater part of his time in visiting the missions, and delivering addresses on the mission work. One of the Secretaries being abroad a considerable portion of the time all the business of the mission rooms had to be transacted by the other. Now comes up this practical difficulty: Were business to the amounts of tens of thousands of dollars has to pass through that office every month or two; where cheques for large amounts have to be discounted at the bank, and a general supervision of the whole business has to be kept up, it cannot all be done by one man. Mr. Macdonald's relation to us, as lay treasurer, is this: We have the strength and value of his personal security in the bank, as well as the value of his counsel. Mr. Macdonald accepted the position of lay treasurer on condition that he should have such assistance as he judged necessary for the safe and efficient working of the department. I am afraid that many brethren—lay and clerical—do not understand the gravity of the situation. We are under liabilities to the amount of \$100,000.

Dr. Douglas—We are getting out of them.

Dr. Sutherland—We shall see that by-and-by. Our liabilities at the bank are very heavy and would have been much heavier to-day had he not received deposits from friends in various parts of the country which enabled us to tide over the difficulty for a time. If we are only left with one Secretary at the Mission Rooms, my fear is Mr. Macdonald will insist upon resigning his position. Then the question arises, when and where can you get another man who will step into his position and place himself under the enormous financial responsibility that he is bearing to-day? For, after all, it becomes a responsibility. The Missionary Society have no assets that they can dispose of and turn into money, and such being the case, this thing is carried through largely by the banks on the strength of Mr. Macdonald's name. I am seriously apprehensive that Mr. Macdonald's resignation may result in an immediate notification from the bank that we must close up our account there; and I do not like to contemplate that contingency until we get in a good deal more of this Relief and Extension Fund, and then we can afford to make our own terms with that or any other bank. The matter then resolves itself into this: If Dr. Wood continues to discharge the same duties that he has done throughout, shall he receive any remuneration for that service? If the Committee think best that Dr. Wood shall not continue to discharge those duties, help of some kind must be obtained. While I am not in the habit of shirking work or responsibility when it is a matter of duty to bear it, I am not prepared to bear either the work or the responsibility of that institution without assistance.

Dr. Rice—A statement was made in the General Conference, which I just wish to call up on Mr. Macdonald's account. The question was asked, "Does Mr. Macdonald intend, because he happens to hold this position, to coerce the General Conference?" I do not think Mr. Macdonald should be treated in that way, either in thought or expression. He simply feels that he cannot do the work of lay treasurer as he now does it; unless he has assistance.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier—I maintain that Mr. Macdonald is perfectly right. If I were in his place I would take the same position. It is evident that the assistance of Dr. Wood, or some other person, is necessary, and the question is: Do you want him to do that work for nothing?

Rev. Mr. Sprague—If I felt free to vote according to my own opinion in the matter, I should have no hesitation in voting for the proposition to pay Dr. Wood; but it seems to me that the question we are called upon to consider is a question that has already been decided by the General

Conference—whether one man should be required for the next four years, to discharge the duties of Secretary, and thus save one salary. When Dr. Wood was appointed Honorary Secretary, I did not understand, and I don't think the Conference generally understood, that it was an appointment involving the performance of work for which remuneration should be given, but it was rather an appointment expressive of the esteem and regard which the Conference had for Dr. Wood for his faithful services in the past. I have no doubt that assistance to Dr. Sutherland is necessary, but whether we really can, as a committee, go right in the fact of the position that I do not see we can entertain. Voting according to my feelings in this case, and voting as one sent here by the General Conference to carry out its wishes, are two different things with me, and I feel placed in an awkward position.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier—It just amounts to this. If Dr. Wood gets no remuneration for his services he will fall back on his superannuation allowance as a minister, which he has not yet received.

Mr. Paterson—Did Dr. Wood accept this honorary office for four years or not?

Hon. Mr. Ferrier—He accepted it as the Conference awarded it to him, not knowing that there would be a demand for any more of his time than he chose to give.

Dr. Norris—He accepted it according to the terms of his telegram.

[The telegram of acceptance was here read from the Journal of the General Conference.]

Mr. Donley—I was not at the Conference, but I understood that Mr. Macdonald accepted the position of Treasurer contingent upon Dr. Wood's acceptance of the office of Honorary Secretary.

Dr. Young—I have a distinct recollection that Mr. Macdonald did not consent to retain the position except upon the understanding that Dr. Wood would not only occupy the position of Honorary Secretary, but do the work. Now, it comes to this, Dr. Wood says, "If I am simply to be Honorary Secretary I must be relieved of the responsibility and work." Mr. Macdonald says, "I must have a certain amount of work done," and there is no provision made for it. Are we to be bound down by cast iron rules in this matter? Has this Central Committee no power, no authority at all to provide for an emergency? Is it not within our prerogative to see that some suitable remuneration should be given to Dr. Wood in view of his foregoing his claim upon the Superannuation Fund, and doing the work that is required to be done in his position? I believe it will be a great mistake to do anything to deprive the Society of the assistance and counsel of Dr. Wood.

Rev. Mr. Duncan—It seems to me that this question came before us in the General Conference in nearly the same aspect as it bears this morning, and it was then decided that the expenses of the Secretary should be reduced at the Central Board. The Committee on Missions, however, recommended that two Secretaries should be appointed, but it was distinctly understood in the General Conference that only one salaried Secretary should be appointed, and that Dr. Wood should only be continued as Honorary Secretary to do whatever work he could do in the office without remuneration. If we now appropriate a salary for Dr. Wood we will be going in the face of the action of the General Conference.

Rev. S. F. Huestis read from the Journals the recommendation of the Committee on Missions, and said: My sympathies are with Dr. Sutherland in this matter, but positively I know of nothing before us to-day as a Board that was not before us when the General Conference decided this matter. I can readily understand, however, that the Relief and Extension movement has thrown upon the office a great deal of additional labor, and the solution of the difficulty is this, that possibly in connection with the Relief and Extension movement, we may afford to the Secretary a certain amount for assistance to carry on the work of the Secretary, and that Doctor Wood be employed in that position.

Dr. Sutherland—Bro. Huestis has correctly set forth the action of the Conference in the extracts read from the minutes. On the day in which that discussion took place, and when it was seen how the work was going, I had fully made up my mind then to ask for reappointment to circuit work, and that resolve I would have most religiously adhered to, but for the strong pressure of a number of the brethren, who urged me in the strongest possible way, whatever I thought of doing not to do that.

Rev. Mr. Shaw—It is difficult to talk about this question, without your motives or your ideas being misunderstood. I prize Mr. Macdonald as much as anybody. I admire his benevolence and his zeal; at the same time I do not think that the fear expressed in this Committee is a real one at all. I have no idea that if you were to refuse Mr. Macdonald's request that his resignation would follow. With the action of the General Conference before us, I think our hands are tied. It seems to me we have arrived at a sort of a dead lock, as from the statements of the Secretary the work cannot be done without assistance, and I move the following as a feeler in this Committee:

"That this Board having heard the statement of the Secretary in reference to the work to be done—work greatly increased by the Relief and Extension movement—resolved that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated by this Board as office expenses for the present year."

Dr. Norris—I will second that resolution.

Mr. Dawson—I must say without any hesitancy that I was one of those who advocated—and that very strongly—at the Central Board, and also at the Committee on Missions, the appointment of but one Secretary. I am of that opinion to-day, but I have been told this morning that the work has accumulated, and it must necessarily accumulate under the present circumstances, and it struck me that it would be advisable to pass a resolution somewhat similar to that proposed by Bro. Gry, and that the appropriation,

whatever the amount may be, should be a charge upon the Relief and Extension Fund.

Dr. Rice—What right have we to indicate to the Relief and Extension Fund Committee what should be the charges against it?

Mr. Dawson—I shall vote against any appropriation for the purpose from the ordinary funds of the Society, because I took the same position before the Conference that Brother Gray did. But it does seem to me that if additional labour devolves upon the Secretary because of this movement, I say that fund should pay the expense.

Dr. Norris—I voted for the appointment of but one Secretary, and the same reasons that induced me to do so still remain with me. If you put two Secretaries there now, after the cry of retrenchment that has been raised, you at once squelch out your Relief and Extension Fund. I think it is far better to do with one Secretary for a time, get rid of our debt, and then if it be in the power of this Board to give Dr. Wood some remuneration for his services, all very well; but to appoint him now, it will go abroad that a caucus is going on, that we are determined to saddle Dr. Wood upon this Society, and we will be doing far more harm than good.

At 12.30 the Board took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met at 2 p.m. After routine proceedings the debate was resumed.

Dr. Rice moved in amendment, "That this Board having considered the recommendation of the Committee of Finance and Consultation relative to assistance in the office of the Mission-rooms, and finding it inconsistent with the action of the last General Conference to grant the request made in the form in which it is desired, yet it is the judgment of the Board that the wish of the treasurer to have assistance should be met; and whereas the work of the office has been much increased by the Relief and Extension scheme, therefore this Board authorizes the Committee of Finance and Consultation to make such provision as may in their judgment be necessary, and that it be made a charge against the Relief and Extension Fund now being raised."

Hon. Mr. Ferrier—I second that motion.

Rev. Mr. Gray—I think it would be better to have the sum specified—not exceeding \$500 and so.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland—My objection to the amendment is simply this: that the assistance that is required, is required independent and apart from this special movement altogether. Of course it has increased our work very materially, but I object to the impression being conveyed abroad that assistance is needed under this and no other circumstances.

Dr. Douglas—Would it not be wise to accept this as an expedient, and let the future take care of itself?

Dr. Sutherland—I do not believe in resorting to expedients. Let us be fair and above board, and decide the matter on its merits.

Mr. Paterson—We will stand better with the whole public if we discuss it on its merits, and not as an expedient.

Mr. Gray—It would be more satisfactory to state some amount as a maximum.

Rev. Mr. Shaw—The Relief and Extension Fund is being raised for a special purpose, and if it gets abroad that some salaried officers are to be paid out of it will injure the cause.

Dr. Douglas—I have an indistinct recollection that there was a resolution which distinctly forbids the payment of agents in connection with that fund.

After some further debate, Dr. Rice amended the latter part of his amendment as follows:

"Yet it is the judgment of the Board that assistance should be given; and whereas the work in the office is much increased by the inauguration of the Relief and Extension scheme, therefore Resolved, that this Board authorize the Committee on Finance and Consultation to make such provision as may be necessary, but not to exceed one thousand dollars, and that it be made a charge against the Relief and Extension Fund now being raised."

Dr. Sutherland—If you want to get up a lively row, that is a sure way to go about it.

Rev. Mr. Shaw—If the latter part of the amendment is left out I will vote for it.

Dr. Sutherland—The resolution states that it is inconsistent with the action of the General Conference to grant any assistance in the form in which it is asked for. It is inconsistent with the action of the General Conference to grant assistance in any form after they have deliberately voted down a proposition to grant it in another form.

Rev. Mr. McRitchie—I think the difficulty might be met by making it a charge against the Relief and Extension Fund in proportion to the work it entails.

The amendment was then put to a vote and lost—yeas, 3, nays, 10.

The original motion was then moved.

Rev. Mr. McRitchie moved in amendment an amendment that had just been negatived with the last clause a ruck out. The amendment fell to the ground for want of a second.

The main motion was again moved.

Dr. Rice—It is directly in the teeth of General Conference legislation.

Mr. Paterson—I see a sense in the resolution at all.

Mr. Dawson moved an amendment—"That this Board having considered the recommendation of the Committee of Finance and Consultation relative to assistance in the office at the Mission-rooms, and finding it inconsistent with the action of the last General Conference to grant the request made in the form in which it is requested, but as the work of the office has been increased by the inauguration of the Relief and Extension Fund, it is the judgment of this Board that assistance should be rendered."

Rev. Mr. Sprague—I shall take the liberty to move an amendment to the amendment to the amendment,—that "Whereas the General Conference at its last session after a long and full discussion, resolved



may be, should be a relief and Extension might have we to indi- and Extension Fund could be the charges all vote against any purpose from the Society, because I before the Confer- ray did. But it does additional labour de- tary because of this fund should pay the for the appointment, and the same rea- to do so still remain two Secretaries there retrenchment that at once squelch our Pension Fund. I think with one Secretary our debt, and then of this Board to give peration for his ser- but to appoint him that a caucus is de- termined to saddle Society, and we will m than good. took recess.

that during the next quadrennium, the work of the Missionary Secretaries should be discharged by one Secretary alone, with a view to the saving of expense; therefore, Resolved that this Board does not feel at liberty to make an appropriation for any increase in the staff of its Mission-rooms."

Mr Paterson--We will then have to provide for a treasurer and perhaps other officers, and you will then throw more confusion in the way of the Missionary Society than there has ever been before.

Dr Sutherland--I think it would be better to let this matter stand over until to-morrow and take up other business.

Dr Douglas--I wish I were out of this chair, and I would move that the sum of \$500 be placed at the disposal of Mr Macdonald, as Lay-Treasurer of the Society, to supply what service is necessary for the efficient working of that department of the Missionary Society.

Dr Sutherland--All our difficulties in the past have been the result of resorting to expediency.

Dr Douglas--You know that there are times in politics and in law when the judges in this very city have held in suspense their decisions because of the tide of public opinion, and I say that it is pruden- tial and consistent with Christian integ- rity to be wise as serpents and harm- less as doves.

Rev. Mr Sprague--It seems to me that suggestion of the President would be a sorer meeting of the issue than than we have before us, because it turns out now that it is the Treasurer who requires as- sistance in signing cheques."

No Sutherland--No.

Rev. Mr Sprague--If Mr Macdonald were willing to continue his treasurership without the Honorary Secretary having work to do for which he would require pay, there would not have been this long discussion to-day.

Dr Norris--I move in amendment that \$500 be granted to Dr Wood.

Dr Sutherland moved that the matter be allowed to stand over until to-morrow.

Dr Young seconded the motion, which was declared carried by a vote of--Yes 5, nays 4.

