

The Wesleyan.

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

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

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXII.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

No. 8

SOMETHING NEW.
Marvel Copyist
WONDERFUL INVENTION.

PYROGRAPH and ELECTRIC
PEN Superseded.

Press required.—Most simple
Prepared. Instant Reproduction
without Press or Dampirg.

Enabled to Vastly Multiply their
Usefulness.

hundred copies of Church Reports,
of other Letters, Sunday School
Reports, Circulars, Plans,
Specifications, Maps, etc., in one,
or of several, at one operation. This
is repeated for any number of thou-

can be made on any kind of Paper with
preparation, and can also be made on
Leather, Silk, Wood, etc.

**CAN GREATLY SAVE THE
PREACHER.**

scores of ways in which a clergyman
invention of the greatest service to
important that the annual report of his
of some committee be placed in the
members in five minutes a child can
correct facsimile. The original writing,
inter's bill is saved. Often a pastor
great value to address personal let-
number; by this process the letters
in a few minutes. Also pro-
tickets for monthly concerts or enter-
taining topics for prayer-meetings, etc.
copies (a score or 100 if desired) of
newspaper article which he wishes to
for distribution through his neighbor-
hoods to attend his services, all can be
and neatly through this wonderful

method is simplicity itself. We deem
after examination and use in our
preferable to either the PYROGRAPH
PEN, or any other of this class of
processes. Its weight is less than 4
it is nothing about it liable to get
The whole process is perfectly

PYROGRAPH OFFER WITHDRAWN.

been astonished at the simplicity
efficiency of this new invention, and
emphatically with one-tenth the trouble
the expense the work of the Pyro-
graph our offer, made last month, in
new invention.

**ONCE, AS THE PRICE WILL
RABLY BE ADVANCED.**

conflict between rival manufacturers
for the process. This rivalry has
down to \$5.00. As soon, however, as
a patent will be determined, the suc-
cess will most likely advance the price,
hold a monopoly.

**IMITATIONS ALREADY
IN THE MARKET.**

Directions for Use.

article to be copied on any kind of
prepared ink. Let it dry without

writing, ink side downward, on the
thly with the hand so that all parts
and let it remain five minutes, then
y and an impression will remain on
the paper to be printed on the pad,
with the hand and a copy is made.
the extent of the number of copies

ONLY \$5.00.

includes Ink, Sponge and Pad, every
thing for use.

**I. K. FUNK & CO.,
NEW YORK.**

ordered through the METHODIST
Book Office. A few have been received
New York prices.

H. PICKARD, BOOK STEWARD

in a week in your own town,
and a 50 cent free. Address H.
Pickard, Portland, Maine. May 31.

E HYMNAL

Ministers of our own Conferences
and Meetings and Sabbath Schools
larger city churches. The large
size will be supplied at the low rate of
\$1.25 per dozen. Paper,
175. Limp Cloth,
\$2.50.

sent by mail.
**H. PICKARD,
Methodist Book Room,**

DEAFNESS often creeps on so
gradually and insensibly
that suddenly we find our-
selves deprived of hearing
are of it. There are causes which
not all can be removed. AURA
A few drops in the ear or occasion-
ally in the eye. Sold by all druggists at
\$1.00 per bottle. Circulars, J. F.
Brown, 16, Halifax, N.S.; BROWN
Sole Agents, Halifax.

**PERSON, of Monroce,
Co., Nebraska, U.S.**

Faxes, and Collects Monies, for
all road Bonds exchanged for
Rev. D. D. CURRIE, Editor of the
Wesleyan, N.S., and satisfactory refer-
ences and Nebraska.
Co., Nebraska, Aug. 22, 1879.

**ANNON, & SON,
and Attorneys-at-Law,
ROW. HALIFAX.**

TISING RATES.

Four weeks	Three months	Six months	One Year
\$ 1.75	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00
3.50	6.00	8.00	12.00
7.00	12.00	16.00	25.00
14.00	20.00	30.00	48.00
18.00	26.00	37.50	62.50
20.00	28.00	40.00	70.00
25.00	35.00	50.00	90.00

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

REV. DR. NEILL, of Minneapolis, in
a sermon, said, recently:—

Some years ago, in the city of Saint
Paul, I sat by the side of a dying
saint, a graduate of Brown University,
a Baptist minister of the Gospel, who
remembered how his mother held him
in her arms on the day of the battle
of Bunker Hill, and, frantic with grief
at the roar of the cannon, cried out,—
"My child! your father is there!"—
who in early manhood was called for to
preach at the funeral of Samuel Hop-
kins, of Newport, Rhode Island, the
great theologian, who denounced those
New England traders who used to
bring slaves from the coast of Africa
and sell them as chattels to the people
of that quiet town, and who also had
been at a later period imprisoned for
conscience sake in the State of Connecti-
cut. How great the changes seem in
the life of any one in this country who
has reached the age of four-score years!
Slavery driven slowly and surely out of
the land, and imprisonment for con-
science sake rendered almost impossi-
ble. Then how encouraging the pro-
gress of the Church of Christ. Look
at the condition of religion in 1776,
and then in 1876:

A. D. 1776.		
Ministers.	Churches	
Methodist	24	
Baptist	722	872
Congregational	576	700
Presbyterian	177	419
Episcopal	150	200
A. D. 1876.		
Methodist	20,453	40,000
Baptist	13,779	22,929
Congregational	3,333	3,509
Presbyterian	4,744	5,777
Episcopal	3,216	4,000

Then the census table shows that
church membership has relatively out-
run the increase of population. In the
year 1800 there was only one commu-
nicant to every fifteen of the popula-
tion, in 1830 it was one to ten, and in
1860 it was one to six.

CAVEATS IN PRAYER.

It is reported of Senators Calhoun
and Randolph, who were bitter and re-
lentless enemies, that at one time Ran-
dolph, lying at the point of death, was
persuaded to send for Mr. Calhoun to
make peace with him preparatory to
making his own peace with his Maker.
The interview took place, and friendship
was supposed to be restored; but as
Calhoun was leaving, Randolph called
him back, and in death-whispers said,
"Calhoun, if I get well all this goes for
nothing."

Whether this incident ever occurred
or not we do not know, but the policy
indicated in it is only too prevalent with
the prayer-offering multitudes to-day.

We heard once of two slaves on a
plantation; one, sick and sinful, desired
the other, a Christian, to pray for him,
and as he prayed for God to restore him
to health, he responded in loud accents;
but when the interceding man touched
the matter of his heart, and suggested
to the Lord in a very delicate way that
it would be better to afflict him than to
suffer his soul to be lost, the impatient
shouted, "Stop dat hintin' of de Lord,
because de Lord will follow your advice,
sure!" Certain disciples were asking
royal favors, when Jesus said, "Are ye
able to drink of the cup that I shall
drink of, and to be baptized with the
baptism that I am baptized with?" and
they said "We are able;" but if they
had known that that cup and baptism
meant Gethsemane, and the mob with
their staves and lanterns, they would
no doubt have put in a caveat and said,
"We are able if it is not too bitter, or
if the baptism be not of fire." Or sup-
pose that your prayers be to the end
that there should be a deeper work of
grace in your hearts?—Are you sure
you are ready for the answer to that
petition? It may require affliction in
your family. Some branch may have
to be pruned off the family stock. It
may require another grave to be added
to the list of your bitter memories. It
may cost the loss of your earthly goods
in order that, stripped of all else, you
may have no hindrance to your growth
in the divine life. Or the answer may
require you to go through the valley of
the shadow of death to the very portals
of the other life ere you can bring back
health from the tree of life.

A son had heard his father for years
praying, "Let thy kingdom come," and
he had seen so little cash going in that
direction that he became skeptical, and

came to believe that this was a grand
flourish by which his father got in from
his long explorations in the regions of
his dreary daily devotions. He said to
his father one day, impatiently, "Father,
give me the keys to the safe, I think it
is about time to help the kingdom of
God to come by the expenditure of a
little cash, or dry up on the subject al-
together." It is a fine and beautiful
thing in prayer to say, "Lord, make
us more useful." It is like greasing
the squeaking wheels when they drive
heavily on the axles. But unless you
have made up your mind to back it up
with your money, when the Lord wants
it, you had better touch lightly there,
It will not do to weary Heaven with
the prayer and run away from the cross
it imposes. Two men were in what is
known in the South as a dug-out, which
is a log scooped out in the center, and,
having no "scag," is easily upturned.
A little storm swept over the lake, and
one became alarmed, and began to pray,
"Lord, if you will take us out I will give
you every thing." While naming a
number of effects which he proposed to
sacrifice, his companion said, "Where
will you get those things?" He replied,
with his hands over his lips, "You keep
still about that until I get to the shore,
and I will take to the bushes."

