

The Wesleyan.

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Longworth I Esq

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T. WATSON SMITH, Editor.

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Rates of Advertising see last page.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The *World's Review* printed \$50,000 for a complete and splendid edition of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, his favorite philosopher.

The life of the Prince of Wales is insured for forty thousand pounds, for which he pays an annual premium of eight hundred pounds.

The *Christian Register*, (Unitarian) says: "Many facts confirm us in the opinion that the orthodox Churches were never doing so much propagandist work as now, nor doing it so well."

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, founded fifty years ago, and to-day the principal Review in France, failed to pay during the first twenty years of its career. It now numbers 20,000 subscribers at \$10 a year.

Put a good religious newspaper into the hands of every new Church-member. Let him feel every week the throbs of its great, connectional heart. This will strengthen and broaden him, and bless him in many ways.—*Nashville Advocate*.

A bank burglar, left \$5,000 at his death, in Philadelphia. He made no will, and his natural heirs refuse to touch the money, because it is the proceeds of robberies. The legal question arises whether, there being heirs, the state can take the property.

There are now in use in New Zealand, which, not so very long ago, was the subject of Sydney Smith's familiar joke about cold curate on the sidewalk, 5,000 reaping machines and more than 1,000 threshing machines, of which 37 1/2 are worked by steam power.

Dr. Hatfield utters these strong words: "I would rather bring up my children in the lowest and most immoral neighborhood of Chicago, than in the most refined society in which dancing, card playing, and theater-going were tolerated."

In one of the Roundout Churches on a recent Sunday, the supply, a minister from New York, after listening to the fine singing of an anthem, is reported to have said: "Now that the choir have had their little fun, we will commence the worship of God by singing the 911th hymn."

Miss Sharman Crawford, an English lady, a niece of Mr. Wm. Sharman Crawford, who for many years represented Rochdale in Parliament, has so far felt the injustice of the British method of farming land that she has given her tenants in the County of Waterford a lease forever of their holdings.

The *United Presbyterian* says: "There are those who still talk of the immense sums spent in foreign missions. The three days meeting of the Knights Templar at Chicago cost, at a moderate estimate, more money than will come, this entire year, into the foreign mission treasuries of all Christendom."

"The very law of Christian conduct is forbearance. It dictates the mild answer that seldom fails to turn away wrath. But when a minister of the gospel or a Christian parishioner can stand up and call his brothers or sisters by bad names, the horrible inconsistency must make the angels weep. No matter what the provocation, no matter how irritating may be the occasion, a Church quarrel is always a disgrace, a scandal, a crime."—*Religious Herald*.

The British Wesleyan Conference agreed to the time mentioned for the Council, except that it puts it a month later; so that the date, as now fixed, is September, 1881. Invitations have already been issued to all Methodist Bodies in Great Britain to send delegates to a preliminary council, which is to assemble in Wesleyan Conference Hall, London, to make the necessary arrangements on that side of the water.—*N. Y. Advocate*.

A long and hard struggle was made by J. W. Dunn to save his family from drowning in a Pensacola Bay. He was outstripping his wife and five children, when a squall caught the boat. Being a good swimmer, he was able to place the hands of the entire party on the edge of the craft, or in the case of the younger children to put them on the bottom. But the water was rough, and the wind continued to blow furiously, and he was after another they were dislodged. He brought them back, repeatedly, for eighteen hours did his utmost to keep them in place; but when the boat finally drifted to shore only the parents and one child remained. Dunn was made insane by the excitement, and from the operations of the bill in some parts of the narrow intestine has a great...

Donald McKay, the pioneer builder of clipper ships in the United States, died in Hamilton, Mass., on the 27th ult. Among his famous vessels were the ships *Flying Cloud*, *Flying Fish*, *Lightning*, and *Grand Republic*. His brother was captain of the *Grand Republic* when it was burned in New York several years ago. His last work was the building of a Government ship-of-war at East Boston in 1874. He was born in 1819, in Shelburne, N. S.

Among the items of Australian news weather of unusual severity is reported, and especially in New South Wales. Heavy snow had fallen on the 20th of July in the Bradwood district, lying at least 2 ft. deep on the roads, and causing great destruction to flocks. In the Cooma district one quarter lost 500 sheep. In South Australia the cold is reported to be intense, and the fall of snow on the Flinders Range the heaviest experienced for the last twenty years.

It was resolved at the late English Conference, to erect two large houses at "Homes of Rest" for Methodist preachers broken down by excessive work, where they may find rest, and recovery of lost health. The money for them is collected and in hand. This is one of the necessities of this fast-flying age. We may not preach more than half as many, but we travel faster and farther, and wear out sooner than the preachers who knew no railways. The Rev. Chas. Carter has been one of the principal agents in securing the money for this purpose.

The first burial under the Burials Act took place in the parish churchyard of Beckenham. The funeral was that of a Baptist, and the officiating minister was the Rev. G. Samuel, of Penge. The service consisted of an extemporaneous prayer, the reading of passages of Scripture and brief address, and the singing of a hymn. The occasion excited some interest, and several clergymen and strangers were present. The service, which lasted half an hour, was marked throughout with befitting solemnity. No allusion was made to the exceptional character of the occasion.

Mr. Edison, of the Electric Light Company, will be selling the light to consumers in New York by the first of January, 1881, at about fifty cents per 1,000 candles. The ordinary commercial candle is the standard of measurement for the new illuminating power. The thousand candles give the light of 1,000 cubic feet of gas; so that the equivalent of 1,000 feet of gas in the electric light will cost \$1.80. The burners are calculated to last in steady use for six months. Extra ones will be put up in boxes, with sockets complete, for fifty cents each.

A strange scene lately took place in a sick room in New York. A lady only seventeen years of age, caught a severe cold from her baptism in the river last winter, where a hole was cut in the ice for the purpose. This cold clung to her, and her health continued to fail. Meantime a young man twenty years of age, became her accented lover. When it was seen that she could not live long, in accordance with her own wish, preparations were made for marriage. The bride was supported in an easy chair while the ceremony was performed, and soon after died, with her husband at her bedside.

The literary and art treasures collected by the famous Lord Chancellor Hardwicke at his seat, Wimpole Hall, in the middle of the last century, are to be sold at auction next spring. They include choice copies of books presented to the Chancellor, a gallery of historical portraits of English worthies, collections of engravings, costly silver plate, &c. The gaming table is said to be the cause of the break up of this historical home! A similar fate awaits the famous Blenheim Library of the Duke of Marlborough, which will be sold under the hammer the coming season.

A writer in the *Religious Herald* is making figures on Baptist churches—who will do this for the Methodist? He says 213 churches in Virginia, containing 15,157, or about one-fourth of the white Baptists in the State, have failed to make any contributions to any of their Boards. We heard it said, that not far from this city a Baptist church made a rule that the member who refused to contribute (as he was able, should not remain a member of that Church. A man was baptized on Wednesday; he was called upon Sunday for some money, he refused to pay, and they turned him out. He said "they turned him out before his clothes got dry."—*Richmond Advocate*.

A long and hard struggle was made by J. W. Dunn to save his family from drowning in a Pensacola Bay. He was outstripping his wife and five children, when a squall caught the boat. Being a good swimmer, he was able to place the hands of the entire party on the edge of the craft, or in the case of the younger children to put them on the bottom. But the water was rough, and the wind continued to blow furiously, and he was after another they were dislodged. He brought them back, repeatedly, for eighteen hours did his utmost to keep them in place; but when the boat finally drifted to shore only the parents and one child remained. Dunn was made insane by the excitement, and from the operations of the bill in some parts of the narrow intestine has a great...

CHRISTIAN HOLINESS.

They men and women in all denominations—men and women whose intelligent experience would be the height of egotistic audacity, and to question whose tenacity in the testimony would dishonor our own piety—have humbly testified that the grace of God has saved them fully and kept them in perfect peace. Luther says, "I entered by an open door into the very paradise of God. From that hour I saw the precious and holy Scriptures with new eyes." D'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation, writes, "I felt as though my wings were renewed as the wings of eagles; all my doubts were removed, my anguish quelled, and the Lord extended to me peace as a river." Richard Baxter, after several years of pious walk, reached such enlarged and blessed experience, that it was called his "second conversion." Dr. Payson wrote, "The Sun of Righteousness has been gradually drawing nearer and nearer, appearing larger and brighter as he approached; and now he fills the whole hemisphere, pouring forth a flood of glory, in which I seem to float like an insect in the beams of the sun, exulting, yet almost trembling while I gaze upon this excessive brightness, and wondering with unutterable wonder why God should deign thus to shine upon a sinful worm." The wife of the eminent Jonathan Edwards thus speaks of what she calls "full assurance of faith": "The presence of God was so near and so real that I seemed scarcely conscious of anything else. My soul remained in a heavenly ecstasy; my soul was filled and overwhelmed with light and love and joy in the Holy Ghost, and seemed just ready to go away from the body. This exaltation subsided into a heavenly calm and a rest of soul even sweeter than what preceded it." I have introduced these great and brilliant witnesses because their testimony is before the world, and their distinguished characters insure against ignorance and fanaticism. I have only one caution in this connection: "Do not measure your experience by the glowing words and images of these brilliant writers. For thousands have just as full and sweet fellowship with God, who, by reason of temperament or education, could not utter it in such burning and eloquent terms. They have the experience that God fully saves them, and that is enough. I might add that the testimony of Fletcher, and Benson, and Bramwell, and Carosso, and Lady Maxwell, and Presidents Mahan and Finney, and Professor Upham, and Bishop Asbury, and Whatcoat, and Doctors George Pickard, Wilbur Fisk, and Stephen Olin, and Alfred Cookman, among the glorified now, was unequivocal to the fact and reality of this experience attained in this life. And the uniform testimony of these witnesses was, that this was not the privilege of any select few, but the royal birthright of every child of God. Just as conversion is the privilege of every person on earth, though millions refuse to come to Christ and be converted, so to go on unto perfection is the privilege of every Christian, even if vast numbers fail to seek for it. If this were the aristocratic right of only a class in the church, I would ascribe the whole thing. But when it is the democratic right of every soul, I should be unfaithful not to preach to you the whole truth.—*Rev. J. O. Peck, D.D., at Old Orchard Convention*.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONS.

In his recently-issued work, entitled "Observations on Bulgarian Affairs," the Marquis of Bath thus refers to the labours of the American missionaries in European Turkey: "If the [Bulgarian] nation rises again to spiritual life, its recovery will be in no small degree owing to the intellectual and devotional influence and example of a small and devoted company of American missionaries, who abandoned homes in their own land for the purpose of promoting the welfare of an uncared-for and oppressed people—alone of all the missionary bodies regardless of the political influence of their own country, or of the interests of any particular sect. If the list of their converts is not a large one—and perhaps it is well, that it should be small—their work in raising the moral tone of the nation and in aiding the regeneration of its ancient Church will not have been less important. The American missionaries have contributed in no small degree to foster the spirit of toleration among the Bulgarian people. Carefully abstaining from any interference in political questions, they have thrown no impediment in the way of their converts joining the patriotic movement, which numbers some of them among its leaders. They have proved of no political party. In the darkest times of Turkish rule they relieved the needy and succoured the oppressed. No religious test has been imposed on admission into their schools, and there is hardly a town in Bulgaria where persons are not to be found who owe to them the advantages of superior education. The result of their teaching has permeated all Bulgarian society, and it is not the least important of the causes that have rendered the people capable of wisely using the freedom so suddenly conferred upon them."—*London Watchman*.

CAMP MEETINGS.