OBITUARY.

FANNY HEAL.

One of the saddest events that has taken place in this part of the country transpired at Greenville, South Richmond on Monday forenoon of the 3rd inst. A little girl aged nine years, only daughter of Mr. William Heal, one of the railway employees and an esteemed member of the Methodist Church, with other children was playing with a bush fire which had been kindled by the soil of the railway and by some means or other the little girl's dress caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished the poor child was so terribly burned that she expired about one o'clock the following morning, her sufferings until the Morphine was administered by the physician were simply indescribable. Only the Sabbath evening before little Fanny had attended the Sabbath School Anniversary and before a crowded congregation, had, in her own quiet manner recited a touch- ing and beautiful piece entitled "As White as Snow," the first and fourth verses are as follows:

"As white as Snow! Oh can it be That these sweet words were meant for me, Ah, what a rapture 'tis to know That I may be as white as Snow. I followed Him--He leads me on The peary gates are almost won. Afar the heavenly mansions glow Where I shall be as White as Snow."

Little did that congregation think that in a few brief hours that Fanny would forever have been done with the things of earth and time, and little did she think that so soon, the touching and beautiful words would be fulfilled in her own case and possess to her a wide, wondrous and ever-blessed meaning. In reply to enquiries made by the sorrowing mother little Fanny said she was going to be with Jesus and to the writer she said that God loved her even better than Pa or Ma, another He could take better care of her than could her parents though she loved them both so well. No greater expres- sion of sympathy by a community could be given than was given in this case, the funeral was largely attended and every one sympathized deeply with the parents in their hour of sad and bitter bereavement. We commend the sorrowing ones to the earnest prayers of God's peo- ple and to the care of Him who alone can heal and bind up the broken heart.

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1879 W. H.

115 Grafton Street, Halifax, N.S., August 26th, 1879.

In February last I had a severe attack of Lumbago or Rheumatism which com- pletely disabled me--the pain in my back was so severe that I could scarce walk or move; I had also pains in my head and all parts of my body. Nothing that I used did me any good until I tried GRAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. A few applica- tions to my back took the pain from it; but the pain still remained in my head and other parts of my body until I met the proprietor of that Medicine and found I had not used it right. Under his direc- tion I used his ROYAL DIAMOND CONSTI- TUTIONAL REMEDY, internally, and ap- plied the PAIN ERADICATOR to the back head and spine. Their combined use soon cured me, and I did not use quite a bottle of each. I believe that no one need fear or suffer from Rheumatism or Neuralgia if these two Medicines are prop- erly used.

C. F. F. SCHOPPE.

No family in this broad land should undertake to keep a horse without JOHN- SON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, many have tried to but failed. It is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

TEMPERANCE. A CRUSADE AGAINST BEER.

While we talk Temperance, the op- position bring on beer. While we talk against whisky, rum, or brandy, they bring on more beer. Last year (1878) the United States used 9,478,361 barrels of beer, which was an increase of 813,605 barrels over the year pre- vious.

Next year they hope to go up to 10,000,000 of barrels. So says the Presi- dent of the Brewers' Convention. They are getting the beer in everywhere. This is their constant, persistent, though often silent effort; or when they do talk they call it a temperance drink; they say it is good and wholesome, and get the doctor to sanction it. The in- valid drinks it, feels better for a little while, and then wants more beer. Those who are not invalids take it as a pre- ventive, or because they like the first effects, or because it is the custom. Already we average eighty-four glasses of beer for every man, woman, and child in the country, and the average is increasing, and the number of drinkers is increasing. This is the enemy's practical work, and it is effective. What can we do to match it?

We can fight the beer. We can study about it till we understand it; and then we can make everybody else understand it. When other people call it good, we can call it bad, and prove it. We can ask ministers to preach about it, and lecturers to expose it, and editors to publish articles against it. We can buy tracts and read tracts, and distribute tracts about beer, till we get everybody to open their eyes and shut their mouths--against beer. If every- body on the other side can drink beer three times or twenty times a day, everybody on the right side ought to talk about beer quite as often. We can put a handbill into every man's beer mug. We must fight fire with fire, and we shall prevail, for the celestial fire of truth is stronger than the infernal fire of alcohol. Beer is a bad subject, and cannot stand the truth. Will you help fight it? Shall we have a crusade against beer?

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine) marks one of the most important eras in the history of machin- ery, and when we consider its great use- fulness and extremely low price of (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any in- vention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution, cer- tainty and delightful ease of operation, that commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular; and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly dis- cernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increas- ing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of fami- lies who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and re- liable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. This popular ma- chine can be examined at the office of this paper. AENTS WANTED BY the company. Address them for information FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO., 75 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

As white as Snow! Oh can it be That these sweet words were meant for me, Ah, what a rapture 'tis to know That I may be as white as Snow. I followed Him--He leads me on The peary gates are almost won. Afar the heavenly mansions glow Where I shall be as White as Snow."

Little did that congregation think that in a few brief hours that Fanny would forever have been done with the things of earth and time, and little did she think that so soon, the touching and beautiful words would be fulfilled in her own case and possess to her a wide, wondrous and ever-blessed meaning. In reply to enquiries made by the sorrowing mother little Fanny said she was going to be with Jesus and to the writer she said that God loved her even better than Pa or Ma, another He could take better care of her than could her parents though she loved them both so well. No greater expres- sion of sympathy by a community could be given than was given in this case, the funeral was largely attended and every one sympathized deeply with the parents in their hour of sad and bitter bereavement. We commend the sorrowing ones to the earnest prayers of God's peo- ple and to the care of Him who alone can heal and bind up the broken heart.

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1879 W. H.

115 Grafton Street, Halifax, N.S., August 26th, 1879.

In February last I had a severe attack of Lumbago or Rheumatism which com- pletely disabled me--the pain in my back was so severe that I could scarce walk or move; I had also pains in my head and all parts of my body. Nothing that I used did me any good until I tried GRAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. A few applica- tions to my back took the pain from it; but the pain still remained in my head and other parts of my body until I met the proprietor of that Medicine and found I had not used it right. Under his direc- tion I used his ROYAL DIAMOND CONSTI- TUTIONAL REMEDY, internally, and ap- plied the PAIN ERADICATOR to the back head and spine. Their combined use soon cured me, and I did not use quite a bottle of each. I believe that no one need fear or suffer from Rheumatism or Neuralgia if these two Medicines are prop- erly used.

C. F. F. SCHOPPE.

No family in this broad land should undertake to keep a horse without JOHN- SON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, many have tried to but failed. It is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

SWORN STATEMENT OF A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. STEVENS--From exposure I took sick about nine years ago with Rheumatism Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my sides and contumacious which brought on the piles. I consulted a Physician, and paid him over \$200 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, and seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand. On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint was asthmatic and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing, and in walking so much required to be supported. I took the treatment of one physician I took from 15 to 20 boxes of calomel pills, and finally tried all the medicines that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine. One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and that he could give me no hope of health. My suffering from indi- gestion and flatulency was so much increased that I could not keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was brot from oatmeal. I obtained a prescription from a celebrated English physician, who said my trouble was Dropsical and Dyspepsia. I took 18 bottles of medicine especially prepared for Dyspepsia, and I have used a great deal of medicine from ap- proved prescriptions. I have taken Sarsaparilla until you could count the months by the dozen, and indeed have used all the popularly ad- vertised medicine a fair trial. I had a dread- ful cough, and did not average over two hours sleep a night for a year. A physician named VEGETINE, but for a long time I refused, having got com- pletely discouraged from taking so much medi- cine without any benefit; however, after urgent persuasion, I concluded to try it, and before I had taken a few bottles I had not been able to do before for years; indeed, I obtained more benefit from the first bottle of VEGETINE than from all other medicine which had been taken. I kept on improving, and kept on using the VEGETINE, until I was perfectly cured and able to do day and night, eat and digest my food, sleep well at night, and I am now 40 pounds heavier than I ever was before in my life, and am a strong and healthy man. I am a poor man, but for the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity. Yours very respectfully, H. R. STEVENS, 267 Athens St., Police Station 4, Goffstown, N. H., Aug. 1, 1878.

VEGETINE. Further Proof. Facts Will Tell.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.--I wish to say a word in favor of VEGETINE. During the past year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed for a week, and could not get up until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week; I had eight of the best phy- sicians in the state, but got no help, and com- pletely grew worse. They agreed that I had heart disease, phthisis, pyemia, and kidney complaint, and could never be any better. I was reduced in weight 80 pounds, which is much, for I am naturally thin. In June VEGETINE was falling under the treat- ment of the physicians, I commenced the use of VEGETINE through the earnest persuasion of friends, and, I am happy to state, with good results. I had gained ten pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk half a mile and ride six. I am greatly encouraged, and shall continue using VEGETINE if I can get it. I am a poor man, but for the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity. Yours very respectfully, H. R. STEVENS, 267 Athens St., Police Station 4, Goffstown, N. H., Aug. 1, 1878.

NEW RICH BLOOD! MAKE HENS LAY.

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and so change the blood of the system in three months. Any person who will take a pill each night from 1-19-79 may be re-estab- lished in health. Send for a free trial. Send for a letter stamped, L.S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johns' Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Pre- ventive is better. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

PEA SOUP! SYMINGTON'S Prepared Pea Soup.

Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25ct tins. Wholesale by WM. JOHNSON, 28 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S.

Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

OB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe- cuted at this Office

MACDONALD & CO. HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS, AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS and COPPER WORK ALSO

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings. Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF WARREN'S FELT ROOFING, And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.

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

SMITH BROTHERS, Dry Goods Importers!

AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of

Exceptionally Good Value.

Every Buyer of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY should examine it if only for comparison sake.

FULL lines of AMERICAN, CANADIAN, and MARITIME PROVINCES Manufacturers.

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

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office--5 Canterbury Street, St. John, N.B. ASSETS 1st January 1879, \$116,457.38

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. W. F. BUTT, Esq., President. W. K. ORWELL, Esq., Vice do A. STOCKTON, Esq., Secy. JAMES H. McAVITY, Esq., W. H. HAYWARD, Esq., C. P. CLARKE, Esq.

Loans made on Security of approved Real Estate for terms of from one to ten years, payable by instalments to suit the convenience of borrowers. MONEY IS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY on the following plans:

1.-ON DEPOSIT AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM withdrawable on thirty days notice. 2.-PAID-UP INVESTING SHARES OF \$10 each are issued, which mature in four years, and can then be withdrawn in cash with compound interest (\$15.83), making the accrued value of each share \$65.83. 3.-DEBENTURES in sums of \$100 and \$500 each redeemable in five years from date at the bank of New Brunswick, with coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

July 20, 79 F. S. SHARPE, Secretary.

READER! BEFORE BUYING A PIANO OR ORGAN

Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information FREE. New Pianos \$125, \$135, and upwards. New OR- gans \$65 to \$140. Be Sure to write me before buy- ing elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ADDRESS Daniel F. Beatty Washington, N.J.

BORDEN & ATKINSON, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE--C.B. RECORDS' BRICK BUILDING Main Street, Moncton, N. B. R. A. BORDEN. H. ATKINSON July 19 1879.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

It has the reputation of being the best piano in the world as the only Repeating Family Sewing Machine. It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, re- quires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. It is simple, beautiful and durable. Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not suit you and return any machine at double the price. Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being "the best at the lowest price. Call at Office of this Paper and Examine One

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

WRITE Prichard, Sunny-side Farm, St. John, N. S. Address Box 54. SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M. A. Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N. S.



THE NEW STYLE 'FAMILY' Sewing Machine.

The Cheapest and best in the world. TO LONG IN USE TO DOUBT ITS SUPERIOR MERITS. No money to pay until Machine is delivered to you.

It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work,) which received the HIGHEST AWARD at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. Complete with a large assortment of Attachments for fine work than any other machine and reduced to only \$25.

Has Horizontal Shuttle Motion, with Strong Frame. Self-adjusting Shuttle, with New Automatic Tension (new Feature.) Extra Long large-sized Shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized Bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent rewind- ing of Bobbins.

The Shuttle Tension is directly upon the thread, and not upon the Bobbin, as in other Machines, and is invariable, whether the Bobbin is full or nearly empty.

The very perfection of Stitch and Tension. The upper and lower threads are drawn together and locked simultaneously in the centre of the groove, forming the rich, evenly like on both sides of any thickness of work, from light gauze to leather.

It is a self-adjusting "Take-up." No tangling of thread, or stopping stitches. Great width of Arm and large capacity for work. Adapted to all the wants of Family Sewing, with out rest-stops. Simplicity and Perfection of Mechanism. Interchangeable working parts. Manufactured of the purest steel.

Positive Motion guaranteeing Certainty of work. More readily accomplished than any other Ma- chine. An easy working Treadle. No exertion needed. It is always ready and never out of order.

It has the reputation of being the best piano in the world as the only Repeating Family Sewing Machine. It is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, re- quires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. It is simple, beautiful and durable. Use it once and you will use no other. The money cheerfully refunded if it will not suit you and return any machine at double the price. Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being "the best at the lowest price. Call at Office of this Paper and Examine One

or order from us through the publishers of this pa- per. Machines sent for examination before pay- ment of bill. Warranted 5 years. Kept in order free of charge. Money refunded at once, if not perfect. Inducements offered by Clergymen, Teachers, Storekeepers, &c., to act as agents. Horse and wagon to be hired free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, &c. Address,

"Family" Sewing Machine Co. 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

HALIFAX MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Sermons on behalf of the Missionary Society will be preached on Sabbath, Nov. 30th, Brunswick St. Church at 11 a. m., by the Rev. D. D. Currie, Editor of the WESLEYAN; at 7 p. m., by the Rev. John McDougall, Chairman of the Saskatchewan District; and in Grafton St. Church at 11 a. m., Rev. John McDougall. 7 p. m. Rev. D. D. Currie.

