Les SILIAN.

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

"WESLEYAN

AFFICE: -141 GRANVILLE STREET.

All articles to be inserted in the paper and any books to be noticed should be addressed to T. WATSON SMITH.

FROM THE PAPERS.

A short time since a distillery at

Peoria. Ill., blew up, killing twelve

persons. The question now arises. How

An American correspondent says that

the punishment of one Gottingen stu-

dent. who killed another in a duel, is

confinement for a few months within the

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, says that

the Brewers' Congress at Chicago au-

thorized the expenditure of an unlimit-

ed amount of money to defeat the en-

forcement of the prohibitory law in

Harvard University replied to the request of Miss Kate E. Morris, a gradu-

ate of Smith College, for admission to

candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of

Philosophy, that "the corporation are

not prepared to admit women as candi-

Richard Watson Gilder, the successor

of the late Dr. J. G. Holland as editor

of the Century, is a son of the late Rev.

W. H. Gilder, of the New York East

Conference, and nephew of the Rev. J. L. Gilder, of the same Conference. He

began his literary work as a newspaper reporter.

The late Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson

bequeathed, on certain conditions, \$25,

000 for the relief of invalid ministers.

That granite-souled old Presbyterian

had a brother's heart as well as a long,

The Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, in

an address before the Diocesan Confer-

ence in Baltimore, said as one of the

results of the 'Church of England Tem-

perance Society' \$30,000,000 less were

last year spent by the higher classes for

wine than during the preceding year .-

The new Mexican branch of the Epis-

copal Church is said to be in such want

of funds that either help must come or

its work must in part be abandoned.

Bishop Riley is credited with having

advanced some \$20,000 a year for three

years past, chiefly from his own means,

How significant are the revenges of

Time! President Gartield was of Hug-

uenot descent on his mother's side.

And it seems more than a chance affair.

that the service in his memory in Paris,

was held in the old Huguenot Church of

the Oratoire: where 1500 women and

children were butchered in the mas-

sacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. - Epis-

In the Episcopal Congress Dr. Phillips

adaptedness of the Prayer-book by say-

ing that "if the Queen of England were

to die this night, and the Episcopal

Church of America, with its heart throb-

bing in sympathy, should desire to pray

to God with the afflicted nation across

the sea, it could not do so without

Garrett Biblical Institute is more

crowded with students than ever before,

one peculiar feature of the attendance

being that a considerable number are

men who entered the ministry from five

to ten years ago without preparation

satisfactory to themselves, and now have

pitched their family tents in Evanston

to invest their savings and two or three

From Religious Telescope: "Dr.

Maclay, who has spent eight years as

missionary in Japan, says he never

heard a missionary say he had heard

one swear. He has heard them trying

to repeat some oaths in English learned

from sailors. They thought they were

learning English. This is another illus-

tration of how other nations copy our

He never

for usefulness. - Western Adv.

heard a Japanese oath.

violating its Prayer-book rubrics.

hard head. His memory will be kept

green in this land of his love and adop-

dates for a degree."

tion. - Nashville Adv.

N. Y. Churchman.

and can do se no longer

many did it kill before the explosion?

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l prices, in Soft and

F FUR, and Montreal)

and Children, tles lined with Grey hite and other Furs UMBRELLAS, &c.

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A writer to the Baptist Weekly, referring to the value of a religious paper in the family, used the following strong language: "So deeply do I feel the need of such a paper as an educating force in my life and home, that I count in not among the luxuries, but necessities, of my table. And I am sure that where it is taken and read it will be an Elder, we can't have him any mo', for invaluable educator of both the home we sent him his resignation las' week."

live by the faith of the Son of God.

It ought to be remembered, when many are seriously questioned why divorces are growing so sadly numerous, that one of the fruitful causes is the present passion for novel-reading. Novels generally terminate in marriage, and mislead excited youth by their rosecolored descriptions into expectations which are oftentimes sorely disappoint-SUBSCRIPTIONS may be made to any Min-ister of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundiand Coned. In the bitterness of the disappointment the divorce court is appealed to as the only resort.—Presbyterian.

The new law with regard to the cemeteries in France, which was passed by the Senate after encountering serious opposition, is about to be put in force by the French Government. Hitherto. as is well known, French cemeteries have been divided into as many sections as there were religious communities in the surrounding district, so that persons be buried together. By the new law this distinction is abolished, and the available ground in each case will be open to all alike, irrespective of religi-

The two greatest blunders ever peretrated by the Church of Rome were he promulgation of the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and of Papal Infa!libility. Except for these obstacles the present Pope might find his way through the difficulties that encompass him on every hand. As it is he is compelled to affirm what no one can believe, and claim for himself a sovereignty which not even the most insignificant ruler in the world can think of without smiling at its absurdity. The voice of the Pope has no longer any power among men. - Central Advocate.

The Rev. A. B. Mackay, of Montreal, writes to The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, that during the past year members of his congregation have cheered his heart by their liberal gifts in behalf of theological education. One of his elders, Mr. David Morrice, has expended \$50,000 or \$60,000 for a hall and library, etc; another member, Mrs. John Redpath, widow of a deceased elder, has given over \$20,000 toward founding a chair in memory of her late husband, and Mr. will require \$60,000.

In admitting an error into which it had fallen, the N. Y. Independent says: "A theological professor, not a thousand miles from New York, two Sundays ago preached a sermon in which he declared that the representation of hope by an anchor was first introduced by Spenser, who was followed by other poets, and that it is by no means the best emblem that could be selected. That was in cold blood, all written out and read from the pulpit, quite forgetful of Paul's "which hope we have as an anchor to the soul, sure and stead-

There is trouble in store for some of the "Graveyard Insurance Companies," whose versatile officers, not content with the ordinary opportunities which the system affords, have developed fresh methods of money-making. The holders of speculative policies upon the lives of persons who are expected to die soon have recently been astonished at the frequency of assessments, and an investigation by some of them discloses the fact that persons are assessed for deaths that occured months before they became members, and are occasionaly called upon to pay for the death of an imaginary subject. -Ins. World.

It is frequently affirmed that the wine producing countries are relatively free from intemperance. A total-abstinence society has been formed at Geneva of which the Rev. Louis Rochat is president, and in the society's declaration of principles it is affirmed that, "several Swiss citizens, saddened at the ravages caused by the abuse of drink in their country, and afflicted because of the innumerable evils that intemperance brings, have felt the necessity to counteract at any price and with utmost years in further knowledge and power energy the overwhelming force of this stream of evils. To this end they have constituted themselves the Swiss Society of Temperance."

> At a recent American Conference great interest was produced by the bristling facts and thoughts of Dr. Hartzell, of the Freedmen's Aid Society. The wards of that society, the coloured people of the South especially, are making wonderful progress. He represented those who are as yet illiterate and uncultured themselves as insisting on having a very different type from that as their minister. One of them went to the presiding Elder and said, "Elder, we don't want to keep that man any "What is the matter-isn't he all right?" queried the Elder. "Well," was the reply, "we don't want to say anything agin him, but-tell ye what,

PAPER.

While indeed it is a duty common to the pastor and his members to secure the proper circulation of the Church paper. it falls in more particularly with the work of the former. It is his duty, both as preacher and pastor, to promote it by the circumstances surrounding him. He will have no trouble on this score if he keeps himself properly in the current of thought, spirit and work of the Church as represented by the good Church paper-none but a good one ought to be allowed at all. A right use and appreciation of it on his part will suggest all the expedients and efforts he need employ. In such a state he will not think it sufficient merely to make an announcement once a year, of different religious belief should not it may be in a cold, forced, business it privately only when he can not help it, or happens not to forget it. No; the Church paper will be a live and recognized element in his preaching and in his pastoral intercourse. He will lift others up to the pitch of taking the paper, and reading it too, by the force of of his own animus respecting it. They will come to feel that they can not do without it. Yes, his work is not half done by simply getting his members and others to subscribe and pay for the paper. He must secure the proper use of it-its reading with promptness, interest and profit. He must draw first some, then more, and still others into sympathy with him in this matter. Then he will be sure to secure increas-

ing aid in his purpose and work. A pastor who is unwilling or too lazy for it, should see that it is done. And to what extent? To the extent that every member has the opportunity to read the paper. This means that the paper should at least go into every household of the congregation. Such as Edward Mackay has decided to found are not able to pay for it should be supolied with it. Not only so, but families who are in part connected with the Church, and many not at all connected should be secured to receive it. With these latter it may in fact be of the greatest service oft times. This general range of circulation should be aimed at and secured for the good the paper may do individually and to the congregation. There is, however, another important end which is thus secured—the benefit of the entire denomination the paper represents. It is simply a pastor's duty to have his denomination known, understood and appreciated as far as possible by this most available means. Neglecting this duty argues on his part either a shame to present the claim of his denomination. or a want of interest in it; and he ought not to complain that there prevails around him an ignorance respect-

What means shall the pastor use to circulate properly the Church paper? They are varied and must be suggested. Unable to overcome and banish the wretched excuses for not taking the Church paper ("no time to read." "other papers are cheaper," not able to subscribe,"and such trash) he is to be pitied. He will have a hard and long up-hill pulling with his membership. He will find help in his work to be very little and weak, Christian activity at a very low ebb, benevolence all the while tending to dry up, and religious knowledge as well as personal piety of very slow growth. The pastor of an ignorant membership, and unable to improve it in Christian intelligence by the introduction of the Church paper, has a hard lot-unless he is ignorant himself. -The Pastor and People.

THE ONLY OBSTACLE.

Run through the creed which the Church has lived by and died by, and you will discover that the only obstacle to its reception is the aversion of the gone, but the one old religion of the bank upwards of \$21,000."

and the Church into the life which we | THE PASTOR AND THE CHURCH | patriarchs and apostles holds on its ture and error have such tenacious vitaland disappear? The difficulty is not ing movements."- Western Advocate. upon the side of the human reason, but of the human heart. Sceptical men do not like the New Testament, the doctrines of sin and grace, and therefore they shape their creed by their sympathies and their antipathies; by what they wish to have true; by their heart rather than by their head. It is an inclination of the will and not a conviction of the reason that prevents the reway, respecting the paper, or speak of ception of the Christian religion. - W. G. T. Shedd, D.D.

HOW TO CONFESS.

To acknowledge the work of God as

wrought in the soul, is a duty of prime

importance. To confess that work rightly is a task of great delicacy. In this respect there are two extremesnon-confession, and inconsiderate confession. Like all extremes, both are disastrous. Not to confess is to put a bushel over a heaven-lit candle, which must result in extinguishment. To confess carelessly, or without due consideration and reverence, is to evaporate sanctification, to scatter and volatilize divine emotions. As the best of fruit may be shaken from the tree, and wasted, by an immoderate with before it is ripe or grown, so lightness and flippancy in confession will rob the soul of its fruit unto holiness; it will die in the bud. Peter tells us how to avoid these extremes. He both enjoins confession, and tells us how to make it. But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts; and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a eason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear." (Peter iii. 15). This direction hath three important parts. First. God must be received and set apart in the heart, in our most sacred and hallowed conception of Him-that is, with feelings of holy love and profound veneration. Second. By such preparation we "are to be ready always" to state the ground or "reason of the hope' that is in us. That is, our experience should ever contain an answer to any question that may be addressed to us on this point. Third. This confession is not to be made in a bold and selfconfident way, but, "with meekness and fear." Not the fear of severity, but the fear and awe of humble worship. Not the fear of doubt and apprehension, but the fear of trust in ourselves and distrust toward God .- A Lowrey, in Divine

THE ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE.

The Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow, has just been put in operation by our Foochow Conference. The generous offer of \$7,000 from Rev. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, for the theological department of this institution has been already noticed. It will be remembered that a wealthy Chinese gen-

Sites says: "The beautiful Chartered so much—to the spread of Methodism as is a sacred place. The only record we Mercantile Bank premises are now pur- outdoor preaching. By no other means have of the use of physical force by our chased (only waiting the deeds from could the godless masses of the country blessed Saviour, was in driving out Hong Kong), and counted cheap at have been reached. At Bristol also was these who were using the temple for \$14,000, \$10,000 of which is the gener- built the first Methodist chapel. (Hear, secular purposes. While he had pity ous gift of Mr. T. Ahok, and the re- hear.) The foundation-stone was laid and pardon for other sinners, he had maining \$4,000, it is hoped, will be May 12, 1739, with the voice of praise only stripes for those who would make chiefly, if not entirely, contributed by and thanksgiving. The chapel is still his "Father's house a house of merthe Chinese officials and merchants, standing in Broadmead, and is occupied chandise." When a house is built exleaving the promised help from the by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. pressly for the worship of God, and foreign community to be applied to the Again, probably it was the debt connect- solemnly dedicated to the Almighty, erection of an additional professors' ed with this building that originated do not believe that the trustees who residence, or of boarding-halls on the the class-meeting. It is wonderful how have it in charge, and hold it for that human heart. It is a rational creed in grounds." Rev. F. Ohlinger writes as much Methodism owed to debt. (Laugh- purpose, have either the legal or the all its parts and combinations. It has follows of the estate now purchased : ter.) He must read again Wesley's moral right to use it, or allow its use outlived the collisions and conflicts of a The building is in all respects the most familiar words, "I was talking with for any other purpose. Upon the queshundred schools of infidelity that have substantial one in the place, and the several of the society in Bristol concerntion of the legal right of trustees of our had their brief day and died with their only building (though exposed) that ing the means of paying debts there, churches to let them for other purposes devotees. A hundred systems of phil. stood the recent typhoon without sus- when one stood up and said, 'Let every than the worship of God, I hope some

Mr. Sites gives us in this connection way through centuries, conquering and the following incident: "A long-tried cannot afford to do it." 'Then, aid he, to conquer. Can it be that sheer impos- Christian father in the Church came to us this morning from Amoy, 200 miles ity as this? If reason is upon the side away, bringing his son, fifteen years of of infidelity, why does not infidelity re- age, to place him in the college. The main one and the same unchanging lad was also recommended by his missionthing from age to age, and subdue all ary pastor. Our church life," continues men unto it? If Christianity is a de- Mr. Sites, "will be everywhere stimulatlusion and a lie, why does it not die out ed by this grand lift to our self support-

UNSEEN!

Unseen! What though Jesus, lover and Saviour of our souls is so? The most real and enduring objects are unshadows of the unseen. Our spirits, for instance, are unseen, but they shall when this body is a heap of unanimated dust. These heavens we see shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up-they shall perish, but not their Maker, and He is unseen. choose to live, and in whose blessed arms I would like to die, no more shakes my faith in Jesus Christ than in the exthe heavens above me, or of those re- a native of the city, and converted in the deemed and exalted spirits who beckon room at Nicholas-street. These were us there and wait our coming.

Unseen! Yonder light-house tower, away among the tumbling waves, seems to have nothing else than them to rest on; yet there it lifts its stately form. beautiful in the calm, and calm amid the rage and billows of the wintry tempest, to warn the sailor off the sunken reef, or guide him to his desired haven. through the gloom of night and over the pathless sea; and this because beneath the weltering waves it has a rock to rest many an anxious eye as the star of hope what it, resting secure on an immovable foundation, is to a house built on the sand bank, the shifting sand which the last storm threw up and the next may sweep back into the sea, Christ's righteousness and work are to ours-to the best of ours. Hence the language of a dying Christian, of one like Dorcas, full of good works," whose feet, now cold in death, had long trod in Jesus' foot-prints—this his answer to one who, ittle knowing what can support a man n such an hour, was recalling the good he had done, "I take my good works and my bad works to cast them into one neap and flee from both to Jesus-Jesus! He is all my salvation and all my desire. Followed as loyally through life and rusted as lovingly in death, may He be ours !-ours with such full assurance that we can say, "Whom having not een we love, and in whom, though now we see Him not, yet believing, we rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

HISTORICAL NOTES.

