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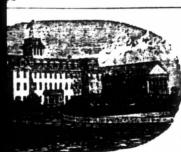
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No 31

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VOL XXXII.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880.

THE "WESLEYAN," Dr. Tanner's forty-days' fast, which he is undergoing in New York for the bene-OFFICE :- 125 GRANVILLE STREET. fit of science, will expire Aug. 6—unless, perchance, the foolish Doctor himself shall expire. But he is said to be a well-pre-All letters on business connected with the paper

the Australian Missionary Committee, and to be paid for by collections in the Metho-dist Sabbath-schools of that country.

up in some Churches, was introduced into the Scottish Churches from the Indepen-

dent Churches of England after these

bodies had been brought into contact, and that it had a detrimental effect on

congregational singing in Scotland, which

has not yet been quite overcome, though two centuries have since clapsed.

At the annual meeting of the Hibernian Bible Society held in Cork, the Rev. H. Seddall said that a short time ago he was

travelling towards London, and Mr. William Bradlaugh, brother to Charles Bradlaugh, handed him a tract in defence of the Bible. He said that he was once an infidel, like his brother, but he was con-

verted some years ago, and was since try-ing to do everything in his power to coun-teract the evil which his brother was

The House of the Angel Guardian is a

"a plenary indulgence on the day of ad-

mission, on the feast of the Angel Guardian, October 2, at the hour of death, and

a share in five masses weekly." The offer

concludes as follows; "Subscribers can

Great Britain receives \$33,000,000 to

45,000,000 every year from China in opium

duty, having forced the Chinese govern-

ment, against its will, to admit the poison; while all its missionary societies expend not more than \$250,000 to make known

the gospel to all her millions-not as much

for China in five years as is spent in intox-

icating drinks in Great Britain in a single

day-not as much per-annum for evange-

lizing China's millions as is frequently

spent in England and America on a single church.

We can well see that the secession of

A. St. John Chambre, D.D., to the Epis-

copal Church must be to the Universalists

an unwelcome surprise. Dr. Chambre's

reason, however, is not one that particu-

larly troubles them. He does not change

at all his Universalist belief; but he has

adopted the Episcopal theory as to the

orders of the ministry in the Church,

The Episcopal Church is "roomy" enough

to accept him, with his opinions on the

future state unchanged. Dr. Chambre

has belonged to the Evangelical extreme

of his denomination, and we regret his

Elizabeth of Austria is said to be one

of the most cultivated sovereigns in the

world. She draws beautifully, is a good

musician, and speaks fluently all the

languages of modern Europe. She is

fond of literature, and among her attend-

ants has readers in various languages, to

whom she enjoys listening. She is not

very popular among the ladies of the court

circle, since she has no taste for small

chatter and fashionable amusements. She

employs her time with ber drawing, em-

broidery, reading, and, last, but not least,

in playing with her little daughter, Valerie,

The Weekly Register, a Roman Catholic

paper published in London, says :- " The

conversions from Ritualism to Catholicism

have within the last few years been more

numerous than is generally imagined.

To particularise only a few Ritualistic

churches which have supplied clerical

converts, seven Anglican clergyman have

of whom she is passionately fond.

departure.-N. Y. Independent.

other gifts, if preferable."

and all moneys remitted should be addressed to S. F. HUESTIS. man, with excessively strong will-power. He is an Englishman by birth, and went to the United States when seventeen years All Articles to be inserted in the paper and any Books to be noticed should be addressed to T. WATSON SMITH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be paid to any Minister of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Is-land, and Newfoundland Conferences.

For rates of Advertising see last page.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Queen Victoria under no circumstances allows a lady whose name has appeared in a divorce court, either as complainant or otherwise, to appear at one of her drawing-

Some idea of the extent to which wafers are used in the Church of England may be obtained from the fact that one sisterhood alone made and sold 607,460 last

The Jubilee Singers, (colored) after earning \$150,000 for their own University, are now devoting their time to assist in paying off the debt of the Illinois Wesleyan University.

Of all the distinguished personages-judges, bishops, and other officials—that shared in the ceremony of Victoria's coronation, forty-two years ago, not one is now living. She alone survives.

Father Killen, a Roman Oatholic priest, walked into a Sunday-selling liquor shop in Jersey City, kept by one of his parish-ioners, and smashed the bottles, turning out the people, who fled from him in

The German sculptor, Muller, whose magnificent statue of "Prometheus Bound" has just been bought for 60,000 marks by the Government, and placed in the Berlin National Gallery, was. when a poor boy, a cook in a Munich hotel.

The venerable Peter Cooper, the gentleman who presented New York with the Cooper Institute, feels all a father's fondness for this child of his enlightened benevolence, and has just completed an extension of it at a cost of \$50,000.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option liquor bill has passed both Houses of the British Parliament. It embodies the principle that the people who are to be directly affected shall determine by their votes whether or not they will have the retail liquor traffic carried on in their midst.

have 'Butler's Lives of the Saints' or 'The Glories of Ireland' in place of the It is a most suggestive thing that when the first Protestant Church in Japan was started, eight years ago, the first \$1,000 toward its erection was sent by Christian converts of the Hawaiian Islands. Now, more than 25,000 native communicants are reported in the Japanese Mission

Captain Ebenezer Morgan, a venerable Connecticut Baptist, President of the Bible Meeting recently held in Saratoga, made a thrilling speech, and here it is, compressed into a few words: "I believe in the Baptists and the Bible, and all I have belongs to the God of the Bible. Put me down for \$25,000.

"Father Chmiquy" is now resting after continued labors in Australia. While there he was seriously attacked nine times. The favorite weapons of his exasperated antagonists were stones. They were not well aimed, but they were hurled with a violence which showed that intense hatred nerved the arm behind them.

At Milan a short time since, the remains of the "Apostle of Cremation," Giovanni Polli, were disposed of according to that system, the ceremony being attended by the Cremation Society, and telegrams of condolence being received from a number of savants. This is the sixty-eighth case of cremation at Milan since 1876.

The Governor of Patras, in Greece, has issued an order prohibiting the villagers bringing in their goods for sale on Sundays, which was the usual practice until now; also warning the shopkeepers from opening their shops on the Lord's day. The Greek Ministry also decreed some months ago that the New Testament should be taught at all national schools.