The Anniversary Meetings will be held at Brunswick St. Church on Monday evening, Dec. 1st, and at Grafton St. Church on Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, commencing at 7.30.

Addresses will be delivered by the departure—Revs. McDougall and Currie—and other gentlemen. Collections will be made at all these meetings on behalf of the funds of the Society.—Com.

THE TIME FOR EFFORT.

The revolving year brings a time for work of many kinds. This is the season for special effort to sustain the subscription list of the WESLEYAN, and to secure the names of many new subscribers. An examination of the lists of subscribers, to this paper, in the several circuits of our eastern Conferences, has convinced us that an earnest effort, on the part of our ministers, to sustain our present circulation, and to extend it among our people, would give us a subscription list, stronger, by a thousand names, than our total list of subscribers now is.

We earnestly request our ministers, throughout every part of our eastern work, especially, to give themselves, in right good earnestness, to this work, at their earliest possible convenience. It is expected that the canvass for this work, for each circuit, shall be under the direction of our ministers.

The enterprises of our Church need, the cause in which we are enlisted needs, our weak struggling circuits need, that the WESLEYAN shall be circulated in as many of the families of our people as possible.

If our ministers will, kindly, remember how much we depend upon them, and will promptly give some time, and effort, to the interests of our paper, and will push on the work with tact, and vigor, we are sure that the desired results will ere long appear.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. John McDougall of Saskatchewan, and son of the late Rev. George McDougall, will enter upon a series of Missionary services, at Charlottetown, on Sunday next. He will speak, almost every evening, for about three weeks, on the subject of missions, in Nova Scotia, during the month of December. He will then visit New Brunswick, and will give about the same length of time, to the same work, in that Province. He comes to us under the direction of the General Missionary Committee.

There is a marked peculiarity about our missionary anniversary meetings, this year, inasmuch as they will constitute a kind of duplicate series, involving, to a great extent, a second presentation to our people of the same general subject; and a second financial demonstration of their faith in our missionary movements, of their interest in the welfare of perishing souls, and of their loyalty to the great Head of the Church.

The timid, hesitating, and desponding amongst us, if any such there are, may be fearful of the results. But those, who recognize the real grandeur of this cause of missions, the magnitude of the movement, and the beneficial results that must surely follow, will not shrink from coming, at this call of our church, to the help of the Lord of hosts.

We are very well aware that the times, through which we are passing, are times that try men's souls. May it not be that, on this very account, we should attempt to do grander things for Christ, and for his Church. We are asked this year to bear a double burden for the sustentation of our missions. But who amongst us will say that this is too much for us to do? Who, amongst us, has ever done too much for our Lord? Let us have faith in God. Let us with thanksgivings compass his treasury. And, then, let us trust his grace for the emergencies of the time to come.

THE ATONING ADVENT.

For more than a thousand years the greater part of the Christian church has made Advent the beginning of the church year. Advent begins with the Sunday nearest St. Andrew's day. The festival of Advent, as a church ordinance, includes four Sundays next preceding Christmas. This festival was intended to bring before the people the coming of Christ in its several aspects. As the year is hastening toward the solstice, and the days are growing shorter, and the shadows are lengthening, and the festival of the Nativity is coming on apace, it is especially appropriate that we should think of the coming of the Son of man.

The faithful people of God, during the entire period of the duration of the old dispensation, cherished the faith and hope that the desired Deliverer would come, according to the promise. Abraham saw Christ's day, and was glad. Jacob, as he lay a dying, looked, with his inspired eye, through the changing vicissitudes of seventeen hundred years, and saw the Shiloh come. With his prophetic tongue he gave utterance to the definite and encouraging prediction that: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be."

David exclaimed, in the midst of one of his Psalms, a thousand years before the Saviour appeared, speaking of the Messiah King: "For he cometh, for he cometh."

Seven hundred years before the first advent, Isaiah told of his coming, put his peculiar names upon record, foretold some of his most wonderful experiences, and indicated many of the most extraordinary benefits the world would reap because of the unparalleled sufferings of the Redeemer, and through the abounding grace of God.

Micah, one of the contemporaries of Isaiah, predicted with minuteness of detail, not only the place where the Messiah would be born, but other particulars connected with his appearing. Of the promised One, indeed, Moses in the Law, David in the Psalms, and all the prophets spake. The testimony of Jesus was the spirit of prophecy.

When the hour, so many thousands of years before appointed, had come, the promised Saviour appeared. He lived among men until he had seen three and thirty years of human life. How strange that he, who had been so rich, should become, voluntarily, so poor. He accepted the lowest social grade. He assumed, in his own wisdom and beneficence, the state of poverty, and the condition of a servant. He breathed the atmosphere in which we live. He journeyed along high-ways, and bye-ways, upon mountain sides, and around the shores of the sea. He was misunderstood, and misrepresented. He was stoned, sometimes, and scourged. He was tried, and condemned, by the highest court known among the Hebrew people. He suffered even the death of the cross. And yet, thus it was written, in the Old Scriptures, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day. Reaching through all the ancient predictions, and pervading all the experiences, and the work of Christ, there was a beneficent purpose. He came because a perishing world needed his help. He came to seek and to save the lost. He came to make an atonement for the whole world. Dying, he exclaimed: "It is finished." And, now, he is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world.

THE ADVENT IN THE SPIRIT.

During the night next preceding the crucifixion of our Lord, he told his disciples that, though he must inevitably leave them, he would send the Holy Ghost, the Comforter. With the coming of the Holy Spirit a new era would be inaugurated. The gospel of Christ would be preached with power; and would be found to be the power of God, unto salvation, to all them that believe. Christ, in another form, would come unto men. In this new development he was to be all and in all. At the time of the ascension Christ said to his brethren: "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." There is a sense in which we may say that Christ, in laying the foundations of His kingdom, and when giving his commission to the church, staked everything upon the fulfillment of these predictions. Without the coming of Christ through the Holy Spirit, failure would be inevitable.

Christ did come, by the Holy Spirit, in connection with various instrumentalities used by his people. His predictions were fulfilled. Souls were converted. Churches were planted. The kingdom grew. Through the various agencies employed by God's people Christ still comes to men. He knocks at the door of the heart. He speaks to men in a multitude of ways. He speaks in his preached gospel, through his written word, by his providences. He reproves the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment.

Does he now reprove of sin? Has he not taught the necessity of righteousness? Has he not shown the importance of a preparation for the judgment to come? How infinite his mercy in coming as he has done and as he now does, to each of us. There is none so poor, so unworthy, so vile, that Jesus does not come to him.

THE ADVENT FOR JUDGMENT.

The scriptures teach us as clearly that Christ will come, another time, to judge the world, as they taught that he would come, as the Messiah, to redeem and to save. Many persons now, probably, do not believe that Christ will come to judge the world as the Scriptures indicate he will. We may assume that many persons, in the former dispensation, did not believe it possible that God would become manifest in the flesh, as he has since appeared in the person of the man Christ Jesus.

The predictions of the sacred penmen, concerning the first advent, have been fulfilled in every particular. The predictions concerning Christ's presence, and power, and achievements have been, and are being, wonderfully fulfilled. Why, then, should we not assume that the unfulfilled predictions of God's word, concerning the coming of Christ to judge the world, on the appointed day, shall surely come to pass.

Enoch, one of the world's grey fathers, has told us that "the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints." Job knew that, though his body should be destroyed, he would stand again upon the earth. Christ, and his apostles, frequently, and plainly, taught that: "He shall come in his own glory, and in his fathers, and of the holy angels." "And that he hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness." Has there not been, among all nations, "a fearful looking for of judgment?"

Christ will come in great grandeur, among the clouds of heaven. Daniel, with inspired vision, beheld Christ coming on that great and terrible day, "in the clouds." Christ has said that men shall see him coming "in the clouds of heaven." The angels at Christ's ascension, declared that, as a cloud received him out of their sight, so "this same Jesus," shall "come in like manner." John beheld him on a "great white throne." Before that throne the material universe of created things, shall melt away.

How impressive will be that coming of the Son of man. Every eye shall see him. The reader of these lines will be there. Each of us shall surely behold him, who was pierced, and died, and revived, and rose again.

He will come to judge the whole world. Judgment does not necessarily mean condemnation. He will approve, upon the one hand; and he will condemn, upon the other. His coming will bring the fullness of joy to his people. They will meet the Lord with rapture. To the unsaved that day will bring intensest anguish. In the day of Christ's humiliation proud plarisees covered before his eye and voice. A look from Christ's eye opened the fountain of Peter's tears, and broke his unfaithful heart.

On the great and terrible day of the Lord, the unbelieving, conscience-stricken, shall look upon him, and shall "wail because of him." Of the day and the hour of his coming to judge the world knoweth no man. That momentous day will come as a thief in the night. Practically, it will come to us, when we are called away in death. How loudly, then, comes to us the admonition, to prepare to meet the Lord. By the solemnities of judgment, by the terrors of the Lord, by the preciousness of the soul, and by the greatness of the salvation provided, are we urged to be ready, for coming of the Lord, to judge the world.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Annual Meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has recently been held in New York. Bishop Simpson presided. Representatives from almost all parts of the work were present. The receipts of the Society for the year ending October 31, 1879, were \$551,859. There was an increase of \$494 over the previous year. The debt of the Society is now \$63,000. The appropriations for the ensuing year amount to \$678,000. The receipts, in the Western States, are considerably in excess of previous years, indicating an improvement in the times, in that part of the country. The receipts in the Eastern States have not advanced during the past year. The committee hopes for increased contributions to its treasury during the ensuing year; and its appropriations, therefore, for the coming year are larger than ever before.

If any subscriber receives his paper, improperly addressed, we will be obliged if he will inform us of the error, and at the same time give us the address to which the paper is now sent, and the address to which it should be mailed.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

A Young Ladies' Institute, holding some kind of a connection with the Brunswick Street Methodist congregation, in this city, has recently been organized. An Olio, in which leading members of the Institute took part, was given, in the Lecture-room of the Church, on Monday evening last. A very attractive programme was carried out. To us who were not initiated the occasion appeared to have a somewhat hieroglyphical character. We are not certain that we interpreted aright all that we were permitted to see, and hear, during the progress of the Olio. In the announcement of the several parts of the programme no names were introduced to the audience. A portion of the young men present seemed to be peculiarly excited. To them the very head and front of the Olio looked black, and, yet, at the same time, attractive and promising. The literary heavens appeared to be full of threatening clouds, and yet here and there a Starr shone out. At one time, when the storm seemed about to break, a portion of the audience looked as if they had "no friendly Mackintosh" to afford protection and relief. By no means, amongst the least of the attractions of that brilliant occasion, was the clear-toned and rich ringing of a couple of Bells. Some admirable readings, and singing, and well-rendered performances on the piano and the organ contributed to the success of the evening.

The Rev. Mr. Dunn will lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Institute, on Monday evening next.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Halifax, has issued its Prospectus for the coming winter, 1879-1880.

The first entertainment of the season will be a Literary and Musical Prelude, to be given on Tuesday evening, November 25th, at 8 o'clock, in the Association Hall.

On Tuesday, December 9th, a Lecture will be delivered by Rev. C. B. Pitblado. On Tuesday, January 8, Rev. A. J. Townsend will lecture.

On Tuesday, January 27th, there will be a Discussion.

On Tuesday, February 10th, James De-Mill, Esq., will lecture.

On Tuesday, February 24th, a Discussion.

On Tuesday, March 9th, Charles Macdonald, Esq., will lecture.

Tuesday, March 23rd. Literary and Musical Postlude.

Season Tickets for the Course, \$1.00. Single Tickets for each evening, .20.

PERSONALS.

THOMAS W. WOOD, Esq., of Richibucto, N. B., left that place, last week, to make his home with some of his relatives now living in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Mr. Wood has resided during nearly sixty years in Richibucto. During all that period he has been identified with educational work. For many years he had charge of the Grammar School of the county of Kent. Latterly, for about twenty years, he was the Inspector of Schools for several of the counties of New Brunswick.

From the introduction of Methodism into that part of the country where Mr. Wood resided, until now, he has been a devoted adherent of our cause. He entered loyally into all our plans. He always contributed liberally to the sustentation of our work. Probably no man, during the last half century, was better known in the section of country where he resided, than he; and none was more generally respected. He has well-nigh filled up the measure of four-score years. And we earnestly hope that, in his coming experience, he will find that the Master has "kept the best wine until the last."

Rev. Mr. Stafford, pastor of the Dominion Church, Ottawa, has been invited to the pastorate of the Dorchester Street Church, Montreal, for next year; and has accepted the invitation.

Rev. Mr. Pentreath, Rector of St. George's Church, Moncton, and one of the Editors of the Church Guardian, favored our office with a call, on Wednesday last.

The Rev. William Taylor, D.D., of California, of India, of South America, and of many other parts, is to preach on Sunday next in Halifax, at Brunswick Street Church in the morning and at Grafton Street Church in the evening.

Occasionally a subscriber to the WESLEYAN fails to receive his paper, from the fact that the address, which is pasted on the paper, or on the wrapper, gets rubbed off in the mail. We will be obliged if every subscriber who, at any time, fails to receive his paper, will immediately notify us of that fact, by Post Card, giving, carefully written out, the name and Post Office to which the paper is addressed. On receipt of such Post Card we will forward the missing number.

Full of years and good works, Dr. Lovick Pierce passed away November 10th, at Augusta, Georgia. He was born in the year the first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met (1784), and leaves a son who is a gray-haired bishop in the Southern Methodist Church.

We learn from The Guardian that—The annual meeting of the General Conference Sunday School Board was held on Friday, the 7th inst., at the village of Waterdown. Most of the members, clerical and lay, were present. The Rev. Dr. Potts occupied the chair. The review of the year's work was very encouraging, showing increased interest and energy in Sunday-school work. Many new schools have been helped and many new schools are reported as established. Arrangements were made for the still more efficient carrying out of the objects of the Board, especially the aiding of poor schools in missionary and frontier districts. In connection with the Board meeting a very successful Sunday-school Convention, lasting two days, was held, in which, Revs. J. Wakefield, A. Andrews, Dr. Potts, S. J. Hunter, G. Brown, L. Gaetz, W. H. Withrow; and Messrs. R. Wilkes, Warring Kennedy and J. Griffin, Esqs., took part.