At a meeting held in Bristol, in connexion with the Ecumenical Conference, tion; that it is giving the Lord sometleman, Mr. T. Ahok, has taken a deep the Rev. J. Robinson Gregory read a thing, and then taking it back for our interest in the enterprise, and his action paper on Bristol Methodism. In the own use for such a time as we choose to in the case is one of the most encour- course of his paper Mr. Gregory referred use it in our way; and with the latter aging circumstances about this whole to the fact that at Kingswood, near class I agree. Bristol, field preaching began. No We are taught in the Scriptures that Under date of Sept. 13th, Rev. N. agency contributed more—perhaps none God's temple—His earthly sanctuaryosophy, falsely so called, have come and taining so much as a scar. It cost the member of the Society pay a penny a of our judges of the civil law will give week till all are paid.' Another answer- us an opinion through the Advocate.

ed. 'But many of them are poor, and ' put eleven of the poorest with me, and if they can give nothing, I will give for them as well as myself; and each of you call on eleven of your neighbors weekly, receive what they give and make up what is wanting.' It was done. In a while some of these informed me thew found such and such an one did not live as he ought. It struck me immediately, This is the thing, the very thing we have wanted so long.' I called together all the leaders of the classes (so we used to term them and their companies), and desired that each would make a particuseen, and the things we see are but the lar inquiry into the behaviour of those whom he saw weekly." The classes in London were avowedly organised on the survive the stroke of death, and live Bristol model. Eighteen Conferences were held in Broadmead Chapel during Wesley's lifetime. Twelve had been held in Bristol since. Bristol stood in close relation with American Methodism. Captain Webb, whose preaching gave new life to the little society in New York, and who induced Wesley to send 'No man hath seen God at any time or the first two Methodist preachers to can see Him;" and to tell me that He America, was converted in Bristol under is unseen in whose service I would a sermon of Mr. Wesley's. The Methodist ministry might be said to have had its rise in Bristol. John Cennick was commissioned to minister to the colliers istence of God, of my soul, of angels, of of Kingswood, and Thomas Maxfield was the two first preachers Wesley appointed. Here, too, Chas. Wesley lived, chiefly in a small house in Stoke's-croft, and under noble trees of the Lovers'-walk he meditated much of the poetry of Methedism. In Bristol, in connection with the Broadmead-room and Portland Chapel, was fought and won the battle which vindicated for Methodist ministers the right to administer the sacraments, and so consummated the process which changed Methodism from a mere on. Blessed tower, that with its light aggregation of societies to a well-ordered, Churches. - Meth. Recorder.

THE SECULAR USE OF CHURCHES.

Most people, we think, will endorse the views given, regarding this subject, by a correspondent of the Westeria Christian Advocate. He says :

"There appears a wide difference of pinion, even among members of the Methodist Church, as to the purpose, or, rather, as to what is an abuse, of houses erected for and dedicated to the worship of God. There are those who appear to think that it is a very proper thing to open churches for concerts, exhibition, and secular lectures; in fact, for any public entertainment that is not actually of an immoral character, and as well for such as are for private benefit with an admission fee as for such as are intended for the benefit of the public. Then there is another class who hold that a house built expressly for the worship of God, and solemnly dedicated to God for that purpose, should be held solely and sacredly for that use. They contend that it is an insult to the Almighty to use a church for public entertainments after such a solemn dedica-

When the hard moments come, and I recall With tears and bitter crying that last day When you were with me, Love, with me alway; Ready to come at lightest word let fall, You, who will come no more, call as I may

And how I vexed you sometimes, was unkind, Forgetful, careless, chid your girlish glee, Or, dull of spirit, failed to note or see The little wish that hovered in your mind And make you glad, while still such thing

When I count up these things and add the rest-The things I might have done and did not do : The tender words which came so scant, so few, The gifts ungiven, the kisses left unpressed,
The unspoken love that should have blessed us two:

And thinking all this over, feel my pain Stir like a sleepy snake, and writhe and sting With pangs renewed, undreamed-ot suffe, ing-As to dry pastures comes the cooling rain, Or autumn floods to spent and wasted spring.

Cometh this thought: "My little childish orie Is old in wisdom now as angels are; The far is near to her; the near is far All hidden things in earth and star and sun At her behest their mysteries unbar.

"She knows not only all my faults but knows That which to me is but half understood The germ of mood that lurked behind the

The sharp strung nerve, thorn of life's daily rose, Love's keene t grievance and vicissitude.

"She makes the excuses which I dare not make; She marks the excuses which I dare not hake;
She marks the grievings that I may not still;
Balances strife and failure, power and will,
Truly forgiving all for love's dear sake,
With warmth of pardon distance cannot chill.

"And knowing, comprehending, judging so, Perhaps she smiles amid the smiling throng That I should weep so idly, mourn so long, And waste such bitter penitence and woe Over what seems to her but trivial wrong!

Smile, darling! I will smile too, comforted. If you were here (oh, empty wish and vain I might forget and puzzle you, or pain; But wise now with the wi-dom of the dead, You never can misunderstand again.

WHAT SHE COULD.

My washerwoman had finished her day's work, and I had given her her money, and seen her tie it up in the corner of her coarse cotton handkerchief, and still she lingertle bundle containing her apron, and looked with a dissatisfied air at the paper I had given her to wrap it in. I wondered what could be the matter.

"That was a wonderful good paper you gave me last week," said take that paper when I was a girl | the collection next day, I wondered and lived to home. I can't never if any like sum was given at anyget out to meetin' in the fore- thing like the same cost .- Joy Allinoon, what with the dinner and the son, in The Watchman. baby; and my man ain't no hand to go. But he read that paper out loud to me all the forenoon, last Sunday, and though I couldn't hear it quite all, bein' so busy, I heard enough to know it was wonderful Bohemia in the free exercise of the improvin'; most as good as a ser- Protestant religion. This privilege

prayed in my heart that the Lord would make it a means of flocks were deprived of their shepgood to Sam, and I'm sure if it only just kept him to home 'twould be worth while. If 'tisn't askin' too much, could you give me another one?'

We had all finished reading the last religious weekly, and as I had that very morning had occasion to use some papers in packing away furs and woolens to keep them from moths. I rather thoughtlessly appropriated that. A twinge of conscience was felt at the time, for I commonly try to put good newspapers in the way of somebody's reading after I am done with them.

It was some trouble to get it for Mrs. O'Hara, but I went up to the attic, opened the great cedar chest, and substituting a daily for it, brought it down to the poor wo

"I'm afraid I've made you a heap of trouble," said she, looking disturbed and uncomfortable as she took it. "I wouldn't have asked, but I thought like enough you'd just as soon I had that as the other, if you knew I wanted it."

"To be sure I had!" said I. "You shall have it every week in future." She smiled, as she wrapped it around her apron, and said in a meek way :

"I ain't able, you know, to take it myself, with all I have on my from their beds, and driven into the shoulders besides, or I would, and not trouble nobody.

She went away gratified, and I took eare, afterward, to save my we had found there, for though illiterate, she was a Christian, and a woman of excellent sense.

she had on her shoulders." Her eldest daughter was an idiot, her aged mother a partial paralytic, and her husband, though trained by religious parents, was addicted to strong drink. The money that went out of his wages to indulge this appetite, she was obliged to make up

and the great opportunities for do- suits studiously avoided setting up on the field."

"It just harrers me, up to read about the missionaries, and how the fields is all white, and so few a-reapin' of 'em," she replied. "If I could give even a little, but you see I can't. I don't see low Sam can read it so cool. I most wish he'd akip it, sometimes. If I only had money, do you s'pose I'd tighten up yet they could say, with some little my purse strings, and turn away my face? I'd just rejoice to send 'em a good round sum.'

"There is something you can give," I said. "Never you wish that Sam would skip any, but when you are longing to give, lift up your heart to the Lord and ask him to bless the missionaries, and help on their work. If you give a prayer, it may do more good than some people's money. I would put in a penny if I do no more, whenever I got the chance. One leaf of the Bible, with the Holy Spirit's blessing on it, might lead a soul to God, and that soul might lead others, and a penny will pay for more than one leaf."

"So it will; cheap as books are now a days !" said she, with a hanpy smile. "I'm glad I had this little talk with you. I have my health, and earn my own money, and I can spare one cent now and

She went away smiling and grateful. One day, weeks afterward, I had occasion to go to her house.

"I want you to look in here a minute," she said, motioning me away from the family into the bit of a bedroom where she slept. When we were alone, she drew out from a hidden corner a small bag made of striped ticking.

"That's my missionary bag." said she. "I've saved five cents out of every washing, and put it in there. So little we never missed it, but you see it counts up to quite a sum. Thirty-five cents! I shouldn't ed. She rolled and unrolled the lit- have thought I could give that much, but here 'tis, and nobody the worse off. Thank the Lord that I've got it to give. I want you to take it to meetin', for I can't go tomorrow, and I hear there's to be a

I took the money, and as I dropshe, at length. "My father used to ped all those five-cent pieces into

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Emperor Matthias, in 1610, had guaranteed the peasantry of was now abolished. A beginning was made in the villages where the berds. Their Bibles and other religious books were next taken from them and destroyed, that the flame might go out when the fuel was withdrawn. The ministers and Bibles out of the way, the monks appeared on the scene. They entered with soft words and smiling faces. They confidently promised lighter burdens and happier times if the people would only forsake their heresy. They even showed them the beginning of this golden age, by bestowing upon the more necessitous a few small benefactions. When the conversions did not answer the fond expectations

first bland utterances into rough | said. words, and even threats. The peasantry were commanded to go to mass. A list of the parishioners was given to the clerk, that the absentees from Church might be marked, and visited with fine. If one conventicle, he was punished with flagellation and imprisonment. Marriage and baptism were next forbidden to Protestants. The peasants were summoned to the towns to be examined and, it might be, punished. If they failed to obey the citation they were surprised over night by the soldiers, taken

cellars, and stables; many perishing through the hunger, thirst, cold, paper for her every week. Often in and stench which they there endurthe intervals of her work we talked ed. Other tortures, still more horover some of the subjects of interest | rible and disgusting, were invented and put into practice upon these miserable creatures. Many renounced their faith. Some unwill- object of her solicitude. Well enough I knew "all that | ing to abjure, and yet unable to bear their prolonged tortures, ear- strongly built," said the nurse. nestly begged their persecutors to His natural vitality must be great; kill them outright. "No," would besides, sir," she continued in a revtheir tormentors reply, "the Em- erent tone, "he may have a wife, a peror does not thirst for your blood mother, or a sister praying for his but for your salvation." This suf- safety now." ficiently accounts for the paucity of martyrs unto blood in Bohemia, him," said the surgeon gruffly, feature in John Wesley's character do." by washing. To do this, and care notwithstanding the lengthened "but if you wish to stay by him not noticed by any previous writer. "George," said the father, "he Let us all learn the same lesson,

ing good which that new field of | stake, and preferred rather to wear out the disciples of the Gospel by test, as was the case with the goble now.

men whose marty doms we have recorded did they bring to the scaffold. scious Thus they were able to suppress the Protestantism of Bolemia, and plausibility, that none had died for his religion.—Rev. Dr. Wulie.

RUSSIAN WINTERS.

The Russians have a great knack of making their winters pleasant. You feel nothing of the gold in those tightly built houses where all doors and windows are double, and where the rooms are kept warm by big stoves hidden in the walls. There is no damp in a Russian house, and the inmates may dress indoors in the lightest of garbs, which contrast oddly with the mass of furs and wraps which they don when going

A Russian can afford to run no risk of exposure when he leaves the house for a walk or drive. He covers his head and ears with a fur bonnet, his feet and legs with telt boots lined with wool or fur. which are drawn over the ordinary Loots and trowsers, and reach each up to the knees; he next cloaks himself in a top coat with a fur collar, lining and cuffs; he buries his hands in a pair of fingerless gloves of seal or bear skin. Thus equipped, and with the collar of his coat raised all around so that it muffles him up to the eyes, the Russian exposes only his nose to the cold air; and he takes care frequently to give that organ a little rub to keep the circulation going. A stranger who is apt to forget the precaution would often get his nose frozen if it were not for the courtesy of the Russians, who will always warn him if they see his nose "whitening," and will unbidden, help him to chafe it vigorously with snow.

In Russian cities walking is just possible for men during the winter, but hardly so for ladies. The women of the lewer order wear knee boots: those of the shopkeeping class seldom venture out at all; those of the aristocracy go out in sleighs. The sleighs are by no means pleasant vehicles for nervous people, for the Kalmuck coachmen drive them at such a terrific pate that they frequently capsize.

A SONNET.

We know that we must die; then wherefore wail? No protestations, agenies, or tears Avail to change the current of the years There is one end to every mortal tale
And rightly so. Why should not forms that fail Through age or weakness pass away

Their young heirs room to spread themselved Till stronger growths in turn o'er these prevail. No life but had its being out of life: No life but a uilds itself upon the dead: And when the stern necessities of strife

Have cramped the space where growing lives would spread, The tree whose wood is made must feel the knife That fresher growths may flourish in its stead.

J. H. Pearce, in the Academy.

I DIDN'T ASK TO BE SA VED.

John Hayne was a young man much given to the use of profane and reckless speeches, and when the village pastor was talking to him about his soul's welfare one day, and asked him if he was not grate. of the Fathers, they changed their ful for the offer of salvation, he

"No, why should I be? I didn't ask to be saved.'

"Well, you will have to ask, or you will not share in the unspeakable blessing," replied the minister. and noticing a look of surprise now was detected at a secret Protestant | stealing over the young man's bold

face, he continued, "A young relative of mine was wounded at the battle of Gettys- as he finished his calculations, burg, and for hours was in a state "how much that beer cost you, my It "company" objects to be receivverging upon unconsciousness. Af- man. You can go over the figures er lying a long time on the damp vourselt. ground he became aware that there were voices near him, and although that the money, a sixpence a day, he could not move as much as one for sixty years, expended in beer of his fingers or his eyelids even, would, if it had been saved and towns like herds of cattle, where he thought he felt a hand softly placed at interest, have yielded him they were thrust into prisons, towers | placed upon his heart. Then he became aware that a nurse, he knew or an income of fifteen dollars a that it was a woman by her voice, week for self-support. was pleading with the regimental surgeon, who was on the field, to make one more effort to after trying c case. "One gallon save some poor fellow's life. Pres- of whisky made two men murderers,

"He is so fine looking and so

"It's no use to spend time over for the feeble and little ones in her home, she toiled early and late.

There were not want-land must move on. Remember if and only a few hours before his knows his lessons, though he is not finding. If we have a home, and for the feeble and little ones in her and cruel persecution to which it you can. I can do nothing for him, Amongst Mr. Wesley's last sayings, praised Charlie because he always and cease complaining and fault was subject. There were not want-land must move on. Remember if and only a few hours before his knows his lessons, though he is not finding. If we have a home, and One day I spoke to her of the ing many who would have braved you remain you will run the risk of peaceful death, he said to those brighter than you are, and is food to eat, let us thank God, for

"Very well," replied the nurse bravely, I will take the risk, and tedious and cruel tortures. Those shall do all in my power to resusciwhose condemnation they tate and save this poor fellow, and could color with some partical pre-only immediate attention can avail

Presently the soldier became conclous that his jaws were being gently forced open and that some power ful stimulant had been given him. It was not long before he revived sufficiently to be carried to the hospital, and in good time he entirely. recovered. His life had been saved, through the prompt and faithful efforts of that devoted nurse."