The English Church Union is a Ritualistic Association which is said to number among its members eleven bishops. The President of this Union lately announced that the next step in advance in Ritualistic observance would be the administration, on every possible occasion, of "holy communion for the remembrance of the

departed. Ingersoll, the infidel lecturer, boasts come over from St. Saviour's, Leeds, six from St. George's-in-the-East, seven from and has never been harmed by Him. This St. Bartholomew's, Brighton, and three reminds us of the reply made at the Savage from St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The four Club by an ex-clergyman named Barton churches alone have taken from the Angto poor Tom Robertson, who was indulging lican Establishment twenty-three clergyin a somewhat similar style of idle talk. men and given them to the Catholic Church. "You forget, Tom," said Barton, "that Other well-known Ritualistic churches the Almighty is capable of infinite con- have also supplied their quota of clerical tempt as well as of infinite justice."

THE BURIALS BILL.

This bill involves the most serious consequences to the clergy of England, and may imperil the existence of the National Church.—The Bishop of served specimen of a nervous-sanguine

Come hither, little Timothy, and sit upon my knee, And gaze upon the wilderness where churches used to be; And listen to the narrative prepared for little lads, Of how the Church called National was ruined by the Rads.

Princess Eugenie, of Sweden, sister to the reigning King, has recently invited the co-operation of various friends of the Lord's work, in order to further the inter-You've heard about Dissenters, boy, those very wicked men, wandered from the Bishop's flock and so ught another pen; hatched a vile and wicked plot to bring the ests of mission work among the Lapps. She desires to form an association of ladies in Sweden who would contribute a There was an arch-conspirator, Lord Selborne was stated amount for a term of years towards his name— The Radicals, they put him up to play their artful the support of existing missionary efforts among this northern people, and for send-ing additional labourers among them. game; med a bill which made it law that when The Australian Wesleyan Methodist

Missionary Board determined recently to sell the missionary ship John Wesley, and purchase one better fitted for the work Then Lincoln's Bishop, holy man! with pale and ashen face, He wept aloud, and cried: "Forbear our churchneeded. The new ship is double the size of the old one, and is to be called the John yards to disgrace! Dissenter's body touch our Hunt, in memory of a noble Polynesian missionary. It is to be the property of

ground,
And England's Church lies doesned for aye!"
Here Lincoln paused and frowned.

His warning words all idly fall on irreligious cars. The law was passed, and justified the holy Bishop In an article in the Catholic Presbyterian, Dr. Alexander F. Mitchell shows that the practice of "lining hymns," still kept They brought a dead Dissenter's corpse within the churchyard gate; And now look round, dear Timothy, and see Church's fate,

> The moment his polluted dust had touched was on the boil; stream of lava swept the tembs before heap;
> The lightning played about the skies; the thunder's voice was deep.

> The church, though built of brick and stone, now trembled like a child,
>
> And seemed to shrink as though it felt its honor was defiled.
> The walls went first, the steeple pulpit fell,
>
> And all the pews went down in fear, and lay above
> pell-mell.

Through all the land, that fatal day, the churches felt the blow,

St. Paul's Cathedral was a lang the very first to go, The dead Dissenter's body wrought the mischi our own Retablish ed Church was ruined

far and wide. The Church of England, Timothy, is ruined now Boston Roman Catholic charitable instifor aye; tution. The managers advertise that every ing chapels reign supreme throughout the

prospect drear, With Mother Shipton now divides the laurels of

A NEW PROSECUTION.

Professor Robertson Smith is in trouble again with the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh. They have commenced a new prosecution on fresh grounds of heresy which have just come to light. He furnished an article on the "Hebrew Language and Literature" to the just published eleventh volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica, in which he applied the same method of criticism to the Canticles or Song of Solomon that he did to the Book of Deuteronomy. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Edinburgh, gives the following as an illustration of he views and expressions which appear throughout the article: "It may fairly be made a question," he says, "whether Moses left in writing any other law than the Commandments on the tables of stone. Again, he says, " the story of the early fortunes of the nation down to the time of David often presents characteristics which point to moral tradition as its original source." Speaking of the Pentateuch, he refers to it as, " Itself the production of more than one writer." On the Song of Solomon, which in a former volume he described as an erratic poem, he says, This lyrical drama has suffered much from interpolation, and, presumably, was not written down till a comparatively late date, and from imperfect recollection, so that its original shape is very much lost." He repeats his offence regarding Deuteronomy by alleging that in it, "The ancient ordinances of Israel were rewritten in the prophetic spirit," while he refers to "The Historical Books, as they were finally shaped after the fall of Jerusalem, when that old popular narrative was filled out and continued in a spirit of prophetic pragmatism." He says of Isaish xiii. and xiv., that they "seem to have been first published as anonymous broadsides." Finally, he referrs to "the beginning of Haggada, the formation of parables and tales attached to historical names, of which the Book of Jonah is generally taken as an early example." Prof. Smith, when he learned of the lenient action of the Assembly in his former case, attempted to withdraw the article, but failed, as the volume was already in print. A motion in favor of the Assembly taking action in the matter passed the Presbytery by a vote of fortytwo to nine-

A Scotch lady, who had inserted a bequest of \$25,000 in her will, changed it from a Scotch College, and gave it to Mr. satisfaction with the teaching of a proto the main grievance—you darsn't say
the country some Morn'm missionaries
to the main grievance—you darsn't say
moddings vat you dinks."" Spurgeon's College, on account of her dis-

teen.-Montreal Witness.

A DISGRACEFUL ACT.

We blush at a statement quoted in the columns of the Central Christian Advocate. A British resident, guilty of such conduct,

should be bundled home in a prison-ship. The Lucknow, India Witness of June 12, says: "The spectacle of a Methodist minister lying in jail for the crime of preaching the Gospel is rather unusual in this generation, but Bangalore has been witnessing it during the last week in the person of the Rev. Benjamin Peters, for four rears now as honored member of the South India Conference of the M. E. Church. It is worthy of note that no complaint was made against him of interrupting the traffic or using improper language. The issue is a plain and simple one: shall there continue to be in Bangalore, as there has been for half a century past, public open-air preaching? The magistrate, Major Maltby, says there shall not. The Methodists say, there shall. The matter will, of course, go up to a higher court, and we shall confidently expect to see Mr. Maltby's decision reversed, and the preacher amply sustained. A hundred years ago such high-handed opposition to mission labor might have been expected and successful. But the attempt in these more enlightened days can only end in the confusion and defeat of all who abet it. Mr. Peters has our hearty sympathy and praise in his sufferings for Christ's sake."