The *New York* correspondent of the *Northeastern Advocate* compares the camp meetings of to-day with those of the past: "My allusion to Martha's Vineyard recalls a month spent at the famous summer resorts of the saints by the sea, in the glorious valleys and on the mountains. At all these places the people assembled in thousands. The saints outnumbered the sinners; hence order prevailed. But the sinners were not there exclusively for worship. They were there for rest and recreation; and so were the ministers. At all of these resorts camp-meetings were held. But the camp-meeting was an accident. To some, an interruption; to many a privilege. But how unlike the camp-meeting of the fathers. The tent has given place to the elegant cottage; the blazing camp-fire to the petroleum lamp; the rustic seat to the spacious and comfortable auditorium; the simple repast to the well-spread board; the spontaneous singing to the organized choir. Twenty years ago the people went for salvation, took their children with them for conversation, and invited their neighbors for the same purpose. But now they go to bathe, fish, sail, hunt, play and pray. Happy combination! Families remain for one or two months. Daily the gentlemen go down town for business, and in the evening return to their cottage-home in the woods or by the sea. The camp-meeting occurs sometime during the season, and the chief feature is the imported preaching. The great pulpit orators of the church are kept on the run from July to September. This is so unlike the way the fathers did it. Then home productions were in demand, and the circuit preacher who could exhort longest, loudest and best was the hero of the hour. A Presbyterian remarked to the writer, 'The preaching was massive, grand, brilliant, but not hortatory as of old.' But Harrison, the young evangelist was an exception. Although less than the least of preachers, yet he excited the emotions and creates the wildest excitement. He obeys literally the command—'Compel them to come in.' He assumes that sinners know their duty, and he crowds them to the altar. He rarely gives you a thought to be recalled. He relates some heart-rending story, sings the doxology every few minutes, leaps from the platform and darts like an arrow through the excited congregation to reach some sinner whom his keen eye has discovered; and then whispers in a strange magical manner to those who are around him. He is the Lord's ram's-horn at whose blasts the walls of Jericho topple to their fall. His devotion and success rebuke our pride of understanding and intellectual egotism; and call upon us for that self-abnegation which is the condition of ministerial usefulness."

FASHION AND ITS DANGERS.

A contributor to the *Christian World*, who has sent a lithographed portrait of the Bishop of Lincoln, which might be mistaken for that of a Roman Catholic priest, explains that, "the clergy, like the ladies, are the victims of fashion, and just now there is a mania both among clergymen and ladies for 'revival' in the matter of dress, and that they love to array themselves in a manner which recalls the customs of distant ages. Some of the ladies look very pretty in their mediæval millinery, but as to the clergy, who don't look pretty under any circumstances, one can only wish that they had something better to do than to expend their time in dressing themselves up, with a lava of frillery which might be pardonable in the school-girl, even up with girlish vanity, but which is simply pitiable in the case of elderly gentlemen."

Another English journal tells this story, aimed at the High Church clergy who make their peculiar dress a part of their religion: "The other day the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, being in London, walked in the cool of the evening in Kensington Gardens, in company with a friend of his, an officer in the army. They met a priest—to all appearance a Roman priest—who had a woman on his arm, who had her hand in his, and who was making fast and furious love to her. The face of the Bishop flushed red; he passed on; but he instantly turned back, and, overtaking the priest, begged permission to speak to him. 'May I ask,' said he, 'if you are a priest?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'A Catholic priest?' 'Yes.' 'And may I ask under the jurisdiction of what bishop are you?' 'Before I answer that question,' said the priest, 'I should like to know to whom I am talking.' 'I am the Bishop of Nottingham,' said he. 'But we have no such Bishop in the English Church,' replied the priest. 'No,' exclaimed the Bishop, 'then you belong to the English Church. I am delighted to hear it, and I beg your pardon with all my heart, but I do wish that you would not walk about in our uniform.'"

REVELATIONS.

A severe but competent witness against the 'Charity Managers' of the Roman Catholic institutions has appeared in the person of an eminent French physician, who was appointed by the late Emperor Superintendent of Hospitals in the city of Paris. He is reported in one of the French journals as saying: "The Sisters of Charity are the curses of our hospitals. They are the tools of the priests, who employ them to secure wells in their favor, or legacies for masses. They do not scruple to terrify their patients by every means in their power, whether of future punishment or by well-arranged apparitions, etc. They withhold medicine and food, if even they do not wean, and they prevent sleep, in order to gain their diabolical ends." Some years ago, while the Assistant Editor of the *Christian Advocate* was a pastor in the city of Buffalo, he was requested by a distinguished physician to visit one of his patients who was on his death-bed in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in that city. On gaining admittance to the sick room, and compelling an intrusive official to leave him alone for a private conversation with the patient, the latter stated that several weeks before he had come there for nursing, and had paid a large price weekly for his board and attendance. Every thing had gone smoothly until the Sisters, finding that he must die, called in a priest, who first suggested and then urged, and at last (on that very morning) demanded, under threat of eternal malediction, that the man should make over to the Church a large sum of money. 'I have felt,' he added, 'that before I die I must expose this wicked and falsely-styled charitable institution.' Such was the statement of an intelligent dying witness, whose recognized approaching dissolution gave assurance of the truthfulness of his testimony. It presented only one of a multitude of illustrations of the correctness of the terrible charge made above against the Roman priests and their proteges in charge of many of the Roman Catholic charities of our cities.—*N. Y. Advocate*.

STEPS BACKWARD.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a recent charge, criticised the Oxford revival of 40 years ago. He admitted that it has conferred many benefits on English society. It has produced a more reverent appreciation of the forms of religion. It has intensified the sense of duty in a large section of the clergy. By combining good taste with devotional feeling, it has made a deep impression upon cultivated young people. Still it is based upon a narrow system. It makes a great profession of Catholicity, but its Catholicity extends only in one direction, viz., towards Rome. Towards Nonconformity the adherents of her system are more exclusive than Archbishop of the last generation. The Archbishop says that this ritualistic revival "has confined Churchmen's sympathies in the direction in which before they were ready to expand. My predecessors in the Episcopate had, I think, less difficulty than we should experience nowadays in welcoming the co-operation of such men as Robert Hall, and wishing them God-speed in their labours to resist prevailing infidelity. This is a just criticism. The narrowness of the ritualists is notorious. The clergy have always had a horror of Puritanism. Ritualism has increased that horror. Hence the extreme men of the party reject all compromise. As the Archbishop intimates, they are prepared to introduce any number of Popish innovations into the Protestant Church of the country, but they have no sympathy with Nonconformist communities. Dissent is in their estimation both common and unclean. There are indications, however, that these men have digested the practical common sense Christianity of the people of England.—*London Methodist*.

THE MORAL LAW.

To say that Christ's personal righteousness is imputed to every true believer, is not scriptural; to say that he has fulfilled all righteousness for us, or in our stead, if by *deus* is meant the fulfilment of all moral duties, is neither scriptural nor true; that he has died in our stead, is a great, glorious and scriptural truth; that there is no redemption but through his blood is asserted beyond all contradiction in the oracles of God. But there are a multitude of duties which the moral law requires which Christ never fulfilled in our stead, and never could. He has fulfilled none of these duties for us, but he furnishes grace to every true believer to fulfill them, to God's glory, the edification of his neighbor, and his own eternal profit. The salvation which we receive from God's free mercy, through Christ, binds us to live in a strict conformity to the moral law: that law which prescribes our manners, and the spirit by which they should be performed. He who lives not in the due performance of every Christian duty, whatever faith he may profess, is either a vile hypocrite or a soundly unchristian.—*Adam Clarke*.

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Our Home Circle

"HE MAKETH ME TO LIE DOWN." He maketh, yes, he sees us on the mountains, Toil-worn and weary, sadly needing rest; And yet determined to be pressing onward To gain the summit of some distant crest.

MY WILL, NOT THINE.

But the child must live. I can not give him up," said poor Mrs. Weld to her pastor, who had called to see her sick boy. "O do pray the Lord to heal him. Two years ago his brother, my first-born, died. I cannot have this boy taken. Pray that he may live?"

A FLORIDA TYPHOON.

On the approach of autumn the Floridian quakes with apprehension. It is the dread season of hurricanes. Tearing through the West Indies, they often strike the coast with deadly effect.

and handle the green leaves. A low moan comes from the ocean. Smoky clouds roll into the sky from the south-east, and a strong wind whitens the ruffled water. Every minute it increases in fury.

All living things disappear. Tall pines are twisted asunder. The lithe limbs of willows and oleanders snap like cow whips. Lofty palmettoes bend their heads to the ground, their great fans turned inside out like the ribs of an umbrella.

A LONELY GRAVE.

That afternoon I found something I had never seen before—a little grave alone in a wide pasture which had once been a field. The nearest house was at least two miles way, but by hunting for it I found a very old cellar, where the child's home must have been not very far off along the slope.

SWEET OBEDIENCE.

A beautiful illustration of what it is to "become as little children in the kingdom of Christ, was recently given. A class of little ones had prepared for the services of Children's day. Each one was supplied with a basket of flowers to present as a floral offering in one of the exercises of the evening.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

Gen. Swift, of Boston, in a recent address, said: "I never left my mother in my life but that she said to me, 'I want to live long enough to see you come to your Lord and to your Saviour.' It was the conclusion of every separation, it was the burden of every letter she wrote to me."

sure, and still more so that her son should vote on the right side. When the vote was taken, she was in the gallery, in full view of him. Up to the moment of answering to his name, his intention was to vote in the negative.

SENSITIVE RAILWAY METALS.

The accidental displacement of rails is known to be a fruitful source of railway disaster. The rains and floods of winter usually occasion the mischief, but it seems that the "iron horse" has an even more insidious enemy than accumulated storm-water to threaten it and to imperil its swift career.

SELF-DENIAL IN CHILDREN.

Children should be more frequently put in the way of self-denial and self-sacrifice. Each good deed they do commits them to the love of the good, and to trust in the good.

Our Young Folks

NEDDIE AND ME.

A preacher in England was once talking about the heathens, and telling how much they needed Bibles to teach of Jesus. In the congregation was a bright little boy, who became intensely interested.

seen, weighing as much as four tons, and it is upon record that at least one enormous specimen had been captured by an English man-of-war, which, from the dimensions given, must have weighed fully eight tons.

PARTING.

"If thou dost bid thy friend farewell, But for one night though that farewell may be, Press thou his palm with thine. How canst thou tell, How far from thee Fate or caprice may lead his feet Ere that to-morrow comes? Men have been known To lightly turn the corner of a street, And days have grown To months, and months to lagging years.

TRUE GENTLEMANLINESS.

"O Harry, do wait a little. I'm so tired!" "Pshaw! you are always tired now. adays," said Harry Long impatiently; "I wish you were like Jenny Dent; she's the kind of a girl I like—no whining or fretting about her."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

NEDDIE AND ME.

"Here, give me your bag, Edie," he said more kindly. "If you're not as strong as Jenny you're a deal better natured; I heard her scold Tom and Rob awfully yesterday."

Before long, he raised fifteen dollars, and then he went to the minister, and said,—"Please sir, send this money to the heathen."

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"Here, give me your bag, Edie," he said more kindly. "If you're not as strong as Jenny you're a deal better natured; I heard her scold Tom and Rob awfully yesterday."

Esau, returning in a ramshackled state, some red portage of asked for some of the impatience was not readily prepared to take time to prepare occasion to obtain the price of the med with a levity which closing words of Esau despised his brother, he put himself, and so became His sin must not be dignation at the from we shall see present tribulation as well as five years passed away of age, and the warned Isaac to pe by which, as prophe was to hand down ham to another ge designed for Esau once given, was the vocable act of the he destined Esau to ison for the occasi to confess the salu could Jacob ventu benefit of his triu knew of that tr moved by partialt aid of her favorit stratagem by whi father's blessing (

Jacob's voice... markably true the tion, however well managed, fails in while Rebekah an disguised the outt the necessity of d been wholly over sight had nearly a An alarming moni ceter, when his f over him." The is the voice of J the hands of Esau the feel of the har the raiment, prev which the voice much-desired blea

His hands were... countries the good delicate feel, ver the human persu be, without muc especially consider age his sense of to much impaired as blessed him. If, had possessed a fi lifted the knife to of duty, trusting how much happie whole company! this wrong. He posed by decepti the beautiful coe

Art thou my ve... am. Observe th the inward dete first unable eno vided by another at last inventi hood, then the li what did Jacob g the birthright, o out of the blesin vanity and vexat flee from his fat his mother again serts to kinnes he had cheated for 21 years; to and trembling, a before Esau wh to be made mor finding that gen and forgotten al ter brought to s ers, plotting ag his favorite son ing down with confess to Phara that few and evi pilgrimages.