It won't do to pray to be use-ful in
the Church, and shut both heart and
hand against the pleading of charity.
It won't do to pray to be Christ-like,
and run away from the necessities of the
poor. Is it not more to the honor of
God and of prayer, his blessed instrumen-
tality, to consider first whether you
really desire to become more useful, and
are willing to make the necessary sacri-
fices to this end before offering the
prayer? Let us have prayers without
caveats.

DEFINITENESS IN PRAYER.

If there is some favor which we great-
ly wish to obtain from a friend, we
never have any difficulty in finding the
right words in which to express our-
selves. We know exactly what we want;
and this very definiteness of desire sug-
gests to us the language which we
should use. Indeed, in thinking of an
object, we have already clothed our
thoughts in words. Obscurity of lan-
guage, then, is always the result of
obscurity of thought. If we have an
object clearly and distinctly before our
mind, we can always express ourselves
clearly.

If we have a confession to make to
any one for some wrong which we have
done to him, we have no difficulty, if
we are sincere, in finding the right
words. In the very determination to
ask his pardon, we have already, and
all unconsciously to ourselves, embodied
the requests in very nearly the language
which we should use when we came to
speak.

And if we desire to express our gra-
titude to any one for a kindness which
we have received, we have no trouble
as to what we shall say. When we de-
termine to thank him, we employ the
very words which are necessary to con-
vey our feelings. We can form a con-
ception only in language.

And when we make the request which
we desire of any one, we then cease our
asking. We do not keep on urging
them to give us still other favors. We
stop right there.

Now let us approach God in the same
manner. Let us think beforehand just
what we want to obtain from him. And
then this definiteness of desire will
supply us with the proper language.
Prayer is the offering up of our desires
to God. The best preparation for
prayer, then, is a little honest thought
beforehand, as to just what we want.
When we do ask for things which we
really do not desire, merely because it
is generally thought to be the proper
thing, we are not praying at all. Let
us always remember that "it is not the
arithmetic of our prayers, how many
they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers,
how eloquent they may be; nor the ge-
ometry of our prayers, how long they
may be; nor the music of our prayers,
how sweet our voice may be; nor the
logic of our prayers, how argumentative
they may be; nor the method of our
prayers, how orderly they may be; nor
even the divinity of our prayers, how
good the doctrine may be, which God
cares for." If then, we will but think,
before we begin to pray, just what we
really wish to obtain, we shall have no
difficulty in finding the right words.
This would render our prayers briefer;
but it would increase their fervency.—
J. R. Mitchell.

OUR SUFFICIENCY IS OF GOD

There are two thoughts involved in
this passage. First, every Christian,
or Christian minister, has a sufficiency
for his work. Second, that "sufficiency
is of God." If this be so, every man
of God may enter upon the duty as-
signed him, counting upon certain suc-
cess. In other words, a revival is with-
in his reach—a revival resulting from
his own instrumentality, and propor-
tioned in magnitude, and correspond-
ing in genuineness, to the sufficiency
which he receives of God. He need
not call in any extra help, nor seek to
supplement his own competency by any
doubtful expedients; his natural capa-
bilities, augmented and empowered by
this divine "sufficiency," will compass
and secure the desired end.

The only contingency in the matter
springs from the possibility of the non-
attainment of the divine "sufficiency."
This is of God a free gift, but it is not
bestowed unconditionally as reason and
oratory are. Its reception hinges upon
our will power. It is conditioned upon
seeking. He that seeketh findeth, and
he that asketh receiveth. While God
has not made his dispensations to de-
pend upon merit or compensation, he
has established supplication and obe-
dience as the condition and medium of
his grace worth asking for, and denied
it to such as refuse to ask. Hence the
cause of insufficiency and unsuccessful-
ness is traceable to ourselves. If any
minister called of God, or any church
entitled to the name Christian, fails to
have a revival this year, the responsi-
bility is upon him or them. God
tenders you a "sufficiency"—that is, ample
power to win, to conquer, to save.
Hence, if I am not substituting caprice
for truth, and fancy for fact in this in-
stance, a most marvellous prospect
spreads out, and gleams up before the
church at this hour. There may be, and
there necessarily would be, as many
revivals as there are ministers or
churches in the world. The simple
conditions being met, failure would be
out of the question.

But the critical theologian will say
that I am too sanguine and positive.
He will gravely remind the writer that
success is conditioned upon the faith
of the people, at least in some localities.
He will administer the anodyne which
has been made a thousand times, to
soothe the conscience of inefficiency.
Christ could not do many mighty
works, we will be told, in one place,
because of the unbelief of the people: Be
it so. But you are not confined to any
one place, nor to any one class of per-
sons. Even in the same station, you
have all the varieties of religious dis-
position and susceptibility that can be
found in different neighborhoods. My
position is this: A man who is filled
with the efficiency which is of God, has
a revival within him, and it must de-
velop. There is about him the swing
of victory.

But the distrusting and self-excusing
will put in another caveat. They will
say, I am not consciously lacking in
grace. Indeed, I may modestly say
that the great grace of full redemption
has been vouchsafed to me. But I lack
the natural qualities of success. My
mind acts sluggishly; my voice is not
musical and pleasing. I have non-
of the charms of oratory, or fascinations
of personal magnetism. My nature is
not emotional. Granted. But this
does not invalidate my proposition.
The truth affirmed is, not that we have
some grace, but a "sufficiency." That
is, the supply is equal to the demand.
In other words, every Christian has a
divine competency for his work.

Now what is this "sufficiency?" As
to its origin, there can be no doubt. It
is declared to be "of God," and, there-
fore, spiritual and divine. It is not
education, or natural talent, for those
attributes are not usually reckoned
among the proceeds of redemption.
They are to be used and considered nec-
essary as subsidiary instruments, but
they are not chief, nor even a part, of
the qualification here spoken of. The
sufficiency here mentioned is wholly a
gracious endowment. In measure it
conveys the idea of plenitude, or enough
to satisfy and reach the end proposed.
According to the original *ikanoles* and
its cognates, it signifies adequateness
—competency. It consists of two parts,
distinct, but closely related, if not in-
separable, viz., sanctification and the
endowment of power by the Holy Ghost.
The work is begun of God in sanctifi-
cation, not partial but entire sanctifica-

tion, according to the prayer: "The
very God of peace sanctify you wholly."
When this work is wrought, the subject
is both set apart to sacred uses and
made subjectively pure and holy. To
this is to be added the endowment of
power by the Holy Ghost. As it is
written: "But ye shall receive power
after that the Holy Ghost is come upon
you, and you shall be witnesses unto
Me both in Judea, and in Samaria, and
unto the uttermost parts of the earth"
(Acts 1: 8).

We are largely endowed with power
in regeneration, and still more fully
baptized in entire sanctification; but
there seems to be clearly promised a
supplementary endowment of power
from the abiding Comforter, which is
subsequent to, crowning of, entire
sanctification. It is the anointing
which God gives to the purified for the
mission and office work of life. For
this the Holy Ghost descended upon
Jesus in his immaculate purity. For
this he came upon the Apostles and
other Christians on the day of Pente-
cost. For this he came upon all the
great lights and reformers of subse-
quent ages. And as this plenitude of
divine forces—this fullness of Holy
Ghost energy and power, this sacred
and dedicatory anointing from on high
—is for all, therefore, every Christian,
and especially every minister, should
tarry in his Jerusalem of privilege, and
wait before God until the endowment
comes upon him and he is filled with
the Holy Ghost.—Zion's Herald.

CATALOGUING SIN.

The devil has a catalogue, and he
should have the benefit of it. Things
right and things wrong should be care-
fully and decidedly catalogued, and placed
where they properly belong. A thing
cannot be right and wrong at the same
time, nor can it be neither right nor
wrong. It must be either one or the
other. Then put it down that way.

Great injury comes to the lives and
characters of men by their—partially,
at least—allowing that a thing is not
much wrong, and probably not much
right. They grant that this or that
which is offered them is somewhat mix-
ed that neither they nor any one else
can exactly tell how it is; and hence
they can afford to indulge in it pretty
much as they please, and it will not
make any difference. But after all,
this vague discrimination, or lack of
discrimination, is the devil's catch-style,
where it turns men and women round
and starts them toward ruin.

The Christian must be clear and
sharp in his discrimination between
right and wrong. Water and oil will
not mix. The oil gets on top. Sin
and holiness will not mix. There again
the oily, deceitful stuff gets the ascen-
dancy. There is no use trying to live
two lives at once. "Ye cannot serve
two masters."