" Now what if I should tell you, continued the pastor, as he earnestly looked into the face of the young man who had just made the coarse and flippant speech, but who was his followers engaged in that manuall attention now-" what if I should tell you that that soldier was ashamed of the noble young woman who risked so much to save his life -that he subsequently went about bragging that he had never asked her to save him-that he had not the least acquaintance with herthat he refused to acknowledge even that she had been any service to him, and never mentioned her name except in a slighting, reviling way ?"

"I should say he was a mean. contemptible ingrate," replied John Hayne impulsively. "He was not fit to live; his life was not worth

saving." "Very well," said the pastor, but this nurse only by a little temporary sacrifice of comfort on her part, at the same time being in the pay of the government, was the means of prolonging the soldier's paltry life for a few brief years in this world of care and sorrow. Jesus Christ, the divine Lord, suffered on the cross and died for you to redeem you from sin, and now offers to make you an heir of eternal life. And yot I have never known you to speak of him, or of those who love and try to follow him, with common respect even."

Hayne, "I have never looked at on state occasions is becoming obthis thing in that light before. Of course an ungrateful person is the meanest person living. I promise as much as this now; I will never

use the Lord's name lightly again." The pastor did not press the subject any further at that time. He had set the young man a thinking. Not long afterwards John Hayne was converted, and he says that little lesson on ingratitude, brought him to a saving knowledge of Christ.—Ann A. Preston, in American Messenger.

WHAT IT COSTS.

A gentleman was walking in Rea man whose only home was in the poor-house. He had come out to take the air, and excited the gentleman's interested attention.

"Well, my friend," said the gentleman, getting into conversation, "it is a pity that a man like you should be where you are. Now may I ask how old you are?" The man said he was eighty years

"Had you any trade before you became penniless?"

"Yes, I was a carpenter."

" Did you use intoxicating

drink?" "No, oh, no. I only took my beer; never anything stronger nothing but my beer.'

"How much did your beer come to a day?" "Oh, a sixpence a day, I suppose.

For how long a time?' "Well, I suppose for sixty years." The gentleman had taken out his notebook, and he continued figuring There is no philosophy in this with his pencil while he went on

talking with the man. "Now let me tell you," said he,

And the gentleman demonstrated nearly eight hundred dollars a year,

"Let me tell you how much s gallon of whisky eost," said a judge, sently he realized that he was the it made two wives widows, and made eight children orphans."

Oh! it's a costly thing.—Dr. Richard Newton.

"BURIED IN WOOLEN."

A rather curious piece of historical information has recently been published which illustrates a so much time over his studies as I work of the missionaries in Africa, death for their faith; but the Je- being left alone here in the night standing around his bed, "Let me younger too. Now let me tell you many wander the streets homeless be buried in nothing but what is a story."

woolen; and let my corpse be carried in my coffin into the chapel." This was his last uttered long centence. Why buried is woolen? In Delaware river, I saw a large tag. an old Parish Church register in boat steam up to a great ship.

Warwickship, at the end of many They fastened the two by stout of the entries of burial about the ropes; then the tug pulled and year 1690 and later are the words, pulled, but the ship would not Buried in woolen." On investigation move. For two or three hours they ting the matter it was ascertained tried, but at last gave up. Then I that toward the close of the seven- noticed that another tug came teenth century the depression in the alongside—a smaller one: this they woolen trade was so great, and was attached to the large ship. The tug so severely felt by the people in the gave a puff, and off went the ship West of England, that an Act of down the river, pulled by a little Parliament was passed ordering boat not nearly so large as the that all persons should be buried in other. woolen cloth, with a view of giving an impetus to that branch of indus- seemed to know, 'could not the try. As Mr. Wesley had many of large tug pull the ship?" facture in towns in the West of Eng. not employ all her steam : it es. land he testified his law-abiding caped by the side pipes. But the principles in almost his last breath, small tug uses every particle of thing but what was woolen .. '

COMPENSATION.

It was the time of Autumn When leaves are turning brown,-Green to yellow and pied and black; And some were tumbling down.

Then poor men fell a-playing, For that their work was o'er And rich men fell a-sighing, That they could play no more.

For the Summer time is a merry time, If a man have leisure to play : But the Summer-time is a weary time, To him who must work all day.

To every one he something gives, But to no one man gives all. The rich who careth for himself Finds, after pleasure, pain; But the toiler, whom God careth for, Rests, and is glad again.

Then thanks to God the giver, Who loves both great and small;

THE " BEST' ROOM.

The custom of setting apart the best room in the house as one which the members of the family "My dear sir," replied John are to be permitted to occupy only solete. The parlor from time immemorial has been considered a sanctum sanctorum, and every day usage condemned as the grossest sacrilege. It is fortunate that this order of things is going out of date, and the fashion of having all parts of the house alike, taking its place. The practice of retaining the most pleasant apartment of the residence for "company" is still in vogue among the rural population, but even there it is giving way. The mere fact that there is a forbidden spot in the household in itself hinders social intercourse. A feeling of restraint becomes diffused through the no doubt that the firm immediately family and renders the atmosphere resumed business again-but it is of home chilly. When the parlor is the first partnership we ever have opened and visitors received, both the callers and their entertainers are ill at ease. To the latter the place seems as strange as the house of another person, conversation lags and becomes insipid, each one feels that he is in a sacred part of the house, and a sense of his obligation to polish up manners. Topics of interest are barred out of conversation, and when one caller makes the rounds of half a dozen residences he realizes what a hollow mockery the whole thing is. In fact, it is a more a duty than a pleasure, and when leaving one of these rooms, where extraordinary pains are taken to keep everything prime and clean, it is hard to keep from uttering an expression of relief. Most families set apart the healthiest apartment for a purpose which is in no wise beneficial, and at the same time spend their lives in dingy and unwholesome rooms simply to keep one place in good order. adults and children alike need fresh air and sunlight. Sacrifice the parlor for health every time, and it ed by you as you are, then it is better that its coming be dispensed with entirely.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE TWO TUG BOATS.

Once, when stopping at the house of a friend, in the afternoon I notieed his two boys coming in from school. One of them, Charlie, looked bright and pleasant; the other, Georgie, was cross and disagreeable. The father noticed this, and asked George what was the matter.

"Oh, papa," said George, "the teacher called me a blockhead, and told me that I would never be anybody in the world. But he praised Charlie, who does not spend half

So the gentleman told the follow

ing: "Once, as I was crossing the

" Why, said I to a man who

"' Oh, sir,' said he, 'she could by his request to be buried in "no- her steam; that gives her more strength.

"Now, my dear George, this is just the difference between you and Charlie. Your attention is distract. ed; many little side things take off your mind from your book. But Charlie puts his whole mind on his study. If we desire ever to be of any value in the world, we must fix our whole attention on the thing before us; we should not be busy about a half a dozen things at the same time. Neither let us permit our strength to be wasted on trifles. but let us live for some good, great purpose-the glory of God and the benefit of our fellow-men.'

AN UNCOMMON BANK. RUPTCY CASE.

A little boy applied to General Clinton B. Fisk for capital to go into business. Amount wantedseventy-five cents. Business-bootblacking. Station-near Fulton Ferry, New York. Profits to be divided at the end of six months. The arrangement was made and the firm began business. One Monday morning, however, the working partner came into the general's office wearing a very lugubrious countenance.

"What's the matter?" asked the general.

"Oh," said the boy, "it's all up!" "All up!" said the general, "what do you mean?" "Oh," re-plied the urchin, "the firm's bust. ed." "How is that?" as the inquiry. "Well," said the boy, "I had \$4.92 on hand; but yesterday a man came into our Sunday-school and said we must give all of our money to the Missionary Society. heard of that has been bursted in that way! Hence our extreme sympathy. - National S. S. Teacher.

BE THANKFUL.

"I don't want any supper," said Kate. "Nothing but bread and milk, and some cake-just the same every night."

"Would you like to take a walk?" asked mamma, not noticing Kate's remarks.

"Yes, mamma."

Kate was pleased so long as their walk led through pleasant streets; but when they came to narrow, dirty ones, where the houses were old and poor, she wanted to go home. "Please, mamma, don't go any farther."

"We will go into the corner house." said mamma.

Some rough-looking men were sitting on the doorsteps. Kate felt afraid, and held tight hold of mamma's hand; but on they went up the tottering steps to the garret. So hot and close it was that they could scarcely breathe. On a straw bed, near the only window, lay a young girl asleep, so pale and thin and still, she looked as if she were

Hearing footsteps, she opened her eyes. Mamma uncovered her basket, and gave the girl a drink of milk, and placed the bread and cake beside her. Kate's eyes filled with tears as

she saw the girl eager y eat her supper. Not a mouthfu had she tasted since early morning. The poor mother had oen away

all day working, and now came home wishing she had something nice to bring her sick child. When she found her so well cared for she could not thank mamma and Kate enough.

The supper seemed a feast to them.

"If we can keep a roof over our heads," she said, and get a crust to eat, we are thankful.

and hungry.-Sel.

LAST 1. The borders of the pr erable them an ceeded to sary for rity to h tion of been the

taking fo people w think tha tained in meant : 9 of all the moral, is were now and depor last view The histo had kept first (Exo Book of been writ dian before his last de vised and then forn the book priests, wi be to keep its centen readings t was to be the whole acles, in th 2. " The Joshua ha

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BANK. CASE.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DECEMBER 11. LAST DAYS OF MOSES .- Deut. 32:

1. The Israelites had arrived on the borders of Canaan; they were soon to cross the Jordan and take possession of the promised land. But their venerable leader was not to accompany them any further. And so he proceeded to perform all those acts necessary for the transmission of his authority to his successor, for the preservation of the Divine law which he had been the instrument of giving, and for taking formal and solemn leave of the people whom he had led and ruled so long.

1. "The Book of the Law." Some

think that summary of the Law contained in the Book of Deuteronomy is meant : others that a complete record of all the laws, ceremonial as well as moral, is intended; and others again that the whole five books of Moses were now handed over to the priests and deposited in the sacred ark. The last view is most probably correct. The history shows plainly that Moses had kept written records from the first (Exodus 17: 14; 24: 4-7). The Book of Genesis may possibly have been written during his sojourn in Midian before the exodus. And now, in his last days, the venerable writer revised and completed the whole; and then formally and solemnly handed the book over to the custody of the priests, whose duty it would henceforth be to keep the people duly informed of its centents. In addition to all other readings and expositions of it, there was to be a formal public reading of the whole during the feast of tabernacles, in the Sabbatic year.

2. "The appointment of Joshua." Joshua had previously been designated as the successor of Moses (chap. 1: 38: Numbers 26: 23). And now Moses makes to him the official announcement that the time was come when he would have to take the onerous duties of that office, and assures him of the divine favor and protection in it. This was specially confirmed by a summons from the Lord to the two to appear in the tabernacle. There the Divine glory was manifested, and gracious communications made to the old and the new leader of the covenant

3. " A national assembly." It seems probable that day after day during the closing time of Moses' life the congregation were called together. To this assembly he delivered all the discourses recorded in Deuteronomy; to them he gave his final charges, chanted his last song and spoke his farewell blessings. It is a most impressive scenethe venerable lawgiver, 120 years old, but with his eye "not dim, nor his na-tural force abated," speaking his last words to the people whom he had led so far and so long. It is a scene from which all teachers and preachers should receive an inspiration to great-

taking his farewell of Israel is not only a sublime composition, but a marvellous expression of faith in God. We confine our attention to the use

of the word Rock, as a designation for God. The impression which it produced is evident from its frequency in the subsequent parts of Scripture. We find it prominent in Hannah's prayer (1 Samuel 2:); in David's song (2 Samuel 22:) and in many passages in the Psalms (61, 62). In Isaiah we read of the Rock of the Ages (chap. 31: 4, margin). The figure corres up again in the teachings of Jesus Christ (Matt. 7: 24-27), and of the apostles (1 Cor. 10: 4; 1 Peter 2; 8). The figure was suggested by the rocks of Horeb and Sinai, and the scenery by which they were still surrounded on the east of Jordan. It is very suggestive of what God is in Himself. It implies inherent | the denizens of our handsomest houses. strength. All that the rock is it is in itself, in its inherent nature, because it is rock. So in Jehovah—His strength | for their livelihood, are stabled in close | LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It | Breathing, Inflammation of the Lungs, is in His essential attributes; He is dark, filthy inclosures, while cows, of what he is, because He is God. It im. plies immutability and eternity. Nothing changes so little as a rock. the mountain crest it retains its form notwithstanding the snows of a thousand winters, and on the sea-coast after the buffetings of ten thousand storms. And in the promised land the figure would be full of suggestiveness. What were the rocks to them? 1. "Sources of supply."-It was the streams from the rock-crowned hills which made their land so fertile. 2. "Foundations." So many of their cities and houses were built directly on the rock, that founded upon a rock was a most familiar idea to them. 3. "Piaces of shelter, refuge and defence"-strongholds in times of national calamity. God is all this to those that flee to him for refuge in their hour of need-" the rock of my strength and my refuge is

8. The last act of Moses before ascending Mount Nebo was to pronounce a blessing on the twelve tribes, similar to that which Jacob pronounced on his sons before his death Gen. 49:).-He speaks according to his personal knowledge of the tribes, while Jacob had spoken according to his personal knowledge of their founders. In each case it is the solemn farewell of the earthly head of the race. The blessing forms a most fitting close to the pub ic career of Moses.—Abridged from S.

Rev. T. L. Chamberlain, D. D., of Norwich, while addressing education-ists the other day truthfully said: "A leacter ought to have a high ideal, as he citizenship of the state is dependent upon the teachings of the public

FLANNEL.

The value of flannel next to the skin cannot be overrated. It is invaluable to persons of both sexes and all ages, in all countries, in all climates, at every season of the year, for the sick and well; in brief I cannot conceive of any cir-cumstance in which flannel next the skin is not a comfort and a source of health. It should be changed from thick to thin before the settled hot weather of the Summer, which in our Northern States is not much before the middle of June, and often not before the first of July. And the flaunels for the Summer must not be three quarters cotton, but they must be all woolen, if you would have the best protection, In the British army and navy they make the wearing of flannel a point of discipline. During the hot season the ship doctor makes a daily examination of the men at unexpected hours, to make sure they have not left off their flannels.

USEFUL HINTS.

In selecting beef, press your finger on it. If it retains the imprint of the finger, reject it.

acid to form a thin paste is said to be a good cement for repairing glass. If your hat is badly sunburned, soak it in sour milk a few days. That will

Fine glue dissolved in strong acetic

Do not water your plants a little at tinual wetness kills the plants. A little wood-ashes put on the earth will

remedy the trouble sometimes when it

has already been about.