From the N. Y. Advocate we learn that after three days imprisonment, Mr. Peters was liberated to await the result of an appeal to higher authority.

THE CORRECT VIEW.

It is not often that a Protestant Episcopal minister writes in the strain of the following paragraph, which we quote from an article in the Christian Union, by Rev. Dr. Philips Brooks, on "The Essentials in Religion :"

"That he ordained an outward church, established escraments, intended a ministry there can be no doubt; but more and more, the longer 1 am in the church and in the ministry, it appears plain to me that he did not order the details of the church government nor ap-point the grades or functions of its ministers. He left that to be essential, to proceed, that is, out of the essence or nature of the Christian life itself. He taught his truth, he gave his Spirit, he sent his ministers; but he did not make bishops, priests and deacons; he did not establish any pattern of worship; he did not declare how or when his sacraments should be administered. All those things shaped themselves out of the free life of the church. They came after the Gospel, not before it. They are free to change, as the Gospel always the same, changes its attitude toward every changing age. Surely we must set this down, for there is strength and freedom in the conviction that the constitution and action of the Christian church is not arbitrary, arranged by Christ beforehand in its details, but in large part essential, left by him to be shaped freely out of the needs of the personal Christian life to which primarily his thought and anxiety were given."

ONE IDEA OF AMERICA. Dr. Sutherland is giving the Guardian notes of travel Westward. In one of his letters we find mention of a chat with a fellow-passenger on the upper Missouri On the steamer there is a large quantity of freight, and about twenty passengers besides our own party. Among them is a German from Michigan, going out to Helena, Montana. He chats pleasantly of experiences past and present. Said he,

When I comes to New York I haf a a wife and two schildren, and only five tol-lar in my pocket. I tell you I has to work hard: but I likes the country. In Scharmany you darsn't say nodings vat you dinks; but in dis country you can tell any man if you dinks he does wrong.' "How did you happen to go to Michigan?" I asked.

vas only a pig mudhole, and everybody haf de ague; so I goes over near St. Jo in Michigan, and I likes de country, and I given. It I were an archangel I should gets fifty acres of land. Dere vas plenty veil my face before him, and let silence of work, but dere vas no money. You haf speak his praise. to take him in provision or shtore. One man tell me if I work for him a while he gif me money enough to buy a cow; but at dot time cows vas scheep. "I suppose," I said, everything was

cheap in those days ?" "Yaas; I buy pair of boots for one tollar; pork vas one tollar and fifty cents a hundred; and flour was tree tollar a bar'l. Yaas, everyting vas scheep.'

"And what do you think of doing in

Montana ?" "Vell, I haf a broder dere dat I hafn't seen for twenty year. I goes out and sees de country, and if I likes him, my vife and poys comes out too." "So you don't think of going back to

Germany ?" "No! only maybe for a visit. Dere's HOLINESS.-AN EXPERIENCE.

Of all the subjects to which prominence, is given in the columns of the organ of our Conference, none is so important as that of Christian perfection, ortholiness. The following personal experience of one, called by Mr. Wesley "A Burning and Shining Light," may afford encouragement to some interested in the great subject referred to. It is found in the 6th vol. of Mr. Wesley's works, American edition; but many will see it in the WESLEYAN who could not easily have access to the works of Mr. Wesley. I send it with the hope it may do some

EXPERIENCE OF JANE COOPER, IN A LETTER TO MR. WESLEY, MAY, 1761.

I believe while memory remains in me gratitude will continue. From the time you preached on Gal. 5, 5, I saw clearly the state of my soul. That sermon described the state of my heart, and what it wanted to be, namely, truly happy. You read Mr. M—'s letter, and it described the religion which I desired. From that time the prize appeared in view, and I was enabled to follow hard after it. I was kept watching unto prayer, sometimes in much distress, at other times in patient

expectation of the blessing.

For some days before you left London my soul was stayed on a promise I had applied to me in prayer: "The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple." I believed he would, and that he would sit there as a refiner's fire. The Tuesday after you went I thought I could not sleep unless he fulfilled his word that night. I never knew as I did then the force of these words: "Be still and know that I am God." I became nothing before him, and enjoyed perfect calmness in my soul. I knew not whether he had destroye my sin, but I desired to know that I might praise him. Yet I soon found the return of unbelief, and groaned, being burdened.
On Wednesday I went to London, and sought the Lord without ceasing. I promised if he would save me from sin I would praise him. I could part with all things so I might win Christ. But I found all these pleas to be nothing worth, and that if he saved me it must be freely for his name's sake. On Thursday I was so much tempted that I thought of destroying myself, or never conversing more with the people of God; and yet I did not doubt of his pardoning love, but—

"Twas worse than death my God to love,

On Friday my distress was deepened endeavoured to pray and could not. 1 went to Mrs. D., who prayed for me, and told me it was the death of nature. I opened the Bible on "The fearful and un-believing shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.' I could not bear it. I opened again to Mark xvi., 6, 7: "Be not affrighted, ye seek Jesus of Nazareth. Go your way seek Jesus of Nazareth. Go your way tell his disciples he goeth before you into Galilee; there ye shall see him." I was encouraged, and enabled to pray, believing I should see Jesus at home. I returned that night and found Mrs. G. She prayed for me, and the predestinarian had no plea but "Lord, thou art no respecter of persons." He proved he was not by blessing me. I was in a moment enabled to lay hold on Jesus Christ, and found salvation by simple faith. He assured me the Lord, the King, was in the midst of me. and that I should see evil no more. I now blessed Him who had visited and redeemed me, and was become my "wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. I saw Jesus altogether lovely, and knew he was mine in all his offices. And glory be to him, he now reigns in my heart without a rival. I find no will but his. I feel no pride, nor any affection but what is placed on him. I know it is by faith I stand, and that watching unto prayer must be the guard of faith. I am happy in God this moment, and I believe for the next. I have often read the chapter you mention (1 Cor., xiii), and compared my heart and life with it. In so doing I feel my short-comings, and the need I have of the atoning blood. Yet I dare not say I do not feel a measure of that love there described, though I am not all I shall be. I desire to be lost in that love which Vell, I goes first to Chicago, und it passeth knowledge. I see "The just shall live by faith"; and unto me who am less than the least of all saints is this grace

Dr. Samuel Manning thus speaks: " I say it not from vague report, I say it from personal investigation of the facts, I do not believe that in the world since the days of the Reformation there has been such a movement, such a revival, such an awakening, as seems to be commencing in France. Shall we, then, recreants to our cause and King, turn aside and begin our retrenchment when what is needed is not simply sowing the seed so much as reap-ing the harvest?" The British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed 72,000 copies of the Scriptures by Colporteurs alone in France this last year.