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Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON I.—OCTOBER 10, 1880

JACOB AND ESAU.—Gen. 27: 22-40. TIME.—B. C. 1760. 44 years after the last lesson. Isaac 137 years old.

INTRODUCTION.

Esau, returning one day from hunting in a furnished state, saw Jacob preparing some red pottage of lentils, and quickly asked for some of that red, red. His impatience was natural, for food is not readily procured in an eastern tent, and takes time to prepare. Jacob seized the occasion to obtain Esau's birthright as the price of the meal; and Esau consented with a levity which is marked by the closing words of the narrative.—Thus Esau despised his birthright. In doing this, he put himself out of the sacred family, and so became a profane person. His sin must not be overlooked in our indignation at the fraud of Jacob, which, as we shall see presently, brought its own retribution as well as its own gain. Forty-five years passed away, when the approach of age, and the infirmity of his sight, warned Isaac to perform the solemn act by which, as prophet as well as father, he was to hand down the blessing of Abraham to another generation. Of course he designed for Esau the blessing which, once given, was the authoritative and irrevocable act of the patriarchal power; and he desired Esau to prepare a feast of venison for the occasion. Esau was not likely to confess the sale of his birthright, nor could Jacob venture openly to claim the benefit of his trick. Whether Rebekah knew of that transaction, or whether moved by partiality only, she came to the aid of her favorite son, and devised the stratagem by which Jacob obtained his father's blessing (vers. 1-21).

EXPLANATORY.

Jacob's voice...hands of Esau. It is remarkably true that every scene of deception, however well planned and artistically managed, fails in some point or other. So, while Rebekah and Jacob had so carefully disguised the outward man of the latter, the necessity of disguising the voice had been wholly overlooked. This single oversight had nearly exploded the entire plot. An alarming moment was that for the deceiver, when his father passed his hands over him. "The voice," said the old man, "is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau." But he was satisfied: the feel of the hands, the fresh smell of the raiment, prevailed over the misgiving which the voice had awakened; and the much-desired blessing was bestowed.

His hands were hairy. In the Eastern countries the goat's hair has often a soft, delicate feel, very much like that upon the human person; so that Isaac might be, without much difficulty, deceived, especially considering that at his advanced age his sense of touch might be nearly as much impaired as that of vision. So he blessed him. If, like Abraham, Rebekah had possessed a faith that would have even lifted the knife to slay her son at the call of duty, trusting in God to raise him up, how much happier would have been the whole company! All of them suffer for this wrong. How the deceiver is recompensed by deceits practiced upon him in the beautiful coat of Joseph.

Art thou my very son, Esau?...He said I am. Observe the rapidity and extent of the inward deterioration in Jacob. At first unable even to conceive the plan devised by another (vers 12, 13), he becomes at last inventive. At first the acted falsehood, then the lie in so many words. And what did Jacob get, who so mealy bought the birthright, and cheated his brother out of the blessing? Trouble in the flesh; vanity and vexation of spirit. He had to flee from his father's house; never to see his mother again; to wander over the deserts to kinemen, who cheated him as he had cheated others, to serve Laban for 21 years; to crouch miserably in fear and trembling, as a petitioner for his life, before Esau whom he had wronged, and to be made more ashamed than ever by finding that generous Esau had forgiven and forgotten all; then to see his daughter brought to shame; his sons murderers, plotting against their own brother, his favorite son; to see his gray hairs going down with sorrow to the grave; to confess to Pharaoh, after 120 years of life, that few and evil had been the days of his pilgrimage.

Blessed him. This dying blessing was a matter of infinite importance, connected with the fulfilment of a divine purpose, and was not, therefore, to be pronounced lightly, or without a divine warrant. It appears, not only from the case before us, but from various others recorded in the Old Testament, that by divine appointment the promise made to Abraham, with all the blessings and privileges which it involved, was suspended, so to speak, on the dying benediction of the patriarch.

Give thee of the dew of heaven. This is a chief blessing in Palestine. Rain scarcely falls after the middle of March, until September. Hence the dew is mainly depended on for necessary moisture of the fields, and it is copious. So the dew of Hermon is spoken of by the Psalmist, and the dew upon the mountains of Zion, as an evidence of the divine blessing. Plenty of corn (not Indian corn, but grain) and wine. Palestine was famous for vineyards, and it produced varieties of corn, viz., wheat, barley, oats and rye.

Let people serve thee. Here is added a political pre-eminence. He was to be lord not only over his brethren of kindred tribes, by his birthright claim (verse 37), but also over foreign nations.

Isaac trembled very exceedingly, &c. He could not but feel a degree of just indignation in view of the imposition which had been practiced upon him. The words of the patriarch, spoken in the fulness of divine inspiration, are irrevocable, however obtained. This is one of the mysterious parts of the narrative; but it only represents to us the constant issue of similar successes in life itself. The wrong is done, the prize is thereby won; there is no reversal of the issue; the enjoyment of

the prize may be poisoned by the wrong, but the prize itself is of no less value.

Cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. The time had now come that he bitterly bewailed his folly in despising and throwing away his birthright for so trifling a consideration—a proof that the visitation of crimes often sleeps for a time, and that vengeance may awake when the misdeed itself is almost forgotten. Still it would appear that there was no real contrition, no godly sorrow of heart, but only disappointment and vexation at his loss. We find at the time no self-condemnation, no confession of sin; but a severe accusation of his brother, as if he only were to blame for what had happened. Why did he not rather weep at his brother for the pottage, than to Isaac for a blessing? If he had not then sold, he had not needed now to buy. It is just with God to deny us those favors which we were careless in keeping, and which we undervalued in enjoying. These tears are both late and false. Esau found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears. Do not mistake that, as if it meant that Esau, wishing to repent, could not. Clearly, the repentance he sought for was his father's, not his own; repentance in the sense of change of purpose; and all his tears could not alter that purpose, or change the word once passed. He had sowed to the flesh, and expected to reap both the joys of the flesh and the peace of the spirit. This may not be. We reap as we have sown.

Is not he rightly named Jacob? (supplanter.) Took away my birthright. Esau was not warranted in saying, "He took away my birthright," as though he robbed him of it; for the surrender was his own voluntary act. He parted with it because he practically despised it. Now my blessing. He only sold the spiritual birthright, but expected to keep the temporal blessings. He failed, as men usually do in such cases.

With corn and wine have I sustained him; i. e., declared that he shall be sustained.

Isaac here at length pronounces the lot of Esau in a form which, as compared with the blessing upon Jacob, makes it a modified curse, and which is not even described as a blessing, but introduces a disturbing element into Jacob's blessing, a retribution for the impure means by which he has obtained it. The sense is that Esau should have his dwelling in a country opposite to that of the covenant land in these qualities—a wild and barren country as it is. Esau was to dwell in the barren land of Idumea, far off from the fertility of his brother's lot. Travelers say, that, notwithstanding some fertile valleys in the eastern parts, Edom is probably "the most desolate and barren upland in the world."

By thy sword shalt thou live. No words could more accurately describe the habits of the inhabitants of Idumea than those of "living by their sword," existing as they do as robbers and free-booters. Witness the perils, to this day, on a visit to Petra. Shall serve thy brother. Though Esau was not personally subject to his brother, his posterity were tributary to the Israelites till the reign of Joram, when they revolted and established a king of their own. Break his yoke from off thy neck. Between Edom and Israel it was a continual alternation of rebellion, submission and renewed subjection. Conquered by Saul, subdued by David, repressed by Solomon, restrained after a revolt by Amaziah, they recovered their independence in the time of Ahab. Later they were incorporated into the Jewish State, and furnished it with the dynasty of princes, beginning with Antipater.

The House and Farm.

Chickens are always healthier when they have plenty of sand and gravel about them.

Glass millstones are now used with great satisfaction in Germany. They are said not to beat the flour as much as the French burr stone.

Remember this fact:—Disease lurks in every unventilated room, and especially in bad rooms. Fresh air is just as necessary as food for the body.

A few old rusty nails kept in the vessel out of which fowls daily drink, will be found more conducive to their health than nine-tenths of the nostrum food.

To set the colors in a lawn dress, put it in a pail of water and a tablespoonful of sugar of lead. Let it steep an hour, then wash it out of bran water; hang it in the shade to dry.

A farmer's wife in Lebanon, N. H., has made one hundred and six pounds of butter during the past three months, from the milk of one cow, nor has she been sparing in the use of milk and cream in the family.

To renovate black thread lace, wash it carefully in alcohol, or pure spirit, which is diluted alcohol. Lay a towel on a board or table, and smooth out the veil, carefully stretching it, and pinning it to the board round the edge of the lace with pins. When dry, it will look like new, if carefully done.

Flour, like butter, absorbs bad odors readily. It should not be kept in a place where there are onions, fish, vegetables decaying, or other odorous substances, nor in a damp room or cellar. Keep it in a cool, dry, airy room, where not exposed to a freezing temperature, nor to one above 70°, and always sift before using.

St. JOHN, N. B., Dec 19, 1872. Mr. T. GRAYHAM.—Dear Sir:—I have been for several years under the obligation to you for a bottle of your PAIN ERADICATOR. You no doubt remember having met me in Grand Manan about eight years ago, when I had been labouring about eighteen months under the distress of a very lame knee, the result of a severe fall. I had previously tried most all the popular remedies under the head of "Pain Killers," etc., but to no effect. Your one bottle cured me permanently, and I always praise the bridge that carries me safely over. Yours with gratitude, GEORGE GABRETT, Pastor Christian Church, Lake St.

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(LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co.)

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AND

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Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

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A Specialty,

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

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

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

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

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported

Absolutely Pure Spice.

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

The Best is always the Cheapest,

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

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

- Ground Allspice, Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Ground Ginger, Ground Pepper, Mixed Spices.

BROWN & WEBB

WHOLESALE

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HALIFAX,

1880

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SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

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ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

SMITH BROS.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

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

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

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

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

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literary starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. R. W. HAMILTON, M.D.

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Feb 6-ly

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Apart from the Pacific Railway, and the various Provincial and local exhibitions, the town and country journals have few topics of home interest.

Sir John and his companions in travel have returned to Canada, but the nature of their negotiations respecting that 'elephant' in Canadian politics—the Pacific Railway—is yet only a matter of surmise. Possibly an early session of Parliament may be a necessity.

Exhibitions are being held in all directions. Those in the Upper Provinces seem to have been successful in exhibits, and in finances as well. In that at Montreal, Prince Edward Island products have won 'special mention.' The citizens of Halifax are likely to have to pay dearly for the whistle. They are, it is said, to have the further privilege of meeting a deficiency of four thousand dollars. The gainers, in the meantime, are few in number. It is to be hoped that the various other exhibitions announced will be more successful.

Those who occupy a Christian standpoint and thence take their outlook, are turning their gaze upon the great Presbyterian Council at Philadelphia. Some six hundred delegates, from all parts of the world where disciples of Calvin and Knox are found, make up the gathering organized there eight days ago. It seemed when, with a 'formality beautiful because of its simplicity,' these delegates first formed into line to march to the Academy of Music, as if the community of their religious belief had obliterated the stamp of nationality. There were some, however, whose nationality could not easily be disguised—one whose features told of undiluted American Indian blood, and another whose white turban and swarthy skin told of a home in the East. The presence of these excited no wonder, but when Dr. Breed, in his address of welcome, reminded his listeners that among them were two delegates from Spain, the birth place of Jesuits, the assembly applauded with enthusiasm.

Little time was lost in taking up the ten days' programme, which has been in course of preparation for two years. Already a number of important papers have been read. The whole covers a very wide range of theological discussion. As one delegate remarked, the members will have 'need of clear heads and large receptive capacities if they can hear and digest in ten days the mighty intellectual feast prepared for them.' For that discussion which is so necessary to bring out the true value of such papers there can be but little time. Such discussion is unnecessary in a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, where doctrinal points and forms of worship are kept in abeyance, but in an inter-denominational gathering it is indispensable.