The best horsemen use gentle words and means in managing their horses.
They are teachable animals. They
evidently understand forms of language. Three newly-imported Norman horses on Houghton Farm show their appreciation of the French terms used by a lad from the Island of Jersey. Try the force of good language

This recipe is used by furniture manufacturers for the popular style of ebonized wood: Logwood chips, 8 ounces; water, q.s.; copperas, ½ ounce. Boil the logwood in one gallon of water for half an hour, and add the copperas. Apply to the wood hot, giving two or three coats. In varnishing ebonized wood, a little drop black must be added, or the varnish will give a brown

Arrange around jellies or creams a border of any kind of delicate green, like smilax or parsley, or of rose leaves, and dot it with bright colors, pinks, geraniums, verbenas or roses. Remember that the green should be trial. dark and the flowers small and bright, A bunch of artificial rose leaves, for II. The song which Moses sung in | decorating dishes of fruit at evening parties, lasts for years. Natural leaves

> Savs Dr. Dio Lewis: "Is that your son—that one with the big head, bright eves, and small chest? Ah! and so he's the one that took the first prize at the High School? No doubt you expect great things from him, But let me tell you, confidentially, that you had better take him out of school, and send him to a farm for a couple of years. If you don't, when he is forty years old he will be somebody's clerk, or a third-rate professional man, knowing the books, it may be, but lacking the force to achieve success."

Give your animals good dwellings. The inmates of stables and sheds need light and ventilation fully as much as of your rest by a sick child suffering And yet thousands of horses, upon whose work men and families depend whose lives thousands of children are mediately-depend upon it; there is Diseases of the Pulmonary organs. partakers in the most literal sense, fare no mistake about it. There is not a far worse in all that pertains to health. It is believed by many careful observers | who will not tell you at once that it that animals are as sensitive as men even to malarious influences.

A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best saving bank established. The idea of saving is a pleasant one; and if the women imbibed it at once, they would cultivate it; and thus, when they are not aware of it. they would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time and shelter in a rainy. The best way to comprehend it is to keep an ac count of all current expenses. Whether five hundred dollars or five thousand idea, act upon it, and she will save something where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty, yet not a sorded avarice, but a mere obligation

INFORMATION.

that rests upon women as well as men.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic heumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. I believe it is the best article in the world for

rheumatism. The season has arrived when everybody who own horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowl should begin to feed out Sheridan's Condition Powders. They all need to be braced up for winter. Get Sheridan's. The large packs are for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a

Ulcans And Old Some — These painful disfigurements disappear totally under a course of Dr. L. R. Herrick's Sugar-Coated Vegetable Pills, which restore the impoverished blood and

sluggish circulation. These remedies are sold all the world over, and remove all internal pains and aches. They

PORTLAND, Ont., Feb. 26, 1880. S. Scovil writes :- I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine.

It is said that some of the alkaloids which enter into the combination of Fellows' Hypophosphites, are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Fellows the idea of their employment. Whether the success of the preparation is due to this, we are not prepared to say, but the idea is a good one.

THE INVIGORATING FATTENING Scurvy is not caused by salt meat but by its poverty, the pickle having robbed the meat of its strength.

AND NUTRITIVE properties of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime are such as would indicate its sufficiency to "sustain the body in the performance of its various functions," with the aid of but little solid food. Hence its superior remedial worth in the "Wasting Diseases of Childhood,"the "Wasting Away," in those of Con-sumptive tendency,"— in Consumption itself, as well as in General Debility, and all cases of Prostration and Emaciation. Prepared solely by Hannington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Druga time too frequently. A thorough gists and General Dealers. Price \$1 wetting, less frequently, is better. Con-

> A TONIC WITHOUT ALCOHOL -Dys. peptics and those suffering from chronic diseases should read the following from Rev. John Gregory, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at Pitts-

My Dear Sir :- Having at various times personally, and in my own and other families, tested the great value of the medicine called PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron, I most cheerfully recommend it, especially to those who are suffering from dyspeptic and nervous disorders. Ac a reliable and powerful alterative, it is, I think, unsurpassed; and as a tonic, free from all the objectionable features of alcoholic remedies, it is a most efficient auxiliary to the temperance cause. One of the greatest hindrances to the temperance reform at present is, as I think, the medical use of alcoholic stimulants. Whatever may be argued as to their necessity in certain cases, we have, in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, a safe and efficient substitute for those dangerous remedies. This testimony is given unsolicited, with the hope that some who are not yet acquainted with the valuable properties of the medicine may be induced to give it a

Sold by all druggists.

CLOSE CONFINEMENT in poorly venare preferable when they can be ob- tilated work rooms, and want of proper exercise, are often unavoidable, but tend to produce Dyspepsia, want of energy, and loss of appetite. In such cases Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron is the best medicine to use.

FOR BILIOUSNESS. Costiveness. and all troubles arising from a disorered state of the Stomach or Liver, Use "Shanty" Bitters.

AFTER AN ATTACK OF FEVER. Measles, Diphtheria, or any wasting disease, HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE and IRON is the best medicine to take. It gives lasting strength. dec 1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken and get a bottle of MRS. WINSwill relieve the poor little safferer immother on earth who has ever used it. will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. jan 28—1**y**

Mr. Solomon Stanley, Mispec, N.B. a gentleman of 82 years of age, had long been afflicted with Catarrh until he used Graham's CATARRHINE, less dollars are expended annually, there is than a box of which cured him and rea chance to save something if the effort stored his sense of smell that he had is made. Let the housewife take the lost by that disease more than 25 years previous to using the Catairhine

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE SUFFER-

.. BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA' has no equal for relieving pain, both | HORNER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, used by suffering man has there been world for Cramps in the Stomach, and agent as Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is FELLOW'S SPEEDY RELIEF

GREAT DISCOVERY!

GOLDEN ELIXIR will cure Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Cancers, Erysipeles, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Rheumatism, Sylphitic Diseases, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Spinal Complaint, Kidney Complaint, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Old Sores, Pimples on the Face, Ringworms, Catarrh, Indigestion, Costioness, Headache, Dropper tion, Costiveness, Headache, Dropsy Pains in the Side and Back, Faintness at the Stomach, General Debility.

Golden Elixir produces appetite and a healthy digestion, renews the strength, renovates the failing power, removes a ensation of fatigue, increases the capacity for mental and physical exection, produces cheerfulnese, gives a coolness and dexterity to the mind, confers freshness, originality and enorgy on the mental processes, produces sensations of museular power, and stimulates the nerve

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SPAVIN CURED.

St. JOHN, N.B., January 6th, 1880

In regard to your favor of a few days ago, I would say: About one year ago a horse owned by me contracted a large Bone Spavin, for the cure of which I tried a number of the liniments and lotions advertised to cure the same, without any effect, and he became very lame. A friend of mine recommended me to try FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

I acted upon his advice, and now I am happy to say the lameness has ceased and the Spavin disappeared. I now consider him entirely cured, and would cheerfully recommend Fellows' LEEMING'S ESSENCE as the best remedy in the market for all the lameness that horses are subject to. Yours truly,

RINGBONE CURED. AUGUSTA, ME., March 8th, 1880.

I have had occasion to use FELLOWS LEEMING'S ESSENCE on a horse so lame from a Ringbone that I could not use him. I have been using it about three weeks, and find it does all you claim for it, as the lameness is gone and the enlargement has almost disappeared. I firmly believe a few days more will make an entire cure.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES T. PARKER.

Englishmans Cough Mixture THE CREAT REMEDY POR CURING Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hourseness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice,

Whosping Cough, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, and all other Diseases leading to CONSUMPTION.

It will not make new lungs, but will prevent the disease from spreading throughout the whole substauce of the lungs, therefore facilitating recovery. DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT!

We will give a large reward for a better remedy than

Englishman's Cough Mixture.

Coughs and Colds should always have rational treatment, and never be neglected. Such trifling ailments are too often solemn warnings of Consumption; which may be cured or prevented by timely using ENGLISH-MAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

This popular remedy is infallible. It is highly praised by thousands of persons who have tried its wonderful efficacy, and strongly recommended by all as the best medicine ever known for speedily and permanently removing Coughs, Colds, and all pulmonary dis

and crying with the excruoiating pain | Englishman's Cough Mixture of cutting teeth? If so, go at once is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all

LAME HORSES.

FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE will cure Sprains, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Swellings, and Stiff Joints on Horses. CERTIFICATE.

Spavins Cured RIVER HEBERT, N.S. June 19, 1880 Messrs. T. B. BARKER & CONS: Dear Sirs .- I have used Fallows' LEEMING'S ESSENCE for Spavins and tound it a perfect success. It is a sure nemedy if used in time.

Yours truly, T. W. FOREST. PRICE 50 CENTS. For sale by Druggists & General Dealers

SORE EYES. FELLOWS' GOLDEN EYE CINT. ment is a SURE CURE for Sore Eyes

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Elegently Coated; perfectly tasteless; contain no Mercury; produce Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lum- | positive action; act without pain; combago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. | bination of Vegetable Principles ; 'It will most surely quicken the Unsought testimonials; gratifying results; most surprising cures; always reliable. Should be available by all. PRICE 25 CENTS.

NEVER Since Healing Remedies have been as it really is the best remedy in the known such absolute Pain-relieving

It Soothes, Heale and Cures.

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CCNSUMPTION

IS CURABLE BY THE USE OF CATES'

INVIGORATING SYRUP.

To Messrs, C. Gates & Co .-This is to certify that I have been troubled for four years with a bad Cough, Costiveness and a great deal of the time unable to work by coughing and raising. Consulted several doctors, and they pronounced me in the last stage of Consumption, having pain and soreness of the lungs. I have tried several doctors but with no success, until I fell in with a friend who advised me to try your medicine. After I had taken a few bottles of your No. I Bitters and No. 2 Syrup, my cough stopped, appetite returned, bowels became regular, and now I feel quite well, and would recommend it to every person suffering, as I feel that it is by

am now alive. Respectfully yours, P. B. DAWSON. Sworn before me at Acadian Mines, this 7th day of July, 1879.

J. M. CAMPBELL, J.P.

your medicine and the blessing of God that I

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EMORY'S BAR TO PORT MOODY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tender for Work in British Columbia. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WE! NESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a

lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moddy and the Westend of Contract 60, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application

at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office. This timely rotice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting

and examining the ground during the fine sea-son and before the winter sets in. Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in his power. No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN,

Dept, of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

EX-SOLDIERS and their HEIRS should all send for sample copy of that wonderful paper, Ti E WORLD AND SOLDIER published at Washington, D.C. It contains Stories of the Wai, Camp Life, Scenes from the Battlefield, and a thousand things of interest to our country's defenders. It is great soldiers' paper. It contains all the Laws and Instructions relating to Pensions and Bountys for soldiers and their heirs. Every exso'dier should enrel his name under the WORLD AND SOLDIER banner at once. Eight pages, forty columns, weekly. 21 a year. Sample free. Address WORLD AND SOLDIER Box 588 Washington, D.C.

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mium book, which to all but subscribers sells at \$1.0 This is giving the paper for thirteen In all cases the money for Premium and Subscription must accompany the order. Push

WESLEYAN

FRIDAY. D'ECEMBER 2, 1881.

OUR. PALER.

The WESLEYAN is no pri ste venture. It is published solely in the 1. terests of the Methodist Church of Canada. Its aim is to provide for the families of our Church-in the Maritime Provinces particular-such reading of a religious and moral character as shall benefit both youth and age, and instruct our people as to what is being done in practical Christian work by our own and other branches of the Church, while a the prominent events of a busy age,

Hitherto, our world nas been in part a failure, simply because our paper has failed to reach a great number of our families. There are Methodist families within our boundaries who never see a Methodist paper; there are Methodist officials who only know by verbal report anything of the work of our Church. To remove this repreach, and encourage increased effort in gaining a place for a Methodist paper in Methodist homes, the Publisher has already offered the WESLEYAN from now to the end of 1882 for two dollars to all new subscribers. With the sanction of the Executive Committee he now makes

A FURTHER OFFER.

According to this offer any subsc. whether new or old, by sading the subscription price and wirty cents additimal will receive the paper to the end of 1882, and also a copy of Rev. J. Jackson 'Tay's best book-Nestleton Magna, A Tale of Yorkshire Methodism. This book, worthy of a place on all our tables, is sold in the same shape and binding at One Dollar. Its popularity may be judged from the fact that the copy before us is one of the twentieth thousand ! New subscribers, it will be remembered. will receive our paper from the date at which cash reaches us. The earlier the better, therefore.

push forward at the beginning of 1882. If the silly, trashy reading of the day is ers should see to it that they are preto be prevented from doing its work of weakening the mind and polluting the imagination, it must be crowded out by that which is better. If our youth are to grow up to regard God's work as their own, and to take hold of it as they will take hold of the secular employment which may be their lot. they must grow up in intimate and intelligent acquaintance with it. No Methodist Church, however small its membership, however isolated its position, can grow by ignorance. The Church of the future—that which shall do God's work most gloriously-will be that which uses the press unceasingly, untiringly; which leaves no nook or corner, no home circle without the Church paper. See to it, whether pastor, local preacher, class-leader, steward, Sunday-school teacher, or private member, that your Church paper reaches each home. You have every whit as much interest in its success as has the publisher or editor.

Before leaving England the delegated from the several Methodiat Churches in the United States united in commending to their respective Churches the holding of a commemorative centennial meeting in 1984, to be composed of delegates (clerical and lay) from the various bodies.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

The time for holding our annual missionary meatings has again come. number have already been held, and ar-rangements trave been made for the work to go on until in every circuit of Nova Scotis, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and the Bermudas, our people shall have been reminded of the world's need, of the a viour's universal grace, and of their own obligations to assist in sending the good into all the world.

Never since the formation of our General Conference have the encouragements to enter upon this work been so great as they are now. Business is at least fairly good, and money is not scarce. The debt of the Society has been entirely paid and out of the balance of the Relief and Extension Fund something has been recently granted to each Conference for aggressive ac tion. There should therefore be no dolcrous wailings in regard to the Society's position; no attempt at excuse on the ground that a debt should never have

But what we are anylous to impress upon the minds of all our readers, both of the ministry and of the laity, is that the missionary anniversary ought to be looked upon as one of the most important means for the revival of the work of God in all our congregations. It is at once conservative, stimulating, and aggressive. It is adapted to lift us out of the rut of ordinary religious service, and to deepen the sense of personal responsibility by bringing into view the condition of our race lying in wickedness-lost, but ransomed -and waiting to be directed by some instrumentality to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. It is adapted to bring us once more to the cr. and to deepen our penitence. quick en our faith and develope our love to the Savione, whose salvation is spurned or unknown by the largest portion of our race. No better guarantee for more than passing glance is given to the maintenance of sound doctrine among us, or for the permanence of our class-meetings and lo e-leasts can be given than the prevalence of the missionary spirit in our Churches; and nothing is better suited to this end than a series of rightly conducted missionary

Nor is the matter of finance an unworthy consideration. The religion which costs us nothing is worth nothing. The Lord and Head of the Church has not left it optional with Tis people whether they shall contabute of their worldly goods for the extension of His cause in the ear Does not the command to " preach the Gospel to every creat make it imperative on all who love Him to give of their sul stance for this purpose? "How shall they preach except they be sent." Primarily He himself "sends," but in this as in personal salvation He takes no part in the matter which His followers can take, and he therefore entrusts it to them to equip, send forth, and sustain the men whom He calls to this work. This, then, is a means of grace which cannot be neglected without loss of the Divine approval and forfeiture of spiritual power; nor can it be used with self-denial and simple faith, without securing large measures of divine blessing.