Rev. W. Galbraith writes to "The Guardian" under date of Kingston, November 8th, as follows:—Rev. J. E. Warden died at his residence, Amherst Island, about noon, on the 6th inst. During the past six or eight months his health has been quite feeble. Since Conference, he has been able to preach very little. A severe cold developed into consumption, which did its fatal work speedily. He died in great peace. Revs. Messrs. Breden, Crozier, and myself attended the funeral on the Island yesterday.

We refer our readers to the new advertisement on our eight page concerning the Male Academy at Sackville.

REMEMBER—Our ministers are requested to bring under the notice of our congregations the fact, that new subscribers to the WESLEYAN, will get the paper free till 1881 for TWO DOLLARS. We hope every circuit will be thoroughly canvassed. Will all our ministers please carefully consider the supplement sent to them last week?

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1879.

Harper's Magazine for December is a very beautiful and interesting number. It opens with an entertaining article entitled, "The Fortunes of the Bonapartes"—the writer of which prefers to remain anonymous—illustrated with sixteen fine portraits of the most prominent members of the Bonaparte family. "Sea Drift from a New England Port," by Lizzie W. Champney, illustrated by Howard Pyle, contains some very novel and curious information respecting New London society a hundred years ago. Miss J. L. Clond continues her picturesque description of Irish scenery and character in the Connemara Hills, accompanied by some quaint pencil sketches. Ernest Ingersoll contributes a paper on Atlanta, Georgia, with some excellent pictures.

"The Palestine of To-Day," by Dr. J. F. Hurst, is illustrated with engravings from Harper's new edition of Dr. Thomson's "The Land and the Book." Miss F. E. Fryatt describes the "New York Cooking School," Miss Curtis contributing six beautiful illustrations. "Blossoms" is the title of an exquisite little poem by Philip O. Sullivan, illustrated by Miss M. R. Oakey. The ballad of Whittington—a fac-simile of the British M. S.—is given, with five illustrations by Abbey. Longfellow contributes a poem of curious interest, the subject of which is an iron pen (presented to the poet by a lady in Maine) made from a fetter of Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon—the handle of wood from the frigate Constitution, and bound with a circle of gold, inset with three precious stones from Siberia, Ceylon and Maine.

James T. Fields contributes a charming poem, entitled "A New and True Ghost Story." In fiction, besides the three great serial novels by Black, Blackmore, and Miss Mulock, there is a very strong short story by Rose Terry Cooke.

Without reference to the contents of the Editor's Easy Chair, the criticisms of new books, or the humors of the Drawer, we may safely pronounce this December number of Harper the most varied as well as the most beautiful number of the year.

A PAMPHLET, entitled, "Thoughts and Conclusions of a man of years concerning Churches and Church Connection," by Rev. JOHN CARROLL, D. D., has come to our table. The topics discussed in this work are worthy of consideration by those who are interested in the work of the churches. Dr. Carroll is a thoughtful writer, and has presented his conclusions in a concise and readable form.

The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly for November is well filled with suggestive matter of great interest to preachers. We have sermons and sketches on great practical subjects by such preachers as Dr. A. P. Peabody, Dr. Samuel A. Ort, Dr. S. V. Leech, Rev. George F. Pentecost, Dr. John Hall, Dr. J. M. Manning, Dr. E. A. Washburn, Dr. Noah Schenck, Dr. William M. Taylor, and others. This Magazine is fresh and stimulating to thought, and cannot but be of great value to young preachers.

Subscriptions for this Monthly are received at our Book Room. Price \$2.50 per annum. To ministers \$2.00. Cash strictly in advance.

POSTAL CARDS.

STANLEY, N.B., Nov. 17. We have just concluded a series of special services here. Through the blessing of God a few have been added to the church, and we are looking for more.

NOVA... The R... of the S... Nova Se... many of... sible... The fol... sugg... at its l... Sabbath... Sabbath... Sabbath... I am s... this we... Lone W... son of t... McDoug... part of h... tory, in c... sions. H... facts an... progress... Collect... made at a... regular... ary Soci... NEW... IS... The Re... chawan, b... eral Miss... to visit t... ests of ou... has been... all will b... Sunday... Monday... Tuesday... From th... 15th of D... in Nova S... In New Br... Wednesday... Friday... Sunday... Monday... Tuesday... Mr. McD... ministerial... Indian trib... He has som... Government... Indian trib... McDougall... of our peop... COR... MIC. ED... for the first... ing upon th... ated at the... —indeed, w... east of the... Bermuda, j... "Lookout... da islands... house is a... five feet fr... two hundre... above the s... white light... be seen ab... land. It c... dollars. F... we have lo... long been... are all t... tael, emerg... of Joseph... For the last... the accomp... enterprise... and in the... would have... upon many... and pers... Honorable... the meet... toward us... fought the b... safe in say... M. Haywar... would nev... vid's Islan... Hayward... been the e... esteemed fr... has been se... account of... M. Haywar... lighting it... on the 3rd... the means... many a hun... TH... arrived in... his three m... umbria," of... are told th... only twenty... member of... He is three... friend... He does n... whatever fo... Sabbath, or... ple. The Sa... he desecrat... sending his... the Sabbath... and other ar... ing a public... military offi... ing of that... for pleas... object, nigh... ments of a... he had no fea... said, "Rem... keep it Holy



NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

The Rev. John McDougall, chairman of the Saskatchewan District, will visit Nova Scotia, in a few days, and attend as many of our Missionary Meetings as possible.

The following plan for his services was suggested by the Missionary Committee, at its late meeting in Halifax:

Table with dates and locations for the Nova Scotia Conference, including dates like 28th-Pictou, 29th-Truro, and 30th-Halifax.

I am sure that the brethren will give this worthy Missionary the "Great Love Land" a hearty welcome.

S. F. HUESTIS, President of Conference.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE.

The Rev. John McDougall, of Saskatchewan, has been appointed by the General Missionary Committee of our church, to visit the Eastern Provinces in the interests of our Missions.

Monday, Nov. 23rd, Charlottetown. Tuesday, " 24th, " 25th, Cornwall.

From the 26th of November until the 15th of December, Mr. McDougall will be in Nova Scotia. He will attend meetings in New Brunswick as follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 17, Sackville, 7.30. Thursday, " 18, Fredericton, 7.30.

Friday, " 19, Maryville, 7.30. Saturday, " 20, Ex. St., St. John, 11.

Sunday, " 21, Portland, " 8. " 21, Queen's Square, St. John, 7.

Monday, " 22, Centenary, Saint John, 7.30. Tuesday, " 23, Exmouth St., Saint John, 7.30.

Mr. McDougall has spent nearly all his ministerial life as a Missionary among the Indian tribes of our North-West Territory.

H. McKENZIE, President of Conference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—On the 3rd inst. our new MOUNT HILL LIGHTHOUSE,

for the first time, flashed its blaze of warning upon the Atlantic waters. It is situated at the east end of St. David's Island,

indeed, we might say at the extreme east of the group of Islands known as Bermuda, just where the map is marked "Lookout," 138 Admiralty Chart.

Mount Hill Lighthouse is a white octagonal building, fifty-five feet from the base to the lantern, and two hundred and eighty feet nine inches above the sea level.

It exhibits a fixed white light of the 2nd order, which can be seen about twenty miles from the Island. It cost nearly fourteen thousand dollars.

For this boon, the need of which has long been felt by the marine world, we are almost entirely indebted to the tact, energy, sacrifice, and perseverance of Joseph Ming Hayward, Esq., M. C. P.

For the last fifteen years he has sought the accomplishment of this praiseworthy enterprise with an indomitable energy, and in the face of an opposition which would have long since put a quietness upon many a man who boasts of courage and perseverance.

In his place in the Honourable House of Assembly, in carrying the measure for its erection, and afterwards as lighthouse commissioner, he fought the battle nobly; and we are quite safe in saying that had it not been for J. M. Hayward, Esq., the present generation would never see a lighthouse on St. David's Island. It ought to be called the Hayward Lighthouse.

This would have been the more opportune, since our esteemed friend, Mr. Clements Hayward, has been selected as its first keeper.

On account of the facts stated above, Mrs. J. M. Hayward was granted the honour of lighting it for the first time, which she did on the 3rd inst., at 5.30 p. m. May it be the means of saving many a noble ship and many a human life!

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.

arrived in Bermuda on the 12th ult., in his three-masted steamer yacht "Northumbria," of 325 tons, 70 horse power.

We are told that this Earl is a fast young man, only twenty-four years of age, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He is travelling for pleasure, with two or three friends as travelling companions. He does not appear to have any regard whatever for either the sacredness of the Sabbath, or the feelings of Christian people.

The Sabbath he spent in St. George's he desecrated most shamefully. First by sending his men through the country, on the Sabbath day, buying poultry, turtles, and other articles; and secondly, by giving a public dinner on board his yacht to military officers and others, on the evening of that day.

Earl grows in years, he may grow in wisdom, reverence for God, and love for the institutions of our holy Christianity; and that the next time he visits our Island, it may not be necessary to number him among Sabbath desecrators.

True, the parties who accepted the Earl's invitation to dinner, on Sabbath evening, are not *guiltless*; but human nature is weak, and an invitation coming from an Earl, if it does hazard a moral principle, is apt to find a favorable response, even from those who boast of Yankee independence and freedom from the slavery of aristocracy.

THE WEATHER.

as a general thing, has been exceptionally fine and warm, up to the present. On Tuesday night, the 28th ult., we had a strong gale from the south, and at 2 o'clock a. m. a tornado passed over Saint David's Island, partially unroofing the Episcopal Church, and the residence of Miss Martha Lightbourne, and doing considerable damage in other respects.

But as no life was lost, and no limb broken, there was abundant cause for gratitude and thanksgiving. Miss Lightbourne, who is a member of our church, certainly had a most providential deliverance from death. She woke and heard some papers rustling in the air in the next room.

She got up and went to look after them; and while she was doing so, the *tornado* struck the house, and quite heavy stones fell right in the bed, and on the very place where a few minutes before she was sleeping. Why did she get up? "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them."

THE BRIG "FLEETWOOD."

loaded with grain, potatoes, horses, &c., from P. E. Island, struck the rocks, eight or ten miles north of Bermuda, about 2 o'clock p. m. on the night of the 4th inst., and afterwards foundered. Part of the cargo was saved in boats, but the vessel will be a total loss.

The day was cloudy and a thick mist prevailed at the time; and we are told they could not see the land. As soon as the signal was given, Capt. Tuckeneck started with his new tug, the "Britannia," to the "Fleetwood's" assistance, but she was so surrounded by the rocks that he was unable to reach her.

No lives were lost, but what would, could they possess it, meet the wants of many a poor family this winter, lies decaying in the bosom of the "Fleetwood," swept by the relentless waves of the old Atlantic.

IN OUR CHURCH WORK.

there is nothing of special interest to report. We are moving forward, hoping and praying for the "good time coming" to be hastened. Every steamer is bringing home friends who have been in other countries during the summer.

Soon all, we hope, will be home again, and prepared to do something for the "Relief and Extension Fund." We are pleased and rather surprised at the liberality manifested in this grand enterprise in some of the circuits in the Provinces.

May their liberality provoke our emulation. Something from everyone, as the Lord has prospered, is our motto. I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c., W. R. St. George's, Bermuda, Nov. 8, '79.

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

There are such in the world, and they are a great boon to mankind. But they are not as numerous as the poor ones. Perhaps first-class papers are about as scarce as first-class preachers.

There ought to be a holy rivalry between the pulpit and the press, in order to check abounding evils, and to develop budding virtues. If, however, we cannot supply the market with superior ability, we must be thankful for mediocrity.

A poor loaf is better than none, to satisfy hunger. And perhaps it contains just as much nutriment as one that is regarded as far superior. Some of those regarded as third-class preachers, seem to dispense as much gospel bread in their ministrations, as those considered superior preachers, for their flocks grow and thrive.

But it is doubtful that a third-class paper can compare in usefulness with one that is first-class. It is easier to make and write sermons, than to produce good editorials. The voice and manner of the preacher may be largely influential in giving success to his pulpit labours, but the editorial must be judged on its own merits.

The pen alone displays the mind of the editor. The first requisite then in a good family paper is a good editor. But as tastes differ, there may be a diversity of opinions in reference to the qualifications of a good editor.

All, however, will admit that he should be pious, well-educated, manly, discreet, earnest, patient, and persevering. He needs more common-sense than genius; more tact than talent; and should have more sympathy than criticism. He undertakes one of the hardest tasks allotted to man—to please every body.

And he does it, to some extent, about as well as preachers in pleasing their congregations. Some think that we ought not to aim at pleasing people, either in the pulpit or in the editorial chair. But Paul advises: "Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification."

The truth should not be concealed, in order to please, nor should it be so presented as to give offence, if that can be avoided. The editor commands a larger audience than any preacher, hence his wider sphere of usefulness. But he enjoys not the luxury of pastoral work. Hence can hardly be so bappy a man as he would be in the regular work of the ministry.

Though, as just intimated, his sphere of usefulness is wider than that of the preacher, it should be remembered that his efforts are chiefly expended in developing intellect, while sermons and pastoral work are designed more especially to rectify the moral nature. More sinners are brought to God

by sermons and prayers, than by editorial or other newspaper articles.

We would greatly prefer, were it possible, that our editorial chairs should be occupied by laymen. It is probable that our editors are at one with us in this preference. But necessity is laid upon them by the voice of the church, thus to labour in the vineyard.

If good family papers be the result, we will not complain. To please and comfort all, there must be a great variety. Some advanced thinkers want profound thought, presented in a fascinating and lucid style. Ordinary minds will feast upon a racy, earnest, practical article, though devoid of beauty in the language.