Well, what is to be done? Catalogue
sin. When you see the thing belongs
to a system of sinful amusement, world-
liness, carnality, wickedness, put it
down in the devil's catalogue, and be
done with it. Sin can easily enough
be detected. It exists in monstrous
systems. You can tell to which one
of the evil thing proposed belongs. Of
course it mixes in things pleasing and
things good, to be sure; but no matter
catalogue it "for the devil." The loaf
may look beautiful. The flour was
splendid and the yeast royal. It has
the appearance of a fitness to a king's
banquet. But see! it has poison in it.
It was put in it on purpose. Nay, the
rich loaf was prepared only to conceal
the poison. The deadly thing is its
chief character. So all common sense
would label it. Do sin the same way,
no matter in what kind of loaf pre-
pared. Cut the work short.

FAITH AND KNOWLEDGE.

We must mark the difference between
minds wishing to "add to their faith
knowledge," and minds wishing to draw
all faith to the bar of knowledge, the
difference between wishing to found
faith on philosophy. We must analyze
our faith as far as we can. No national
man can resist that. And we must
systematize all our knowledge. We
must keep our faith orderly by rational
methods while we give unto faith the
things that are faith's. Philosophy was
bore a pagan, but she may become
a Christian, and should be surnamed
"Mary." She may be proud to sit at
Jesus' feet. Luke x. 39.—J. Duncan.

If you do not recognize the claims of
God to your body, soul, spirit, time, tal-
ents, influence, wealth, to all you have
and are, you cannot be his disciple.

Sometimes God puts such wonderful
sweetness into the doing of, or the re-
fraining from, some little thing for his
sake, that we wonder what makes us
so happy about it, and be conscious that
it is not exactly one's mere natural feel-
ing; is not a precious experience of
great reward?—H. R. Haverjal.

The grand difficulty is so to feel the
reality of both worlds as to give each
its due place in our thoughts and feel-
ings—to keep our mind's eye and our
heart's eye fixed on the land of promise
without looking away from the road
along which we are to travel toward it.

It is bad, either for a man or a
Church, to live, or try to live, upon
past memories. They are often decep-
tive, and are at best misleading, filling
the mind with foolish comparisons, and
setting the present against the past in
a perpetual warfare. We need hearts
for the work of to-day.—United Press.

I make bold to say that as much
(esthetic) delight may emanate from
the pulpit on an arrested audience be-
neath it as ever emanated from the
boards of a theater—ay, and with as to-
tal a disjunction of mind too from the
essence or the habit of religion. A re-
ligion of taste is a very different thing
from a religion of conscience.

Dr. Arnot tells of a machine in the
Bank of England into which gold sov-
eigns are thrown in bulk, that it may
be seen if they are full weight. "As
they pass through, the machinery, by
unerring laws, throws all that are light
to one side, and all that are full weight
to another." In the day of final testing,
every work and every worker will be
weighed, and stamped, and assigned a
place according to God's unvarying
standard. "Be not deceived; God is
not mocked; for whatsoever a man sow-
eth that shall he also reap."

A Christian life does not need any
thing that has sin in it. It cannot take
it. No life that aims at true nobleness
can have the monster in it. If you are
a follower of Christ he will give you
pleasant things, good things—joy and
treasures, and pleasures in abundance.
You have no need for the husks; you
have the pure grain. Then make your
perception of the lines between right
and wrong sharp. The lines are there,
whether they are seen or not. "Go to
those who fail to see them—Where do
these things men love and indulge be-
long? Catalogue the devices of Satan,
and give him his due. Let him have
it, but rather flee to the path beside
which are the waters of life, and the
end of which is eternal life. Be very
sharp and crusty with the devil. Do
not court him nor let him make love to
you. He is a monster, no matter how
finely dressed. His arrows are poison-
ous to eternal death, no matter how
they may be feathered.

We learn from the Report of the Min-
ister of Education of Ontario, that in the
year 1878 there were 4990 public schools
in that Province. In 1850 this number
would not be very materially increased.
The teachers employed in teaching these
schools amounted in number to 8473, of
which 3413 were females, and 3060 males.
The religious persuasion of these teach-
ers are as follows: Methodists, 2952;
Presbyterians, 2042; Episcopalians, 949;
Roman Catholics, 759; Baptists, 337;
Congregationalists, 167; Protestants, 85;
Lutherans, 29; Christians and Disciples,
49; Quakers, 17; Plymouth Brethren, 2;
Unitarians, 5; other persuasions, 49.

A country parson, hearing that his
bishop was about to honor him with a
visit, sent for the house-maid, a raw
country girl, and carefully instructed her
as to how she should address the great
man. "You must always say 'My lord'
and your lordship" to the Bishop; Mary;
now, don't forget." The poor girl's mind
was completely upset by the prospect of
the coming visit, but she promised faith-
fully to obey her master's injunctions. In
due course of time Bishop Wilberforce
arrived, and after having been cordially
received by his host, betook him to the
study to write a few letters before dinner.
At length he rang the bell and Mary ap-
peared. "Who takes those letters to the
post?" asked Wilberforce. The poor
country girl was so overcome by the fact
of being for the first time in her life in
the presence of a real live bishop, that she
faltered and hesitated, and at length, in-
stead of saying, "The boy, my lord,"
stammered out, "The lord, my boy!"

GONE OVER TO ROME.

A great many sturdy Britons, vehement Protestants from their earliest consciousness, are a good deal troubled about the number of conversions to Romanism that have taken place recently in Great Britain among the upper classes. A London periodical publishes a list of them, occupying eight and a half columns of the sheet. It includes the names of 1 Duke, 2 Marquises, 5 Bishops, 15 Barons and Lords, irrespective of courtesy titles, 7 Baronets, 3 Knights, 1 General, 1 Admiral, 10 members of Parliament, 4 Queens Counsel, 4 Professors, 166 beneficed clergymen, 67 of whom were priests, and 198 gentlemen, sons of Peers, Fellows, and the like, 51 of whom have taken sacerdotal orders. Among women, 5 Duchesses, 38 Peeresses, wives of Barons, Knights, and others, and 33 ladies of position have gone over to Rome. Outside of people of rank have been many persons prominent in society, art, and literature. Some of these are Thomas Arnold, brother of Matthew Arnold, and son of Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby; Thomas Burland, the composer of "Happy Thoughts," (they are, in point of cleverness, very unhappy thoughts); Emily Bowles, the authoress; Florence Maryat (alias Mrs. Ross Church), the novelist; Miss Froude, the niece of the historian; Miss Glalson, sister of the ex-Premier; Coventry Patmore, the poet; "Prof. Pepper" (a cheap sort of person, who was here several years since); Adelaide Anne Proctor, poet, and daughter of Barry Cornwall; Phillis Rose (Arthur Skelchley), whose lugubrious attempts at fun America failed to appreciate not long ago; Mrs. Hope Scott, grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott; Elizabeth Thompson (now wife of Major Butler), painter of the "Roll Call," and Walsby, M. P., eldest son of the celebrated philanthropist. This is, indeed, a formidable array. John Bull thinks, no doubt, that he has reason to be alarmed at the encroachments of the Scarlet Lady, of whom he has always had more or less dread. Several of the Roman prelates in England have professed that in another century all the contending minds of the country will be either Catholics or Rationalists.—Toronto Mail, Oct. 3.

DR. CHALMERS.

We remember well our first hearing Dr. Chalmers. We were in a moorland district in Tweeddale, rejecting in the country, after nine months of the High School. We heard that the famous preacher was to be at a neighbouring parish church, and off we set, a crowd of irrepressible youngsters. "Calm was all nature as a resting wheel." The crows, instead of making wing, were impudent and sat still; the cart-horses were standing, knowing the day, at the field-gates, gossiping and gazng idly and happy; the moor was stretching away in the pale sunlight—vast, dim, melancholy, like a sea; everywhere were to be seen the gathering people, "sprinklings of blithe company; the country side seemed moved to one center. As we entered the kirk we saw a notorious character, a drover, who had much of the brutal look of what he worked in, with the knowing eye of a man of the city, a sort of big Peter Bull—