Let the determination, then, be to make the Missionary meetings a prelude Apart from such incentives, our and a preparation for revival work. friends, we are persuaded, will use all Every preaching place ought to have possible effort to give the WESLEYAN a one. The friends should make it a matter of conscience to attend. The speakpared for work. What is demanded is neither elaborate arguments for missionary enterprise, much less apologetic defences on its behalf, nor witticisms and compliments to fill up an evening's amusement, but facts, well selected, well arranged, bearing upon the recent history of this movement, and upon its present condition and prospects. If perchance, there has been no preparation made in this respect, the last number of the Missionary Outlook will itself supply valuable material for a series of Missionary meetings.

But let the work be thoroughly lone. Let very congregation resolve upon an increase in the funds. And, we would suggest one other thing, -let the payments be made at once, or, at least, as soon as possible, and the amounts be remitted to the General Treasurer. This may not only as well be done just now. but even better than by waiting to the end of the Connexional year, when other matters will press upon our finances. Besides, it will prevent the necessity for interest on the expenditure of the Society. If there is one item which we object to in the working erpenses of the Society, it is this of interest. But, however unpleasant it is. however much it grieves us to think of so many hundreds of dollars for which most necessary outley will the subert steel state of Weeder of "free bers of the Society get, into the way of thought:" atting money into the hands of the

Treasurers at the beginning of the year Bring ye all the tithes into the storenouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now therewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it "

A CONFESSION.

A remarkable letter from the pen of Mr. O. B. Frothingham, recently published in the New York Evening Post, has called forth extensive comment from the religious press. For the last year or two Mr. Frothing-

ham's name has been heard less fre-

quently than during a previous period of some years. The son of a distinguished Congregational paster of Boston, and an alumnus of Harvard University and Cambridge Divinity School, he entered the Unitarian ministry and occupied the pastorate of several leading churches. American Unitarianism has grouped around its banner men of widely different opinions. William Henry Channing, one of the most eloquent preachers of that denomination, could scarcely have been known as a Unitarian, save by the company he kept. Late in life he protested strongly against the expressed opinions of the majority of his co-religionists, and with his protest combined a modest but firm profession of experience of that "communion with God in Christ of which the saints of all ages in the Church universal bear witness." In that section against which Channing protested, Frothingham was foremost. Later he became known as the leader of the Free Religious Assocition, and pastor of an independent congregation in New York, to the members of which he furnished essays that charmed the ear, while they altogether failed to instruct the heart. Thence he went to Europe, remained there some time, and afterwards took up his residence in Boston. Only a few months since, when it was publicly announced that lie had retired from the ministry, few were heard to express surprise. As if 'sy common consent the public seemd to admit by their very silence that he who dismisses the Gospel from his teachings makes the pulpit only the

scene of a solemn farce. Men frequently travel half over the world to get rid of themselves, sometimes to get clear of others. The latter effort is more easy of accomplishment. Frothingham's visit to Kurope seems to have been intended to accomplish the two-fold purpose. His surroundings were not of the most satisfactory character. The man who independence of the Gospel gathers a crowd whose moral character is light. Such was his experience. "As a radical lecturer," he writes. "I tound myself constantly surrounded by radicals of the most extraordinary character, who imagined that as a radical preacher I must also be radical in everything else. I was expected to give moral and material assistance to any one whose ideas of right and wrong differed from those of other people, and my independent Church became a sort of magnet for queer and not altogether pleasant per sons." It was natural that he should find in the leaders of such a party a tendency to the materialism which he abhorred," and a disposition to break down all existing beliefs, a purpose with which he was not at all in sympathy.

With this disgust for materialism and wish to sever his connection with it seems to have been united a serious doubt lest he himself were in error, and in opposition to the right. It was something to have reached this conclu-

As to the fact that revealed religon, as we called it, is stronger to-day than it was twenty years ago, I have no doubt; it is stronger here and in Eu rope, notwithstanding the much talked of German materialism, and the religion of to-day is all the stronger than that of twenty years ago, in that it is throwing off the accretions of ignorance, and presents fewer features incompatible with good sense and charity. Looking back over the last twenty years, no careful student of such matters can deny this healthful process, and I who have stood aloof from all revealed religion during that time, cannot but acknowledge that its opponents have made no headway whatever. Consider for a monent the present condition of the materialist movement, and you will see that it is the man, and not the truth behind the man, which keeps the movement alive at present among the peo-

We have not room for further comment. But some doubting soul may be strengthened, or some youth moving towards the dark swamps of infidelity may be drawn back towards the rock of truth by the concluding paragraph of a

But looking back over the histury, with the conviction that no headhas been made, with the conviction that unbridled thought leads only to a dreary negation called materialism, there has been a growing suspicion in me that there might be something behind or below what we call revealed religion, which the scientific thinkers of our time are beginning vaguely to distinguish as an influence that cannot be accounted for at present, but, which, nevertheless exists, I said a moment ago, let scientific investigation go on, by all means not only it can do no harm, but I am sure that the further it goes the more clearly will scientific men recognize a power not yet defined, but distinctly felt by some of the ablest of them. This question has presented itself to me many times in the last few years: What is the power behind these ignorant men, who find dignity and comfort in relig ion?.. I cannot undertake to say But it is there, and it may be that those persons who deny the essential truths frevealed religion are all wrong. At

on denying the existence of such To my old friends and followers, who may feel grieved at such an admission on my part, I would say that I am no more a believer in revealed religion to day than I was ten years ago. But, as I said before, I have doubts which I had not then. The creeds of to-day do not seem, in my ey s, to be so wholly groundless as they were then : and while I believe that the next hundred years will see great changes in them, I do not think they are destined to disappear. To sum up the whole matter, the work which I have been doing appears to lead to nothing, and may be grounded upon mistaken premises. Therefore, it is better to stop. But I do not want to give the impres sion that I recant anything. I simply stop denying and wait for more light.

any rate, I for one, do not care to go

A DANGEROUS STEP. Several persons have called our attenion to a scheme now before the public which must have, if persisted in a seriously injurious effect upon public morals. A contemporary, disposed to call a spade a spade, wisely calls it a "Grand Lottery." Whatever may be urged in ts behalf on the ground of necessity or charity, it is simply this and nothing ess. What we most deeply regret is that behind it, and apparently committed to it, is the large Masonic fraternity in this Province-a body of men whose numbers and wealth and character should have prevented them, under any circumstances, from becoming the patrons of a scheme calculated to weaken regard for law or to sap the founda-

tion of moral principle. Of late, legal effort has scarcely been necessary to stamp the lottery an evil. The thing, with rope enough, would soon hang itself. Fraudulent dealing and gross deception have been so frequently practiced in connection with it as to be regarded in the popular mind as part and parcel of it. Its use on a smaller scale, in bazaars for religious purposes, has been so frowned upon by Protest ant churches generally that the argument drawn from that use has happily ceased to be worth much. And now. just when the evil is dying out, it is to receive the sanction of a large and influential body, whose adoption of it may be expected to give it a respectability which it had long since lost! We entreat the gentlemen concerned to reconsider their action. Corporations may have no souls, but Omniscience analyzes individual responsibility. There are probably a thousand men in the Province whose relation to depreciated property might tempt them to a similar course from reasons equally urgent, some of whom by this precedent may be carried over the boundary of honesty and right, never to find their way back. The cost of the Masonic Hall, estimated in view of its influence upon the future of our youth, will be, if this plan is pursued, something which human arithmetic cannot estimate.

WORDS OF CHEER.

Here and there, in some spots where our numbers are small, the occasional departure of one of that class which floats with the tide may cause brief depression. Let it be remembered that while some go others come. Here are words from the lips of Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, which are worth a place in

When we go back one hundred and fifty years, and think of the six men met in the University at Oxford : when we think how the influence of their spirit has gone out, and over all the earth; when we think that almost one out of every four of the English-speaking population of this earth writes himdown as Methodist, with a multitude of alien tongues, I think we must rise to the conviction that the grandest spiritual phenomenon which any age has ever witnessed stands connected with the Church with which we have the honor to be connected. letter from one who feels he cannot was the testimony of the London press. there is really no proper return, it is a resume his place as President of an in- It came like a new revelation to many of us within, as well as those beyond, A late despatch says that "more efficient

Our English brethren are feeling the force of such facts. The London correspondent of one of our Methodist ex- anarchy and revolution, " It is also

We are bracing up ourselves for a uccessful winter campaign, and go forth to our work full of hope. As far as one observer can judge, we should say that there has seldom been a more hopeful feeling among our people and ministers Every one feels the impulse of the great gatherings held in London. We are ony now beginning to realize our strength. Those who have mourned over the decline of Methodism, or have readily volunteered to act as undertakers, are struck dumb. Clearly there has been a great victory on all the line. The future, also, is as emphatically our own as the past. The hosts of God encamp around about his people.

THE OUTLOOK.

There is little to call for special notice in political circles at home. After a somewhat busy season, political leaders, both in the Government and out of it, are enjoying a season of comparative quiet, preparatory to the contests of the approaching session. The Governor-General is announced to return to Canada in January, to be accompanied by the Princess, should her health permit.

The inhabitants of the Maritime Pro-

vinces, so many of whose sons "go down to the sea in ships," cannot listen unmoved to the tidings of disaster and death on the deep which reach us day after day. The loss of life to both man and beast-for the development of trade has made the animal a voyagerhas been heavy. In not a few Provincial homes the approaching festal season will only serve by way of contrast to render sorrow more intense, and to give to the wintry blast a more suggestive tone. In spite, however, of sad events on sea and shore, business moves on on the upward grade. There ought not, with the many enterprises announced through the daily press, to be a repetition of the want of previous winters, yet while one part of the community rejoices over prices much higher than in the past, another part must feel in some degree the pinch of want. Through this cause, and in the presence of the dire evil of drunkenness, the philanthropist is likely to have little leisure during the ensuing winter.

The gaze of our American neighbors s concentrated upon the court-room at Washington. In the contemplation of the life and death of the assassinated President the nation grew nobler: in its gaze upon the assassin it becomes disgusted. It will be well if no unworthy citizen regard himself as called upon to act the part of an avenger, and thus become in turn an assassin. and jury, and in fact all concerned in the trial, have a most unenviable posi- thorough compendium of the best tion. What can a judge do with such a thought and literary work of the time. prisoner? To expel him from the court | Few in this busy age can read more room would be illegal: to keep him quiet is impossible; to repress a smile extremely difficult where such a rare criminal appears on trial, even as the murderer of a dead President. But a more difficult task awaits the jury, however intelligent they may be. To decide whether the man on trial for his life be sane or irresponsible, to decide this altogether apart from the high position of his victim, and from the universal feeling of loathing in which even the Nihilist professes to share, is a task so difficult that few would care to face it. Insanity as a plea for escape from justice has so often been abused that a reaction might well be expected under such circumstances. It cannot be denied that Scoville has proved himself to be something more than a backwoods lawyer. Sometime may yet elapse before a decision is reached.

In Europe no abatement of previous symptoms of unrest can be reported. Another attempt to destroy the Imperial family of Russia has been defeated, and scores of conspirators have been seized who await an early trial. In the mean while Russia presses her aggressive policy in Asia. Merv, the point of her aim for a long period, is all but reached. The illness of the aged Frederick William of Prussia is ominous of change, which may, however, through the popularity of the Prince Royal, be ess feared than under other circumstances. At a period when Gambetta has appeared at the front as the leader of the French Government, any Prussian perplexity might be regarded as France's opportunity, in spite of the assurances of unchanged policy, already given by the new leader.

Latest advices from Ireland are not eassuring. The Land Court is almost overwhelmed with work; and in many cases landlord and tenant are reaching an agreement without its aid, but in spite of all measures sections of the country continue to be sadly disturbed, happiness,

measures must be found to restore or der, unless the Government is prepared to let the country drift into absolute claimed that the daily accounts of our. rages in various districts are below the truth. Who can doubt that the teachings of Roman Catholicism have much to do with placing the people of that beautiful island in unhappy contrast with their English and Scotch neigh. bors. Protestant Irishmen at home and abroad are second to none.

The North-western Advocate truthfully says: "No woman in all history has occupied the proud pre-eminence of Queen Victoria to day. She has just surpassed in time the long rule of Queen Elizabeth-forty-five years and one hundred and twenty-eight days. No woman ever before ruled over so many people, or so powerful a nation. or by constitutional methods which left the people so free. Queen Victoria's rule has been moral rather than authoritative. She is as greatly beloved in the United States as she is in England. Her example as well as her influence has always been on the side of humanity, peace and morality. Among the great women of the world Victoria will stand supreme. We hope the last sands of her beneficent life may long linger in the hour-glass of Providence.

Our Book Room, with its finely selected and tastefully displayed assort. ment of Christmas books and cards and various novelties for the season, is a most attractive place. Pay it a visit. The "sight of the eye" is free to all. Any orders that may be forwarded will be attended to with good indement and prompt despatch. Valuable additions have of late been made to the stock of general theological and literary works. which are worthy of the inspection of readers, whether for personal use or as gifts to thoughtful friends.

Our Episcopal contemporary last week informed its readers that " Rev. R. J. Walker, Methodist minister in Clyde, Kansas, who has been for over a year corresponding with the bishop on the subject of applying to enter our ministry, has prepared his papers of application to become a candidate for orders," This wandering heather has somewhat perplexed the editor of the Richmond Advocate, who concludes this - '. It takes him a long time. Is he living on the Methodists all this time? He ought to pay board if he is."

The prospectus of Littell's Living Age appears elsewhere this week. ter an existence of nearly forty years it. maintains an undisputed character as a than a small proportion of what is published: the better way therefore is to secure such a compilation as is here provided from the best periodical literature of the world. Persons subscribing for 1882 will receive intervening numbers.

In reference to the recent attack on Christianity in the columns of the North American Review, an exchange says, "The public conscience is still on the side of Christ and his Gospel." It is now said that Messrs. Appleton & Co. refuse to allow their imprint to go upon it any longer than the present

In accordance with the winter timetable on the Intercolonial, mails at the Halifax post office are made up several hours earlier on Thursday afternoon than during the summer. As a natural consequence our paper cannot reach subscribers whose papers go by that route quite as promptly as before.

The St. John Globe says : " It is understood that the Canada Temperance Act will not be argued before the British Privy Council unti February.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Thos. Crosby and family, of British Columbia, have reached Ontario, where they will spend the winter. Mr Crosby expects to be busily engaged in addressing Missionary meetings.

Rev. J. G. Hennigar sends this message :- "I wish to inform my many inquiring friends that though I have been very low, I am now better, and trust that I may yet be permitted in some measure to prosecute my great work.

The marriage of a gentleman long connected with the press-Geo. Johnson Esq., now one of the editorial staff of the Toronto Mail, appears in our list to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have our best wishes for their future

has in pre-mon the G This Gospe Internation large prepa publishers with all the tions. The mentary on

> Whateve Vennor's fo certain the much to it Vennor's A careful r the convic something the laws wh The Toront treal News Canada.

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cember is preceding which dese buke. The petent for t the subject first article on "The Then follo Penalty, by Hand and stone's Iris fended by I Chief Secre sicians and also review Pearls fro

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sell's Popula Life of John Green. Thi favorable me papers of Br of Wesley, the greatnes lofty noblen illustrated by that the mo forth the spe ley's work, ter's discoss tail such por perly be to whole." The counter of L

Two or th that the R these Provin school under dred dollars a native mir minister des wa-letters ceived by school. T friend in Sac give our read

My dear glad to hea from you ag know that sachool are ilittle group sechool what doward them meturn their "yoroskie" he children dren here l to my readin to Capanese of "My P "Good Cher which you you wery m sending me "Guandian read. Great Testament. I immediate and am pains ion make ma eye, and in ers. I hope be soon univ

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none.