A despatch dated Berlin, July 26, says too many peoples dere, and"—coming back the German Government has expelled from

Our Home Circle

LIFE.

" But a week is so long!" he said. With a toss of his curly head, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven !-Seven whole days. Why, in six, you know (You said it yourself—you told me so), The great God up in Heaven
Made all the earth and the seas and skies. The trees, and the birds, and the butterflies ! How can I wait for my seeds to grow?"

"But a month is so long!" he said, With a droop of his boyish head, "Hear me count—one, two, three, four—Four whole weeks, and three days more: Thirty-one days, and each will creep As the shadows crawl over yonder steep; Thirty-one nights, and I shall lie Watching the stars climb up the sky How can I wait till a month is o'er?

But a year is so long!" he said, Uplifting his bright young head, "All the s-asons must come and go Over the hills with footsteps slow— Autumn and winter, summer and spring ; Oh, for a bridge of gold to fling Over the chasm deep and wide, That I might cross to the other side, Where she is waiting-my love, my bride!

" Ten years may be long!" he said, Slowly raising his stately head, "But there's much to win, there's much to lose; A man must labor, a man must choose, The years may be long, but who would wear The crown of honor, must do and dare! No time has he to toy with fate,

" Ah! life is not long !" he said. Bowing his grand white head. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven!-Seven times ten are seventy.
Seventy years! As swift their flight As swallows cleaving the morning light, Or golden gleams at even. Life is short as a summer night— How long, O God! is eternity?"

PRAY OVER IT.

"I have just wasted this day," said one Sabbath school teacher to a friend who was calling upon her, " trying to decide which of these two patterns to use in making my new dress. Either is fashionable, and one looks as pretty as the other. I should have commenced the skirt but for this."

"I have always a good rule which I find it safe to follow in any perplexity."; "Do give it to me, Mary."

"I pray over it."

The cheek of the other flushed, and by his tone and manner. she harldly knew what to reply.

"You would not pray over a dress would you?" she asked at length. . 415

"I think it is getting to be a matter of most serious moment with Christian women. Indeed, there is scarcely any thing we need to pray over more fervently, if we would ever wear the white robe in as twenty times before I had recovered the Father's mansion. We see in our from my surprise enough to compreclasses what mischief it is working hend his meaning. When T did, T American people for their Christian the midnight sum grazes the horizon, how it distracts the attention of our girls and fills their minds so entirely that all good thoughts are crowded out. Imagine the Lord Jesus sitting by the table here with you, my dear, helping you to decide this weighty question, that another mortal has passed from life, and that they are bearing the dead to the grave."

"But I must make the dress some

more was needed, he is explicit enough in the New Testament when he talks to us of our 'outward adorning.' Miss Alice, pray well over this matter, I entreat you, before you put in the scissors to your dress, and I am not afraid that you will regret the decision you make.'

Do not all need to pray more over our dress patterns?

A HELPING HAND.

In a town on the Monongahela, among some hundreds of pledge-signers, was a man grossly intemperate and profane. He signed the temperance pledge and kept it for a few days resolutely; but passing along the street he came to a drinking house; the burning thirst for his accustomed stimulant came upon him with such power that he stopped, hesitated, took a step or two towards the door, and hesitated again, strongly reluctant to break his pledge, yet unable to resist the terrible craving.

Just then a lawyer of the place, who was also a signer of the pledge, came along. The poor tempted man grasped him by the hand and told him that if he had not come along he would have broken his pledge—that alone he could not have helped it. "Come to my office," said the lawyer. Entering it the two men knelt down together, and * the tempted man prayed earnestly and audibly for strength. His prayer was answered; for after some time spent in conversation, he left the office strong in his resolution, cheerful and happy; for he had overcome through the grace and help of God. But he is but one of thousands who have been led from the lowest depth of sin; and we may hope that the boundless blessings promised 'to him that overcometh' will be his. When such scenes take place in lawyers' offices we may thank God and take courage. The lawyer himself told the stery at the noonday prayer meeting. Of his own share in the supplications of that hour he modestly forbore to speak

VAIN REPETITIONS.

My Spanish tutor was an old man. It was said that he was of noble birth, and had been rich and distinguished in his country, but had fallen into political difficulty and disgrace, and had been obliged to leave his native country and seek an asylum in ours; and that poverty now constrained him to earn his bread by giving instruction in various languages.

Of course I took him to be a Romana bigoted one, and resolved to leave in which we were then sitting. that question entirely untouched, although it pervades almost every page of Spanish literature, lest I might unwittingly irritate or offend him. By ject. He let fall remarks and critisuddenly cause his face to assume a as we read this simple inscription: look of contempt, and even anger, even though he said nothing. Still, as I believed him a rigid papist, I allowed myself to take no notice of these peculiarities.

One day I was translating a passage from a Spanish author, in which very pointed reference was made to the common forms of the Romish worship, attaching great efficacy to the devout ielas of prayer eviouned by the church upon the true believer. When the les-I observed that my teacher had, as the French say, "le nez a Vair," while his lips were curled with the expression of derision which I had often remarked beprofessor broke out,-

ing up from his chair. I thought he' was moved to scold me for a badly prepared lesson, and was quite frightened tive side of Southern affairs, to day, is are like floating rooks whirled along a

"Miss," he repeated after a moment's pause, "suppose I wanted a favour of you, a small favour say a dollar,which I thought I could obtain for the asking. And suppose Idahould goome. and say to you, Give me, a dollar, give me a dollar, give me a dollar, give could not restrain from a burst of laugh womannood and spienars worth seem immersed in a wave of purple light.

" What would you think of me, I say, if I went on in that way? not perhaps even reflecting upon the meaning of the words I used, but intent only to reep up all while the mechanical gabble, Give me a dollar, give me a dollar, "Certainly; but I think our duty is to give me a dollar,' believing I should choose a fashion that is most modest get it in consequence of these senseless and simple. The mind of the Lord has repetitions. Wouldn't you despise me? never changed, and he tells us clearly I know you would. And God," conhis view of this matter of ornamentation tinued the professor vehemently, in the third of Isaiah. And if anything may well despise those who approach him in this fashion of formalism and nonsense. I should think he would hate them all,—yes, and spurn them

from his sight,—I would !" Then, as if recollecting himself, he

proceeded more calmly,—
"I was born and bred in the Roman Church, Miss; I know all about it, its history, its workings, its excellences, its defects. It is good for some minds; it is adapted to some natures; but it has made an infidel of me, not to say an

And with these words he made me his stately bow and took his leave.-Golden Rule.