A goodly number want verses and rhapsodies, even if there be not much poetic thought in them. In this flowery region, editors find one of their greatest difficulties.

We don't wonder that they seldom attempt to write poetry after leaving the editorial sanctum. The young must have their portion, and this requires as much wading in as any page of the paper. As the family is only complete when there are children in it, no family paper will be what it ought to be without some valuable reading for the children. Nor should the aged be overlooked, in gathering mental stores for the weekly paper.

Unless there are some items of news, respecting passing events, those persons who see no other paper will be disappointed. But does not this secularize the paper? Yes, to some extent. But secular things are not always irrelevant. There is as much religion in telling of a vessel being lost, as of informing us of an individual who has made shipwreck of faith and a good conscience.

We also want a little on the temperance movement, as well as something respecting the various enterprises of the Church of Christ. And if the finances of the paper would allow it, we would ask for fewer advertisements, especially about quack medicines. Nor must the marriages and deaths be omitted. These important occurrences interest many.

I am sure, Mr. Editor, that you will receive in love these homiletic suggestions. Recently the WESLEYAN has been improving in your hands, and we confidently anticipate that it will continue to advance, in all those essential qualities which, unitedly, make a good family paper.

Burlington, Nov. 13, '79.

FREDERICTON SABBATH-SCHOOL.

At a meeting of a Committee appointed to represent the officers and teachers of the Methodist Sabbath School of Fredericton, the following resolutions and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That although bowing in submission to the Divine Will, we wish to record our sense of loss by the death of one who for a number of years, was a teacher in our school.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased, the assurance of our deepest sympathy with them, in the affliction which they have been called upon to undergo.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be presented to the family of the late Miss Weddall, placed upon the records of the Sunday School, and forwarded to the WESLEYAN for publication.

G. HAYWARD COBURN, MIRIAM HATT, ELLA L. THORNE, Committee.

HALIFAX, Nov. 19, 1879.

Received with thanks the following sums in aid of the Fund of the Infants' Home:

Rev A F Weldon, Methodist Church, St. John's, \$2.00. Rev J A Rogers, Amherst, " 4.00. Rev T D Hart, Pugwash, " 4.00. Rev A B Scott, Mill Village, Queen's Co., " 1.58.

A. NORDBECK, Treasurer.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA. Large quantities of sugar have been shipped from Halifax to Montreal during the week.

Transatlantic steamers will arrive at Halifax from Liverpool each week from this date until next spring. A steamer will leave Halifax each Tuesday during the winter for Liverpool.

The Halifax naval squadron, including the Bullerophon, and five other men-of-war steamships, left here for Bermuda last week.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Nov. 13. The Sydney coal mines are in full blast. Yesterday at the new winning pit there were raised nine hundred and twenty-three tons of coal, being the largest day's work ever done at the Sydney mines.

The demand is equal to this output. Seven ocean steamers coaled here during the past week. This is the first good fall experienced here since 1873.

On the 10th inst., brig Ella C. cleared from Annapolis for London with 3,255 barrels apples, and barkentine Geo E Corbett cleared from the same port for same destination, taking 5,300 barrels.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CENTENARY SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The "five o'clock tea table" in the parlors of the Centenary Methodist church, one evening last week was quite successful. In the grand salon were placed a number of small tables, at which two and three could partake of coffee, cold turkey, &c., &c., and enjoy a quiet *te a table*. There was a good attendance, and the young ladies of the church put forth their usual endeavors to please their guests.

After a short pause Miss Ella Clawson rendered a solo entitled, "On thou my love, I'll think of thee." The choir followed with an anthem, and Miss Alice Hes sang a solo, "The gold that is tried by fire, &c."

This closed the entertainment which was enjoyed by all present. The object of the affair was to raise funds for carrying on the Sunday school work; and we learn that quite a snug sum was realized.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—We understand that parties in Moncton have in contemplation the establishment of a flour mill on a larger and more improved scale than any now in existence in the Maritime Provinces. The parties are now engaged collecting information in connection with the business. The central location of Moncton makes it a distributing point of great importance.

A respectable portion of the flour imported into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is distributed by parties situated here.—Moncton Times.

LECTURES BY REV. ROBERT WILSON.—In Fairville Methodist Church, on Wednesday night last week, Rev. R. Wilson, of Hopewell, lectured on "The Model Young Man," to a highly pleased audience. Last night Mr. Wilson lectured on "Typical Irishmen," in the Exmouth St. Methodist church to a capital audience.

The Daily Sun of St. John has been interviewing leading business men in different branches of trade and commerce, in that city, in reference to the present condition of the business there, and the prospects in the immediate future. The result was tolerably satisfactory as regards the present, and decidedly hopeful as regards the future.

A Young People's Institute has been organized in Moncton. President, Rev. R. Duncan; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wm. Marling, and John F. Goodere; Treasurer, William O'Neil; Secretary, William B. Knight. The membership of the Institute numbers about one hundred.

Calvin church St. John, Presbyterian, was sold under a mortgage on Monday last for \$9,100.00. Mr. C. N. Skinner was the purchaser.

A Mrs. Robert Clark, about 45 years of age, of Glen Cove, Green Head, St. John River, was burned to death, at her residence, last Friday night. The accident was caused in some unknown way by an oil lamp.

WEEKLY CALENDAR table with columns for 1879, SUN., Moon, High, Clock, Nov., Rises, Sets, Rises, Water, Slow.

PHASES OF THE MOON. New Moon 13th, 8h. 14m. p.m., N.W. First Quarter 20th, 2h. 30m. p.m., S.E. Full Moon 28th, 4h. 33m. p.m., N.E.

24th. John Knox died, Edinburgh, A. D. 1572. 25th. Dr. Isaac Watts, died, A. D. 1748. 26th. Macadam, improver of roads, d. A. D. 1836. 27th. Horace, lyric and satirical poet, died B. C. 8. 28th. First Edystone lighthouse destroyed, A. D. 1703.

28th. Washington Irving died, A. D. 1859. 29th. Cardinal Wolsey, died, A. D. 1530.

MARRIED.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Charlottetown, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Mr. John Burris, of Highfield, to Miss Ellen Horne of the same place.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Weddall, Thomas H. Kingston to Hannah, daughter of Gideon Spragg, Esq., all of Carleton, St. John, N.F.

By the Rev. G. O. Huestis, Sept. 27th, at the Parsonage, Burlington, James Reynolds, Esq., to Mrs. Mercy Brison, both of Cognaguin.

By the same, at Burlington, Nov. 11, Mr. Samuel Godfrey, of Walton, to Miss Susan Brown, of Tenby Cape.

At Aylesford, Kings County, Oct. 11, by the Rev. J. Gaetz, Edwin Thompson, of Waterloo, Lunenburg County, to Synthia Wallace, of Tor Bay, Annapolis Co.

By the same, Oct. 31st, at the Parsonage, Wm. Foster, to Mary D. Orpall, all of Aylesford.

At Coles Island, Sackville, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, Edward Anderson, Esq., by Rev. G. E. Good, A. M., Mr. Frederick A. White, of Hamilton, Bermuda, to Miss Lizzie Anderson, of Sackville, N. B.

On the 22nd ult., at the Methodist Church, St. Andrews, by the Rev. Thomas Hicks, Mr. Walter Gilles, of St. Andrews, to Miss Annie McLachlan, of the same place.

At the Parsonage, Hillsboro', Oct. 25th, by the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, James Wilson, to Jessie Sinclair, both of DeMoiselle Creek, Albert Co., N. B.

At the same place, on Nov. 8, by the same, Alexander Lowe, to Jessie Smith, both of Hillsboro', Albert County, N. B.

At Newport, Nov. 12th, by the Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Mr. William Sloughwhite, of Sackville, Halifax County, and Miss Mary Ann Harvie, of Newport, Hants Co.

At the Parsonage, Port Mouton, on the 13th of Nov., by the Rev. J. W. Shepherson, Mr. W. H. Craig, of East Sable River, and Miss Martha Lisk, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Lisk, of West Sable River, Shelburne Co., N. S.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. W. Tweedie, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Henry Goung of Snider Mountain, N. B., to Miss Mary Howe, of Midland.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Parrboro, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Hemenon, Ada Ward to E. Dewes, both of Advocate Harbor.

DIED.

At Cobourg Road, Halifax, Nov. 1, William Laidlaw, aged 69 years.

At Ingonish, C. B., on Oct. 25th, Mr. William Koper, aged 78 years.

At Meteghan River, Clare, Digby Co., on the 10th inst., John W. Everett, son of Edward Everett, Esq. of Plympton, aged 28 years and 11 months, whose untimely death was caused by a fall from a bridge on the Branch of the Western Counties Railway on the morning of the same day.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

Table with columns for time and location for Preachers' Plan, including 11 a.m. Brunswick St., 7 p.m. Rev. W. Taylor, 1 p.m. Rev. I. M. Melish, etc.

The following arrangements are made by the District for holding the MISSIONARY MEETINGS in PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown—Local arrangement.

CORNWALL CIRCUIT. Cornwall—Local arrangement. North Wiltshire, Dec 1. Kingston, Dec 2. Deputation J. S. Phinney, P. T. Road, Dec 3. G. M. Campbell, High Field, Dec 4.

LITTLE YORK CIRCUIT. Little York, Dec. 18. Deputation S. R. Ackman, Union Road, Dec. 15. G. M. Campbell, Dr. John Brackley Pt. Rd., Dec. 17. Wm. Wilham Heard and Stanhope, Dec. 19. George E. Full.

POWELL CIRCUIT. Powell, Mar 2. Deputation H. R. Baker, Vernon River, Mar 3. Wm. Lawson, F. W. Moore, Mount Herbert, Mar 4. And Mr. Sheidow.

SEABOARD CIRCUIT. Centreville, Dec 18. Deputation John S. Phinney and E. Slackford. Freetown, Dec 17. Sealtown.

TRYN CIRCUIT. Tryon, Mar 2. Victoria, Mar 3. Dep. S. R. Ackman, W. G. Crapaud Corner, Mar 4. Strong & T. J. Deinstadt, Cape Morelle, Mar 5.

MARGATE CIRCUIT. Margate, Dec 5. Stanley, Dec 16. Deputation W. W. Percival, Greenville, Dec 17. val, and W. G. Strong, Pleasant Valley Dec 18.

Summerside—Local arrangement. BIDEFORD CIRCUIT. Bideford, Jan 12. Deputation W. G. Strong & F. J. Deinstadt. Fifteen Point Jan 13. J. J. Deinstadt.

BURRAY HARBOR CIRCUIT. White Sands, Mar 25. Deputation W. Lawson and Cape Bear, Mar 26. E. Bell. MONTAGUE CIRCUIT. Montague, Mar 22. Deputation J. C. Berrie, Wm. Union Road Mar 23. Lawson and J. Frouse.

SOURIS CIRCUIT. Souris, Jan 8. Dundas Jan 7. Dep. W. Lawson and E. Bell. Marie Jan 6.

MOUNT STEWART CIRCUIT. Mount Stewart Jan 12. Deputation Chairman, W. Dunstafange Jan 13. E. Dawson and A. Hagar-Black River Jan 14. J. J. Deinstadt.

ALBERTON CIRCUIT. Alberton, Jan 20. Cascumpe, Jan 21. Dep. Samuel R. Ackman, Montrose, Jan 22.

T. J. DEINSTADT, Fin. Secretary.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.

The reduction here announced in the price of the SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES puts that paper within the reach of every Sunday-school in the land. It now becomes unquestionably, the cheapest weekly paper of its size and character in the United States.

It gives 832 large pages (11x16 inches) of reading matter a year, or over eight pages for a cent at its lowest club rate. It costs less than two cents a week for each member of a club of twenty or more persons.

Schools that have been taking other publications because the club rates of the Sunday school Times were higher than they could afford, will not be slow to appreciate these new prices. The lowest rate heretofore for a club of less than thirty copies has been \$1.80 for each paper.

The reduction is a bold one, and even the present large circulation does not warrant it, but the change is desirable for the due extension of its field, and the necessary increased circulation is sure to come. Lower prices do not mean a poorer paper, or less of it,—on the contrary, it is proposed to make the paper better than ever before in all of its departments.

HERE ARE THE NEW RATES.—From one to four copies \$2 each. From five to nine copies, in a package to one address, \$1.50 each. From ten to sixteen copies, in a package to one address, \$1.25 each. Twenty copies or more in a package to one address, \$1.00. These prices include postage, which is prepaid by the publisher. Subscriptions will be taken for any portion of a year at yearly rates. While the papers for a club must be sent in a package to one address, the publisher desires to have for reference the names of all the subscribers. He, therefore, requires that each club subscription be accompanied with a list of the names and addresses of the persons who are to use the paper.

Superintendents will remember that they can try the paper in their schools for a portion of a year at the yearly rate. Twenty teachers can be supplied for three months for five dollars. Why not begin now?

Any reader of this advertisement, who has never been a subscriber to The Sunday School Times, can receive on trial every week for three months for twenty-five cents. Send also for a few specimens of The Scholars' Quarterly, a forty-four page scholars' lesson help, containing a colored map, beautiful illustrative pictures, and a great variety of valuable lesson matter. Address, JOHN D. WATTLESS, Publisher, 725 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEEP THIS FOR REFERENCE. Nov. 21—21 e o w

MRS. ANNA CONNELLY'S IMPROVED REDEMPTION FOR THE HAIR.

Positively restores the grayest hair in two days to its original color—not all sorts of colors. Stops the hair from falling out at once and makes it grow. Warranted free from Lead, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphur and all deleterious drugs. No trouble to prepare it. Powders sufficient to make 18 ounces and also a Shampooing Receipt (the best in the world) will be sent post-paid, to any address for \$1. Send for circular. Address Mrs. Anna Connelly, 36 Bond St., New York. nov 21 4ms

THE HYMNAL

Was prepared by Ministers of our own Conferences for use in our Prayer Meetings and Sabbath Schools. It is used in our larger city churches. The large type edition can still be supplied at the low rate of 12 cents each or \$1.20 per dozen. 1 later. 10 cents ... 1.75 ... Lump Cloth. Orders received by H. PICKARD, Nov. 21. Methodist Book Room, in

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac For 1880.