He had a hardness in his eye. He had a hardness in his cheek. He was our terror, and we not only wondered but were afraid when we saw him going in. The kirk was full as it could hold. How different it looks to a brisk town congregation. The minister comes in, homely in his dress and gait, but having a great look about him, like a mountain among hills. The High School boys thought him like a "big one of ourselves;" he looks vaguely round upon his audience, as if he saw in it one great object, not many. We shall never forget his smile! its general benignity;—how he let the light of his countenance fall on us! He read a few verses quietly; then prayed briefly, solemnly, with his eyes wide open all the time, but not seeing. Then he gave out his text; we forget it, but its subject was "Death reigns!" He stated slowly, calmly, the simple meaning of the words; what death was, and how and why it reigned; then suddenly he started, and looked like a man who had seen some great sight, and was breathless to declare it; he told us how death reigned—everywhere, at all times, and in all places; how we all knew it, how we would yet know more of it. The drover, who had sat down in the table seat opposite, was razing up in a state of stupid excitement; he seemed restless, but never kept his eye from the speaker. The tide set in—everything added to its power, deep called to deep, imagery and illustration poured in; and every now and then the theme—the simple, terrible statement was repeated in some lucid interval. After overwhelming us with proofs of the reign of death, and transferring to us his intense urgency and emotion; and after shrieking, as if in despair, these words, "Death is a tremendous necessity," he suddenly looked beyond us as if into some distant region, and cried out: "Behold a mightier!—who is this? He cometh from Eden, with dyed garments from Bozrah, glorious in his apparel, speaking in righteousness, travel-

ing in the greatness of his strength, mighty to save." Then, in a few plain sentences, he stated the truth as to sin entering, and death by sin, and death passing upon all. Then he took fire once more, and enforced with redoubled energy and richness, the truth, the simplicity, the security, the sufficiency of the great method of justification. How astonished and impressed we all were! He was at the full thunder of his power; the whole man was in an agony of earnestness. The drover was weeping like a child, the tears running down his ruddy coarse cheeks—his face opened out and smoothed like an infant's; his whole body stirred with emotion. We all had insensibly been drawn out of our seats, and were converging toward the wonderful speaker. And when he sat down, after warning each one of us to remember who it was, and what it was, that followed death on his pale horse, and how alone we could escape—we all sank back into our seats. How beautiful to our eyes did the thunder look—exhausted—but sweet and pure. How he poured out his soul before his God in giving thanks for sending the Abolisher of death! Then a short psalm, and all was ended.

We went home quieter than we came; we did not recollect the foals with their long legs and roguish eyes, and their sedate mothers; we did not speculate upon whose dog that was, or whether that was a crow or a man in the dim moor—we thought of other things. That voice, that face, those great simple living thoughts; those floods of resistless eloquence; that piercing, shattering voice "that tremendous necessity."

MAGNANIMITY EXEMPLIFIED.

To that "truly grand man" who, like Trophimus left at Miletum sick, is losing his pains and regaining his strength under the mild skies of Mentone, Dr. Gervase Smith the other day made public reference in a case where he achieved a high triumph of moral greatness, lessening all the publicity our columns can give. In Mr Spurgeon's "Sermons upon Divine Grace and Human Responsibility," preached principally when he was very young, a quarter of a century ago, he was apt to speak strongly on Arminian notions of Christian truth, especially as maintained in Wesleyan pulpits, and, on occasion, even went so far as to charge the preachers with upholding salvation by works. In the very sermon, however, on "Election and Holiness," preached twenty years since at Exeter-hall, a sermon in the fourth sentence of which he had said, "The Arminian trembles to go an inch beyond Arminius or Wesley," he related, further on, this incident:—

"Preaching a few months ago in the midst of a large congregation of Methodists, the brethren were all alive, giving all kinds of answers to my sermon, nodding their heads and crying, 'Amen! Hallelujah! Glory be to God,' and the like. They completely woke me up. My spirit was stirred, and I preached away with an unusual force and vigour. At last a point of my text led me to what is styled high doctrine. 'This,' I said, 'brings me to the doctrine of election.' At this there was a deep drawing of breath. 'Now my friends,' I declared, 'you believe it.' They seemed to say, 'No, we don't!' 'But you do, and I will make you sing Hallelujah over it.' So I put it thus: 'Is there no difference between what you were and what you are now?' 'Oh yes, oh yes!' 'Who has made the difference, yours-elf or God?' 'The Lord!' said they. 'Yes,' cried I; 'and all I contend for is that, if there be a difference, the Lord made the difference.' Afterward, a good man came up to me, and said, 'Thou'rt right, lad. I do not care to prove it better, and I leave it as it is.'

So much for the hearers; now for the preachers. As Dr. Gervase Smith told the story, it was this: A minister once asked Mr. Spurgeon if he had ever read Mr. Wesley's sermons? "No," he answered, "and never will; it takes all my time to make sermons." "But could you not manage to read a single volume?" replied the querist. No; Mr. Spurgeon could not undertake so much as that. Well, but surely if a few passages were marked in the margin in which Mr. Wesley stated his views on the way of salvation, would he not look at them? "Yes he would promise so much," and in due time, redeemed his promise. It is enough to state the result. So convinced was he that he had fallen into a mistake, that, on the first Sunday after finding out his error, he stood up in the face of his great congregation, and, with Christian manliness, confessed before them all that he had misrepresented the Methodist theology, and felt bound thus publicly to acknowledge and correct his error, by open admission of the fact that his Methodist brethren attributed the work of salvation to the grace of God as completely as himself.

PRaise.—It is as much a duty to praise the good as to rebuke the bad, and it ought to be much more agreeable. Many people forget this and the impressions of them is that they see the bad alone, refusing to look at the beautiful and true.

GRANT AS A GENERAL.

There are six reasons for pronouncing General Grant's military career the most brilliant in history.

1 He successfully commanded a million of soldiers for more than a year. No other general known to history, not excepting even Xerxes and Napoleon, ever successfully commanded a million of armed men for an equal period. Xerxes failed in his expedition against Greece; and Napoleon, who marched out of Paris against Russia with 528,000 troops returned from Moscow with but a wretched remnant of his forces.

2 General Grant opposed his equals in intelligence and military skill, while Alexander, Cesar, and Napoleon, for the most part, opposed their inferiors, in these particulars. Once the sword of Cesar was directly drawn against Pompey, and when Roman met Roman at Pharsalia and in the final battles of the Triumvirate, Cesar's skill was put to a severe test; and even when Cesar met the poorly armed Germans, they drove them back from the Rhine, on one occasion, in spite of their inferior equipment.

3 General Grant commanded an army extended over wider spaces than were ever covered before his day by any active armed force known to history. At one and the same time he conducted military operations reaching from Galveston to Richmond. He had indeed, the modern railways and telegraphs to aid him, but so had his enemy.

4 He acted on his own judgment, without advice from any superior, and in many important cases against the judgment of his superordinates of the highest rank.

5 His soldiers were, more than three fourths of them, taken into the army as raw recruits.

6 He never failed. Wellington was driven out of Spain by Napoleon, and Napoleon was driven from Waterloo by Wellington. The army of Frederick the Great was often cut to pieces. General Grant at Cold Harbor did not carry the point he attacked, but at the end of the fight he was left where he was at the beginning, and his enemy, and not he, ultimately retreated. The numbers, the wealth, the intelligence of the Northern States were the support of General Grant in a righteous cause; but, after making all deductions, history, taking into view the combination of these six ordinary conditions, is likely to find his military career absolutely unsurpassed.—Joseph Cook.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Europe is threatened with an increase of that which is her curse already, viz., militarism. Russia has been busily engaged completing the great scheme of military organization which she devised in 1874. The principles of Pan-slavism embodied in the Treaty of San Stefano, and so offensive to Austria, have broken up the alliance of the three Emperors. Pan-slavism is beginning to show itself to be an aggressive power. The eastern frontier of Germany is not exactly "scientific." On the other hand France is arming. There are indications of an understanding between France and Russia. Under these circumstances Prince Bismark has resolved to increase the German Army. This increase will add to the army 26,000 men in the time of peace, and in the event of war 60,000. It is reported that the Conservatives and half the Liberals of the empire are in favour of the proposal. What will be the effect of this move upon England? One thing is clear: if the blustering foreign policy of the last three years is to be continued we shall have vastly to increase our army. Recent demonstrations have only revealed the fact that our fighting power is anything but formidable. There is immense risk in bluster under such circumstances. In the past our safety has lain in our moral principle and in our disposition of peace. It will be a dark day for us if we substitute the defence of gunpowder for the defence of right. Europe sadly needs a statesman strong enough to rise up and protest against the crushing burden of militarism. We presume that it is too much to expect any sovereign of Europe to make such a protest. Meanwhile, why is the Christianity of the West so silent? Is Christ's kingdom becoming a kingdom of this world? Are the Churches of Europe becoming too secular to organize any testimony against the elaborate preparations which are now made for the expenditure of human blood and treasure.—London Methodist.

The impression prevails in England that Romanism is spreading rapidly in America. An American journalist has written a long and able letter to the Christian World newspaper for the purpose of removing this impression. He admits, of course, that Popery has increased through immigration and other causes, but he produces figures to show that it increase will not bear comparison with that of Protestant denominations. He refers especially to Methodism; Popery preceded Methodism in the country by gener-

ations. And yet to-day, Methodism has more than five times as many churches as Popery, and more than four times as many ordained ministers. The Romanists have six and a quarter millions of the population. The Methodists have at least ten and a half millions of the population. The Baptists stand next to the Methodists numerically, and number more than the Romanists. The writer makes the encouraging statement that Evangelical Protestantism increases in America at a greater rate than the population. It is telling in various ways upon Popery. The children of the country are being Protestantized by the common schools. A large number of immigrants, under the influence of American freedom, gradually repudiate Popery, and merge themselves in the non Catholic population. The great States of the West, which are now attracting so much attention, are Protestants. Instances of conversion to Popery are comparatively rare, especially because the Episcopal Church is one of the minor sects of the country. No clamorous proselytism is practised. The work is done by the influence of American institutions. The progress of Nonconformity in the new countries of the world is a great fact which is bound ere long to react on Episcopal England. Exclusiveness, whether Popish or Anglican, will have to give way before it.—London Methodist.