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with its finely se displayed assort. oks and cards and the season, is a Pay it a visit. " is free to all. e forwarded will od jndgment and aluable additions de to the stock of d literary works, the inspection of ersonal use or as ends.

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Littell's Living e this week. Afarly forty years it ted character as a m of the best work of the time. e can read more n of what is puby therefore is to ilation as is here periodical liter-Persons subscribceive intervening

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the winter timenial, mails at the made up several ursday afternoon ner. As a natural per cannot reach apers go by that ly as before.

says : "It is unnada Temperance before the Brit-February.

and family, of reached Ontario, the winter. Mr busily engaged in meetings.

r sends this mesform my many inhough I have been better, and trust better, and trust. ermitted in some my great work.

a gentleman long press—Geo. John of the editorial fail, appears in our ad Mrs. Johnson for their future for their future

LITERARY NOTES. The American Sunday school Union has in press a Pictorial Commentary International Lessons for 1882, and large preparations are being made by the hers to supply the Sunday-schools publishers to supply the Sunday-schools with all the needed aids and illustrations. The Union was to issue its Commentary on the 25th. Whatever value may be attached to

Vennor's forcasts of the weather, it is certain that the purchaser will find much to interest and instruct him in Vennor's Weather Almanac for 1882. A careful reader will lay it down with the conviction that he has learned something worth knowing respecting the laws which govern the natural world. The Toronto News Co., and the Montreal News Co., are the sole agents for

The November parcel of Periodicals from the Wesleyan Conference Office. London, contains the Wesleyan Methoserials. All these maintain their wellknown character. The Magazine is is varied by articles from a le pens which make one long for an amount of ed by an editor.

The North American Review for December is in fortunate contrast to the preceding number, the moral tone of which deserved and received keen rebake. The writers are eminently competent for the tasks assigned them, while the subjects possess living interest. The first article is by the Hon J. A. Kasson. on "The Monroe Doctrine in 1881. Then follows a discussion of the Death Penalty, by the Rev'Dr. Cheever, Judge Hand and Wendell Phillips. Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy is strenuously defended by Mr. H, Q. Forster, son of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. Four physicians and surgeons of the first rank, also review President Garfield's case.

Pearls from the East: or Stories and Incidents from Bible History, is published by the American Sunday-school Union, Philadelphia, in very attractive style and embellished with numerous illustrations. To say that Rev. Richard Newton, p. p., is the author of the book is to say that it is suited at once for the child and the adult, and calculated to interest by the simple beauty of its style while it gently leads the reader up to the true spiritual signification of the incident under notice. Christian leve and faith will not fail to find utterance in the beautiful hymns which are scattered through

One of the latest issues of Cassell's Popular Shilling Library, is The Life of John Wesley, by the Rev. R. Green. This little book has received favorable mention from the Methodist papers of Britain. The writer does not a few cashes into the box, and so I got after which the meeting closed. -[Chrisclaim that it is " an adequate biography a sufficient amount to cover the ex- tian Guardian. of Wesley," but says that as it was written under the control of a belief that the greatness of Wesley's career and the to our hearts to see her gladdened and lofty nobleness of its aim would be best relieved face with tears! Perhaps you illustrated by a recital of its incidents; will laugh at me stating such a small that the most effective way of setting forth the special characteristics of Wesley's work, within the limits of the writer's disposal, would be to present in detail such portions of it as might properly be taken as illustrations of the The copy before us is from the eounter of D. MacGregor, Hollis St.

FROM JAPAN.

Two or three years cince, at the time that the Rev. Dr. McDonald visited these Provinces, the Sackville Sundayschool undertook to contribute one hundred dollars per year for the support of a native minister in Japan. From the minister designated-the Rev T. Hiraiwa-letters are from time to time received by the superintendent of the school. Through the kindness of a friend in Sackville we are permitted to bly well. My baby is growing fast, public school scholar, who gets neither give our readers one of a late date:

TOKIO, JAPAN, 10th Oct. 1881. My dear Mr. Bowser. - I have been glad to hear from Miss Pickard, and from you again. It gave me pleasure to know that you all and your Sabbathschool are doing well. I told to the ilittle group of children in my Sundayschool what your Sunday-school feels stoward them; then they asked me to meturn their thanks and give there "yoroskie" or good wishes to you and the children of the school. The children here listened with great pleasure to my reading (of course translation into Capanese language) of some portions of "My Papers," "Good Words," "Good Cheer," and "Old and Young," which you kindly send me. I thank you kery much for your continually sending me those papers as well as "Guardian" which I am interested to read. Great thanks for the revised New Testament. I have been longing for it. I immediately made the cloth cover, and am using it every day. The revision make many passages clearer to my eye, and in some part removed great difficulties in explaining to my inquirers. I hope this revised testament shall

be soon universally used. I think you are aware that I have been ordained to the full work of ministry three weeks ago, together with three other young men. The service at the occasion was very so'emn and impressive. Mr. Meacham preached very faithful, timely ordination sermon. I feel more and more the responsibility laid upon me by being instrusted of God with the greatest and noblest work in

grace may be sufficient for me. I held lately again every night meetings for these weeks; the day before yesterilay was the last day of it. I had some fruit, though not much as last year; but the indirect influence resulted from the meetings were great in the neighborhood of my church. Among the converted there are a woman of 77 years of the evening of their days.

As President of the Merchants Bank, Director in the Ocean Steamship, and age and a man of a pears of age. They met with the blessed Saviour and are

now happy. There is another interesting case of a convented man recently, though not by this meeting. He is an elderly person and has been very "religious." He has fasted now four times for special purposes within the last five years, every one of which continued for seven consecutive days! Notwithstandhappened to see a colporteur selling several pertions of Japanese Bible in the street, and he bought a copy of the Board. Acts of the Apostles. By reading the Mr. Longworth was a good citizen. book, he was surprised to see many A man whom we could ill afford to lose, wonderful works recorded, and also no- and we desire for him in his new home ticed that there must be some other book the realization of the kind wishes of his

or books which preceded this (he numerous friends in this city. dist Magazine, Christian Miscellany, never heard of Bible before) and so Sunday-school Magazine, and smaller went to buy them. Whereumon he bought Masthew. He was surprised more and more to see the works of God adorned with a portrait of Rev W. H. abundantly recorded therein, and he Dallinger, F.R.S. Its table of contents came one day to our preaching. After some time he knew the Saviour and found perfect satisfaction and peace of time for reading which cannot be enjoy- heart which " passeth knowledge," and which he has been seeking many years.

It was last Saturday that a young man, who is a teacher of a village school 7 miles distant from my church, and used to come to the church for some time from that distant place called on me at my house to enquire more closely into Christianity. He stayed at my house over night, and asked me numbers of questions, among which the chief and his greatest difficulty was that of Christ's divinity, and also that of future existence. I explained to him about the subject to my best ability. After the conversation he began to see J light the light of the world. He will Glass, London; Mrs. D. Skinner, Kingbe Christ's soon I believe.

Yesterday morning (Sunday) a little loved and aged steward, one Mr. Kubo, of whose conversion and happy death you have read already from my report to the Mission Room, I believe, left beshe is wishing to join the church she is tion of her work among the Indian woon trial now. They are very poor, and men. In the evening a public meeting on the last Friday the youngest son died in connection with the newly-organized of sickness. What a blow to the poor Society was held in Centenary Church. family! They could not bury the dead for want of money, and they have no Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. one to go to for help. The eldest Crosby, Missionary; Mr. John Macdondaughter came to the church yesterday ald, lay Secretary of the Missionary Somorning, and told the chapel keeper the ciety; Rev. Dr. Burns, Dr. Sutherland condition of the family. We had prayer-meeting, and so I brought her case to the throne of mercy, and after that I ships, which was speedily filled up to asked the congregation to do something \$1,000. The collection was then taken for her. Then every one of them cast up, and a large amount contributed, pense of the occasion. Handed to the poor woman. What a joy it gave Christians. But allow me to tell you we have no rich men among our number yet,-most of them are hard working and struggling for daily living. Miss Wada, our Sunday-school teacher, was married a month ago. The husband belongs to a Congregational Church.

They have been engaged for a number of years now. Recently Skintoist (a religious sect) and Budhist priest adherers began to make vigorous hindrances to the spread of Christianity throughout Japan. They don't begin persecution yet, but if they should begin, it is not matter of surprise. Our Government is quite liberal towards Christianity, though the eye of the law does not recognize the existence

of Christianity in Japan. Dr. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald My sister is boarding at a Christian food nor clothing. It is impossible that school established by the M. E. Church, such a work should go on in a commuand is studying English as well as Ja. nity on this great scale for twenty eight panese. She wrote lately she had be years without producing a perceptible gun to study music and play on the organ. I have a little sister yet at home, whom I am intending to send to the same school. My brother is studying the officers of the Children's Aid Solaw at the Tokio University, where I have been before. My wife wishes to that the steady decrease of crime in this give you and Mrs. Bowser her warm city, which is proved by the police reove. Please remember me kindly to cords, is due in some part, at least, to teachers, officers and children of the their labors. Sabbath school. Please tell the children that they ought to be very thankful for their happy lot, having happy Christian parents. Some of the children here in my Sabbath school have parents who are not Christian, and as they disregard the Sabbath and tell them to study school books even on Sunday, or to do something which should not be cone on the Sabbath. The most of the children are not Christians themselves yet, nor their parents, so they have great difficulties in attending Sabbath

Praying that God may bless you abundantly,

T. HIRAIWA.

I remain yours very faithfully,

ROBERT LONGWORTH, ESQ. We take the following from the Char-We take the following from the Char-lottetewn Patriot of the 23rd ult. Mr. a Sunday-school. Since the conference

worth, Esq., of Truro:

Director in the Ocean Steamship and Steam Navigation and other Companies he will be missed, but especially will his loss be felt in the church with which he has been associated from his early manhood, and in which he for many, years, held important official positions.

We understand that on the evening prior to his departure, the trustees of the Methodist Brick Church presented ing all his efforts and works, he did not him with an appreciative address accomfind peace in his heart. One day he panied by a valuable gold watch, as an expression of the esteem in which they held him as the senior member of that

ORGANIZED.

the Methodist Church of Canada was of a constitution and the election of officers at a meeting of the ladies held in the hall of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 8th. The following permanent officers have been elected :- President. Mrs. Dr. Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John Macdonald, Toronto: and Mrs. Charles Morton, Montreal; Mrs. Geo. H. Starr, Halifax; Mrs. Howard Sprague, St. Stephen, N. B.; Mrs. H. Clark, Mrs. Leister, and Mrs Sanford. Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Strachan, Hamilton; Treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Watkins, jun., Hamilton, Board of Management, the officers of the Society, Mrs. Dr. Potts and Mrs. C. Aikins, Toronto; Mrs. Sheriff ston; Mrs. John Wakefield, Mrs. W. W. Ross, Mrs Geo. Brown, Mrs. J. G. event occurred in my church which may Scott, and Mrs. H. Clark, Hamilton. be interesting to you I think. Our be- The objects of the Society are to engage in efforts toward the evangelization of heathen women and children, to aid in sustaining female missionaries and teachers or other special laborers in foreign or hind him two daughters and two sons. home fields, and to raise funds for the They are not Christians—the eldest work. Mrs. Crosby, wife of the missiondaughter alone began to attend the ary at Port Simpson, B. C., addressed thurch after her father's death, and as the ladies, giving an interesting descrip-A large number of people were present.

A NOBLE WORK.

Benevolent work has reached a high when, as Mr. Brace says in the annual report of the Children's Aid Society, "there is no need for any child in New York to be homeless, or to beg or steal for a living." Every year adds to the vast sum total of work accomplished by this beneficent association. It has sent 60,000 children to good homes, chiefly in the West, rescuing them from the streets, and giving them the chance, w. ich is in almost every case improved, to become respectable and useful members of society. It has sheltered, fed and taught, in its lodging-houses, about 200,000 different boys and girls; has taught over 100,000 little girls, not twenty of whom are known to have drifted into criminal lives; has cared for 13,000 children in its lodging-houses during the past year, with only two are quite well, and the Doctor can deaths, and at an average cost, includpreach now tolerably well in Japanese ing food, and clothing, nearly fifty per language. My family are all remark- cent less than the average cost of the effect upon its moral condition by robbing the army of crime of so many thousands of its natural recruits; and ciety are clearly justified in their belief

DR. THOMAS.

It may be of interest to Methodists. that I asked Dr. Thomas whence came the major portion of the flock he called his church, whether they were from the Methodist connection, etc. He replied that those who had been members of other Methodist churches in this city formed but a meagre percentage of his congregation; that it was mainly composed of people who had no previous Church connection, and had not been in the habit of attending elsewhere. The theatre chairs are all leased for the vear at from \$5 to \$25 each, and the doctor's salary is \$3000. He does not keep a "parsonage," but with his wife and son (soon to graduate in medicine) boards at the Farwell House. This week, for the first time, the society has Longworth is the father of Israel Long- raction he has preached each Sunday morning, regardless of the possible loss Last week there departed from our so under advice from several eminent midst one of the old and influential residual counsel that he does not thus risk more than ever before, so that God's unobtrusive and courteous deportment, conference. But I understand that his I know in whom I have trusted.

clerical counsel, Dr. Emory Miller, of Idwa, has expressed the feeling that the preaching will cost him all further privilege in the Conferences.—Chicago Cor. of Ciristian Ade.

RESTITUTION.

A report from Baltimore says that man named M. P. Whalen had arrived there in search of Rev. J. P. Wilson, who is now stationed in Calvert county, Md., to whom he wished to hand over \$500 and interest, the proceeds of a murder committed eight years ago. It appears that, on January 3rd, 1873, an old lady was murdered in Baltimore, and her murderers were detected and executed ; but one of them, before he was arrested, gave his brother \$500, his share of the plunder, without telling him how he had obtained it. The brother retained the money for eight years, but now has resolved to restore it, with accrued interest, to the husband of the murdered woman. He states that, having been brought under Mr. Moody's teachings, and having heard his strong sermons on restitution, his conscience troubled him, and he resolved to give up the money. He The Women's Missionary Society of sought out Mr. Wilson, so that the restitution might be made through the permanently organized by the adoption | medium of the clergyman wno was the murderer's confessor. - Watchman-

A WIDE FIELD. The seclusion of high-caste women is more rigid in Bengal than in other presidencies, and Dr. Francis, of the Bengal medical service, says European women missionaries could easily obtain the monopoly of this practice. There are upward of 34,000,000 women in Bengal, of whom perhaps one-seventh are among the secluded class and can only be treated by a foreign male physician through a native nurse. There is now open a wonderful field for women medical missionaries of the right stamp. Missionary societies can afford to send all for whom an adequate training can be procured, for the practice in the high-caste zenanss will doubtless prove lucrative. Says The Times, "It is highy creditable to missionary societies that hey have initiated this method of spreading Christianity." The lady doctor, it adds, "will carry enlightened ideas into the darkness of Hindoo homes; and when the mass is once melted it will be ready to receive the impressions which our Christian missions seek to convey.

METHODIST NOTES.