ALMOST, BUT LOST !

" Many years ago," says Dr. William M. Taylor, "while we were ministering to a church in Liverpool, it was our melancholy duty to go to the widow of the first officer of the Royal Charter, and tell her that her husband was drowned. The vessel had gone round the world in safety. Her arrival at Queenstown had been telegraphed, and the sailor's wife was sitting in her parlor with the table spread in eager expectation, when we entered to say that he had been drowned with more than four hundred others in Meefra Bay, only two or three hours from the harbor. We never saw such agony as that depicted when, grasping our hand in hers, she cried with a grief too deep for tears, 'So near home and yet lost!

But what eternal horror shall hang about the doom of those who are "not far from the kingdom of God," but whose good desires, and resolutions, and determinations shall only end in the disappointment of perdition at last! Woe to the man who puts off the day of salvation-the time will come when perdition cannot be put off! Now is the accepted time.

" Almost can not avail. Almost, is but to fail. Sad, sad that bitter wail. Almost, but lost !"

PAYNE.

I must tell your of our visit to the Protestant cemetery, to see the grave of John Howard Payne, the immortal author of " Home, Sweet Home." This man, who never knew the joys of a real home, died alone and unhappy in this far-off land. We called upon our American consul at Tunis, who told us of some interesting things in connection to Beston to receive their payment, with the last years of our unfortunate which Mr. Jewett states was \$10,000. ist, like most of his nation-probably countryman who died in the same room He paid in all to Mrs. Showe, a little

In a small enclosure, planted with cypress trees, and shut in with high walls, we found this quiet resting-place were to get the check for this large of the dead, among many tombs of for- amount cashed, and what they were to degrees, however, I came to under- eign consuls, English, German, and stand that my venerable instructor was other nationalities. Our attention was not morbidly sensitive upon the sub- first attracted to the plain marble slabs his bank and introduced them to the resting on a square foundation, and cisms occasionally which rather sur- overhung by an immense pepper tree, prised me as coming from a son of the whose long graceful branches reminded 'true church." Sometimes an expres- us of the weeping willow of our own Stowe was instructed into the mystery sion or allusion in our tesson would land. We stood with uncovered head,

"JOHN HOWARD PATNE" Twice Consul of the United States, Died April 1st, 1862, Born at Boston, June 8, 1792." Sure, when thy gentle spirit fled, To realms beyond the azure domen and with arms outstretched God's angels said,

Welcome to heaven's Home. Sweet Home. -Tunis (Africa) Letter to Boston Trans-

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

To-day, the most hopeful feature of

front of the finest American womanhood in every grade of the American school. The presence of the noble army of schoolmistresses (and a nobier body fore, when similar ideas occurred in our, of women was never seen on earth) in tion was concerned. It has returned text. Not, knowing exactly what to the schools rooms of the West, more and say, I was going to ask something about more taking the most responsible places dailure, and still its sale is a source of the times and personal listory of our of instruction and supervision, almost profit. - Exchange. author, when, to my amazement, the monopolizing the Sunday school and professor broke out.— the religious work of the church, is God's Ma'mselle," almost hercely, start - bow of promise bending above that wild LIFE IN THE POLAR REGIONS. waste of savage conflict we call Western business and polities. The most attract tempest in the polar sea. The icebergs Southern girls crowding every new dash against each other, backward and avenue of the higher education often forward, bursting with a roar like thunthe daughters and wives of illustrious der, and returning to the charge until families, wrecked in the great revolution; losing their equilibrium, they tumble beginning life anew as teachers in the over in a cloud of spray, upheaving the common school. We know fifty young ice-fields, which fall afterward like the colored girl-teachers in Southern schools orack af a whip-lash on the boiling sea. who are a prophecy of a great future The sea-gulls fly away screaming, and me a dollar," and he repeated it as many who are a prophecy of the often a black shining whale comes for admiration and support of the whole an instant pushing to the surface. When womanhood and splendy work. Every the floating mountains and the rocks sphere." Woman's whole sphere is not open air without inconvenience. in the rear of the baggage-train, bind- much higher degree of cold becomes, ing up wounds, saying prayers, and however, insufferable if there is wind. keeping the children out of range of At fifteen degrees below zero a steam. masculine artillery. All this she can as if from a boiling kettle, rises from and will do out of the depths of her un- the water. At once trozen by the wind, selfish love. The other half-beyond it falls in a fine powder. This phenomquestion the grander half of her sphere enon is called ice-smoke. At forty deis to come to the front in the school, grees the snow and human bodies also the church, and society, and so instruct smoke, which smoke changes at once and train the children of the new generation that this horrid lunacy of the past, inflicted on the world by man, shall give place to the age of light and love and peace. For man in all his glory, is always half a lunatic while he keeps the women and the children in the rear and struts along the highway, the lord and master of the front. He only comes by contact with the ice on board. To to himself when he "locks arms" with mother, wife, "sisters, cousins, and aunts;" and, with a little boy and girl must be carefully removed before one holding on to each finger, moves forward a united phalanx of human wis- jold. dom, beauty, and love upon every foe of God and the human race.—New England Journal of Education.

MRS. STOWE'S PROFITS.