HOW BISHOP ASBURY CROSSED THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Rev. Henry Bæhm, sixty-four years in the ministry, and Bishop Asbury's travelling companion for several years, and who died recently at the age of upwards of 100 years, gives the following description of Bishop Asbury in crossing the St. Lawrence at St. Regis:

"On entering the village of St. Regis, as Mr. Asbury was leading his horse across a bridge made of poles, the animal got his feet between them and sunk into mud and water. Away went the saddle-bags; the books and clothes were wet, and the horse was fast. We got a pole under the horse to pry him out; at the same time the horse made a leap and came out safe and sound."

"We crossed the St. Lawrence in romantic style. We had four Indians to paddle us over. They lashed three canoes together, and put our horses into them, their fore feet in one canoe, and their hind feet in another. It was a singular load; three canoes, three passengers (the Bishop, Bela Smith, [the Canadian preacher], and myself,) three horses, and four Indians. They were to take us over for three dollars. It was nearly three miles across to where we landed. It was late in the afternoon when we started, and we were a long time crossing, for some part was rough, especially the rapids; so we did not reach the other side till late in the evening. Then the Indians claimed an additional dollar. They said, 'Four men, four dollar,' intimating that three dollars could not be so easily divided by four. We paid the additional dollar, and were full of gratitude for our crossing in safety."

WINTER WALKING.

The excesses and absurdities of professional "pedestrianism" will have inflicted a serious injury on the land if they make it less the fashion to "take a walk." Especially in wintry weather this most natural and pleasant form of exercise was not enough in vogue before the peduncians did their worst to bring it into disrepute. And yet, who that has experienced it would exchange the exhilaration that comes from being "all in a glow" after a brisk walk through the sparkling air, for the social or the merely lazy satisfaction of having had a ride? The reflections of the poet Holmes's "proud pedestrian" are no fanciful sketches to the real lovers of a winter's walk. The lastitude of spring and the languor of summer, which made sauntering either a necessity or a delight, now give way to the vim and vigor of health, seeking its natural expression of activity under favorable conditions. How clear and sweet is the nipping and eager air! How it inspires and sustains one in a swinging list of four or five miles an hour! How the cheeks glow, and the eyes shine, and the muscle tingles with delightful vigor, after such a walk through the winter sunshine!

The able-bodied man who will crouch down shivering in the corner of a street-cab—in an air rank and fetid from the pack of humanity breathing and exhaling therein—when he has only two or three miles to walk, deserves to be assailed by the demons of influenza, neuralgia, coughs, colds and headaches that lurk therein. Even a ride in a buggy or sled robs the trip of half its benefits. The air is good, to be sure but the exercise is lacking, and its resulting benefits to the blood and the muscular and nervous systems. Winter walking is a sure cure for cold feet. It banishes the "creep crawls" from the spinal column, and sends the sluggish blood about its business. As a "nerve," it is a million times better than medicine, and improving the complexion it is worth a whole harborful

of lotions and washes. It will put an edge on the appetite that you can't buy at the doctor's, and in promoting digestion is better than a corner drug-store's entire stock of butters and pills. If you are physically "up to it," take a walk—not a shivering and protesting dress parade for duty, or a lazy "constitutional," but a lively turn, with a vim in it that can last at a December nor'wester.—

A HIGHLAND LEGEND.

Once upon a time, in Barr Glen, on a wild winter's night, a farmer and his family and servants were comfortably seated around a peat-fire, when the wind was howling terribly around the house, and the drifting snow was clogging up the doorways. The farmer knew that his son and the servant-maid were much attached to each other, but he could not consent to their marriage. While they were all sitting round the fire on a winter's night, he thought of a plan by which the servant-maid should be got rid of; so he said that if, before the next day, she would bring him a skull that was in Saddle church, she should have his son for a husband. The girl's love was so strong for the young man that she joyfully agreed to the proposal, although it was quite seven miles to Saddle land the road thereto lay over Beinn-a-Tuire. She knew the road well, and all its dangers and difficulties even by daylight, which would now be immensely increased by the darkness of the night, the fierce wind and driving snow, and the slippery rocks and swollen torrents. But she did not shrink from the danger, and at once made ready and went on her way. The farmer took good care that she went alone, and that his son did not follow her. The brave girl went over hill and glen, battling with the snow-storm, and tracking her path with the greatest difficulty. She passed safely over the southern side of Beinn a Tuire, and by midnight reached Saddle church. Its door was open, burst open perhaps by the violence of the wind. She knew the place where the skull was kept, and she groped toward it in the dark. As she did so she heard a great and peculiar noise, made up as it seemed, of loud moans. There was a trampling of light feet over the pavement, and she heard forms rush past her; then a man's soft voice, succeeded by more mysterious moans and sounds. Terrified but not disheartened, the brave girl kept her purpose steadily in view; and groping toward the skull, seized it with both hands and made for the church door. The trampling of feet and the moans continued, and the forms pursued her. Grasping the skull she gained the door, and pulled it to after her. As she did so she heard a rush against it; but she turned and fled. By daylight she had regained her lover's home, and half dead with fatigue and excitement, placed the skull in the farmer's hands, and claimed the fulfilment of his promise. The farmer was taken all aback by seeing the girl, having hoped that she would have perished amid the snow and wilds. He would not believe that she had really been to Saddle, and taken the skull from the church on such a night; so he at once set out to Saddle with some of his men, expecting to be able to disprove the girl's tale by finding the skull still in its place in the church. When they got there, and had opened the church door, they found within the building—not the skull, but a number of wild deer, who, having found the door open, had sought shelter from the violence of the storm. The girl had told him of the sounds she had heard within the church. Here was their cause; and much as he wished it otherwise, yet it was impossible for him to disbelieve the tale. There was nothing for him to do but to yield with the best grace he might. He gave his consent to the match, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the lover took his brave girl to Saddle church the very next day, where she replaced the skull in its old position, and they were married off-hand. And as some of the deer that had frightened her had been killed and cooked, they had a hearty wedding and plenty of good venison at the feast that followed.—Glencraggan, or a Highland home in Cantire, by Cuthbert Bede.

MUST GO OR SEND.—Churches that are not missionary can never enjoy themselves because they shut the gates of mercy against mankind. Andrew Fuller's church became a happy people not until they engaged in Foreign Missions. The member who tramples the Saviour's last commission under foot can't be a happy man. The rich man in hell felt for poor souls on earth, even the five brethren in his father's house. He wished Abraham to send Lazarus to warn them lest they come to his place of torment. Is it possible that a saved soul on earth feels less for a lost soul on earth than does a lost soul in hell? What two awful pictures for the inspection of angels in heaven! Such a man prays for the spread of the gospel over the world, but will not give one cent. Christ would say, this man draws nigh to me with his mouth, and honors me with his lips, but his heart is far from me.

A NEW RE

For some years the doctor has been disordered with phthisis, and the cure, of the week's papers, and in English considerable a Kroezer, the Rokitsansky, treating the wards by the said, with several his expectations, course have be

The remedy per cent, solution is to be inhaled, works by means inhaler, in the of the salt to weight. The patient 140 p therefore, be an inhalation; a carefully adjusted amount to be sages. A certain escape into an room, and then therefor an! We can easily Lancet, that the soda may be ing the form in bronchectisical cavities; balsam has long quently employ this purpose. result that is "cure." The posed to destroy which the tube changes lose ters and slow which such a almost entirely us more likely to of phthisis with than those in is taking place.

JOSEPH CO

From Emerson Carlyle taking to "Reassure." "Yes," which is line of secret pro for years, Mr. O tion of New Eng and is very larg After quoting t "O, Heavens, then that ever [Nature]; that Mr. Cook rema proclamation of omnipotent G adoption of the the knot which passage is quot sound quite lik Cook instances of triumph," a these words: "I sorrow originate it is not here? and then say wh is belief; all els latter whose will worried."

The best field in a daily vig trifies, in efforts ble, inconspic good temper in man and beca, liberality to set players.

Let the soul h ly toward good you will find that ness will give in search after tru lect will perform

A mong Lord we find the fol living Christia word; yet count than the honey- thousands of gold

It was quaint said in his hon "Let my candle- I refuse to conte lighted it."