A necessity in every household. 12 Cents each, or \$1.00 dozen. For Sale at Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville St. Nov 21

and good works, Dr. Lov- away November 10th, at ... He was born in the ... Conference of the ... Church met (1784), ... who is a gray-haired ... Methodist Church.

The Guardian that— ... of the General Con- school Board was held on ... at the village of Wa- ... members, clerical and ... The Rev. Dr. Potts oc-

... The review of the year's ... showing in- ... energy in Sunday-school ... schools have been help- ... arrangements were re- ... made ... especially the aiding ... and frontier dis-

... with the Board meeting ... day-school Convention, ... was held, in which the ... A. Andrews, Dr. Potts, ... W. H. ... R. Wilkes, Warring ... Esqs., took part.

... writes to The Guardian, ... November 8th, ... E. Werden died at his ... Island, about noon, on ... the past six or eight ... has been quite feeble, ... cold developed into ... did its fatal work speed-

... yester-day.

... ders to the new adver- ... t page concerning at ... Sackville.

... ministers are request- ... notice of our con- ... that new subscribers ... will get the paper free ... DOLLARS. We hope ... thoroughly canvassed. ... ters please carefully ... ment sent to them

... AZINE FOR DE- ... ER, 1879.

... ne for December is a ... interesting number, ... containing article en- ... of the Bonapartes" ... ch prefers to remain ... with sixteen fine ... most prominent mem- ... to family.

... New England Port," ... apney, illustrated by ... sines some very novel ... ation respecting New ... and years ago.

... continues her pictur- ... Irish scenery and ... nemara Hills, accom- ... pencil sketches. ... tributes a paper on ... with some excellent

... To-Day," by Dr. J. ... rated with engrav- ... new edition of Dr. ... and the Book." ... describes the "New ... Miss Curtis con- ... illustrations.

... title of an exquisite ... O. Sullivan, illus- ... Oakey. The ballad ... ac-smile of the Brit- ... with five illustrations



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. FOURTH QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. D. 96 LESSON 11. THE MESSAGE TO THE CHURCHES: or, Christ Exhorting His Church. Rev. 3: 1-13.

NOVEMBER 30.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 1. The angel.—Probably the term applied to the minister or leading teacher in the local church. Sardis. The ancient capital of the Lydian kingdom of Croesus. It was situated on a plain beside the river Pactolus, which was fabled to flow over golden sands. It was a large and wealthy city in the apostolic age, and flourished until the thirteenth century, when it was destroyed by Tamerlane. A village among its ruins is named Sart. The seven Spirits. The gifts, energies, and operations of the Holy Ghost, representing by the number denoting completeness. Seven thar. The angels or ministers of the churches, held in the hand of Jesus. I know thy works. The opening sentence of each message. 1. "Let every church remember that its works are known to its Head." Livest, dead. The church was living in the opinion of men, but spiritually dead in the sight of God. 2. "The earthly and the heavenly estate of man and churches are often very different."

2, 3. Be watchful. Literally, "become watchful," "awake." The things which remain. Either the members who are not yet thoroughly backslidden: or the spiritual graces which are not yet extinct. Thy works perfect. Complete in their extent, and acceptable from their faith. 3. "Only a living church will be a working church." How thou hast received. Referring to the character of the truth itself, and not the manner of its reception. Hold fast. That is, the truth received. Repent. Turn again to God, with contrition and reformation. Come on thee as a thief. Not a reference to Christ's final coming; but to some special judgement which was about to execute on the Sardian church. 4. "Christ's sword of wrath is always unsheathed suddenly."

4. Thou hast a few names.—Names are put for the persons whom they represent. The expression would indicate a number so small that they can be counted by name. 5. "The Saviour has an individual knowledge and notice of every true disciple." Been in Sardis. As in the heat of churches there are some unworthy members; so in Sardis, the worst, there are some found worthy, and therefore deserving special honor for their courage and consecration. Not defiled their garment. Who have kept unsullied the purity of their christian life. 6. "Then it is possible to maintain saintliness even in Sardis." Walk with me in white. They shall exchange the earthly garment for the heavenly robe of victory and peace. 7. "Those who have resisted special temptations shall enjoy special rewards."

5, 6. He that overcometh.—The concluding promise of each message. 8. "The worldly contest may end with defeat, but the heavenly strife has a crown for every warrior who is willing to win it." Shall be clothed. A promise based upon the preceding verse. I will not blot out his name. From the book of life every name that did not represent a true living disciple must be erased. But the faithful ones shall stand approved and rewarded. Confess his name. Before the assembled universe at the last day Christ will acknowledge the name of every one found worthy. He that hath an ear. Not only the members, but all men, are to hear Christ's warning to his church. The Spirit. The Spirit of God, proceeding from the Father and the Son, and speaking through the messenger.

7. Philadelphia.—South-east of Sardis, and built by Attalus Philadelphus, about 150 B. C. It has been several times destroyed by earthquakes, but is still a city of importance, now called Allaslar. He that is holy. These characteristics of Christ as God. Key of David. The key was a symbol of power, and this illustrates the royalty and authority of Christ. Openeth. shueth. He who has established and forever rules over his kingdom; the true invisible church on earth, and the company of the saved in heaven, alone has the authority to admit to or exclude from its privileges.

8, 9. An open door.—For effort in the cause of Christ. Thou hast a little strength. The commendation is not for its smallness and obscurity; but that in its humble condition it had continued steadfast and zealous. Hast not denied. In some seasons of persecution. Synagogue of Satan. A congregation of Jews who were hostile to Christianity. Worship. Implying that the enemies of this church should be compelled to recognize its progress, and in some way submit to its power. Loved thee. 9. "Christ owns all who are his, however humble."

10, 11. Word of my patience.—The word of the Gospel, requiring endurance. Will keep thee. Either exempt from, or sustained in trial and persecution. The hour of temptation. Doubtless referring to the periods of persecution through which the church passed during the early centuries. 10. "Christ permits only so much trial as is needed to test and strengthen his people." I come quickly. Words spoken sixteen centuries ago. 11. "Thousands of years are as a moment in the plans of God." O man eke. Snatch away. 12. "Not Satan nor all the world can rob the Christian of his crown."

12, 13. A pillar. An ornament and a strength. Temple of my God. The church in heaven; which is the true temple, whereof every member is a living stone. Write upon him. As on a pillar the name of a king is inscribed. My new name. The name of the glorified Saviour, to whom he has a likeness, and with whom companionship.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Hold fast that which thou hast, that no man can take thy crown.—Rev. 3: 11.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—The danger of backsliding.

The next Lesson is Rev. 5: 1-14.

BLOSSOMS.

They met while yet the year was young, And 'mid the blossoming boughs they sang, Like other birds, their tale of love.

Like other birds they wandered free In tender shade of bush or tree, Or sunlight of the sky above.

They wandered free and loved the dawn, Brushed with their wings the dews at morn, And innocently sped the days.

Like other birds, when autumn came, Sure it could never be the same, They went alone their separate ways.

With half a smile and half a sigh, When, as the winter hours go by, Comes, like a melody's refrain,

A scent of blossoms, softly flung, They murmur, "When the year was young 'Twas sweet. 'Twill never come again."

PHILIP O. SULLIVAN, in Harper's Magazine for December.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

LITTLE CARL.

BY E. A. M.

Night was coming over the little Swedish town. All day the snow had fallen, and now the cold wind of that northern country blew across a dreary waste of trackless white. Bright fires lighted the spacious kitchens, and gave an air of comfort to the houses which dotted the surface of the snow. The little rosy-cheeked boys and girls, tired out with play, had covered their bright eyes with their soft pink lids, and were then journeying in the beautiful land of dreams.

About two miles from the village stood a small, poor-looking house. In summer it might have been quite cheerful, surrounded by a flower-garden, and caressed by vines which hid the many imperfections of the old house. Now, however, in the depth of winter it was very gloomy. The vines were gone, and the glaring snow revealed with great distinctness the blackened boards. On this stormy night, a thin column of blue smoke arose from the chimney, showing that those within had at least the comfort of a fire. The sobs of a child were mingled with the wailing of the wind. Then a manly little voice said:

"Don't cry, Mina dear, the kind Father will take care of her."

Then was silence for a few moments, and then a blast of wind roared down the chimney and rattled the windows. With a cry of terror, the little one said, "O Carl! hear the wind. Dear mother, do come home to Mina!"

But the upprising wind creaked and groaned in the leafless trees without, and offered no consolation to the lonely little ones within. After a while the boy succeeded in calming his little sister. Yes, she was little, though not much smaller than Carl; yet his mature looks and acts gave him the appearance of being much older. He possessed that courage and fortitude which are sometimes seen in boys when the man of the house—the husband and father—is dead.

After quieting his sister's fears, the child said:

"Would little Mina fear to stay quite alone if Carl should go out into the night to seek for mother?"

Her implicit confidence in her brother made the child smile as she said: "O Carl! do go quickly and find mother. Tell her we have a bright fire by which she may warm her poor cold hands."

This reply seemed to decide the boy. He drew his wooden stool to the side of the wall, and stepping upon it, reached to the hook above him, and took down a well-worn coat that had a home-made look about it. Then he led an old fur cap closely about his ears, drew on a pair of clumsy mittens, and kissing Mina good-by, stepped out into the dreary snow—this little one, in search of his missing mother. Little did their mother think when she left her darlings that morning, that she would not see them before night. Being a poor widow, she was obliged to sew to support the two, who were dependent upon her. She was a delicate woman, and her never-ceasing labor was wearing her down. She could not stop sewing, for then the daily food would then cease to come.

That morning she started for the village with an article she had just finished. The snow lay deep on the ground, and the storm was still raging, yet she must take this work to the shop that day, or else receive no pay.

The drifting snow made walking difficult, but she hastened on, in order that she might return before the roads were impassable. The storm was far worse, however, than she had imagined, and more than once she determined to return, but thoughts of the needful provisions made her continue her course. When she reached the shop, she was quite exhausted and benumbed with the cold. Weak and faint, she started on her homeward journey. Feeling too sick to proceed, she stopped in one of the houses where she was acquainted, and rested herself. Her friends told her she must not think of

returning that day. She, however, declined their kind invitation to remain, and after eating luncheon with the kind family, resumed her walk homeward.

By this time the roads were almost impassable. The snow was still falling, thick and fast, and heavy drifts impeded her progress. Soon after she left the house of her friend, the father returned home in his sled, and when told that the poor woman had been there and had strated to walk home, he immediately set out to overtake her; for he said:

"She will surely perish if she attempts to reach her home in this wild storm."

He overtook her some distance from the village, and, as he had expected, she was quite exhausted. He lifted her into the sled, and covering her with the warm robe, urged the horses on; but the high drifts of snow continually blocked the road. Finally he told her it was useless to attempt to reach home that night—Carl, he said, would be brave and cheer the heart of the little one.

"He will know that you are safe, and will return to them as soon as possible."

Thus she was obliged to return to the house of her hospitable friend.

As night came on, the manly Carl, remembering that his mother was weak and sick, started out to meet and bring her home. Poor little wanderer! The blinding snow blew into his eyes, the piercing wind chilled him through and through, but his mother, he thought, would need him. He was young and strong, and could help her home to the warm fire which Mina was keeping for her. Poor little Mina, tired out with watching and weeping, soon fell asleep by the fire, and forgot all about the wind in dreams of mother and Carl.

Onward and onward into the storm plodded the boy. His hands ached with the cold; but "Mother's hands must be colder than mine," he thought.

Colder and colder he grew, but his courage did not fail. At last he raised his face to the sky, clasped his little numb hands together, and said:

"O kind Father! please to give Carl some warm, for he's getting so cold out here in the storm."

Then he started again. Slower and slower he walked. His limbs were numb, and a dreadful weariness was slowly creeping upon him. After going a few rods further, he again stopped and said:

"Mother, I'll come pretty soon; you won't care if I stop a moment to rest, for I'll come—I'll come."

The last words were said very faintly and he sank down into the white snow and fell asleep. God heard his prayer and gave him "some warm." He rested, poor little weary one, not on the cold bed of snow, but in the loving arms of angels.

When the storm had ceased, the workmen, clearing the snow from the road, saw a small, dark object not far from them. On approaching, they found the body of faithful little Carl, half covered with the glistening snow. Tenderly they bore it to the house and laid it on his little bed. Even those rough men could not refrain from tears when they saw the mother's grief and heard how bravely Carl had started out in search of her.

Mina and her mother still live in the old house, and whenever the wind roars down the chimney and the storm beats against the house, they think of that night which brought them such sorrow and their Carl such joy.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO COOK.

It is generally supposed that small children, from their volatile temperaments and forgetfulness, can not be taught or trusted with cookery. Miss Corson has proved quite the contrary. Last year she had a class of children from the New York Home for Soldiers' Families; this year ten of them do the entire cooking for the inmates, at least 150, in that institution. In all the classes of the New York Cooking School no pupils are more industrious, helpful, and intelligent than the little children children from the missions schools and charitable institutions.

In point of fact, the children's classes are the most charming and useful and important, for the wholesome effect they will have on the strata of society they represent. The Artisan course of instruction for these little folks and elder girls comprises the preparation and cooking of simple dishes, setting the table, bringing in the dinner, waiting at table, removing and washing soiled dishes, and regulating kitchen and dining room.

Let us go and take a peep at the children. A little flock, under the guidance of a kindly matron, is passing down to the basement; we enter with them. How merrily they babble as they divest themselves of hats and shawls! What a ripple and thrill of childish laughter as they strive for the first rows of chairs! Listen: a sudden hush, a setting down in seats, and a smoothing of aprons, as Miss Corson appears, and, doffing her bonnet and cloak, takes her position behind the table, with a cheery "Good afternoon children."