An exchange commenting on authorship and its reward, mentions \$10,000 received by Harriet Beecher Stowe as the author's compensation on the sale of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We can state the incorrectness of this figure, upon the authority of the publisher, Mr. Jewett, himself. That gentleman once gave the writer an interesting account of how he came to publish 'Uncle Tom,' what | month in and month out, having all the royalty he paid and its amount, and how little sweetness there is in their voices. Mrs. Stowe came to leave his house spoiled by their half attempt at somewhen 'Dred' was published. 'Uncle Tom's thing grand. When by dint of hard Cabin' first appeared as a serial in Dr. exertion you induce them to sing they Bailey's National Era. Mr. Jewett was are forever making a lamentable effort anti-slavery, and followed the Free Soil at a trill, or a failure at grace notes, or form of the agitation. When the novel a trial at a faint and miserable C sharp, first began Mrs. Jewett was in the habit | that comes out with a grimace and of reading it aloud to her husband. (She squeak, leaving the would be cantatrice became greatly affected, and urged Mr. breathless, and her audience quite as-Jewett, when it was about half issued, hamed for her that she hadn't stuck to to publish it in book form. He wrote something simple, yet pretty, and withto Mrs. Stowe, who was residing in in her limited compass. I met one of Maine, Mr. Stowe being Professor of these the other day, and a nice and Theology at Bowdoin College. The charming little girl she is as one would author and her husband came to Boston. wish to see, with an unusual talent all her Mr. Jewett's offer was a surprise to them. own for her pencil, and a perfect knack They were ready to concede to any terms for millinery and making things tasty. he might offer. His proposition was to | Yet all this she looks upon as of no acpublish at his own cost, and pay a royal- count; she entirely neglects these real ty of, we believe, ten per cent. Mrs. gifts, and off she must switch to her Stowe was somewhat disposed to take music lessons, when I don't believe she a share in the profits, as her sister could learn to sing "Bonnie Doon," Catherine did in regard to her famous passably or even correctly. - Ez.

THE GRAVE OF JOHN HOWARD Cookery Book. Mr. Jewett explained that it would then be necessary for her to bear part of the cost, and he suggested further that Mr. and Mrs. Stowe should take competent advice as to the fairest plan for Mrs. Stowe, and he named some prominent persons in Boston who could advise properly. The result was a decision in favor of royalty. Three months after the book was issued, the author and her husband returned over \$30,000. An amusing part of the event was the ignorance of both the Professor and Mrs. Stowe as to how they do for safety's sake with the money it called for. Mr. Jewett took them to President. As such distinguished visiters were rare, they were at once asked into the bank parlor and then Professor of a bank account and drawing checks against it. Mr. Jewett tells how Miss Catherine Beecher created ill will by denouncing him as having dealt unfairly by Mrs. Stowe in not giving a share of the profits instead of the royalty. He claims to have successfully proved that his royalty gave the famous author a far fairer and proportionately more rumunerative return than that obtained by Catherine Beecher for her book, The result of the difference was the publication of 'Dred,' by Philips, Sampson & Co., whose subsequent failure swept baway the author's royalty son was daly rendered into English American society is this coming to the and made the second book of little pecuniary profit to her. These are probably the undeniable facts as to Mrs. Stowels remuneration for Uncle Tom's Cabin, so far as the American publicaconsiderable money since Mr. Jewett's

It is impossible to form an idea of a he affecting spectacle: of these loyal rapid current. The crystal mountains into millions of tiny particles, like needles of ice, which fill the air, and make a light continuous noise, like the rustle of a stiff silk. At this temperature the trunks of trees bunst with a loud report. the rocks break up, and the earth opens and vomits smoking water. Knives break in cutting butter. Cigars go out talk is fatiguing. At night the eyelids are covered with a crust of ice, which can open them Professor Nordensk-

MUSIC: MAD MISSES.

I'm sure I den't knew how it is, but in these years everybody seems to be crazy on music, whether they have any in their souls or not. Regularly you will meet young ladies you know on the street with a music roll in their hands, and they are going to Kelleher, or to Fabbri, or to Melville or to Mancusi, or to Blanchi, to ah, ah, ah and oh, oh, oh through a lesson of an hour, and that furnishes work to practice on for the rest of the week, and so they keep

Our Young Folks.

BABY THANKFUL. Roaming in the meadow, Little four-year-old

Picks the starry daisies,
With their hearts of gold: Fill her snowy apron, Fill her dimpled hands

In the grass she stands "Who made f'owers so pitty— Put 'em here? Did God?" I, half-heeding, answer With a careless nod

Suddenly-how quiet

Dropping all her blossoms. With uplifted head, Fervent face turned skyward, "Thank you, God!" she si

Then as if explaining
(Though no word I spake)
"Always mus' say 'thank you' For the things I take. Oh, mylittle preacher,

Clad in robes of praise Would we all might copy Baby Thankful's ways Time to fret and murmur

We could never make, Should we first "say 'thank you' For the things we take.

HARRY'S VICTORY.

BY MISS KATE M. FRAYNE.

"Oh dear, I wish I had n't touched I do wish I had left it on the top shelf of the supboard where it was! What will Aunt Martha say ?"

"You need n't tell her, and she'll never suspect once it was you who

Harry started as if some real voice had spoken to him, and looked eagerly about the room to learn from whence the voice came.

"That sounded so much like Joe Simons' voice, when he wanted me to tell mother a story last summer when he and I went fishing together."

But Harry remembered now that Joe at Simons was several miles from Aunt Martha's, and it certainly could not have been him.

This very afternoon Aunt Martha had gone to a neighbor's on an errand, and eft Harry as sole occupant of the house for an hour or more. The time seemed very long, and as Harry sat rocking back and forth in the sitting-room, his eyes chanced to see this quaint old China candlestick. Now, Harry had some curiosity (though you know boys do not get credit for such a degree of that element as girls), still he wanted very much to see that candlestick, but of course never once thought of breaking it, when all of a sudden, as he lifted it to put it back on the shelf, down it came with a crash; and was broken in several

It was then the voice suggested, "You need n't tell; gather up the pieces and throw them away where no one will see them; you are going home to-morrow anyhow, and your aunt will never miss it, or notice its being gone before that time; besides Aunt Martha will think it very meddlesome in you to search about so when she is away."

Harry's heart beat louder and more rapidly as he thought of the probability of losing Aunt Martha's favor by his meddling, and the suggestions of the tempter were in a fair way to win, when another voice, not nearly so bold, but firm and gentle, as that of his own dear mother, seemed to say, "Harry Wilton, would you, could you, tell a lie about breaking the candlestick?"

"A lie! Oh dear! I did n't think about its being a lie," cried Harry, nervously; "I, I'd tell if she asked me: but if she did n't-"

" If she did nit you'd just act the lie, would you?" said the last voice.

Harry stood hesitating a moment, and the first voice spoke out bolder than even, "Harry Wilton, von 're a regular chicken-hearted little simpleton to own up that you broke it, when no one knows it; and then if your aunt gets very vexed with you, she'll never like you or trust you again."