A wretched Adriatic village, hitherto unknown to fame, has secured the gaze of the world within the last few days. The eyes of political rulers everywhere are fixed upon it. There, the Turk, deserted even by those who fought his battles a few years ago, has his back against the wall, and on his movements depends the peace or conflict of Europe. The vacillation and double dealing of the Turk stand forth just now in their most odious light, increased, it may be, by Russian influence, which is said to be leading him on to destruction by the assurance that firmness on his part must lead to a breaking up of the concert between the Great Powers. Such a pressure upon Turkey as would lead to a revolution in that country would be Russia's opportunity. Germany and Austria, aware of this, and dreading the conflict into which they must sooner or later be driven by the destruction of Turkey, hesitate to unite with England in the naval demonstration which Russia so greatly desires. Speaking after the manner of men, Europe is passing through one of those moments of suspense when a single shot, or even a few words from certain quarters, may lead to all the horrors of war. Just now there is need of special prayer for peace.

France just now is passing through a governmental change. Gambetta, whose policy is evidently revenge on Germany, and destruction to the Church, is in the ascendant.

From Ireland, busied, as we hoped, with her bountiful harvests, come tidings of bloodshed. Landlords too often are harsh, and tenants too often are murderers. With slight change, those words of Johnson,—

How small of all the ills that flesh and blood endure
That par which kings or laws can cause or cure,
May well be applied to this unhappy country.

WESLEYAN for 1881.

I—A Special Offer.

THE WESLEYAN will be sent FREE for the remainder of the present year to all persons subscribing for 1881, and remitting to this office the annual subscription of Two Dollars—the paper to be sent from the date of receipt of money at this office.

2—Special Inducements.

As soon as the increased circulation will justify the expenditure, we propose enlarging the paper one column in width, giving eight additional columns—and also greatly improving the paper in other respects.

We would like to make these changes and improvements beginning with January, 1881. We ask therefore an immediate and active canvass, and as soon as Five hundred new subscribers shall be added to our list, we shall proceed with the improvements. Let every subscriber make this offer known to others and help us in this special effort.

Money should be sent by P. O. Order or Registered letter, addressed

S. F. HUESTIS,
135 Granville St.,
Halifax, N.S.

THE WEEK NIGHT SERVICES.

Various influences are putting in peril the existence of those religious services through the week to which our fathers attached so much value. Counter attractions there always have been, but others of a higher order are each year rendering attendance at week-night services increasingly difficult. Temperance meetings, gatherings in behalf of philanthropic efforts, committee meetings of various kinds—not to speak of social temptations—are making us sometimes feel, as if in very desperation we must devise some method of crowding ten, instead of seven evenings into one week. And when, from brief consideration, we are convinced that this cannot be done, we can reach but one conclusion—that something must give way. What that something shall be is a matter of immense importance. Upon the decision reached under such circumstances, spiritual manhood, or spiritual dwarfhood may depend. From the moment of condemnation, the faithful Christian may go forth to lead an inconsistent, powerless, invalid life, if he retain life at all, or from it he may go forth by a life of faith to win the Divine approval and secure that other secret of power with men—their confidence in his consecration. No official position in lodge or division, or other organization, can be accepted with safety, if it involve the absence of the Christian man from the place of prayer or Christian communion.

"The intelligent Christian finds" some modern preacher has said "that he needs a Sabbath every three or four days, and so builds a brief one on the shore of a week-day in the shape of an extra religious service. He gets grace on Sunday to bridge the chasm of worldliness between that and the next Sunday, but finds the arch of the bridge very great and so runs up a pier midway to sustain the pressure. There are one hundred and sixty-eight hours in a week, and but two hours of public religious service on Sabbath. What chance have two hours in a battle with one hundred and sixty-eight."

If we do not dwell at length upon the relation of the prayer-meeting to the church or to the spiritual life of the individual believer, it is not because we underrate the importance of that relation. He who can lightly dismiss the call to prayer, with the remark, "It's only a prayer-meeting" forgets the historical fact, that it was at such a meeting the disciples learned that their risen Head had entered heaven, while they received from His Spirit that impulse which yet thrills the Church with life and vigor. He forgets, too, the promise of the Saviour, given as a special encouragement to united prayer, "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." In fact, to no doctrine of the Church does the history of the ages

bear such unvarying witness as to that of the power of united, believing, wrestling prayer. Let Christians resolve that henceforth no social gathering, no public meeting, shall be permitted for one moment to interfere with their presence at the prayer-meeting; and let them make themselves responsible for its success as a season of power, of fervent song, and earnest supplication, and argument as to its importance will soon be unnecessary. Personal gladness in Jesus, and conquering power in the Church, will answer every objection.

We introduce this topic just now, for a special reason. Many of our friends have been absent from home. Modern summering is more frequently conducive to physical vigor than to spiritual health. Its interference with the regularity of households, the necessary absence from the church one is accustomed to attend, our presence in some district where regular visits to the distant church are scarcely possible, all tend to weaken our religious habits. The question, "Who prays on board a steamboat," may provoke a smile, but it may also lead to some heart-searching respecting neglect of religious duties on shore as well as on sea. We most earnestly advise our friends who are finding their way back to their homes by each train and steamer, to break through any unhealthy influence from summer absence, by presenting themselves at the first opportunity in the prayer-meeting or the class-meeting they have been accustomed to attend, and by resolving that no trifling hindrance shall make their seat, vacant in future.

Are there any who cannot be present? We are not unreasonable enough to answer this question with a decided negative. Our own experience would in part check us. Let such, wherever they may be, remember the hour of prayer, and looking up, become one in spirit with assembled worshippers, and so, when the light of the same stars shine down upon both, the love of the same Saviour, and the presence of the same Spirit, shall come down and abide with both, making them partakers of equal blessing.

THE FREE BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

The Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Free-Baptists of Nova Scotia, was held this year at O'Connell, Queens Co. The opening session took place on the 8th ult.; and the closing meeting on the 14th. The Rev. M. S. Royal was elected President, and Rev. T. H. Siddall, Secretary. In addition to the ministers of the Conference were a number of delegates, among the latter the Rev. Joseph McLeod, editor of the *Religious Intelligencer*, and corresponding delegate of the Free-Baptists of New Brunswick. Large congregations attended the religious services, and in the business meetings the utmost harmony prevailed. The annual sermon, preached by the Rev. F. Babcock, is said to have been an able discourse. It is clearly evident that the old antagonism against an educated ministry, which the late Ezekiel McLeod did so much to remove, has almost disappeared from the adherents of this earnest and active Christian Church.

The Halifax pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Minard, made a telling speech in favor of a thoroughly educated ministry, and others, — Jos. McLeod and Wm. Downey—followed with addresses on the same subject. Five students from Nova Scotia are now at the F. W. B. College at Lewiston, pursuing studies preparatory to entrance upon the ministry.

On the Temperance question the Free-Baptists have always been true to God and faithful to their fellows. They are not now taking steps backward. The Conference is committed to seek the entire suppression of the liquor traffic. A League has been formed to carry on temperance work in connection with the churches, of which M. D. McGray, Esq., M. P. F., is chairman.

We can only give statistics in brief. There are in Nova Scotia 19 ministers, with a membership of 4,000,—an increase of 287 during the past year,—and representing 20,000 adherents. The ladies of the Women's Aid Society have collected \$350 for Foreign Missionary Work. The Conference of 1881 is to be held at Barrington, N. S.

A BASE ATTEMPT.

The saddest of many sad passages in the autobiography of John B. Gough, is his description of the effort made to drag him back into the depths of degradation, and thus destroy the powerful influence of the world's greatest temperance advocate.

A similar fiendish effort, made under the guise of friendship, seems to have been tried a second time, with a view to the destruction of another whose influence is already dreaded by certain foes of truth. The following statement appears in *Zion's Herald*:

There seems to be little doubt that a malicious effort was made in New York to destroy the reputation and influence of Father O'Connor, one of the most devoted of the priests in company with Father McNamara, now preaching to large audiences every Sabbath, at the Independent Catholic Church on Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, New York. While walking with his little boy in the Park in that city, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, he was accosted by name by a well-dressed stranger, who said he had heard him preach the previous Sabbath, was interested in the discourse, and in the work in which he was engaged, and assured him that, in a short time, he would show his sympathy in a practical manner. As they were about to part the stranger invited Father O'Connor to take a glass of soda with him. The day was sultry, the offer was grateful, and the man seemed friendly. As there was no drug store near, they entered the eating-room of a hotel adjoining the Park. The stranger ordered lemonade, and while the priest went to the street for his little boy, who was running around, the glasses were placed on a table. Father O'Connor drank his upon his return, without the slightest suspicion of its character. They then separated. After sitting a few moments on a seat in the Park he lost consciousness, and became delirious and violent. As he could give no account of himself, he was arrested by the police on the charge of drunkenness. When he recovered and made his straightforward statements to the judge before whom he was brought, and also affirmed that for two years before he had left the Church of Rome he had been a total abstainer, the judge at once discharged him, remarking that he did not look like an intemperate man. There seems to be little doubt that it was a premeditated and rascally act, such as, years ago, was perpetrated upon Mr. Gough in the same city. But in this instance, as in that, the devil overreached himself. Both Fathers O'Connor and McNamara have been threatened with violence by anonymous letters. But such writers and rascals are cowards. These men seem to be true and devout. They are making a powerful impression upon thoughtful Irish Catholics. God will take care of the work, if it is of His Spirit, and the workmen also.

CENTENARY CHURCH, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

At a meeting of the trustees of Centenary Church on Thursday, it was unanimously resolved that the work of erecting a new church be proceeded with immediately. In accordance with this expression excavation and clearance work will be at once commenced. From a number of tenders submitted, the committee decided to accept that of Messrs. Bond & Milden for the sum of \$34,995. The building is to be constructed of limestone on plans provided by Mr. John Welch, and in accordance with the design of the school-room division already erected. Under these plans the new church will have a tower on the corner of Princess and Wentworth streets. The main entrance will face Princess street. The foundation walls will be of granite, and will be laid in time for a corner-stone ceremony next spring. Mr. J. O. Dumaresq is to be the supervisory architect. Messrs. Bond and Milden agree to have the building completed on or before April 1st, 1882. This firm are practically the contractors for the new Parliament Buildings and also built Queen Square Church.

Though the committee have a very handsome sum of money at their disposal by subscription and otherwise, small financial favors will still continue to be thankfully received. The Methodist Sunday-schools of Fredericton, Charlottetown and other places have promised to hold concerts in the near future, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the good of the Centenary Church Fund, which will take effect in the purchase of windows or other sections of the edifice. Memorial windows, as may be expected, will be in demand among the members of the church and congregation.—*Daily News*, 25th.

DR. JOBSON.

It was a gratifying circumstance to witness the special marks of favour shown to Rev. Dr. Jobson, who, in great feebleness, was assisted on the platform of the late English Conference, as an ex-President to record his vote at the elections. The Doctor's mental and physical powers are by repeated attacks of paralysis utterly prostrated, but the Conference, remembering what eminent service he had rendered to the Connection during forty six years, and with what noble generosity he had supported it, gave him cordial greeting, but his stay was short. He appeared once afterward to resign his office as Book Steward. It was a tender and touching scene to see the once eloquent and powerful preacher prostrate as a child, hoping (against hope) to be able once more to preach in some small village chapel. The scene brought tears to many eyes. Dr. Jobson's record as Book Steward for sixteen years and over has been one so highly valued by his brethren, that they are (by subscription) having a marble bust prepared of him to be erected in the Book Room. It is to Dr. Jobson mainly that Methodism owes the erection in Westminster Abbey of the monument to John and Charles Wesley, and not a few other such special services are traceable to the exertions and generosity of Dr. Jobson. The Rev. Theophilus Woolmer is the new Book Steward.—*Ev*.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Rev. Thomas Angwin has received towards the Fund for repairing the churches damaged by the late hurricane in Bermuda, from Capt. Coffin, \$100, from "A Friend" \$25.

The ladies of the Kaye St. congregation in this city are about to make a special effort to remove the debt on the church. A glance at an advertisement on our fourth page will explain. The object is good, and the workers worthy of all possible assistance.