The lesson of the day, says the black-board is "Fried Gillets of flounder," "Maitre d'Hotel Butter," "Grilled Fish Bones," and "Caramel Custards."

Two or three girls are usually chosen—different one at each lesson—to assist in making the dishes; so when the material was laid on the table, and the lesson announced, Miss Corson said, "What little girl is anxious to help me cut the fillets?—some one with strong hands."

A dozen hands were held up at once. Selecting one of the eldest girls, who came around and stood by her side, Miss Corson, taking up a sharp, thin-bladed knife, deftly cut off the whole side piece or fillet of the fish entire, and then handing the knife to the watchful girl at her side, gave minute directions from time to time, which were followed so accurately that the remaining three fillets were soon lying, skin side down, on the counter. Miss Corson, then taking the knife, showed the class how to cut the fillets clean from the skin.

Meanwhile another little girl is called for to make the breading. With flushed cheeks and an air of importance, a little wee thing steps up, seizes the roller, beats an egg up with a spoonful of water, and retires. The elder girl, who by this time has prepared the remaining fillets, breads them, dips them in the egg, and in the bread again, and lays them on a dish in readiness to be fried a delicate brown in smoking hot lard.

"Now, children, you observe that we have a nice bone left; shall we throw it away or use it? I think it would be nicely grilled. We will take some mustard, salt pepper, salad-oil, and vinegar—make a paste of them, and spread it over the bone. Then let us broil it on an oiled gridiron, and afterward serve it with sprigs of parsley or slices of lemon. Now, besides the fillets from the fish, we have this, making to delicious dishes were people commonly make but one."

The children looked very wise, a little hungry for the coming feast, and exceedingly interested. An unusual flutter took place, however, when two little girls were called for to make "lemon custards," and one to make "Maitre d'Hotel Butter." All the hands went up at once at the mere mention of custards. The fortunate girls who were chosen marched around behind the counter, and the remainder subsided into placid attention.

One of the little maids beat the eggs lustily, while she other, sweetening and flavoring a quart of milk according to direction, set it on the fire to boil, stirring it carefully; then a sieve was held over the beaten eggs, the milk with its lemon rind and sugar strained therein, then poured into cups, which were placed in a baking-pan with hot water surrounding them. The little girl then cautiously slid the pan into the oven, her face aglow with pride in the safe performance of her task. Meanwhile the third little dame had chopped her parsley, mixed it with an ounce of butter, a tea-spoonful of lemon juice, and a little salt and pepper, after which she retired to her seat, and another small child came forward to drop the fillets in the smoking lard. All the class waited for the lemon custards, casting troubled glances at the clock. As they were slowly drawn forth from the oven and placed upon the table, the lesson concluded, the children crowded around to taste and receive their shares of the finished results of tea lesson. Little tin pails popped up mysteriously to receive the well-earned dainties. Hats and shawls were hastily donned, the little ones hurried out of doors, and pausing on the pavement, cooed and fluttered with satisfaction over the contents of their little pails like so many doves in a dovecote pecking corn.—F. E. FRYATT, Harper's Magazine for December.

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

46 LETTERS.

- 7, 29, 18, 45, a king of Israel
17, 9, 6, 1, 24, 15, 39, 33, 20, 23, 22, 15, 41, a governor.
5, 20, 10, 30, 42, 18, 2, a prophetess.
29, 13, 32, 3, 18, a devout woman.
26, 12, 6, 28, a city mentioned in the Old and New Testaments.
8, 11, 16, 38, 18, 27, the father of a scribe
18, 35, 25, 14, 21, a river referred to in the Pentateuch.
43, 23, 37, 15, 40 the Son of a king of Israel.
4, 30, 36, a man who entertained angels.
44, 28, 31, 18, a grandson of Jacob.
44, 28, 31, 18, 39, a place where a vision appeared to one of the apostles.
The whole is a verse in the New Testament.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D., Gettysburg, N.B.

Captain D. Foster, of Port Barwell, Ont., writes: "I am pleased to notify you of the benefit which I have received from your ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. Having been troubled with an occasional cough, at times very severe, during years past, I have found your Balm to relieve my cough more readily than anything I ever tried. My wife has also used it with most satisfactory results."

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Within 48 hours from Saturday morning, 536 loaded cars from the West arrived at Montreal per Grand Trunk. Some of the Company's warehouses were so filled up that special arrangements had to be made for storage. One provision store sold 6000 tubs of butter, worth \$9,000.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.—The principal event during the past week has been the junction of Cabul and Jellalabad. The columns were at Krittosing on Thursday. The Khyber and Jagdelek route will become the sole line of communication with Cabul. English troops are housed in Shierpur cantonments, which are very comfortable. Winter is setting in early. The suspicion which rested on Yakob Khan, and which was temporarily removed, is again settling on him.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The "Enquirer's" Napoleon's special says a disastrous fire originated in Dutch Row, burning a third of the business portion of the town. Loss \$1,000,000. Insured \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Sec'y Evans is preparing a note to the British Government on the fishery question, founded on reports of the Collector of Gloucester and of Mr. Fisher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Three highwaymen were arrested on the Bowery on Sunday morning for robbing a telegraph messenger boy, after a severe fight with the police and desperate attempt at rescue by a Bowery mob.

Paul Lyman, a farmer residing near Patterson, N. J. was sockingly murdered in his barn, Friday night. His son Homer, has been committed to jail on suspicion of committing the terrible crime. The son and father frequently quarreled about property.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—The steamer "Falcon" left this city yesterday for Charleston with a full cargo and seven passengers. When off Barren Island, collided with three masted scho S. O. Dryden, laden with ice from the Kennebec River for this port. The steamer sank. Passengers and crew rescued. Sloop damaged about \$500.

The conviction of Sir Francis Hincks, at Montreal, for the offence of misrepresenting the assets of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, of which he was president, calls out a good deal of sympathy from those who remember his brilliant official career, and who understand that the offence was not at all for the purpose of injuring the depositors, but rather of protecting them. Sir Francis is a brother of the late Dr. Edward Hincks, the most distinguished philologist of Ireland, and one who did more than any other man, perhaps, to develop the early translation and grammatical structure of the languages written in the cuneiform characters. He is eighty years old.

The Republicans have won the elections in both Iowa and Ohio. In the latter State Foster's majority was about 20,000. Twenty-two Republican senators and seventy-two Republican assemblymen were elected, thus giving the Republicans a majority of thirty-three on joint ballot. In Iowa Gear was re-elected by 20,000 majority. In the Senate the Republicans have all but two members, while in the House eighty out of a hundred are Republicans—a gain of thirty-four on joint ballot since last session.

It seems very much like a burlesque on the recent occurrences in Father McNamara's Independent Irish Catholic church. The priest had previously solemnly re-communicated the Pope and the hierarchy of the Church of Rome. He had drawn two or three ex-priests to his side, and they, in presence of a rather noisy congregation, recently elected, with the help of the people, Father McNamara as bishop, and consecrated him. The Church of Rome receives no quarter from him, and if an Italian does not want to be blackguarded he had better keep out of reach of the bishop's eyes and tongue. His is not a movement that will attract many followers.

ACCORDING to a cable despatch to the daily newspapers, Mr. Gladstone has recently expressed himself with much frankness to a couple of interviewers on behalf of two Paris journals. Among other statements it is reported that he deprecates contention with Russia about Afghanistan, and that he said he believed there would be no war; that India had absolutely nothing to fear from Russia, which has as much as she can do to hold her conquests in Turkestan. The Austro-German Alliance, he believes, is doubtless intended as a check to Russia; but the importance of such alliance should not be exaggerated, as Bismark would abandon it as readily as he had abandoned parliamentary parties which had served his purpose. If these interviewers are to be relied on, Mr. Gladstone further believes, notwithstanding the opinions he held during the war between the North and the South, that the American Constitution is an excellent one, and that since the war the American Government has given repeated proofs of wisdom. "English thinkers," he said, "have watched with sympathetic curiosity the spectacle of a great nation under a purely elective government."

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind.

The most contemptible fraud that has been practised upon farmers and others in the last few years is the selling of the MENSE packs of worthless horse and cattle powders. There is only one kind now known in this country that is unadulterated and those are Sheridan's.

CELEBRATED... The manufacture of metal pipes and Paris...

GATES' L... INV... From the most merly manu...

AGENTS For... \$55.66... Oct 10 6ms

FREE... BRONCHITIS... The book is in...

EAR... Dr. O. F. Shaw... The name of...

JOHNSON... The most contemptible fraud that has been practised upon farmers and others...







Book Steward's Department

The Rev. M. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward. The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

In last week's acknowledgments, Silas Fulton, per Rev Joseph Hale \$4.00, should be \$1.00. Rev. A. S. Tuttle for George Anderson \$2.00. Rev. G. O. Huestis for Capt. H. Greeno, 4.00. A. Wilcox 4.00 8.00. John F. Bent 2.00

NEW BOOKS AT OLD PRICES.

- Memoirs of Rev Samuel D Waddy, D.D. \$1.50. Sermons of " (Uniform with above) 1.20. For Ever, an Essay on Eternal Punishment 1.50. Moister's Memoir of Rev H. Wharton 1.05. The Thorough Business Man—Walter Powell, Esq. 1.05. Wycklife to Wesley—H. Jones and Mar- riers of the Church in Britain, III 1.05. Moister's Missionary Stories 1.05. Daniel, Statesman and Prophet 1.05. Chronicles of Captain Caban 1.05. Joan the Maid. Author of Cotta Family 1.00. Life of Rev Thos Vasey. By his widow 80. Life of Rev Samuel Romilly Hall 75. Self Culture and Self-Reliance. Rev W. Unsworth 75. Doctrines of Annihilation and Univer- salism viewed in the light of Reason, Analogy and Revelation. Rev Thos Wood 60. Early Days for 1879. In Boards 45. Life, Light and Love—Ninth Fernley Lecture. Rev Alfred J. French, B.A. 30. Letter to Younger Ministers of the Meth- odist Connection, by Rev W B Pope, D.D. With a number of other publications more or less recent at equally low prices.

H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville St.

HEARTH-STONE LIBRARY.

Issued in Two Series, each Uniform in Price and Style. At an Unparalleled Reduction in Price

FIRST SERIES AT 80 CENTS.

- Containing books of from 300 to 450 pages, formerly published from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Handsomely bound in ink and gold; at 80 cents per volume. 1 David Lloyd's Last Will. By Hesba Stretton 2 Character Sketches By Norman Macleod 3 The Starling By Norman Macleod 4 Geoffrey, the Lollard By Frances Eastwood 5 Brewer's Family By Mrs Ellis 6 The King's Servants By Hesba Stretton 7 Lost Gip By Hesba Stretton 8 The Wonderful Life By Hesba Stretton 9 Hubert By Jacob Abbott 10 Juno and Georgie By Jacob Abbott 11 Juno on a Journey By Jacob Abbott 12 Mary Osborne By Jacob Abbott 13 Margaret By C C Fraser Tytler 14 Judah's Lion By Charlotte Elizabeth 15 Captain Christie's Granddaughter By Mrs Lamb (Kath Buck) 16 Clifford Household By J F Moore 17 Count Raymond By Charlotte Elizabeth 18 Cumberland Contest By the author "Battle-Worth Fighting" 19 Gleanings; or, Holidays at the Cottage 20 The Kempton By H K Potwin 21 Kitty Bourne With 60 full-page illustrations 22 Henry Wilard By Jennie Harrison 23 Principles By C M Trowbridge 24 A Layman's Story; or, The Experience of John Laicus and his Wife, in a Country Parish By Laman Abbott 25 Marcella of Rome By Frances Eastwood 26 Little Boots By Jennie Harrison 27 Lillingstones of Lillingstone By Mrs Wor- boise 28 Our Fred By Martha Finley 29 Uncle John's Flower-Gatherers By J G Fuller 30 Oriental and Sacred Scenes By Fisher Howe 31 Sovereigns of the Bible By Eliza R Steele 32 Winter in Spitzbergen From the German 33 The Old Back Room By Jennie Harrison 34 Finland Family; or, Frances taken for Fact- 35 My own Family Journal 36 Syrian Home Life By H H Jessup, D.D 37 Peter and Polly By Marian Douglas 38 August and Elvie By Jacob Abbott 39 Hunter and Tom By Jacob Abbott 40 S. Foster and Amy By Jacob Abbott 41 The Rocky Valley By Jacob Abbott 42 Rode Lone By James Comper-oray 43 Cassia By the author of the Elsie Books 44 The Little Brown Girl By Esme Stuart 45 Five yet Forging their own Chains By C M Comwall 46 Half Hours in the Great Deep 47 Half Hours in the Far North 48 Half Hours in the Far East 49 Half Hours in the Far World

SECOND SERIES AT 65 CENTS

- Containing books of from 175 to 300 pages, formerly published at from 90 cents to \$1.25. Handsomely bound in ink and gold; at 65 cents per volume. 1 Gypsy Brevton By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps 2 Gypsy's Cousin Joy By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps 3 Gypsy's Sowing and Reaping By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps 4 Gypsy's Year at the Golden Crescent By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps 5 Casey By Hesba Stretton 6 Brought Home By Hesba Stretton 7 Crew of the Dolphin By Hesba Stretton 8 A Double Story By George MacDonald 9 Dear Shoemaker, and other Stories By Philip Barrett 10 Agnes Warrington's Mistake By Lucy Ellen Guernsey 11 Amy Carr By Caroline Chee-bro 12 Fred Lawrence; or, The World's College By Margaret F. Teller 13 For Conscience Sake By author of "Alice Lee" 14 Jacques Bonneval By author of "Mary Powell" 15 Max Kroner By Hesba Stretton 16 Mists of the Valley By Agnes Gibberne 17 Morning Clouds By Mrs Stanley Leathes 18 Nelly's Days By Hesba Stretton 19 Nothing to Nobody By Brenda 20 The Orphan's Triumphs By H K Potwin 21 Pastor of the Desert By Eugene Pellican 22 Judca Capta By Charlotte Elizabeth 23 Lucy Lee By Jane Gay Fuller 24 The Deserter By Charlotte Elizabeth 25 Paul and Margaret By H K Potwin 26 Polly, Brandy's Life Work; and How He Found It 27 Robert, the Cabin Boy By H K Potwin 28 The Russell Family By Anna Hastings 29 The Spanish Barber By author of "Mary Powell" 30 Saught through the Mist Lessons from the Lives of Great and Good Men 31 Minnie Carleton By Mary Belle Bartlett 32 Geneva's Shield By Rev W M Blackburn 33 The Little Fox An Account of a Voyage to the Arctic Regions 34 Lonely Lily and Lucy's Life Story 35 Twice Found and the Happy Land 36 Wandering May and Little Nan 37 Polly and Winnie and Clara's Little Charge 38 Gems from the Poets 39 Letters from Egypt By Miss Whately These books, in a good substantial binding, are supplied, with the usual discount to Sabbath-Schools, by H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville St.