"Do right whatever comes of it," said the second voice, more impressively than ever; and Harry said:

"Yes, I'll tell Aunt Martha alliabout it; it's right, I'm sure, and I'll do it." The first voice left off speaking, as the tempter always does when the right has fairly won the field, and Harry's heart best lighter for having obeyed that inward monitor, conscience, which, vou know, is said to be the "voice of

God within us." He told Aunt Martha just how it happened, and also of the two voices speaking out so plainly that it seemed as if some one must be near him. She freely forgave Harry, and explained to him about the two voices; of how they always speak to us when questions of right and wrong come up for decision and she added: "Harry, I'm so glad to know that you were enabled to obey the good voice; may you ever be thus faithful, my boy, and remember that the least victory won on the side of right,

is always worth all it costs, and that-Each victory will help you "Some other to win."

-Exchange.

"Johnny loves to do right," said Mrs. Hale. "I can always trust him." What kind of a man do you think Johnny will make? An upright man, like the good king who "did that which was good and right." It is better to be such a man as that than to be a king.

Sunday Scho

LESSON VI.-A

ABRAM AND MELO ТІМЕ-В. С. 1913. last lesson.

PLACE-Abraham miles north of Jerusal which Lot was captur valley of Siddim, on t of the Dead Sea. A Hebron receives the overtaking them at them as far as Damas the king of Sodom, an of Salem (afterwards . in the valley of Sha Jerusalem.

And they took Lot, . eth with wise men she companions of fools s Prov. 13: 20. How whilst-they have looke themselves! When w of our duty, we put ou God's protection, and choices made by our to our comfort. Par made of their taking goods which had occa with Abram, and his s

Came one that had one of Lot's letainers. lers on the summits, of the chief nations land of Canaan before Israelites. They are Canaanites, who were lowlands; and the tv main broad divisions Eshcol (the cluster of times the name given Israel to a valley near the bunch which the thence. Confederate Amorite Mamre, and were named as confede because they assisted h

verse 24. His brother. Kin, speaking, Lot was his his trained servants. and practiced in the ially those born in his the patriarchs carried from chs. 3: 25; 49; and eighteen. Which of more than one thou and children. He divided himself

and his allies attac quarters. By night. that the manner of war, and pillaging the keep by the side of them in the rear, near cording to their forces easy to do in Arabia, v plain; and in the nigh upon the camp, and c it before the rest are He supposes that Abr camp of the four king same Arab manner, a with unequal forces, a sign, and rescued Lot is the first mention of ble. It is one of the me at all times been on ant, of the cities of Sy in a plain of vast size tility, which lies east of Anti-Libanus, on t ert. It is still a city

tants. The king.....went out kings of the different congratulate them, and the deliverers of their ham had been one of whom be defeated, he-w up his victory, and mad the country. But the he was governed as a s vented him from doing Melchisedek; i.e.,

ness. There is someth

mysterious in the first chizedek and in the su to him. Bearing a t after ages would recog their own sovereign, t recall to Christians this (anaanite crosses path of Abraham, and recognized as a person rank than the friend ing as suddenly as h to the sacred writing and then a few empl other moment bring h type of the coming l more, after another 1 brew Christians are t a proof that it was the of God to abolish the His person, his o Christ, and the sea have given rise to sions, which even n considered as settled. view of the true chara is that given by Jos was a Canaanitish prin gious man; a persona up by God, whose gen designedly veiled might be in this as in of Christ. He is mer the Scriptures only and in the Epistle 5. 6, 7; where the aporthe pre-eminence of over that of Aaron, somewhat remarkab subsisted between wh Melchisedek, and wh firm of Christ. A the sacred record, -priest, not by inhediate divine appoin his office from no l ered it down to no before us in the say

alone, constituting

priesthood. In the nently "made like t

was also a priest, il-

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Melchisedek, that divine constitution.

her blossoms ed head.

word I spake) say 'thank you

er make, "say 'thank you'

VICTORY.

TE M. FRAYNE.

sh I had n't touched ad left it on the top oard where it was! Lartha say?" tell her, and she'll.

as if some real voice , and looked eagerly learn from whence

ce it was you who

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mbered now that Joe al miles from Aunt certainly could not

oon Annt Martha had 's on an errand, and he conpant of the house e. The time seemed Harry sat rocking he sitting-room, his see this quaint old w Now, Harry had bear ough you know boys for such a degree of rls), still he wanted nat candlestick, but of thought of breaking adden, as he lifted it e shelf, down it came was broken in several

he voice suggested, i; gather up the hem away where no you are going home , and your aunt will otice its being gone sides Aunt Martha neddlesome in you to en she is away." eat louder and more

ght of the probabil-Martha's favor by the suggestions of n a fair way to win, , not nearly so bold, , as that of his own ed to say, "Harry could you, tell a liecandlestick?"

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unt Martha alliabout sure, and I 'll do it." left off speaking, as does when the right field, and Harry's for having obeyed r, conscience, which, to be the "voice of

Sartha just how it of the two voices ainly that it seemed t be near him. She ry, and explained to voices; of how they when questions of me up for decision; Harry, I'm so glad ere enabled to obey ay you ever be thus d remember that the on the side of right, it costs, and that y will help you win."

-Exchange.

do right," said Mrs. u think Johnny will man, like the good t which was good and to be such a man as Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON VI.-AUGUST 15, 1880.

ABRAM AND MELCHIZEDECK .- Gen. 14: 12-24.

TIME-B. C. 1913. Five years after our

PLACE-Abraham lived in Hebron, 12 miles north of Jerusalem. The battle in which Lot was captured took place in the valley of Siddim, on the southern bordersof the Dead Sea. Abram at Mamre or Hebron receives the news, and follows. overtaking them at Dan, and pursuing them as far as Damascus. On his return the king of Sodom, and Melchizedek king of Salem (afterwards Jerusalem) meet him in the valley of Shaveh, probably near

EXPLANATORY. And they took Lot, &c. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but the companions of fools shall be destroyed," Prov. 13: 20. How many Christians, whilst they have looked at gain, have lost themselves! When we go out of the way of our duty, we put ourselves from under God's protection, and cannot expect that choices made by our lusts should issue to our comfort. Particular mention is made of their taking Lot's goods, those goods which had occasioned his contest with Abram, and his separation from him.