That boat for the Labrador mission must be purchased. A "minister in New Brunswick" sends \$250 towards its cost; Rev. A. D. Morton sends the same amount, collected at one of the prayer-meetings on the River Philip Circuit; and Rev. J. M. Pike desires us to acknowledge the receipt of \$7.25 from a little girl in his congregation at Windsor, who has raised the money by a bazaar. This act has led Bro. Pike to meditation. "In this way," he remarks "the little girls could support a missionary in some part of the field without at all interfering with our general contributions."

PERSONAL.

Rev. D. D. Currie called at our office on Wednesday. He is happy in his new sphere, and much cheered by the heartiness with which his congregation have resolved to arise and build.

Mr. J. Wesley Smith has been appointed by the Nova Scotia Conference Special Committee to attend the approaching meeting of the Central Missionary Board, in the room of the late Mr. J. B. Morrow.

With great sorrow we place on our death-list a notice of the departure of Mrs. Parker, the wife of the Rev. I. N. Parker of Bathurst. She entered into rest on Saturday last.

We learn with regret, in looking over the 'Chignecto Post,' that the Rev. Douglas Chapman and his wife have both been seriously ill since their removal to Saint Andrews.

The Queen Square Methodist Church and Sunday-school of St. John, N.B., lose an earnest worker in Mr. Henry G. Jordan, who is about to leave that city to take a position in a large dry-goods house in Brooklyn, N.Y. His many good qualities will doubtless win him friends in his new home.

Miss Maria Angwin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Angwin of Dartmouth, leaves this week for New York, to resume her studies at the Woman's Medical College in that city. Miss Angwin has chosen a profession, in the practice of which she may confer untold benefit upon the suffering of her sex.

The 'Bridgetown Monitor' calls attention to a beautiful painting in water colors, executed by Miss Hetty Davies, a daughter of the late venerable Rev. T. H. Davies. This picture, with one or two others, from the hands of her sisters, who are said to be equally proficient in this branch of art, will be sent to the Exhibition at Kentville.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The *American Agriculturist* for October, is before us. This number fully proves it to be what it claims to be, a journal for 'The Farm, the Garden, and the Household.'

The *Beloved Prince* is a memoir of the late Prince Albert, by W. Nichols. It is published at the Wesleyan Conference Office, London, Eng. Many of the books lately issued from that office are fine specimens of attractive binding. This equals any on its list. For those who have not opportunity to read the four volumes of Theodore Martin's 'Life of the Prince Consort,' this book will supply a want. The clearness of its style, and the number of its illustrations, add to the interest of this timely work.

Blackwood's Magazine for September has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barelay Street, New York. The two serials, 'Dr. Wortle's School,' and 'Bush Life in Queensland,' are continued. Besides these are several short articles of the kind for which this periodical has long been distinguished. Such are 'The Bayard of the East,' which gives an outline of the career of Sir James Outram, a distinguished officer of the Indian army, and 'A Week in Athens,' a very interesting description of the ancient city. Under the head of 'New Novels,' a number of recent publications of that description are passed in review, with brief accounts of the plots, and sundry extracts illustrative of style. The reviewer pronounces the trade of novelist 'the most inexhaustible, the most indispensable of arts.'

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending September 18th and 25th respectively, contain the following articles: Mind in the Lower Animals; Edinburgh Review; The Decan, *Fortnightly*; A Talk about Sonnets; *Blackwood's Magazine*; A Forgotten Empire in Asia Minor; and Bather's Ideal, *Fraser's Magazine*; A Special Assize under Louis XIV.; and In Memoriam; Tom Taylor, *Macmillan*; Why our Poor are Ugly, *Spectator*; and Aldin's and Arzevins, *Saturday Review*; Colors in Art, L. F. de Portales, and Celluboid, *Nature*; Ethetic Teas, *World*; with continuations of 'Adam and Eve,' 'Bush Life in Queensland,' and instalment of 'The Portrait of a Painter by Himself,' and 'The Pavilion on the Links,' and the usual amount of poetry. Littell & Co. of Boston are the publishers.

From the Wesleyan Conference Office, London, we have our usual package of monthly publications—*The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, *Christian Miscellany*, *Early Days*, *Sunday School Magazine*, *At Home and Abroad*, and *Our Boys and Girls*. Under the present accomplished editor, a portrait of whom appears in the number for September, the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* has well maintained its high literary character, while it has become to a much greater extent than formerly, a magazine for the people, both in style and in price. In this number we have among other articles, A Memorial Sketch of the Rev. Luke Scott; another of Frances Ridley Havergal; and a paper on Revisers of the Authorized Version. Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F. R. S., contributes an article on Water as a Source of Epidemics and Blood-poisoning; and Rev. Mark Guy Pearse gives another of his 'Homey talks for those at Home.' Shorter papers of equal interest are followed by Select Literary Notices, which are always worthy of confidence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

For the General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists of the United States: Bideford 50, Fred. K. Kingslear 50, Gibson 50, Oct 103, Jackson 50, Andover 50, Upper K. The Treasurer requests attention of Superintendent of Conference Fund. Notwithstanding to be made on the 1st of immediately forward the Fredericton and the circuits in the Sacred yet only about half of the Minutes have reached their very earliest of this matter.

Sackville, Sept. 28, 1880.

MISSIONARY.

YARMOUTH Yarmouth South, I. Yarmouth North, I. Arcadia, October 11. Cliffe, J. Teasdale, G. Hebron, Nov. 15. Cliffe, J. Teasdale, B. Barrington, Dec. 18. J. C. Ogden. Port la Tour, Jan. 10. J. C. Ogden. North East Harbor, Dec. 17. J. H. B. McArthur. Shelburne, Nov. 16, 17. J. Hart. Lockport, Jan. 11, 12. J. J.

BUSINESS.

There are glasses on the top wave of general prosperity of manufacturing in earning large amounts selling piles of silent mills, unproductive investments of farmers disheartened their produce, and profitable employment. We get on, but it is that golden age and look soberly at the contented people a truce between poor pictures of their own "booms" in a few climb up in a twinkling.—*Methodist*.

FROM THE

The *Herald's* New members of the under command of picked up by Capt. George and Mary, of Island on the having returned to sledge journey to on the 4th of March. The sledge journey made through the region, the party having the base of opera eleven months and 3251 miles. The journey over made the arctic winter. They withstood the general thermometer sank to freezing point. Dr. King William's land, travelling over the snows of the their retreat toward the bones of all mankind above ground. Their fact that the record expedition are lost. Nachtille Esquimaux sealed in box files last survivors of F. posed to have final viewed. These boxes and threw out which were then destroyed by children known that one of down Victoria Strait scuttled by the who found it near Point, during the time one man was. During the same years tracks of four white snaws on the main started from the but one month's food, the white man that living upon maize assistants. feasible for white men to the climate and in prosecuting journey. A large quantity of Frankin's expedition brought the remaining third officer of identified by the opened grave. The hardships and their return to H. ample supply of prepared by Capt. Barry or left Barry for some left for home carry needed supplies.

SINGULAR.

The Birmingham following—Lan named John Parva was decided to be Churchyard, this spot within the district was situated. As a member of the B. his relatives belong munity, it was that W. Millington, the at Newton, under the grave, under the new Act. As shown take place on Sunday necessary to ask petition of the parish (the

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPTS

For the General Conference Fund, from the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference. Bideford 50, Fredericton 4.00, Marysville 5.00, Kingsclear 50, Gibson 1.00, Keswick 55, Woodstock 1.03, Jacksonville 1.50, Florenceville 50, Andover 50, Upper Kent 55, Arthurville 25.

The Treasurer regrets having again to call the attention of Superintendents of Circuits to the resolution of Conference in reference to this Fund. Notwithstanding that the collection was to be made on the second Sabbath in August, and immediately forwarded—and that two Districts, the Fredericton and the St. Stephen, with most of the circuits in the Sackville District have reported, yet only about half of the Circuits numbered in the Minutes have remitted. Will the Brethren at their very earliest opportunity arrange to close this matter.

C. STEWART, Treasurer. Sackville, Sept. 23, 1880.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

YARMOUTH DISTRICT. Yarmouth South, Local arrangements. Yarmouth North, Local arrangements. Arcadia, October 11th, 14th, Chairman, I. Sutcliffe, J. Teasdale, G. Johnson. Hebron, Nov. 15, 16, 18th, Chairman, I. Sutcliffe, J. Teasdale, B. Borden. Barrington, Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16th, R. McArthur, J. C. Ogden. Port la Tour, Jan. 10, 11, 12, 13th, J. R. Hart, J. C. Ogden. North East Harbor, Dec. 7, 8, 9th, J. R. Borden, J. Hart, R. McArthur. Shelburne, Nov. 16, 17th, W. Brown, J. C. Ogden, J. Hart. Lockport, Jan. 11, 12, 13th, J. R. Borden. J. J. TEASDALE, Fin. Sec.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are classes of people who are not on the top wave of prosperity. The general prosperity of the country is good, manufacturing increases, railroads are earning large amounts, and the merchants are selling piles of goods. But there are silent mills, unproductive farms, lifeless real estate investments, a great company of farmers dissatisfied with the prices of their produce, and numerous seekers of profitable employment who cannot find it. We get on, but it is some distance yet to that golden age which makes every one rich, happy and contented. It is best to look soberly at these facts; for the discontented people are angered by the contrast between poverty and the glowing pictures of their affluence. If there are no "booms" in trade, we shall doubtless climb up in a few years to general prosperity.—Methodist.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

The Herald's New Bedford special says the members of the Franklin search party, under command of Lieut. Schwatka, were picked up by Capt. Baker, of the barque George and Mary, of New Bedford, at Depot Island on the first of August, they having returned to that point from their sledge journey to King William's Land on the 4th of March of the present year. The sledge journey was the longest ever made through the unexplored Arctic region, the party having been absent from the base of operations in Hudson Bay eleven months and four days, and travelled 3251 miles. This is the only sledge journey ever made that covered the entire arctic winter. The expedition successfully withstood the greatest cold ever encountered by white men. On January 3rd the thermometer sank to 70 degrees below freezing point. During the summer and fall of 1879 they made a complete search of King William's Land adjacent to the main land, travelling over the route pursued by the crews of the Erebus and Terror upon their retreat toward Back's River, and buried the bones of all those unfortunates remaining above ground, and erected monuments. Their search established the fact that the records of the Franklin expedition are lost beyond recovery. The Natchillo Esquimaux, who had found the sealed tin box filled with books where the last survivors of Franklin's party are supposed to have finally perished, were interviewed. These natives broke open the box and threw out the precious records, which were then either scattered or destroyed by children. They also made known that one of Franklin's ships drifted down Victoria Straits and was unwittingly scuttled by the Ooookjoolik Esquimaux who found it near the island of Grand Point, during the spring of 1849. At that time one man was dead in the steerage. During the same year the natives saw the tracks of four white men in the spring snows on the mainland. The expedition started from the base of operations with but one month's rations of "civilized" food, the white men of the party after that living upon the fare of the Esquimaux assistants. The result shows it is feasible for white men to adapt themselves to the climate and life of the Esquimaux in prosecuting journeys in polar regions. A large quantity of relics have been gathered to illustrate the last chapter of Franklin's expedition. They have also brought the remains of Lieut. John Irving, third officer of the Terror, which were identified by the prize medal found on his opened grave. The party endured many hardships and threatened starvation on their return to Hudson Bay, where an ample supply of provisions had been left with Capt. Barry of the schooner Eothen, but Barry for some unexplained reason had left for home carrying with him the much needed supplies.

SINGULAR SCENE.

The Birmingham Daily Post contains the following:—Last week a young man named John Parsons, a collier, died. It was decided to bury him in Netherton Churchyard, this being the only available spot within the district in which his home was situated. As the deceased had been a member of the Baptist body, and as all his relatives belonged to the same community, it was thought well that the Rev. W. Millington, the pastor of the chapel at Netherton, should read a service over the grave, under the provisions of the new Act. As, however, the funeral was to take place on Sunday, the family found it necessary to ask permission of the vicar of the parish (the Rev. S. J. Marriott.)