PROVIDE FOR WINTER EVENINGS! 100,000 PIECES OF MUSIC at 2 Cents a Piece. STOCK OF A BANKRUPT FIRM. This is absolutely such music as costs from 20 cents to \$1.00 a piece in the music stores. Twelve sample pieces (vocal or instrumental), with complete catalogue, mailed free for 24 cents. Postage stamps taken. R. W. Shoppe, Bible House, N.Y.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under- signed, and endorsed "Tenders for Engines," will be received at this office, up to noon of FRI- DAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER next, for the Supply of Twelve Locomotive Engines. Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendent's office at Montreal. The Department is not bound to receive the lowest or any of the tenders. By order F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 7th Nov. 1879.

TRURO DISTRICT. ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING.

Truro, January 23rd, Local arrangements. Onslow, January 20, 21, 22, Chairman, R. B. Mack, Dr. McRoberts, I. Longworth, Esq. Acadia Mines, January 24, 25, Chairman, F. H. Wright, A.B. Pictou, Local arrangements. Stellarton, Local arrangements. River John, Local arrangements. Matland, November 25, 26, 27, Chairman, F. H. Wright, A.B. Shubenacadie, January 22, 23, 24, W. G. Lane, J. M. Fisher, J. Gaetz, Esq. Middle Musquodoboit, December 22, 23, 34, G. F. Day, G. O. Robinson, A.B., F. H. Wright, A.B. Musquodoboit Harbor, February 15, 16, 17, 18, G. F. Day, W. G. Lane. Sheet Harbor, January 19, J. M. Fisher, W. G. Lane. THOS. D. HART, Fin. Sec.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

Fredericton, Local arrangements Kingsclear, Local arrangements Gibson, Local arrangements Maryville, Local arrangements Nashwaak and Stanley, Dec. 22, 23, 24—Dept. Brethren Knight and King. Boiestown, May—Dept. Brother Brewer. Keswick, December 29th, 30th, 31st—Dept. Bre- thren Dodson, Clark and Knight. Sheffield, Nov. 24th, 25th, 26th—Dept. Brethren Duke, James Crisp, and Knight. Gagetown, February 26th, 26th, 27th—Deputation Brethren Clark and Dobson Woodstock, July 19—Dept. Chairman & L.S. Johnson Northampton and Cantabrigy, July 12, 13th, 14th. Brethren Colpitts and R. S. Crisp. Jacksonville, Feb. 25th, 26th, 27th—Dept. Bre- thren Turner and Harrison Richmond, Dec. 29th, 30th, 31st—Dept. Brethren Mills & Turner Florenceville, January 27th, 28th, 29th—Dept. Brethren Harrison and Allen Upper Kent, Feb. 2nd, 3rd—Dept. Brethren Mills, Allen and Ogie. Arthurton, Feb. 26th, 27th—Deputation Brethren Allen and Penna. W. WESLEY COLPITTS, Fin. Secy.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Cars," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the supply of: Four Snow Ploughs, Three Flatcars, Three Wing Ploughs, Two First Class Cars, Two Second Class Cars, Two Smoking and Postal Cars, Two Baggage Cars. Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendent's office at Montreal. The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. By order F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 7th Nov. 1879.

WRIGHT & MACGOWAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

General Agents, QUEEN'S WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. GEORGE J. WRIGHT A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Nov 11

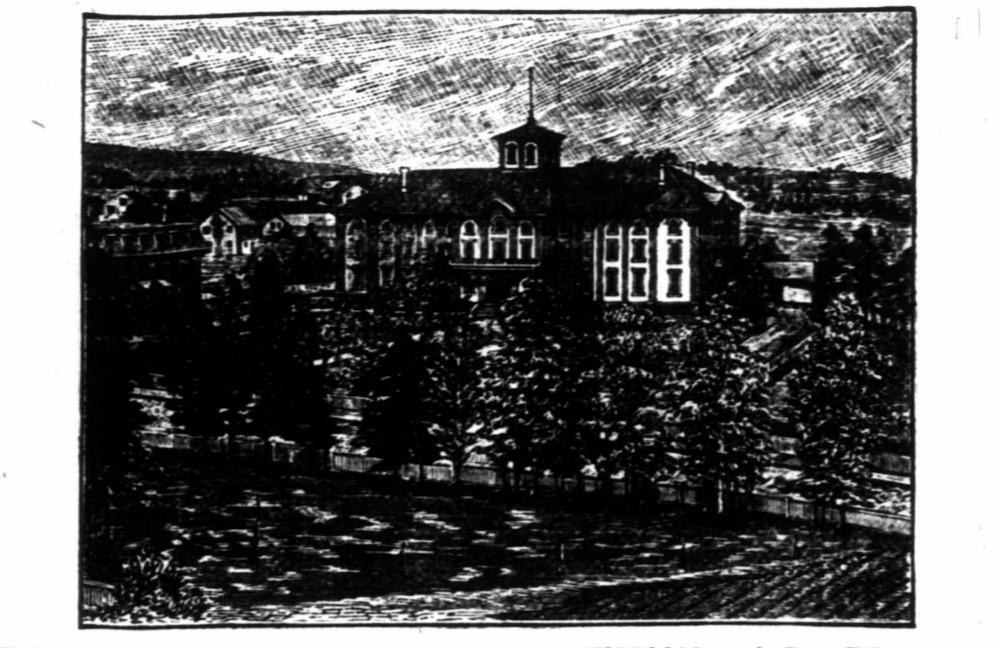
JUST OUT BELLS OF CORNEVILLE.

A handsome and complete edition of the "Bells of Corneville" by Planquette, is now ready, and as the music, the acting, scenery and costumes are quite within the reach of amateurs, it is sure to be extensively given and enjoyed. Pretty, lively French village scenes, contrasting with events in the haunted castle, make a spirited combination. Words unobjectionable. Price, \$1.50. WHITE ROBES, the new Sunday School Song Book, by Abbey and Mungler, bids fair to be one of the most successful books of its class, and it is undeniably one of the sweetest and best. It will pay to buy one, if only to sing from at home. Price 30 cents. VOICE OF WORSHIP, (L. O. Emerson) \$9 per dozen. THE TEMPLE (W O Perkins) \$9 per dozen. NEW METHOD FOR SINGING CLASSES—(A. N. Johnson) \$6 per dozen.

The above are our three newest Singing School Books. The first two have a full set of tunes for Choirs. See full lists of New Sheet Music, every Musical RECORD. That is the way to keep well informed of all issues. Mailed for 6 cents. Wait for these books, (almost through the press.) TEMPERANCE JEWELS, J. H. Tenney AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK. PARLOR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK, A. N. Johnson. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO., 111 & 843 Broadway 792 Chestnut Place New York Phil.

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN MALE ACADEMY,

Rev. C. H. PAISLEY, A. M., Principal, Assisted by an able Staff of Instructors.



THE TERMS, in this Institution, for both TUITION and BOARD are moderate, while it affords ample facilities for acquiring a thorough ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

FRENCH and MUSIC, both Instrumental and Vocal, are taught by instructors of high attainments.

A Modified Commercial Course consisting of BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, and PENMANSHIP is conducted by a Competent TEACHER.

Students taken at any time. Next Term opens January 2nd, 1880.

Young Men seeking the advantage of a liberal education are invited to correspond with the Principal.

nov 14 SEND FOR A CALENDAR,

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious. C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A. H. SAXTON, M.D. Baltimore, October 12, 1879.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice, in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. December 10th, 1878. Very truly Yrs. J. SIMONSAUD, M.D. New Orleans, La.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physical health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to cough and rapidly grew worse. In May last, I was taken with a violent influenza, which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks. My symptoms appeared, night and morning, cough, night sweats, short breath, and a constant spitting of blood. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime, and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was on the point of giving up. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: I cough, spit blood, night sweats, stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returned, and my weight increased from 115 to 140 pounds in six weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet one friend on the street, who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES. I have a friend who has not spoken about for 15 months, and is again getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up by a year ago, but he is improving very wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H. F. SLOUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literally starving. I commenced the use of the Emulsion in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from the hour I commenced using, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours For sale by all Druggists at 25c per bottle. R. W. HAMILTON, M.D.

SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, Nov. 14, 79 year. NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO.

ORGAN BEATY'S PATENT

BEST ON EARTH. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHAT A MAGNIFICENT GIFT this Piano would make to a friend of yours for a Christmas, or New Year gift. It is a beautiful instrument, and is a most valuable addition to any household. It is a most valuable addition to any household. It is a most valuable addition to any household.

ORGANS

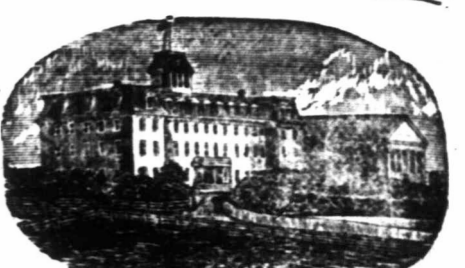
See full list of organs and their prices. The organs are of various sizes and styles, and are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality.

See full list of organs and their prices. The organs are of various sizes and styles, and are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality.

See full list of organs and their prices. The organs are of various sizes and styles, and are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality.

See full list of organs and their prices. The organs are of various sizes and styles, and are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality.

See full list of organs and their prices. The organs are of various sizes and styles, and are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality.



Mt. ALLI ON LADIES' ACADEMY. Sackville, N. B.

REV. D. KENNEDY, S. T. D., Principal. A FULLY EQUIPPED SEMINARY for Young Ladies embracing courses of study from the primary to the degree of B. A. Departments of Music and FINE ARTS under direction of Specialists. For particulars send for catalogue. Second term opens 2nd July, 1880. July 12 6m

THE DEAF HEAR

PERFECTLY all Ordinary Conversation, through the Teeth, by New Channels. A recent wonderful scientific discovery. THE DEAF PHONE. For remarkable details see New York Herald, Sept. 20, 1879. Send for Circulars. J. F. AVERY, P.O. Drawer 16, Halifax, N.S.; BROWN and WEBB, Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

JOHN M. GELBERT, Jr., L.L.B.

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c. &c. Has resumed practice on his own account AT 42 BEDFORD ROW. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

AURALINE FOR DEAFNESS

Deafness often creeps on so gradually and insensibly that suddenly we find ourselves deprived of hearing before we are aware of it. There are cases which in many cases, if not all, can be removed. AURALINE will do it. A few drops in the ear occasionally is all that is required. Sold by all druggists at 50c per bottle. Send for Circulars. J. F. AVERY, P.O. Drawer 16, Halifax, N.S.; BROWN and WEBB, Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.

Are opening Ex. S. S. Caspian: LADIES' MANTLES, LADIES' SILK SCARFS, WINCIES, CLARK'S REELS, &c. &c. &c.

Warehouses 111 and 113 Granville St. Nov. 7.

20 LOVELY ROSE-BUD CHROMO CARDS or 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 6 cents. Aug 29th Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N.Y.

GEORGE E. FULL

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Nov. 7, 79

NILS ANDERSON, of Momece, Filmore Co., Nebraska, U.S.

Sells Land, Pays Taxes, and Collects Money, for non residents. Half Road Bonds exchanged for Land, references Rev. D. D. Currier, Editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, N.S., and various other references given in Kansas and Nebraska. Momece, Filmore Co., Nebraska, Aug. 22, 1879.

\$2,500 a year. I have nearly 300 Acres of valuable Goods and am getting an additional quantity. I am making from \$2 to \$20 a week. Many of them stand for particulars. No postal answered. REV S. V. H. K. Milton, Pa. Oct 17 79

ORGANS

See full list of organs and their prices. The organs are of various sizes and styles, and are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality. They are all of the highest quality.

HALIFAX BUSINESS COLLEGE AND WRITING ACADEMY.

HESSLEIN BUILDING, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S. Designed to educate Young Men for Business. SESSIONS DAY AND EVENING.

This is a COMMON SENSE BUSINESS SCHOOL where Young Men are taught, by practical illustration, how to transact all kinds of Business, and record the same properly in their books.

The Students act as Drovers, Sellers, Traders, Bankers, Bookkeepers, and Accountants, in Actual Business Operation. We teach only such subjects as are practically useful, in fact indispensable, in Business life. SPELLING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING, CORRESPONDENCE, BANKING, LAWS OF COMMERCE, and their APPLICATION TO BUSINESS are the principal.

No Young Man who wishes to become an intelligent and useful citizen, in any calling, should fail to attend our College. It will pay better than anything else costing twice as much in time and money.

FRAZEE & WHISTON. Send for Circulars. Oct. 3 79

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 5 columns: Space, One Week, Four Weeks, Three Months, Six Months, One Year. Rates range from \$1.00 to \$9.00.