GOSPEL

Nos. 2 & 3, GOSPEL only, each Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do Boards, each Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do in one vol., Bo Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do in one vol., Cl Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do in one, Paper, 4

A NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

For some weeks past says the London Lancet, the German medical press has been discussing a new "cure" for phthisis, and accounts more or less accurate, of the method and its benefits have found their way into the daily and weekly papers, both on the Continent and in England, and have excited a considerable amount of attention.

The remedy is simple enough. A 5 per cent. solution of benzoate of soda is to be inhaled twice daily for seven weeks by means of a Siegle's atomizer inhaler, in the proportion of one part of the salt to a 1,000th of the body weight. The quantity necessary for a patient 140 pounds in weight would, therefore, be about 2 1/2 ounces at each inhalation; and the inhaler must be carefully adjusted for such a large amount to be taken into the air passages. A certain proportion will always escape into and permeate the air of the room, and the patients should remain therein for an hour after each inhalation. We can easily understand says the Lancet, that inhalations of benzoate of soda may be of some benefit in checking the formation of mucus or pus in bronchietic and even in physical cavities; in fact, the old Friar's balsam has long been, and is still frequently employed with advantage for this purpose. This, however, is not the result that is to be secured by the new "cure."

JOSEPH COOK ON CARLYLE.

From Emerson Mr. Cook turns to Carlyle taking up the chapter in "Sartor Resartus" on the "Everlasting Yea," which is taken to signify the value of secret prayer. This book was for years, Mr. Cook says, the inspiration of New England transcendentalism, and is very largely an autobiography. After quoting the passage which ends, "O, Heavens, is it in very deed God then that ever speaks through thee [Nature]; that lives and loves in me?" Mr. Cook remarks that this is Carlyle's proclamation of his belief in a personal omnipresent God, and that it was "his adoption of theism which first united the knot which choked him."

The best fidelity to Christ is shown in a daily vigilant service to him in trifles, in efforts to honor him in humble, inconspicuous services, such as good temper in families, sympathy with man and beast, honesty in business, liberality to servants, fidelity to employers.

Let the soul be turned as strenuously toward good as it is toward evil, and you will find that the simple love of goodness will give incredible spirit in the search after truth. Love, with intellect will perform miracles.—Fenelon.

A mong Lord Bacon's "Paradoxes" we find the following: "He (the believing Christian) trembles at God's word; yet counts it sweeter to him than the honey-comb, and dearer than thousands of gold and silver."

It was quaint old Thomas Fuller who said in his honest and homely way: "Let my candle go out in a stink when I refuse to confess from whom I have lighted it."

GOSPEL HYMNS.

- No. 2 & 3, GOSPEL HYMNS, words only, each \$ 06
Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do. do. with Music, Boards, each 35
Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do. do. with Music, in one vol., Boards, each 75
Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do. do., with Music, in one vol., Cloth, each 90
Nos. 1, 2, & 3, do. do., Words only, in one, Paper, each, 12
H. PICKARD.
METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE ST.

One day Billy and Sammy were playing by a mud-hole, and Billy he said: "Now Sammy, less play we was a barnyard. You be the pig, and lie down and woller; and I'll be a bull and beller like everything." So they got down on their hands and knees, and Sammy he went in the dirt and wollowed; while Billy bellowed like distant thunder. By and by Sammy he came no muddier—you never saw such a muddy little fellow—and he said: "Now you'll be the pig, and let me beller." But Billy he said: "I ain't a very good pig, except for dinner; and it'll be time 'nuff for you to beller when yer mother sees yer close."

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

No. 115 GRAFTON ST. HALIFAX, N.S., August 4, 1879.

MESSRS T. GRAHAM & SON.—Dear Sirs:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of my perfect cure of CATARRH, from which I have suffered in its severe form for 12 years without being able to find a remedy for it, and I had long thought that nothing could cure me, but thanks to Providence and the use of your valuable preparation, CATARRHINE, I have been completely cured of that distressing and I might say disgusting complaint, and I only used one box. I can confidently recommend it to any suffering from that complaint. Yours truly, C. F. F. SCHOPPE.

NUTRITIOUS Condiment for Horses and Cattle!

Important to every man who keeps a Horse, Cow or Pig, Sheep, or Poultry. THE NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY



Gold Prize Medal Awarded, London Exhibition, 1862, Honorable Mention, Halifax, 1874.

Halifax, N.S. The best and most economical Food for Horses and Cattle in existence. The Nutritious Condiment is used in the Stables of Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain, and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe.

Advantages derived from using the Condiment. It will coax the most impaired appetite. It renders coarse provender rich and palatable. It ensures perfect digestion, and make pure blood. It puts Horses and Cattle in good firm flesh. It infuses new life and vigor, and prevents and cures colic. It gives horses a fine soft skin and smooth coat. It cures cold and influenza, and puts horses in condition when other means fail. COWS will be equally improved in health and appearance; and give more and richer milk. OXEN fatten quicker and work better for its use. PIGS fatten in half the usual time, and the bacon is sweeter and better. CALVES and POULTRY are also greatly benefited by its use. It effects a saving of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in the cost of feeding. Pamphlets with local certificates, sent free on application.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL FROM PAYMASTER GOULD. Halifax, N.S., 9th June, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—My cow having been under the effect of lead poisoning, has been successfully treated by Mr. Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, and having become much emaciated from its effects, I was induced to try your "Nutritious Condiment." The results have been most satisfactory. After using the Condiment for a short time, she has not only regained her usual tone, but instead of only a few quarts of milk daily, she is now yielding fourteen and the quality much richer, and we have plenty of cream for butter, and other purposes. I do believe the Condiment to be everything that is claimed for it; and can recommend it with confidence to others. You are quite at liberty to publish the foregoing. Yours very truly, J. K. GOULD, Major. Staff Paymaster to H. M. Forces.

GEO. FRASER, Esq., Agent North British Co's Nutritious Condiment, Halifax. GEORGE FRASER, 76 GRANVILLE STREET, Managing Agent for the Maritime Provinces P. E. Island, Newfoundland, etc. July 19

VEGETINE. The Watchmaker's Report.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 27, 1877. DEAR MR. STEVENS:—I have read with interest and pleasure your report on the efficacy of VEGETINE. I can assure you that I have been in your family for years before I was born. I have tried all kinds of medicines, but have never found any that would cure me. I have had the Lung Fever; it is very febrile for a long time. I could do but very little work, and had for me to do a little. I had never heard of VEGETINE. One day I saw the advertisement in a paper I felt I could get it that it would help me. I sent for it and got one bottle, and before I took one bottle, I could see good effects from the medicine. After taking a few bottles I could do a good washing. I have taken seven bottles, and my health is now as good as ever. I feel grateful to you and to my Heavenly Father. I recommend it to all around me, for I prize it above all other medicines. Respectfully yours, MRS. L. R. HOWARD.

VEGETINE For General Debility.

DANFORTH, ME., Oct. 2, 1877. MR. STEVENS:—My health has always been poor. Have taken a great many kinds of medicine, but never took any that could begin to help me like the VEGETINE. One year ago last March, I had the Lung Fever; it is very febrile for a long time. I could do but very little work, and had for me to do a little. I had never heard of VEGETINE. One day I saw the advertisement in a paper I felt I could get it that it would help me. I sent for it and got one bottle, and before I took one bottle, I could see good effects from the medicine. After taking a few bottles I could do a good washing. I have taken seven bottles, and my health is now as good as ever. I feel grateful to you and to my Heavenly Father. I recommend it to all around me, for I prize it above all other medicines. Respectfully yours, MRS. L. R. HOWARD.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily), that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet used before the public for the renovating and purifying of the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, and strengthening and invigorating the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

VEGETINE. Kidney Complaints.—Dyspepsia.

LEWISTON, ME., Nov. 5, 1877. MR. H. R. STEVENS:—My father has been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint for the last ten years, and has been a great sufferer. Our family has tried all kinds of medicines without success. About six months ago he commenced taking your VEGETINE. Now he is a well man, but he would not let me tell you the story of his recovery, and he advises all persons afflicted with those complaints to give the VEGETINE a fair trial, and they will be satisfied that it will cure them. He had tried all kinds of medicines without success before taking the VEGETINE. I have myself been under for a long time. My father wrote to take the VEGETINE, and he can truly say that I never felt better in my life than I do now. J. A. CROSS, No. 3 Chestnut Street, Lewiston, Me.

VEGETINE. Druggist's Report.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—We sell your VEGETINE and find it to be good for the complaints for which it is recommended. It is a good medicine. We have many calls for it. B. H. WHITEHEAD & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Evansville, Ind. Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

NEW RICH BLOOD! MAKE HENS LAY.