The Rev. W. Millington accordingly called at the vicarage, and found that the vicar was away from home. He, however, saw the curate (the Rev. E. J. Crowther), and mentioned the desire of the family. At the same time he asked for Mr. Marriott's address that he might ask for the permission. Mr. Crowther replied that he would write to the vicar. In due time Mr. Marriott, who was in Leicester, replied that the service might be read in the churchyard. Arrangements were then made for the interment on Sunday, but on Saturday notice was received that the vicar had withdrawn his consent, and to inquire the only answer vouchsafed was that this could not be done, as there was not time between the receipt of the notice of withdrawal of consent and the day fixed for burial. The friends of Parsons took legal advice, and were informed that the consent could not be withdrawn under the circumstances; it was, therefore, determined to proceed with the funeral. On Sunday afternoon the funeral procession left the Baptist Chapel, where Mr. Millington had held a short service, and proceeded to the churchyard. Here four police officers guarded the gates, and allowed no one to pass into the grounds except those connected with the funeral and the reporters. The Rev. E. J. Crowther met the body at the church door, and walked with the procession to the grave.—The Church of England service for the dead was then read by him, and the body was lowered into the grave. The moment the benediction was pronounced, Mr. Millington, who was standing at the head of the grave, commenced a service. He was interrupted by Mr. Crowther, who said, "Mr. Millington, I cannot, Mr. Millington, I will not allow you to read any service here. Mr. Millington continued, without noticing the interruption; and then the curate interposed and said, "In the name of the vicar, the bishop, and the Queen, I forbid you to read that service. You will hear of this again."

METHODIST ITEMS.

No less than eighty-five carriages followed to the grave the remains of the late Samuel Stevens, a son of Mr. Levi Stevens of Wallace, N. S.

The Sabbath-school in connection with the Methodist Church, Lower Horton, had a very pleasant drive, and a picnic on the 17th ult., near the mills of S. P. Benjamin Esq., Gasparau.

The Methodists of Point de Bate intend commencing the erection of a church next spring. A site has been obtained from Mr. Dixon Chapman, and nearly \$2,000 secured, either in cash or subscriptions.

At Perth, Upper Kent circuit, on Sunday, the 19th, after a short, but impressive service, the right hand of fellowship was given to seven persons, who were admitted into full membership in our Church.

A social tea and fancy sale was held by the lady friends of the Carmathen street Mission, St. John, on Wednesday week. Their object was to provide funds for clothing needy children connected with the Mission. The scheme was well patronized.

The large sum of \$256, was obtained at the tea meeting and sale at Brooklyn, Hants Co., on the 22nd ult. The committee expect to expend this amount in repairing the parsonage, and making some additions to its furniture.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of a new Methodist church at Gibson, N. B. The contractors agree to complete an edifice 36x62, with seating capacity for 350 persons, for \$3,120. They will probably commence operations immediately.

The new church at Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N. B. is to be dedicated on the 10th of Oct. Rev. Messrs. D. D. Currie, W. W. Brewer, and E. Evans will take part in the exercises. There will be three services during the day. The foundation of the new Methodist Church at Gibson has been laid.

At a tea-meeting at Port Clyde, Shelburne Co., on the 14th ult., more than \$180 were gathered. By the appropriation of \$130 from this sum to the reduction of debt, the liabilities of the Port la Tour circuit, which in January last were \$247, will be reduced to about \$38. This balance is likely to be paid before the next Conference.

On the 14th ult., the members of the Sunday-school at Petite Riviere drove out to Crouse Town, and then returned to the grounds of W. S. Drew, Esq. After partaking of the repast provided, enjoying some innocent sports, and listening to a brief address from the Rev. John Johnson, the company broke up, hurried a little by the fog—but having spent a pleasant time.

A tea-meeting was held last week at Greenwich, Kings Co., N. S., at the close of which nearly \$70 were counted, when expenses had been paid. In reporting, Bro. Rogers adds: "We expect to call on the Book Steward for a good Sunday-school library one of these days." We have given the Book Steward a hint of this, and find that he was never better prepared to meet Mr. Rogers, or anybody else, on such business, than he is to-day.

Several friends met, on the 15th ult., at the house of Mr. Davis, at the Gasperaux Forks, Queens Co., N. B., and presented a donation of \$34 35 to the Rev. Mr. Estey, a young Methodist minister from Mount Allison College, who has been spending his summer vacation there and making "quite a stir in the community by his vigorous discourses." Mr. Estey, it is added, "has extended the right hand of fellowship to about a dozen happy converts."

The tea meeting and fancy sale, on the 23rd ult., at Kempf, Barrington circuit, was a great success. Crowds attended from all the region round about. A cold North West breeze lessened somewhat the pleasure of the company, by finding out the thinly clad, and also disturbing the

quiet of the fancy table. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, 220 dollars were realized. This sum will be fully adequate to secure a burial place, and to repair the Methodist church in that place.

"The Building of the New Church" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. D. D. Currie in Centenary Methodist Church Sunday last evening. The rev. gentleman took his text from Nehemiah, 2nd chapter and the latter part of the 18th verse:

And they said, Let us arise and build. So they strengthened their hands for the good work.

At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Currie remarked that he knew that in the erection of the new church "there were difficulties to face, and he rejoiced in the fact. It did him good to feel that he had a battle to fight, and it would do the church good also."

The outside of a pretty new church at Upper Nashua, commenced two months ago, is already completed. The church will be opened for worship during the autumn, free from debt. Too much praise cannot be given to the energetic pastor—Rev. L. S. Johnson, and to William McBean, Esq., and his associate trustees. With accustomed liberality, Alexander Gibson, Esq., has contributed several hundred dollars towards the cost of erection. On the 17th ult. a tea meeting was held, at which, including donations and proceeds of lecture given by the Rev. W. W. Brewer, the large sum of \$450 was collected. In addition to the lecture were addresses, music and recitations. Fredericton vocalists rendered assistance on the occasion. In their efforts to aid the surrounding congregations, the Methodists of the capital are showing commendable activity.

ABROAD.

The Southern Methodist Church is being blessed with fruitful revivals in almost every part of its extensive field.

The Rev. Mark B. Bird, for many years Chairman and General Superintendent of the Missions in Hayti, died August 26. He was greatly esteemed in his work.

The Rev. Wallace M'Mullen and Wm. Gregg, J. P. of Belfast, were appointed by the Irish Conference to represent it on the Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Conference.

A notable change has been witnessed at the old Sing Sing camp-ground this year. For the first time in its history Sunday was a quiet day, the gates being closed and no services being held, much to the disappointment of many in the surrounding country who, for years, had looked upon the Sunday camp-meeting as a regular gala day. The hackmen and outside hawksters were particularly disgusted, for Sunday had been their great harvest in years past.

Of the Rev. J. A. Beet, author of a Commentary on Romans, and recently proposed in the English Conference for one of the Theological Tutorships, the Recorder says: "A man who is spoken of with honour by Canon Farrar in his recent work on St. Paul, and who is recognised as an equal by Samuel Cox, and whom even Bishop Elliott, that facile princeps of grammatical exegeses, has openly recommended, is surely worthy of honour."

Among the ministers present at the late English Conference was Joseph A. Johnson. His father was in the British military service in India, and was killed at his post. The Government took his child and educated him. He was converted under our ministry in Lucknow. He offers his life for the ministry. His oriental knowledge and his zeal for Christ commended him to the Missionary Committee. After having spent two years in the Richmond Institution, he will return to India.

"The Methodist Museum of Antiquities" recently established at the Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street, is likely to be a great success. Several gentlemen who have been engaged for years past in the collection of old Wesleyan manuscripts and relics are coming forward as contributors, and the museum is already rich in the matter of letters written by the Wesleys, portraits of the founder of Methodism, etc. Among other interesting features of the museum is a collection of society tickets, an effort being in progress to form a complete set of these tokens of membership from the establishment of Methodism."

The Wesleyan missionaries in the New Britain and New Ireland district make favorable reports of the progress of their work. Mr. Brown has appointed three of the converts local preachers; Peri from Duke of York, who is a very intelligent young man, preaches well, and is a great help in translating; Tokimassah, from New Britain, who was one of the first chiefs to welcome the missionaries to New Britain in 1879, and their steady friend ever since; and Petro, from New Ireland, who has been well tried and found to be faithful and true. The number of local preachers could be easily increased by being less careful. Mr. Danks examined the schools in New Britain and found all the scholars doing well, especially in the catechism. From fifty to eighty boys are under almost constant training. Mr. Danks baptized a chief and a young man who had been waiting for some time for the ordinance.

The Wesleyan missionaries in Sierra Leone are about to establish a mission among the Limbas, whose country lies a week's journey inland from Freetown. The Limbas received the missionary, Mr. Booth, very cordially, the king and all his chiefs being assembled for the purpose. Mr. Booth remained with the Limbas three weeks, teaching the children the English alphabet in the day-time and holding services at night. He noticed that the king and his chiefs were always present at these services. They were greatly affected when Mr. Booth spoke to them of Christ's sufferings, and asked with tears to be told more about the Saviour. The Limbas occupy a large country. They have no idols, but are firm believers in withcraft and medicine.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Owing to the October term of the Supreme Court in Sydney being close at hand the Gaumell will trial has been postponed for one month.

Mr. Joseph Ogilvie, of Wentworth, Cumberland Co., received a letter a few days ago saying that his brother, Richard Ogilvie, died on the 27th ult., at Leadville, Colorado, of pneumonia.

Mr. J. Nelson Gardner, of Milton, has been appointed Surveyor for Record of American and Foreign Shipping, for the Counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne and Digby, in place of Dennis Horton, Esq., deceased.

On the 18th ult., Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Wolfville, was gored and trampled on and tossed in the air by his bull for fifteen minutes, till a crowd was gathered and the bull was driven off. Mr. Johnson was very seriously hurt.

The schooner Gladiator, of Yarmouth, was found floating bottom up on the 19th ult., by a pilot boat. A dead man, with a rope around him, was hanging from the bowsprit, and from the stench about the vessel it is believed all her crew were inside the craft decomposing.

The fishery at the Magdalen Islands is now nearly over and the result is by far insufficient to maintain the population who look to it for support. At present many fishermen are without their daily bread, and a host of them will be without it during the whole long season.

The brig, M. E. Coipel has arrived at Yarmouth from the West Indies. Her captain, George Eule, died on the passage on the 17th inst., after six days illness. His remains were brought to Yarmouth for interment. Captain Eule was highly esteemed for his many good qualities. He leaves a wife and one child.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. James Clark, of Fredericton, N. B., reports that he has raised this year 50 tons of squash and over 30 tons of tomatoes.

Mr. John Avard has about 150 head of cattle ready for shipment. He lately shipped four car loads of sheep to the United States.

A Fredericton Alderman has been fined \$50 for violation of the Canada Temperance Act. This Alderman was one of those who thought Fredericton did not require any policemen.

While attempting to cross the Nashua river for the recent Methodist bazaar, Upper Nashua, a young man named Riley, having in company with him a Miss Abernethy, ventured into deep water with the vehicle and drowned the horse. The young lady came very near sharing the same fate.

The schooner Josephine made three trips to Murray Harbor, P.E.I., for cod-fish and hake the past season, obtaining very good catches. The schr. also supplied a number of lobster factories with bait. This is about the first successful attempt at deep sea fishing out of Bay Verte.

The fore-man of the Gibson Tannery alleges that it would be worse than absurd to expect that industry to send anything to the St. John Exhibition. The average number of orders that he receives per week aggregate some \$2,400. At one time lately he had \$15,000 worth of orders waiting to be filled.

Lumbering operations on the Southwest Miramichi are being prosecuted this fall with more than ordinary vigor. Almost all the lumber which will be cut this winter has been sold or contracted at paying prices. Fifty men and eight span of horses, or as lumbermen would say, eight span of horses and fifty men, have been at work the past few weeks on the Main South West trying to drive out upwards of 26,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to Messrs. Wm. Richards, John Farley and C. E. Smith, that was stranded in the spring.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Convention of the Teachers of the Island for 1880, will be held in Charlottetown on October 14th and 15th.