The old organ for a long time in use n the Methodist church in this city, has been sold to Rev. Father Gagne, of Marie, Quebec, for the Catholic chapel in that place. - Fredericton Reporter.

correspondent says: "The work of the Lord is being revived at Cape Bear, Murray Harbor, P. E. I., wanderers have been reclaimed, and many are seeking the Lord."

ABROAD.

The Rev. William Taylor has been spending several weeks in Nevada and California, pushing forward his plans of eyangelistic work as efficiently as ever. He goes thence by steamer to the western coast of South America.

Newcastle (Eng.), from 1,796 members | gentleman's memory. to 2.541, and there has been an equal rate of increase in the surrounding dis-

The Northwestern University, Chicago, has not had so many students during the last ten years. The increase in the number of young women is very marked ; the percentage is larger than among young men.

The general indications of a revival throughout the Philadelphia churches grow stronger. In the use of their ordinary means of grace many of them are making considerable advancement in compassing the conversion of sinners.

In spite of all the opposition in Germany from the clergy of the State Church, and the Government of Saxony and Bavaria, who have again forbidden the Methodist preachers to preach, sing and pray (in Pirmasens, Bavaria, the preacher in charge was lately fined fifteen marks for preaching), the work is still on the advance.

In September the Theological School of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Frankfort-au-Main, Germany, opened its new "Semester" with fourteen promising young men, who are being educa ed for the work in Germany and Switzerland. One came from Mount Ararat, in Armenia, to be trained as an evangelist for his native country. This Institute has given to our Church about ninety ministers.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

The women of the Chicago Presbytery hold the Banner of that denomination, having contributed \$10,000 last year to missions, recently sent out two young ladies to India, and having 62 flourishing societies in the 46 churches and the various Sunday-schools of the Presby-

A letter from India reports the decease, at Dehra Dour, Sept 16, of the Rev. John Hunter Morrison, D.D., the veteran Presbyterian missionary, who after a visit to the United States a few vears ago was restless to re-enter the foreign field. He was stricken down by of his appeal thereby. He says he does cholers, and passed away in the 76th lieved to be pretty bad. The Chronicle (expressive fire balls, with appliances to sionary work in India. Just before he of directors allowing the cashier to man-palace on fire. In the confus on it was the whole world. Please pray for me dents of our city. A gentlemen whose the loss of a hearing before the judicial expired he said: "It is perfect peace;" age the business, and the cashier mak- intended to seize the Czar and family.

GLEANINGS ETC.

IN THE DOMINION.

The Canada Temperance Act is proclaimed in force in the County of

The Canada Pacific Railway company has ordered thirty locomotives to be built in Glasgow, Scotland, to be ready early next year.

The Woodstock Relief Committee is receiving generous aid from St. John and Fredericton. Alex. Gibson, Esq. has forwarded \$200.

Cotton goods to the value of \$830,643 were imported into the Dominion during September, and woolen goods to the value of \$1,313,198 in the same month. The total value of goods exported

from the Dominion during October was \$13.628,512, of which 13,163,831 was the product of Canada. The steamer "Avlona," which sailed

from Quebec on the 24th instant for

London, was the last vessel to leave that port this season. The total shipments of cattle from Montreal during the season of naviga-

tion just closed were 42,397 cattle and 64.146 sheep. There are 46 Government Savings Banks in the Dominion, 28 of which are in Nova Scotia. 12 in New Brunswick,

3 in British Columbia and 1 each in On-

tario, Manitoba and P. E. Island,

The first of the line of monthly steam ers between Canada and Brazil, the 'Compte d'Eu," left Rio Janeiro, via other ports, for Halifax on the 23rd instant. Others will follow.

As the steamer "Dominion" last Friday night was leaving Yarmouth for St. John, Mr. G. Hilton, her quartermaster, was caught between her bow and the wharf, and crushed so badly that he cannot recover.

We understand that the patent for Abell's mower is about to be purchased in Amherst for \$10,000 and a company formed to manufacture the machine for the Maritime Provinces and the English

On the 22nd ult., at the Woodpoint, Sackville, stone quarries, a bank of earth caved in and buried a man to his throat. One leg was broken in three places, and his collar bone was also broken. It is thought he will recover.

Last week, George Mahar, a truckman, was instantly killed at St. Stephen by a car: attached to the shunting engine. While standing on the track, he turned his head to see if his horse were standing, when, not noticing the train, he was knocked over and the wheels passed over his head.

The Dominion Steamship Co. is building three large iron vessels on the Clyde, two being of 4,000 tons, and one of nearly 6,000 tons. These steamers are only intended for passenger service. The Allan Co have contracted for another steamer, companion to the "Parisian." but of still greater capacity.

The death is announced at Grand Falls, of Charles A. Hammond, Esq. He was a kind, courteous and hospitable host, a man of great integrity, and justly esteemed all through the upper During ten years the Wesleyans country! All who knew him will have alone have increased in the town of some kind thought for this worthy old

> Diphtheria of the most malignant type is raging at Newcastle, Miramichi, and vicinity, and the question as to what is to be done is being eagerly discussed. The same disease is very prevalent in the western part of P. E. Island. Six children, all of one family, were carried away with it week before

Judge Palmer gave judgment on Monday in the appeal of the Queen vs. Outhouse (Sackville liquor case), holding that the Canada Temperance Act was in force in Westmoreland County, and setting aside a conviction under the license law. He held that Moncton was not a city within the terms of the Scott Act, thus disposing of a strong point | he had invested in an open quarry which raised by the opponents of prohibition in Westmoreland.

The French steamer "St. Germain," from Havre for New York, put in on Tuesday for coal. She left on the 12th ult. with 40 cabin and 400 steerage passengers. The second day out she had heavy westerly gales, which lasted for ten days, ending with a violent hurricane. The next two days she had the same weather and another hurricane. One steerage passenger, name unknown, was washed overboard. During the two nights of the hurricane-about 1.500 miles from Havre—the passengers gave themselves up as lost, and were praying and despairing.

Vigorous efforts are being made to secure the erection of factories in our Provincial towns. Charlottetown will exempt a woolen factory and a boot and shoe factory, established there this year, from taxation for five years; the proprietors of each agreeing to pay not ess than \$5,000 per annum in wages. The people of Truro, through a public meeting, have also authorized \$100,000 to be given in bonuses for the promotion of manufactures in that town. The prospectus has been issued of the Truro Agricultural Implement Mfg. Co. (Limited). An effort is also being made to establish a woolen mill at Barrington.

ter." A despatch on Tuesday to the same paper says: So far as known at present Mr. Breeken's flight was not owing to personal misappropriation of the bank funds, but to the wild and reckless advances to third parties against the directors' express orders. The Charlottetown papers speak in a hopeful tone, and seem to regard the suspension as only temporary. The shareholders must suffer severely.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

A new lighthouse and fog-horn are to be built at Cape Bald, at the northern entrance to the Strait of Belle Isle. next summer. The site of the proposed lighthouse is a barren rock.

Last week a steamer and two brigantines took on board at Richmond 60,000 sleepers and an engine for the Newfoundland railway. The former were received from Cumberland and points on the North Shore of New Brunswick. The engine was purchased from the New Brunswick R. R. Co. to replace the one lost overboard while being taken to Newfoundland some weeks since.

ABROAD.

The London Times estimates the loss to American commerce through the lack of American shipping to be \$80,000,000.

Four ships from Philadelphia are the only steam craft carrying the America flag across the Atlantic.

The Hon. E. A. Baker was expelled from the Legislature of New South Wales on the 9th inst. for bribery and

It is authoritatively stated that Mrs. Garfield is greatly harassed by the re-ceipt of begging letters, of which from thirty to sixty come to her every day.

Nine physicians and four clergymen in the next Legislature of Massachusetts make a pretty fair sprinkling of both professions in the legislature.

The consumption of tobacco in England is large enough to support nearly 300,000 licensed dealers, each of whom pays a tax of 5s 3d. The pension list of the U.S. govern-

ment for the coming year amounts to \$120,000,000—which is about one-third the expected revenues. During the first nine months of the

present year 195,743 Germans left their native land for the United States, against 96,309 during the same period last year. The Berlin correspondence of the

"Morning Post" says: "M. Gambetta has issued a circular defining the Tunisian policy of France as an efficient protection of French and European interests in Tunis." Colorado's cattle raising business this

year has been the best in its history. It is estimated that 100,000 beeves have been shipped from the State and 35, 000 consumed at home; the whole worth \$4,000,000. The Supreme Tribunal of Brazil has

annulled the judgment delivered against

the claim of the slaves in Morro Velho Mine to freedom twenty years ago, and ordered that wages be paid to them from that time. Henry A. Pingree, an employe of the Leyland Steamship Company, recently

recovered in a Boston court \$7,000 damages for the loss of two fingers of his right hand by a defective steam winch. Numerous disasters at sea involving

serious loss of human life, and great de struction of cattle have been reported during the past week. The gale of Sunday last on the British coast will doubtless add to the list. Father Sheehy and T. M. Healy, M. P.,

addressed an immense audience in the Boston Theatre on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Land League. Governor Long presided and made an address of sympathy. Mayor Prince was also on the platform. Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, has in

vested \$40,000 in a silver mine. Receiving unfavorable reports, he went out to see what he had paid for. Accompanied by an expert, he found that wouldn't pan out five cents to the ton.

It is stated that Lefroy fully confersed to the murder of Gold and also of Lieut. Roper-murdered in Chatham Barracks some time ago. The latter confession he afterwards endeavoured to recall. His execution took place on

Berehaven light house, ten miles from Bantry Bay, has been washed away and six inmates have perished. Five men were seen on the rock on Mon lay, and Her Majesty's ship "Salamis" was sent to their assistance; but owing to the roughness of the sea they could not be rescued. Another attempt at their rescue was to be made the next

Mrs. Chambers, the "Theodora" of Disraeli's "Lothair," died a few weeks ago in her English home. She was a woman of great determination of character, and frequently handled a revolver in the days when her hero, Garibaldi, took the field. Her husband, Colonel Chambers, gave his name to a book called "Garibaldi and Italian Unity," of which it is said Mrs Chambers was the real author.

A secret printing office, with hand presses, was discovered near St. Petersburg. Six persons, including a woman. were captured and several university The Bank of P. E. Island suspended students arrested. Another has been payment on Monday. The true state | frus rated. A balloon was to ascend of affairs is not yet known; but is be- | ear Gatchina, carrying dynamite and year of his life and the 43d of his mis- says: "It appears to be the old story cause the balloon to fall and set the ing advances of an illegitimate charac- Numerous arrests have been made.

WITHIN THE VAIL.

They never seem to be far away,
The loved and dear who have left my side!
A breath that the sunlight shall lift one day,
Floateth between, their forms to hide,— I saw them last, with their faces pale,
As the angel arms were about them thrown,
I shall see them again, within the veil,
In the glory mortal hath never known!

When morn is fair in her silver mists, Or eve is dark with her shadows gray, I think how royal with amethysts And pearls and gold is their shining day, In the household leve that they used to share, The thought of them is a bit of heaven,
And holier groweth each homely care,
That eatcheth a gleam from the light of

They are only gone where our Jesus is,
And never can that be far away;
They stand in his presence. O! perfect bliss,
To dwell in the light of his face for aye. Oft in prayer have we felt him near, Oft have we walked by his guiding hand! They cannot lose him in doubt or in fear. And therefore the joy of the better land

Why should they seem to be far away, Loved and dear for whom Jesus died White as a star is our hope one day
To enter, and with them be satisfied! Only a step to the clear noon-day, Out of our darkness that is all!
Only a vei! that shall lift away,
When soft as a zephyr, his touch shall fall!
—Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

EMILY BURNS.

Died of consumption at River View, Albert Co., Mrs. Emily Burns, daughter of George Cochran, Esq., Mechanic's Settlement, in the 32nd year of her age. At 12 years of age, during a revival under the ministry of the Rev. Robert Tweedle, she was led to give her heart to God. From that period until death called her away she endeavoured by personal effort and a cheerful and liberal testowment of her means to the various funds of our Church to advance the Redeemer's kingdom. Towards the last she suffered much but was wonderfully sustained. After service on Sabbath evening, Oct. 30th., I called in to see her for the last time. After reading a few verses, speaking upon them and praying, She requested us to sing the hymn commencing

"Happy soul thy days are ended." It proved to be true; at eleven o'clock her happy soul went by angel guards attended into the presence of her Redeemer. Her last Sabbath on earth was the begining of an endless Sabbath in heaven.

Elgin, Nov. 22, 1881.

A SORBOWING HOUSEHOLD.

The following deaths have taken place in the family of Daniel and Margaret Cameron, formerly of Wallace, N. S., since their removal to the Unit-

Richard Smith, third son, aged 20 years, died at Somerville, Mass., 1873, He was a young man of exemplary habits and a conscientious Christian, having experienced religion through the preaching of Rev. T. Watson Smith. It was his intention, had his life been spared, to devote himself to the Christian ministry. Though disappointed in this, the aim of his future life, he was wholly resigned to the will of the Lord. His last moments were peaceful and happy, and his last words showed that death had no terrors for

Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, and beloved wife of J. C. Patton, Principal of the Savannah, Missouri, schools, died July 30th, 1881, at Allston, Mass. after a severe illness of five months. On going westward she left her babe in her mother's charge, but was soon summoned back by tidings of its death. In a brief memorial tribute the Savannah Democrat says: "She had been in poor health for several months but her death so soon was a surprise to many of her friends bere. During her residence in our city last winter, she made many friends, and they deeply deplore her loss." At times she suffered great bodily pain, but always with patience and fortitude. She found a comforter in Him to whom she was only too glad to commit herself. Her last hours were characterized by a serenity of mind that betokened her trust in God."

Robert Alder Temple, of the same household, died August 12th, 1881, at Allston, Mass, aged 18 years. His health had been failing for more than a year, so that he was compelled to give up his business. He was a young man of great ability and promlse. He too, as did his brother and sister, while there was yet opportunity, had embraced religion. He had no fears for his future. Just before death his sufferings were intense, but yet while he waited for God to call him hence he rejoiced that he had made his peace with God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT PROHIBITION DOES.