Persons' Fergat! Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood. The time system in three months. Any person who will take pill each night from 1 to 12, is sure to be cured, and to stand health, if such a thing be set. Send by mail or by letter stamps, 1 S. J. O'NEIL & CO., Bangor, Me.

DIPHThERIA!

Johns' Anodyne Linctum will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure it. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 219 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Agency for New York Fashions

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK VILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufacturing Factory: THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING, in all its Branches. G. & T. PHILLIPS. READER! BEFORE BUYING A PIANO OF ORGAN

Do not fail to send for my latest 30 page Illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information FREE. New Pianos \$125, \$185, and upwards. New Organs \$65 to \$440. Be Sure to write me before buying elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. Address Daniel F. Beatty Washington, N.J.

MACDONALD & Co HALIFAX, N.S.

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

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

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings. Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

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

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

SMITH BROTHERS, Dry Goods Importers!

AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE. We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of Exceptionally Good Value.

Every Buyer of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY should examine it if only for comparison sake. FULL lines of AMERICAN, CANADIAN, and MARITIME PROVINCES Manufacturers.

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

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, Scrophulous Anaemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly marvellous.

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT. Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

GENTS.—I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites during the past year and regard it as a valuable preparation in 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. SAXTON, 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 it 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 in danger 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 115 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your Emulsion and since I 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 literally starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from 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.A.

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

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A. Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N. S. July 1st

BORDEN & ATKINSON, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE—C. B. RECORD'S BRICK BUILDING, Main Street, Moncton, N.B. E. A. BORDEN. H. ATKINSON

L. HIGGINS & Co., Successors to Geo. McQuinn, Importers and Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers. MAIN STREET, MONCTON, N.B. July 19—1y

Book Steward's Department

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

All letters relating to the business of either the Book Room or the Wesleyan Newspaper Office, and all remittances of money for the Wesleyan as well as for the Book Room, should be addressed to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

But all Books to be noticed, and all communications and advertisements designed for insertion in the Wesleyan, should be addressed to the Editor and not to the Book Steward.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONEY:

- 1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether you are new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly. 2.—See that your remittances are fully acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appear. 3.—If office orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to this is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for John Woodhill, James E. Hart, Rev. R. Brecken, etc.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF METHODISM AND SUBSCRIPTION BIBLES.

A fresh supply of these has been received this week, so that we have been at length able to fill several orders which much to our discomfort and the inconvenience of our agents have had to wait a long time. We have remaining now a small surplus stock, and we advise all our agents to send in their orders at once, before a rise in the prices which seems inevitable. The publishers have given us notice that they cannot continue to supply us upon former terms, the prices of materials for Book making having risen very greatly in the United States.

Halifax, Feb. 18, 1880. H. PICKARD.

JUST RECEIVED

- Kurtz's Church History, (2 vols. in one) 3.25 Lives of our Leaders of the Church Universal, pp. 8. 3.00 Invaluable to any who wish to become acquainted with men who have moved in the front ranks of the several sections of the Church. Green's Short History of the English People 2.00 Geikie's Life of Christ, Cloth 0.75

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

Works by Rev. W. Taylor.

- Christian Adventures in South Africa, et. al. 2.00 The Model Preacher, gilt edges 1.25 Our South American Cousins. ALSO Geikie's Life of Christ, cheap edition Bound Vols. of Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Day of Rest, Quiver, and Good Words for 1879. each 2.25

At the METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville Street.

Important to Bible Students

We have just received COLLINS' TEACHER'S BIBLE, Turkey Morocco, Kid lined, gilt edge, \$7.00. ALSO The "Queen's Printer's Aide to the Student of the Holy Bible," bound up with this edition, contains Concordance, Index, List of Proper Names, Maps, and an amount of information upon various topics of Biblical study only to be gleaned from an extensive library. H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, 125 Granville St.



RHEUMATISM AND DIPHThERIA CURED.

Dr. C. G. GARDNER, D.D.S. This is to certify that my wife was taken sick in August, 1875, with Liver Complaint and Dropsy. At the same time my son was taken sick with Liver complaint and by using your

No. 2 Bitters AND NO. 1 SYRUP AND ACADIAN LINIMENT soon came round all right. I had been troubled for several years with Rheumatism in the shoulders and arms and by taking a few bottles of your Bitters and Syrup and bathing with the ACADIAN LINIMENT, found immediate relief, and believe I am entirely cured of Rheumatism. I have also seen your medicines used in other cases of Rheumatism and Diphtheria with the very best effect. Your's truly JOHN KEITH. Sold throughout the Maritime Provinces.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1269 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



A beautiful work of 100 pages. One Colored Flower Plate, and 500 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a Five Cent Stamp. In English or German.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. Five Cents for postage will buy the Floral Guide, telling how to get them. The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English. Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 pages, a Colored Plate in every number, and many fine engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

FOR SALE.

In the suburbs of Hantsport, on the main road leading to Windsor, Seven acres of land, in a good state of cultivation; producing good crops in having a small orchard, also house and barn. Possession can be given in the spring. Also—For Sale or to Let, a good Cottage with the out-buildings, good garden and orchard, in the central part of the thriving village of Hantsport. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT McCULLOCH, Hantsport, N. S., Jan. 30, 1880, 418



For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, General Debility, &c.

THE most pleasant and palatable form to administer COD LIVER OIL, of which this preparation contains SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. Ask your Druggist for a printed pamphlet containing certificates from physicians and others WELL KNOWN TO ALL and not such as are commonly printed with names of FOREIGNERS of whom we KNOW NOTHING. Recommended by: Dr. McE. Parker, M.D.; C. D. Rigby, M.D.; W. B. Slayter, M.D.; W. M. Cameron, M.D.; Thomas Trenman, M.D.; A. Lawson, M.D.; D. A. Campbell, M.D.; J. Venables, M.D. Ask for PUTNERS and take no other.

For Sale by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle. FORTY-FIVE, SUFCIFFE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Sole Agent, Halifax, N. S.

Novello's Music Primers.

- 1 Rudiments of Music, Cummings. 50 2 Art of Piano-forte Playing, Novello. 1.00 3 The Organ, Stainer. 1.00 4 Singing, Rawlins. 2.00 5 Musical Forms, Novello. 1.00 6 Harmonium, Stainer. 1.00 7 Instrumentation, Novello. 1.00 8 Violin, Novello. 1.00

Very popular books in England, and rapidly becoming so in this country. They are not properly Primers, but Instruction Books, with practical treatises on the instruments, and a beautiful picture and musical illustration, a history of the organ etc. Valuable books for any one interested in music.

WHITE ROBES.

30 cents. Unexcelled as a School Song Book.

TEMPERANCE JEWELS.

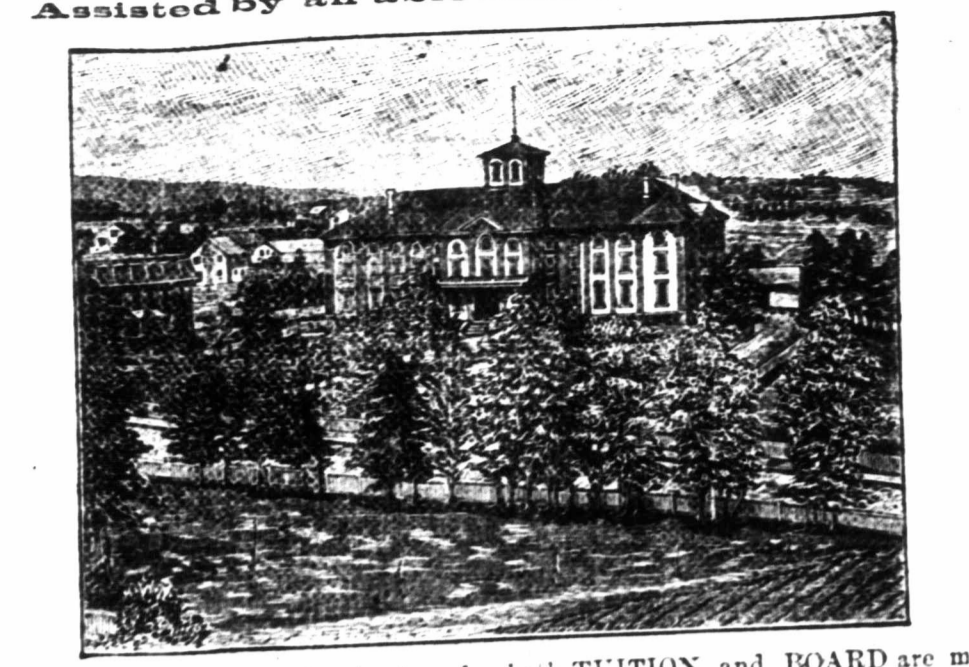
35 cents. Unexcelled as a Temperance Song Book.