Archibald Forbes, the celebrated War correspondent has been engaged for Oct. 22, 23, at the Academy of Music, Charlottetown.

The Hon. David Laird, Governor of the North West Territory, has returned thither after having paid a short visit to his family and friends.

The foundation of the new lighthouse at Summerside has been securely placed and the woodwork is being rapidly pushed forward by the contractor.

The schr. Bonanza has been loaded with white oats for the West India market. This schooner takes at Summerside a deck load of sheep.

The Montreal Gazette says of Prince Edward Island; "Too much praise cannot be given to the enterprising residents of this distant Province, which has been so justly called the garden of Canada, for the show they have just sent." An Island horse has won the first prize in competition with all the Provinces of the Dominion.

The funeral of Governor Hodgson was largely attended. The members of the bar, clothed in their robes, marched in a body. The remains were taken to St. Paul's Church, where the service for the dead was read.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Twillingate Sun understands that "mining operations are anticipated on a large scale in Ming's Bight, Confusion Bay, where A. Guzman, Esq., has been making investigations."

We have nothing congratulatory to say respecting our season's fishery, either shore or Labrador, and shall be glad if the result will give the trade an average

voyage. But there is reason to fear the catch will be considerably below this—North Star, 18th.

Three drowning accidents have recently occurred on the coast of Labrador. On the 19th ult., two men were coming in from the fishing grounds. When off Back Cove, near Ragged Island, a sudden squall struck their boat, which capsized; and the two occupants were lost. One of the unfortunate men belonged to Harbor Grace, the other to Carleton Place. Another man—a Mr. Poot of Cupids—was drowned at Black Tickle. A skiff ran into and sank another in which the deceased was seated with two other men, who fortunately were rescued.

The wrecked steamer Flavian arrived at St. John's on the 13th ult., having been successfully removed from her dangerous position on Saturday morning, and towed into Bay Bulls. She is expected to cross the Atlantic in about six weeks.

UPPER PROVINCES.

There were 30,000 persons present when the Governor General opened the Montreal Exhibition, and 60,000 admissions during the day.

The recent sale of Hudson Bay Company's buffalo robes in Montreal demonstrated that last season's catch was an unusually small one. Prices advanced fully 50 per cent.

Eight thousand three hundred horses were exported from Montreal to the United States in the year ending June 30th, 1880. Their value was \$370,000. The duty paid on entry into the United States was \$134,000.

Rev. John Stewart, a Baptist minister in Manitoba, says in a letter to the Canadian Baptist: "The present land regulations are the ruin of this vast country. The most energetic of my people have moved across the line into Dakota, and I intend to follow soon."

It is argued that the Government of British Columbia, by their failure to issue a proclamation proroguing the Legislative Assembly at the close of the late session, have killed the Local House, and in case of failure to order a general election rendered all the legislation of the next session void.

William Warwick the well-known publisher and book-binder of Toronto, who was thrown out of a buggy while proceeding to the Exhibition about three weeks ago, died on the 27th ult., from the injury he then sustained. Deceased was fifty-eight years of age, and was proprietor of a large book-binding and stationery establishment on Wellington street.

The Archbishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral, urging his clergy to use their best effort and influence to prevent the emigration from his province to the United States. During the last year the numbers of the natives of the Province of Quebec who have emigrated to the United States exceed those of any other year, and the Archbishop has become alarmed.

ABROAD.

During the week a steamer left Liverpool for New Orleans with one hundred and fifty British farmers booked for Texas.

The Crane family of the United States have formed an association. All the Cranes in the country are to be asked to subscribe.

The Direct United States Cable Company gives notice that the tariff will be two shillings a word on and after the first day of October.

The first regular meeting of the Commissioners of the United States International Exhibition of 1883, in New York, began August the 10th, and continued three days.

A young Chinese student in Massachusetts, who recently embraced Christianity, has been ordered home by his parents. He says he does not intend to go, and Secretary Ewart says that he cannot be forced to go.

The steamboat inspectors, in the case of the "Narragansett" disaster, have invoked the license of Young, the captain of the steamer, and fined the Providence and Stonington Company \$200 for violation of navigation rules.

A telegram from Galway reports that Lord Mountmore, a small land owner who was on bad terms with his tenants, has been found murdered near Ballinrob. He had received six bullet wounds.

Silas M. Waite, formerly President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., has been captured in Omaha. He purchased a cattle ranch in northern Nebraska, and intended to hide himself there from justice.

A census is to be taken for the first time in British India. The work will commence in February next, and the population of the feudatory states, as well as the English provinces, will be included. The work will be a vast one, and active preparations have already commenced.

A New York tenement house has just been made infamous by the occurrence within its walls of sixteen deaths from diphtheria. After so much slaughter there was the usual official enquiry, resulting in the discovery of all the modern conveniences for generating dirt diseases. It was ordered to be vacated in five days.

According to a letter in the New York Sun, 16,000 people in Western Kansas are now starving, owing to the failure of their crops on railroad lands sold to them as fertile, but in fact barren wastes on which no crops can be grown. They are settled on the tract which, a generation ago, was called "The Great American Desert."

Andrew Zittel, a St. Louis saloon keeper, announced that he would do his best to bring about a really temperate use of liquor by refusing to sell to any intoxicated persons. John McLoughlin was the first man to whom the new rule was applied, and when informed that he had drunk as much as was good for him, he respectfully shot the reformer through the head.

Correspondence.

INFANT SALVATION.

MR. EDITOR—In the last number of the Presbyterian Witness I read the following... Calvinists believe that there are babes not a span long in Hell. On this the Editor remarks: "No; Calvinists, whether Baptist or P-d-o-baptist, do not believe anything of the sort."

Death has been doing its work of late. Four funerals last week. Three under ten years of age, one at eighty-four. Diphtheria is in the township.

Financially we are looking up. Our recent quarterly meeting showed an advance upon the corresponding quarter of last year, of nearly fifty per cent.

As human nature desires variety we are endeavouring to meet that want by exchanging with surrounding ministers. On Sabbath last the genial and eloquent, Daniel of Avondale, and two Sabbaths before, the earnest and excellent Pickles of Newport, occupied the pulpits on this circuit.

At the evening session I. M. Longley taught an illustrative lesson; which was marked with great interest.

The Annual Report of the Secretary contained the following statistics:—No. of schools reported 44, of these 29 were Baptist, 10 Methodist, 2 Episcopalian and 3 Union.

ministerial toil. Our regret is that so many things are left undone, that we would like to see accomplished.

Our toil is sweetened by the kindness and sympathy in our work, manifested by the people generally. There is much genuine loyalty to Methodism in this region—the remote results of the labours, eighty and ninety years ago, of the Rev. John Mann. Some of his descendants are among our best friends.

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Nothing tries a man's honesty so much as the possibility of perquisites. When Audley, who held office under Charles I, was asked the estimated value of a new appointment, his reply was, "It may be worth some thousands of pounds to him who, after his death, would instantly go to heaven; twice as much to him who would go to purgatory, and nobody knows how much to him who would adventure to go to hell."

were such as the angels loved and they took them to the home of the cherubs. How much of sin and sorrow they will escape, how much of love and innocence enjoy.

MRS. COGGINS. Died at Westport on Tuesday, Aug. 24 in the 45th year of her age, Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Coggins, and daughter of the late Charles D. Hicks, Esq., of Bridgetown, Annapolis Co. The deceased was converted in early life, and united with the Methodist Church some seventeen years ago.

MRS. WILLIAM HILL. Died at Summersville, Hants, on the 14th September, Mr. William Hill, in the 85th year of his age. Nearly forty years ago, he realized a work of grace, in connection with a revival at Kempt, and at once became united with the Methodist Church.

MRS. AGNES WILSON. A faithful servant of the Lord Jesus has gone home at the ripe age of 86. We buried her on Monday, Sept. 18th in the Methodist burying ground at Middle Musquobit.

NORMAL SCHOOLS. The first Normal school was founded in 1881 by the Abbe De La Salle, canon of the cathedral at Reims, and sixteen years later a teacher's class was opened in connection with an orphan school at Halle, the pupil teachers receiving two years' training under the head-master, August Hermann Francke, under whom the system developed surprisingly, and soon received the invaluable support of Frederick the Great.

Memorial Notices. THE BEREAVED. MRS. J. SHENTON. And yet the human heart cries out in anguish and weeps its grief in many a bitter tear. And cannot see amid the gloom and sadness That light Eternal shines upon the bier.

At Mapleton, Cumberland Co., July 3rd, diphtheria entered the home of Fred S. and Eliza Huntley, and in less than a week, they laid away all that was mortal of four beautiful children. Jennie Lett, aged seven years; and Mary Edna, aged 11 months, were buried in one coffin. And while the father with a few friends was committing their bodies to the dust, the mother was at home weeping over the dead form of her second boy, "Job Shenton" aged 5 years.

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WIT AND WISDOM.

Charity covereth a multitude of church lotteries. He who knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them. Let amusements fill up the chinks in your existence; but not the great space thereof. Love God more than pleasure.

Men want a restraining power as well as a propelling one. The good ship is provided with anchors as well as with sails. The selfish man's heart, like a man's coffin, is just his own measure, long enough and broad enough to hold himself, with room for no one else.

It is claimed by some medical men that smoking weakens the eyesight. May be it does; but just see how it strengthens the breath. A philosopher, who went to a church where the people came in late, said it's "the fashion there for nobody to go till everybody got there."

Let us take care how we speak to those who have fallen on life's field. Help them up, nor heap scorn upon them. We did not see the conflict. We do not know the scars. Perseverance can sometimes equal genius in its results. "There are only two creatures," says the Eastern proverb, "which can surmount the pyramids—the eagle and the snail."

Mr. Moody said a true thing when he asserted that the sins of the present age were subjects for the pulpit to deal with, rather than the sins of the patriarchs. After a tongue has once got the knack of lying 'tis not to be imagined how almost impossible it is to reclaim it. Whence it comes to pass that we see some men, who are otherwise very honest, so subject to this vice.

"Why don't you laugh, mother?" said a three-year-old daughter, as her mother, with rather clouded countenance, was dressing the little ones. The earnest tone of the child provoked the wished-for laugh, and the little heart was happy.

Good Deacon B., having, as some of his friends thought, shown too little interest in public affairs of the day, was charged by a brother with being "on the fence." "Yes, I am on the fence," was the reply, "and there I propose to remain as long as it's so muddy on both sides."

It is easy to say, "Know thyself," but who is it to introduce you? Most people go through life without making the advantageous acquaintance in question; and if a friend should take the liberty of introducing you to yourself you hate him forever.

Mr. Spurgeon said recently—you can almost hear his clarion voice proclaiming it to his five thousand assemblage:—"Make the bridge from the cradle to manhood just as long as you can. Let your child be a child, and not a little ape of a man running about town."

Mrs. Garrison says this is the way a woman kisses a tobacco chewer: There's a preliminary shudder, and then she shuts her teeth hard, holds her breath and makes a little pigeon dip at the foul lips of the grinning beast, and then, pale with horror, flies to the kitchen, where, if you follow her, you will find her disinfecting with soap and water.

A Hartford (Conn.) lawyer charged a client five dollars for attempting to collect a bill of three dollars. Measures have been taken by his associates to expel him from the profession. They claim that in no case should a lawyer charge a larger fee than the amount of property involved, and go on to state that such a proceeding as the one mentioned above, will have a tendency to discourage litigants and ruin the profession.

Suppose a man should sell cheese that would invariably cause those who indulged in it to feel in all manner of crime. How long would it take to persuade the average citizen that the sale of such cheese should be prohibited? And yet liquor is sold, and men are permitted to sell it, they are licensed to sell it as something that "conduces to the public good," while judges and others declare that full eighty per cent of crime is a result of this traffic. Why is this so? We answer, because the liquor traffic is a mighty political factor.