The city marshal of Iola writes :-"We have only had one drunk on the docket since March." This is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants, but a new railroad has been built there this summer, and about three hundred employees have quartered there. Can "only one drunk" be chronicled of any town under like circumstances, where a temperance law is not enforced? The wife of one of the employees of the road said. "I think Kansas is the best place I ever saw. Before we worked on this road we lived in Missouri, and I frequently went hungry and rarely dressed decently, because every payspend all his money. Here in Kai sas list. If withdrawn, it appears to have purpose.

he can't get the whiskey, and so he spends the money on his family, and we have all we want to eat and to wear." The experience of this woman was probably the experience of a great many others. Certain it is that the employees of the road would gather into town on pay-day and receive their money, but there would be no brawling and fighting, and at night no drunken husbands to carry home to their heart-

broken wives. The Parsons "Star" says : " Does prohibition prohibit? We should say the month of June, last year, there were ten arrests for drunkenness. During the two months of May and June, this year, there has not been a single arrest * * * Holmes's corner is no longer blockaded by a set of bloated, blear eyed bummers, waiting for an invitation to drink. This is the dull season for trade, but trade has never been so good this time of the year as now. Prohibition prohibits in Parsons, and the people are satisfied with the result." The Oswego Inde. pendent says: "As to the disturbing element, well, it is about played. The police court has had so little to do since May 1, that spiders have, undisturbed, woven their nests around the well-worn benches of other days. Seldom do we hear the whoop of the drunken maudlin. Never do we see the reeling, staggering, spreeing drunkard. These are the days of peace promised, and we see the good effects of the absence of intoxicants." The Neo-desha Free Press says: "The absence of intoxication on the Fourth made it a characteristic day, as compared with the same in other years." Do not the foregoing facts prove that we have not only closed the doors of eighty per

cent of our saloons, but that, as a con-

sequence, drunkenness and crime are

constantly decreasing. And yet another item. A great argument against the amendment was : -" It will drive business from the State." Results show that the only business men who have left the State are our saloon keepers; and we certainly need not regret their departure. They preyed upon the interests of the weak and unfortunate; they had no interest in common with any other class, and so far from being an advantage, were a detriment to any coma, unity. Investigation shows that other business is taking the place of the sal oons, and using the very houses formerly occupied by them. In Emporia there were eleven saloons. These buildings, every one, now have legitimate business in them. Nearly the same thing can be said of Hamboldt. The city marshal of Beloit writes : "One of our beer saloons is now used as a store. One whiskey saloon is now a warehouse, and one is now a grocery The city marshal of Salina " Four houses formerly used as saloons are now used for other purposes." Thus we see from the opinions of the press, and the reports of reliable persons, that the law has not only done away with the greater portion of the drunkenness and rioting of the State,

REECHER AS AN EDITOR.

but has materially added to its busi-

ness .- Cor. Central Adv.

If to be the editor of a paper is to sit at its desk, examine its manuscripts, determine its weekly contents and read and revise its proofs, Mr. Beecher has never been an editor. I believe he did at one time read the final proofs, and subject them to revision, occasionally so extensive as to be a serious temptation to profanity among the composit-But since my connection with the paper he has never concerned himself in its direct administration. If to edit a paper is to shape its course and direct its utterances from week to week, he has not been an editor for several years. But he gave it its form he determined its aim; he conceived its purpose and policy; he inspired it with his life; and he leaves it now with the affection and esteem of all who are connected with it, because he sees it so fully realizing the dream of

fifteen years ago. excitement, sometimes bubbling over with humor. He sat and talked of ness before him, till the printer's devil made his final and imperative demand for copy. Then he caught up his pen, turned to the nearest desk and shut as if he were a turtle, and drove his an electric battery. He threw off the pages as he wrote them, left the boy to done, was off, leaving some one else to read proof, correct errors and supply omissions. But what he wrote in a heat and at a sitting went, like a ball from a minie rifle, from one end of the land to the other.-Lyman Abbott, in Chris. Union.

AN ALLEGED "CONVERT."

The Dowager Duchess of Athole writes as follows to a "Society" pa-

"My attention having been called to a pamphlet entitled 'Rome's Recruits, where my name appears among the number, third on the list, I take the opportunity of this recent publication to give the statement my most un- on the very first page read : "Be it qualified denial. About twenty years ago the assertion that I had become a Roman Catholic was made in one of the daily papers; it was contradicted by my husband, and subsequently the Duke's agent wrote to the publishers of . the "Catholic Register" to insist on author will not be convinced but that

fore find it desirable to make a distinct personal dental of my laving ever become a Boman Catholic, requesting you to withdraw my made from any further issue of the pamphlet, and also to give publication to this letter in your paper. I am a member of the Church of Scotland; have never entered a Roman Catholia Church in Great Britain; never attended Roman Catholic services abroad; am not acquainted with any Roman Catholic clergymen, and have no Roman Catholic it did, in Parsons, at least. During friends. Under these circumstances, I am quite at a loss to know for what reason my name has been brought forward as that of one who has ceased to be a Protestant; and, with every respect to the opinions of others, I claim the right to maintain my own faith without imputation of change.- I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. ATH-

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

That Superintendent MacMillan, of the Utica schools, is a man of good practical sense, is shown as much in his fourteenth annual report, just issued, as by his preceding ones. In nothing is he wiser than in this statement The theory that any person is qualified to teach in a primary department is a very erroneous one. As I stated in a previous report, it is in these departments children receive their first and most lasting impressions, for it is generally conceded that during the first ten years of life the mind is more receptive than at any subsequent period. I consider that no person in our corps of teachers holds so difficult and important a position as the instructor in the lowest primary department. Indispensable requisites for success, and rare as indispensable in this most trying of tasks, are aptness in imparting knowledge, devotion to the work and full recognition of the great responsibilities and issues involved. When a teacher possessing these rare qualities is found, sufficiently strong inducements should be offered to retain her in the position. I would suggest that such teachers be paid a salary higher than that received by any other teachers in the ward schools except the principals." Mr. MacMillan's admirable suggestions are commended to the school authorities of other cities .- N. Y. Tribune.

SCENE IN A CHURCH.

The lives of some200 persons assem led for special service in Christ Church Carmarthen, on Fridaylevening, were imperilled by the flues of the heating appartus being fouled by damp, which, coming in contact with the fire, lit for the first time since last winter, gave out almost imperceptibly noxious fumes. Several persons, feeling ill without knowing the cause, left the church and then fainted. Some boys became stupefied, and their removal dausing commotion, the vicar requested all unwell to leave during the bymn before the sermon, but was himself immediately seized with partial stopefaction, and hastily pronouncing the Benediction, he together with the intending preacher, the Rev. Mr. Adamson, commenced hurrying their lady relatives away. sent simply felt oppression and an inclination to sleep, but when moving lost all control over themselves. Strong men tottered out leaning against the walls and pillars, while ladies staggered out in two and threes, some of them going into hysteries. After busying himself with the congregation, the vicar was so overcome as to be compelled to accept the not very digained position of being helped home by a stalwart policeman, who was fortunately at hand. No serious after-consequences have been reported.

WAR AS A SCIENCE,-General Roberts, of Afghanistan fame, was sent in August last to Germany by his Government to attend the autumn manœuvres of the Hanover and Schleswig Holstein Army Corps. The Prussian system and its perfection of organization, in his opinion, constitutes the Mr, Beecher came in somewhere about the time his manuscript was exing machine the world has known. To pected; sometimes boiling over with such perfection has its organization in his opinion been brought, he says that in one night any army corps can be anything and everything but the busi- mobolized. He was told that in the bureau of the general staff letters were ready stamped and addressed to every department and commanding officer of the several army corps, only requiring himself up in his shell as impenetrably | the dates to be filled in for despatch in ten minutes. He was assured that all pen across the paper as if it were a horses belonging to private people House printing machine, and he were throughout the country were marked off for the regiments and batteries to which they would be attached in war pick them up and carry them-off to time, and also the hour and the train the compositors' 100m, and, the work by which each horse would be dispatch- distract its attention. The teacher's ed to its destination.

> TYPOGRAPHICAL ERBORS. - Printers are forever getting into trouble, and as long as the old world continues to hold forth at the old stand just so long will the intelligent compositor be set up as a target at which to fire a goodly portion of the public laughter. The latest good one comes from Mississippi, where a certain office was printing the acts of the Legislature and a religious tract at the same time. The tract was written by a Baptist minister, and his surprise and indignation each struggled for the mastery when he received a few thousand copies of his work from the printer, and enacted by the Senate of Mississippi that 'bap' means to put under the water and 'tize' means to take out." The compositor had got hold of a piece of copy from each of the jobs and had somewhat mixed matters, but the

BREVITIES

Somebody else will, if I don't. This one of the devil's pet proverbs.

Whether or not coming events cast their shadows before depends upon the position of the sun. I have seen preachers shake their

fists at their hearers with a look, and tone, and attitude suggestive of danger .- Southern Christian Adv. "What part do you perform in the

great drama of life?" asked a wit of a

peasant. "I mind my own business, was the quiet reply. "How did you come to get marri-

ed?" asked a man of a very homely friend. "Well, you see," he replied, after I vainly tried to win several girls that I wanted, I finally turned my attention to one that wanted me, and then it didnt take long to arrange

To keep his neighbor's cattle out of his fields an ingenious farmer stuck a few nails in a clothes-line. A shrewd man saw this device, and soon after patented the "barbed-wire" fence. The farmer from whom he got the suggestion now pays him tribute, and the income to the manufacturer is said to be about \$100,000 per month.-New

Co-kun kua, the Professor of Chinese at Harvard University, in trying to give a definition of what it is to be a Christian, took a Bible from the hands of a young Chinese convert and said:
"Why this young man, he believes this book very much-O very much." And what better evidence is there that one is really a Christian than that a man believes the Bible "very much ?'

Conscientious guard—"I'm afraid, sir, the young lady can't be permitted to travel on a half ticket; she's much over twelve years of age!" Irate papa -" Do you mean to inform me, sir, that my daughter and I are endeavour-ing to swindle the railway company? Let me tell you, sir, that we've never been so grossly insulted on this line before, although we've both traveled on it for over fifteen years!"

Bulwer always wrote in perfect isolation. His study was remote, and the least noise was forbidden. While writing the floor about him would be strewn with books and papers, and so jealous was he of the privacy of his sanctum that few were ever admitted within its walls. In his latter days he never gave more than three hours to composition. After silently eating a light breakfast he would enter his study at 10, and regularly at 1 o'clock he would emerge, his work over for the day.

They were troubled as far back as 1720, in England, with the same kind of organists that trouble the souls of some of our good folks at this day. John Reading was deposed from that position in St. John's Church, Hackery, after being admonished and borne with for seven years. His offense was "playing the voluntaries too long, light, airy, and jiggy tunes, no ways proper to raise the devotions suitable for a religious ssembly.

A Sunday-school teacher read to bis class that the Ethiopian eunuch went on his way rejoicing after Philip had talked with him. and then asked, "Why did he rejoice?" A boy answered, "Because Philip was done a teachin him." It is too often that there is great rejoicing when the lesson is finished. Attending a lecture latery, the speaker was long, learned, but dreadfully tiresome. When he finished, there was loud applause. "Why." we asked, "this loud applause?" "Because he stopped there; he might have gone on

A letter by Mr. Seward has just been published, addressed to a young man, in which he says: "I am glad to know you have got into the country. It is the best place for young men. Allow me to give you a word of advice. Just as soon as you can get out of public employment into some occupation by which you can support yourself, do it, and become an independent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt them.' In copying this the Albany Evening Journal says: "No greater calamity can befall a young man than to begin life in a public office.'

A practical rule of great value is never to begin the lesson till all the class is stilled, and to pause as often as the quiet is broken. A child's power over its own thoughts is small, and the slightest noise or movement will often pause and silence recall the mind, and tell the little wanderer that it is wanted and waited for. The silence is often more impressive and reproachful than any words could be. The most skilful teachers know this rule best, and employ it most. They never teach but to a silent and watchful class,-National

A writer in the Congregationalist says: "There are certain rules of etiquette, in good society, which no gentleman would dare to violate. Why should there not be such rules in college, which young men should be trained to observe, and which they should be taught to feel are a test of scholarly character as well as of gentlemanly breeding? If culture does not mean good manners; if it does not teach regard for the rights and feelings of others: if it does not teach self-control; if it does not make gentlemen, then the less we have of it the better." There is not a little good sense in this; and there are few colday my husband would get drunk and the withdrawal of my name from their the typo, actuated by Satan, did it on leges wherein more than one student will not feel the application.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1881. BRUNSWICK ST. 7 p.m. 1 . a.m. Rev R Brecken Prof. Forrest

GRAFTON ST. 11 a.m. Rev H PDoane Rev J J Teasdale Rev W G Lane Rev W G Lane CHARLES ST. 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev W H Evans Rev W H Evans

COBOURG ROAD. 11 a.m. Rev J J Teasdale Rev J E Donkin DARTMOUTH. 7 p.m. Rev J E Donkin

Rev R Brecken BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's mother, Nov. 14th., by the Rev. W. Maggs, Mr. T. B. Huestis of Summerside, to Miss Lucretia Tuplin, of Margate.

On the 19th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Dr. Kennedy, Albert Dixon. Esq., of Dorchester, to Miss Helen, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Fairfield,

At the Parsonage, Brooklyn, by the Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Nov. 23rd, Mr. Durius Mosher of Avondale and Miss Georgie Mosher of the

At the Parsonage N, E. Harbor, Shelburne Co., N. S., by Rev. J. C. Ogden, Nov. 20th, Mr. George C. Kinney, Arcadia, Yarmouth Co., to Miss Jessie R. King, of N. E.

At Point DeBute, N. B., on the 22nd ult., at the residence of Benj. Trueman, by the Rev. G. W. Fisher, Mr. Arthur Moffat, of the firm of Moffat & Moran, Amherst, to Miss Mary Weldon of Pt. DeBute.

On the 23rd of Nov.. at the residence of the bride's father, Granville Ferry, by the Rev. George Johnson, assisted by the Rev. James Strotbard, George Johnson, Esq., of Teronto, to Sarah A. Bunting, daughter of Robert

At North Sydrey, on the 18th ult., by Rev. J. B. Giles, Mr. Joseph Coleman to Miss Mary Grace Scott, daughter of Capt. David Scott. At the Parsonage, Annapolis, 22nd ult., by Rev. E. B. Moore, Geo. W. Jordan, of Truro, to Mary E. Brothers of Annapolis.

At Port Mouton, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. G. Bigney, Mr. Alex. Bell, to Miss Mary Leslie, both of Port Mouton. By the Rev. G. O. Huestis, at Burlington, on the 24th ult. Mr. Edward W. Salter to Irene

Card, both of the above named place. At the Methodist Parsonage, Guysboro, Nov. 19th., by the Rev. P. Prestwood Mr. Joseph Edward Greencorn to Miss Margery Jane Seals,

both of Tor Bay, Guysboro Co. On the 16th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Jacksonville, by the Rev. M. R. Knight, Mr. C. S. Harper and Miss Athelia

Alterton, all of Jacksonville. At the Parsonage, Caledonia, Queens Co., Oct. 31st, by the Rev. R. Williams, Mr. Burton Mack, to Miss Minnie Mailman, both

of Mill Village, Queens Co. On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. W. G. Lane,

to Eugenie McKinnon. At Spryfield, Nov. 19th., by the Rev. George B. Johnston, Mr. Joseph Alexander Marryatt

of Spryfield, to Miss Mary Ann Catherine Martin, of Pennant. At Halifax, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Mr. William Gibson to Miss

At the residence of Chas. R Clark, Esq., on Wednesday the 23rd ult., by Rev. I. J. Deinstadt, Miss Eliza Hayes, of Summerside, to Rev

William Johnstone of Bideford. On the 14th day of Nov. at the Methodist Parsonage, Pownal, by Rev. Geo. M. Campbell Miss Eliza A. daughter of Mr. William Wood, Lot 49, to Mr. Geo. W. Wood, of Lot 48.

At "Lawndale," the residence of Robert Bridges, Esq., on the 15th day of November, by Rev. George M. Campbell, Mrs. Jessie B. Rider of Charlottetown, to George Mason, Esq., of "Clifton Farm," Lot 48.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of the 23rd ult., by Rev. R. W. Weddall. John Miller to Maria E. youngest daughter of Samuel Gammon, Esq., all of Bathurst, N. B

DIED

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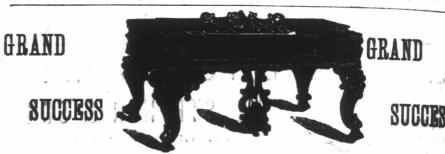
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