American Anthem Book.

\$1.25, or \$12 per doz. Contains enough easy Anthems of the quality, to provide one per Sunday for two years. Compiled by A. N. Johnson, J. H. Tenney, and A. J. Abbey. Any book mailed, post free, for the retail price. The Weekly MUSICAL RECORD gives nearly 30 pages of good music per month. \$2 per year.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO., 11 & 843 Broadway 79 Chestnut Place Phil.

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN MALE ACADEMY, Rev. C. H. PAISLEY, A. M., Principal, Assisted by an able Staff of Instructors.



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

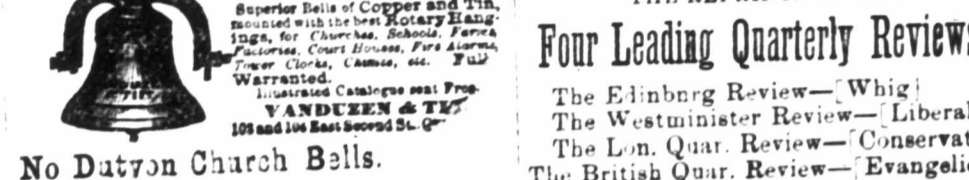
MUSIC, both Instrumental and Vocal, and FRENCH are taught by instructors of high attainments.

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

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

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

SEND FOR A CALENDAR.



No Dutton Church Bells.

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billboards, Circulars, Custom and Mercantile Blanks.

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

ORGANS 3 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Oct's, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, Warrant 6 years, only \$95. New 7 Oct. Pianos, Stool, Cover and Case, \$145.75. Latest Illustrated Paper sent free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.Y.

WOODBURY BROS., DENTISTS NEW YORK

Dr. H. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, OFFICE OVER CONNELLY'S BOOK STORES CORNER OF GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS Halifax, N.S. Entrance 97 Granville St. 2Nd.

WRIGHT & MACGOWAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

General Agents, QUEEN'S WHARF, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. GEORGE J. WRIGHT A. H. B. MACGOWAN, nov 14

NEW BOOKS.

- Blackburn's History of the Christian Church, \$ 3.00 Rev. J. M. Reid's Missions and Missionary Society of the M.E. Church 2 vols. 3.00 Green's History of the English People, 3 vols., 7.50 Green's Short History of the English People, 1 vol., 2.00 Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols. in case, 4.50 Bishop Willey's China and Japan, 1.50 Bishop Merrill's Second Coming of Christ, 1.00 Bishop Foster's Beyond the Grave, 1.25

H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room.

What a Post Card will Buy

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS. From 20 to 100 sample copies of the NORTHERN MESSENGER AND SABBATH SCHOOL COMPANION (assorted numbers) will be sent free to any Sunday School making application through one of its officials by Postal Card, or in other manner, the number to be asked for corresponding to the number of families in the school. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

WRIFF Priehard, Sunny-side Park

SOMETHING NEW. The Marvel Copyist

A WONDERFUL INVENTION. THE PAPYROGRAPH and ELECTRIC PEN Superseded.

No Copying Press required—Most simple Process invented. Instant Reproduction without Press or Damping.

Clergymen Enabled to Vastly Multiply their Usefulness.

One to two hundred copies of Church Reports, Pastors' and other Letters, Sunday School Lessons, Prayer-meetings, Topics, Circulars, Plans, Drawings, Specifications, Maps, etc., in one or more colors if desired, at one operation. This process can be repeated for any number of thousands of copies.

Copies can be made on any kind of Paper with out previous preparation, and can also be made on Muslin, Linen, Leather, Silk, Wood, etc.

HOW IT CAN GREATLY SERVE THE PREACHER.

There are scores of sayings which a clergyman will find the invention of the greatest service to him. It is important that the annual report of his labors, or that the treasurer's or secretary's report, or the report of some committee be placed in the hands of all members. In five minutes a child can take 100 or more copies from the original writing, each one a perfect fac-simile. Thus days of labor, or a heavy printer's bill is saved. Often a pastor will find it of great value to address personal letters to each member; by this process the letters can be prepared in a few minutes. Also programmes and tickets for monthly concerts or entertainments, the topics for prayer-meetings, etc., etc.; additional copies (a score or 100 if desired) of a sermon or newspaper article which he wishes to write, tracts for distribution through his neighborhood, invitations to attend his services, all can be done quickly and neatly through this wonderful discovery.

The whole method is simplicity itself. We deem this method, after examination and use in our office, as far preferable to either the PAPYROGRAPH or ELECTRIC PEN, or any other of the class of duplicating processes. Its weight is less than 4 pounds. There is nothing about it liable to get out of order. The whole process is perfectly clean.

OUR PAPYROGRAPH OFFER WITHDRAWN.

We have been astonished at the simplicity, cheapness and efficiency of this new invention, and as it will accomplish with one-tenth the trouble and one-sixth the expense of the work of the Papyrograph, we withdraw our offer, made last month, in favor of this new invention.

ORDER AT ONCE, AS THE PRICE WILL PROBABLY BE ADVANCED.

There is a conflict between rival manufacturers for the patent for the process. This rivalry has run the price down to \$5.00. As soon, however, as the right to the patent will be determined, the successful claimant will most likely advance the price, as he will then hold a monopoly.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ALREADY IN THE MARKET.

Directions for Use.

Write the article to be copied on any kind of paper with the prepared ink. Let it dry without blotting. Place the writing, ink side downward, on the pad, press it lightly with the hand so that all parts touch the pad and let it remain five minutes, then remove carefully and an impression will remain on the pad. Place the paper to be printed on the pad, smooth lightly with the hand and a copy is made. This repeat to the extent of the number of copies desired.

PRICE ONLY \$5.00.

This price includes Ink, Sponge and Pad; every thing necessary for work.

I. K. FUNK & CO., NEW YORK.

These may be ordered through the METROPSYCHOGRAPH Book Room, Halifax. A few have been received and are offered at the New York price.

H. PICKARD, Book Steward

66 DOLLARS a week in your own town.

Terms and a \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. May 21

THE HYMNAL

Was prepared by Ministers of our own Conference for use in our Prayer Meetings and Sabbath Schools. It is used in our largest city churches. The large type edition can still be supplied at the low rate of 12 cents each or \$1.20 per dozen, Paper, 16 cents " 1.75 " Limp Cloth.

Orders received by H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, Nov. 21.

AURALINE FOR DEAFNESS

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

NILS ANDERSON, of Momeca.

Fillmore Co., Nebraska, U.S. Sells Land, Pays Taxes, and Collects Money, for non residents—Rail road Bonds exchanged for Land, Reference, Rev. D. D. CURRIE, Pastor of Wesleyan, Halifax, N.S., and satisfactory references given in Kansas and Nebraska. Momeca, Fillmore Co., Nebraska, Aug. 29, 1879.

S. L. SHANNON & SON, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law.

42 BEDFORD ROW. HALIFAX. Jan. 2, 3m

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for Space, One Week, Four Weeks, Three Months, Six Months, One Year.

REV. H. PICKARD

VOL. XX

GOING TO GLIMPSE

Several of the have asked me of the education of Allison, Sackville, the privilege of visit. In trying for two things, so short and so long, and so many were not on hand, that I had the keen, quiet porter, collected and committing Had my visit ions would have had I written as pressed myself ever I can reflecters a single ray that crowd upon visit to Mt. All

I am some scenery on the Halifax to Sackville all the way about time to meditate weary boy faces things of a no get tired of address of not a f of leaf and flow croakings and back to me as I sweetest of all point, the save dreamless sleeps fortable way-some flamm houses on t ly in this respect summer night of in the Temprance the survey I too the Academy the time I also took t yard where the b and to examine the first I had s success that day S acted in my m education, and s I should have su lity and cattle a very well help t ly, by coach, ridi dust, spashing th ing in mine, or d drifts, and when t old times when t a happy family— moving world— t blump and roug t rival jokes or n e ad who seemed zed to enjoy the C. G. GARDNER, or Gail's wish for one u "so aging it" over tan us and across t with one of those that went the way years' gone by. I prov ancient comp ride a rail instead coach. We subm necessity, but in the past that is burying railroad passenger appear to us near healthy as the st time. What they s and comfort they s patience and man opinion. And now way to Sackville dra me I will ask your l longer. It has be wander a good dou quid mountains in in their lakes and glens, and I know of trancing than some landscapes—especi tha may be obtain and summits. But of glens and moun with autumnal fan spirit of the pictur lakes in gleaming sun ening moonlight— prospect that takes rdy with the marsh mountains in the dist tlements, villages an in the landscape, on in the woods one or ing or chatting by t stimulated by drink hot out of a tin pi trout you have caught your own hands. Y the attractions of t through palace car w the crevices in dismal snow sheds. Oh no,