A correspondent of the Western Recorder writes thus: "My horse was raised in a section where they have nothing but muddy ponds for watering stock. Being accustomed to such water he drinks it freely and with evident pleasure; but when I take him to a clear spring or rippling stream he drinks but little, and shows his dislike for such pure water." We heard a young man once say that when he was twelve years old, he read novels freely. Some six months later he began to find his Bible less interesting, and his Latin book distasteful. He had begun to love "the muddy water," but fortunately recognized his error in time to retrace his steps.

MARK TWAIN'S RECIPE FOR NEW ENGLAND PIE.—To make this excellent breakfast dish, proceed as follows. Take a sufficiency of water and a sufficiency of flour, and construct a bullet-proof dough. Work this into the form of a disk, with the edges turned up some three-fourths of an inch. Toughen and kiln-dry it a couple of days, in a mild but unvarying temperature. Construct a cover for this redoubt in the same way and of the same material. Fill with stewed dried apples, aggravate with cloves, lemon peel and slices of citron; add two portions of New Orleans sugar; then solder on the lid and set in a safe place till it petrifies. Serve cold at breakfast and invite your enemy.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERNATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT and DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and is strongly concentrated that it will gradually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrophulous Humors, Erysipelas, Cancer, Carcinoma, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure Blood. Scrophulous Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal irritation, and uric acid diseases, and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the liver, opens, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrhs, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Headaches, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such gratifying results as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system. The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless, and has no bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It lessens and cures those diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaint, and you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Valuable Information. Mr. H. R. STEVENS—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to speak of the most valuable nutriment I have been blessed with. Suffering from a severe attack of Rheumatism, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, which rendered me almost blind and deaf, and knowing that I was in a bad condition, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were a quantity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but obtaining no benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that my health was being restored. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin smooth and entire free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism or Gravel, I have used the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. G. H. TUCKER, Pass. Agt. Mich. C. R. R., 59 Washington Street, Boston.

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Its effect has been most wonderful in the treatment and cure of NERVOUS PROSTRATION, MENTAL ANXIETY, LÖWEN'S SPINDS, DRUG WORKER'S BRAIN, WORRY, ANXIETY, BUSINESS PRESSURE, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of VITAL FORCE. This force is supplied by the best IRON TONIC, which forms the most important part of this compound, in conjunction with

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IRON.

Which PURIFIES and REINFORCES the Blood, and which is so highly and justly valued in the treatment of ANEMIA, (due to insufficiency of IRON in the BLOOD), SCROFULA, WASTING, CHILDREN'S DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, IMPROVED BLOOD, &c., &c., is also contained in PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

Pancreated Juice.

By this the pure cod liver oil undergoes in Puttner's process, a PARTIAL digestion before it is submitted to the stomach, and thereby made more acceptable and more nutritious to the patient.

CAUTION.—See that you get PUTTNER'S EMULSION, as other MIXTURES may be put off. It retails at 50¢ per bottle, and can be obtained by all Druggists and Wholesale.

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Will be read with interest and profit in a large circle. -St. John News, Aug. 18, 1880.

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CLAYTON & Sons, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS, 11 JACOB ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

July 30, 1880. 0000000000000000000000000000

FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS, -USE-

GATES' CERTAIN CHECK

This is to certify, that Isaac Thomas, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, maketh oath and saith, that in the summer of 1868, he was very much reduced by

DIARRHŒA and had tried different remedies, and found no benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medicine, resolved to apply to him for aid; and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's residence, obtained and took some of his celebrated

CERTAIN CHECK, and experienced immediate relief, and was at once restored to his usual good health.

ISAAC THOMAS. Sworn to at Middleton, this 6th day of January, 1870, before

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READ THE FOLLOWING. OTTAWA, ONT., March 2, 1880.

The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last 25 years, and can confidently recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it to cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing, when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day as follows: one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and used as a gargle.

Yours, H. F. MACCARTHY.

MAITLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerous testimonials you have already received, as to the value of your renowned Pain-Killer. I have sold it and used it in my family for twenty years or more, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best patent medicine I have ever used for the purpose for which it is recommended; and, moreover, every person to whom I have ever sold it, has been perfectly satisfied with it, and I know many persons who will not go to bed at night unless they are sure there is a bottle of "Perry Davis'" in the house. All who have used it once, will use it again; it makes friends and retains them.

Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

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

Yours truly, W. P. IMRIE & CO.

MADOC, ONT., February 26, 1880. It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug career of more than a quarter of a century, I can testify that your justly celebrated Pain-Killer has not only held its own as a family medicine, but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and would send me word of testimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, were it necessary, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Excellent Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of it.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN G. DEANS.

STOCCO, ONT., February 17, 1880. We have great pleasure to state that the Pain-Killer holds its position in this place as the old, reliable family medicine. Although there are a great many other remedies in the market, some bearing nearly the same name--as Pain-Killer, Pain-Expeller, Pain-Dispeller, and such like names, we are the only one who have been selling Pain-Killer for the last 25 years.

Yours truly, P. F. MURPHY.

PORTLAND, ONT., March 9, 1880. I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justify me in recommending it. As a family medicine, we consider it almost indispensable; being good not only as a Pain-Killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments which it is especially adapted to. I have used it myself, as a liniment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and pains and stiffness belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap remedy for all such ailments, and send you this certificate that you may assure the public that it is no humbug.

Yours truly, THOS. GRAHAM.

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

JEREMIAH CURTIN, J. J. DOWSLEY, JOSEPH P. REDMOND, ARCH. GREER.

MAITLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. I have used your Pain-Killer for the last twenty years. I carried it with me all through the American War. I believe I would have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pain-Killer. I think it is the best remedy in the world for which it is recommended.

Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE.

PORTLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. 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.

S. S. SCOVILL.

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

Yours, &c., GEO. BIRKS.

CONSUM, ONT., March 2, 1880. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that this medicine has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in these years I have never heard a customer say that it was of the highest grade in his favor. It is an article that seems to have been used in it all that goes to make a first class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c., J. E. KENNEY.

MADOC, ONT., February 26, 1880. Your Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR.

TAMWORTH, ONT., March 4, 1880. For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine.

Yours respectfully, JAS. AYLSWORTH.

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USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, F. lons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Blisters Feet, &c.

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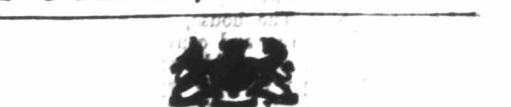
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TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

THE time for receiving tenders for the supply of Rolling Stock for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to be delivered during the next four years, is further extended to 1st October next.

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

Book Steward's Department

S. F. HUESTIS, Book Steward. RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES: 1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

Week ending September 29th, 1880. Mrs. Geo. Morris 1 00 S. E. Whiston 1 00 Rev. John Goodison for John F. Apsey 4 00

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. J. McMurray Rev. C. M. Tyler 1 p.m. Stratton St. Dr. Allison

MARRIED

In Portland, St. John, N.B., on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Mr. William Pearson of Chipman, Queen's Co., N.B., to Miss Rachel Fulton, of the same place.

At Upper Keswick, on the 6th of May, by the Rev. James Crisp, Mr. William G. Blair, to Miss Louisa A. Bartt, both of Keswick, York Co., N.B.

At Cardigan, on the 7th of August, by the same, Mr. David Yeomans, Cardigan, to Miss Martha Smith, of Fredericton, N.B.

At Cardigan, on the 9th of August, by the same, Mr. William G. Griffiths, to Miss Mary Louisa White, both of Cardigan, York Co., N.B.

At Keswick, on the 8th of September, by the same, Mr. Frederick Bird, of Birdton, to Miss Elizabeth Bartt, of Keswick, York Co., N.B.

DIED

Suddenly, on the 17th ult., at Wallace, of congestion of the brain, Samuel H., fourth son of Levi Stevens, in the 21st year of his age.

At Amherst, of diphtheria, on the 17th ult., John R., aged 4 years and 4 months, and on the 19th, Clarence E., aged 8 years, Frederick L., aged 2 years and 8 months, and Charles T., aged 9 months children of Stephen and Sarah Stewart.

BAZAAR

The Ladies of the Kaye Street Methodist Congregation intend holding a Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles on the 14th and 15th of December.

Cottage for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Cottage in which he is now residing, with or without six acres of Land adjoining. It is one of the most desirable locations in the village, being on high land and in the immediate vicinity of the Wesleyan Institutions, etc.

Address, R. Q. MOON, Secretary

MAYFLOWER HAIR GLOSS

Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax. DALHOUSIE COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY THE MUNRO BURSARIES.

The Winter Session of Dalhousie College will commence on Wednesday, 27th October, 1880. The Matriculation Examination will begin on that day, at 10 o'clock, a.m., and Classes will be opened on Monday, 1st November.

The Matriculation Examinations are partly oral and partly written; the subjects for entrance into the First year of the Arts course are: I. IN CLASSICS.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, one Latin subject, one Greek subject.

II. IN MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic; Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Books I. and II.; Algebra, Simple Rules, and Simple Equations of one unknown quantity, not involving Surds.

III. IN ENGLISH.—Grammar; History of England; Geography; Composition. The subjects for entrance into the first year of the Science Course are: I. IN MATHEMATICS.—Same as for the First Year in Arts.

THE MUNRO BURSARIES

George Munro, Esq., the Founder of the Munro Professorship of Physics in this University, offers this year seven Bursaries for competition at the Matriculation Examination.

- 1. The Island of Cape Breton. 2. Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro. 3. Colchester, Cumberland and Hants. 4. Halifax, Lunenburg and King's. 5. Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne and Queen's. 6. New Brunswick. 7. Prince Edward Island.

Candidates must satisfy the Principal, before the week in which the Examinations are held, with respect to the districts to which they belong, and as coming from which they are entitled to compete.

Students who have already Matriculated at any College are disqualified for competition. The Bursaries will be awarded to those Students from the several districts mentioned, who make the highest total of marks at the Matriculation Examinations; but no Bursary will be awarded unless a Standard of Merit, determined by the Senate, shall be reached by the candidate.

The Examinations for the Munro Bursaries are the same as those for the Professors' Scholarships. Further information may be obtained on application to the Principal.

2.—Professors' Scholarships

Two Scholarships, entitling to free attendance on all the Classes of the Undergraduate Courses in Arts. The subjects of Examinations for these Scholarships this year are nearly the same as those for Matriculation in Arts at the University of Halifax, viz.:

Latin for 1880: Caesar, Gallic War, Book I.; Virgil, Aeneid, Book III. Greek for 1880: Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.; Arithmetic; the ordinary rules of Arithmetic. Vulgar and decimal Fractions, Proportion and Interest.

Algebra: as far as Simple Equations and Surd Geometry: First and Second Books of Euclid. English Grammar, Analysis, Outline of English and Canadian History, and General Geography.

One Scholarship entitling to free attendance on all the classes of the Undergraduate courses in Science, is offered by the Professors this year for competition at the Matriculation Examination. The subjects are the same as those of the Matriculation Examination in Science.

By direction of the Board of Governors. Sep 10 WILLIAM DOULL, Sec'y. Halifax Medical College The FOURTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1880.

MAYFLOWER COLOGNE

THE Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to date, for 10 cents. This trial subscription will ensure readers the best of the paper. It is a family paper, read by all, and is the only one of its kind in the U.S. Independent in politics, all the news, correct market reports, six complete stories in every issue. A favorite family paper, read by all, and is the only one of its kind in the U.S. Independent in politics, all the news, correct market reports, six complete stories in every issue. A favorite family paper, read by all, and is the only one of its kind in the U.S. Independent in politics, all the news, correct market reports, six complete stories in every issue.

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THE final term of the Collegiate year of 1880-81 will begin on SEPT. 9th. Matriculation Examinations on SEPT. 10th and 11th. For Calendar containing full information as to fees, etc., apply to A. D. SMITH, Secretary of Faculty Aug. 27.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address: STEWART & Co., Portland, Maine. Oct 1y

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AT GREENSPOND, N.B. A BAZAAR, OR SALE OF WORK, will (D. V.) be held in GREENSPOND this fall, to aid in liquidating the debt on the new Methodist Parsonage lately erected at that place.

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