Came one that had escaped. Probably one of Lot's letainers. Amorites. Dwellers on the summits, mountaineers—one of the chief nations who possessed the land of Canaan before its conquest by the Israelites. They are contrasted with the Canaanites, who were the dwellers in the lowlands; and the two thus formed the main broad divisions of the Holy Land. Eshcol (the cluster of grapes) was in after times the name given by the children of Israel to a valley near Hebron, because of the bunch which the spies brought from thence. Confederate with Abram. The Amorite Mamre, and his two brothers, were named as confederates with Abram, because they assisted him now in the war,

His brother. Kin, relative. Strictly speaking, Lot was his nephew. He armed his trained servants. His proved servants, and practiced in the use of arms, especially those born in his own house. That the patriarchs carried weapons, is clear from chs. 3: 25; 49; 5. Three hundred and eighteen. Which implies a following of more than one thousand men, women.

He divided himself against them. He and his allies attacked from different quarters. By night. Chardin tells us, that the manner of the Arabs making war, and pillaging the caravans, is, to keep by the side of them, or to follow them in the rear, nearer or farther off, according to their forces, which it is very easy to do in Arabia, which is one great plain; and in the night they silently fall upon the camp, and carry off one part of it before the rest are got under arms." He supposes that Abraham fell upon the camp of the four kings precisely in the same Arab manner, and by that means, with unequal forces, accomplished his design, and rescued Lot. Damascus. This is the first mention of this city in the Bible. It is one of the most ancient, and has at all times been one of the most important, of the cities of Syria. It is situated in a plain of vast size and of extreme fertility, which lies east of the great chain of Anti-Libanus, on the edge of the desert. It is still a city of 150,000 inhabi-

The king went out to meet him. The kings of the different cities go forth to congratulate them, and to thank them as the deliverers of their country. If Abraham had been one of those marauders whom he defeated, he would have followed up his victory, and made himself master of the country. But the principles by which he was governed as a servant of God prevented him from doing this.

Melchisedek; i. e., king of righteousness. There is something surprising and mysterious in the first appearance of Melchizedek and in the subsequent references to him. Bearing a title which Jews in after ages would recognize as designating their own sovereign, bearing gifts which recall to Christians the Lord's Supper, this Canaanite crosses for a moment the path of Abraham, and is unhesitatingly recognized as a person of higher spiritual rank than the friend of God. Disappearing as suddenly as he came in, he is lost to the sacred writings for 1,000 years; and then a few emphatic words for another moment bring him into sight as a type of the coming Lord of David. Once more, after another 1,000 years, the Hebrew Christians are taught to see in him a proof that it was the consistent purpose of God to abolish the Levitical priesthood. His person, his office, his relation to Christ, and the seat of his sovereignty, have given rise to innumerable discussions, which even now can scarcely be considered as settled. The most probable view of the true character of Melchizedek is that given by Josephus, viz., that he was a Canaanitish prince, a pious and religious man; a personage eminently raised up by God, whose genealogy was perhaps designedly veiled in mystery, that he might be in this as in other things, a type of Christ. He is mentioned elsewhere in the Scriptures only in the 110th Psalm and in the Epistle to the Hebrews (chaps. 5, 6, 7) where the apostle, aiming to show the pre-eminence of Christ's priesthood over that of Aaron, avails himself of the somewhat remarkable coincidences which subsisted between what is here related of Melchisedek, and what he designed to atfirm of Christ. As far as appears from the sacred record, Melchizedek was a priest, not by inheritance, but by immediate divine appointment. He derived. his effice from no predecessor, and delivered it down to no successor, but stands before us in the sacred record single and alone, constituting himself an order, of priesthood. In this respect he was eminently "made like the Son of God;" who was also a priest, not after the manner of the sons of Aaron, by descent from their predecessors, but after the similitude of

Melchisedek, that is, by an immediate,

divine constitution. King of Salem. Salem

means "peace." By some thought to be Jerusalem. Melchizedek was a type of Christ. 1. He was a royal priest, a king; Heb. 7: 1, 2. 2. He was of the highest nank; Heb. 7: 4.10. 3. He was unique,

without predecessor or successor; Heb. 7 3. 4. He was priest of a better covenant; Heb. 7: 11-16. Bread and wine. Mel. chizedek brought forth bread and wine as the priest of the most high God. There seems to be an intimation that this was a priestly act, and accordingly the crowning part of a sacred feast. It was probably connected with the offering of a sacrifice. This view of his acts is confirmed

by the blessing which he pronounces a the priest of the most high God.

And he blessed him, and said, &c. That is, Melchizedek blessed Abraham, in doing which he performed one of the characteristic functions of a priest, whose duty it was " to bless in the name of the Lord

forever." 1 Chron 23: 13. Num 6, 23: 27. He gave him tithes of all. Giving the tenth was a practical acknowledgment of the divine priesthood of Melchizedek; for the tenth was, according to the general custom, the offering presented to the Deity. Giving of our substance for the support of God's worship, and for his poor, is as old as the church, and grows with the church's true prosperity. The Hebrew word for tithes is derived from a word meaning both "ten" and "to be

Lifted up my hand. A solemn confirmation of an oath. The most high God Abram solemnly and expressly identifies the God of himself and of Melchizedek in the pesence of the king of Sedom.

Shoe latelet. The thong that the sandal was tied with (John 1:: 27); a most valueless thing. Lest thou say, I have mad-Abram rich. His conduct in this emergency affords a good hint to Christians. They are really so rich in their own inheritance, that it ill becomes them to orave the possessions of others.

The young men; of Abraham's family Eaten; and which therefore I cannot return, of the flocks, &c., we have rescued. Portion, share of the spoil. Men. My allies. He would not enforce their offering

of surrender of spoil.

Those who Lot like willingly associate with the sinful are like the river Thames, which is a sweet and pretty river enough near its source; but in the great metopolis it has kept company with drains and sewers un-der the belief that its ourrent was too powerful and too pure to be injured by them. It was meant that the river should purify the sewer; but, instead of that, the sewer has corrupted the river.

"ARE YOU SAVED, TEACHER?"

" Are you saved, teacher?" The question was artlessly put by a little girl in one of our Sunday-schools, but for an instant the lady sat silent with the Bible in her hand, startled by those simple words. And although she answered that "she hoped she was," and her young questioner seemed satisfied, the teacher's, mind was still full af anxious thought, and a strange sensation of unrest. The child's few words bore blessed fruit, the teacher was led to consider seriously her own need of the Great Teacher, and when she next took her place at the head of the class, it was with a joyful confidence in her heart that, through the merits of the Redeemer, she have invariably stood the test, and could say that she was saved. I am sure that those engaged in soul-

winning will see in this little incident many useful hints for the guidance of Sunday-school teachers. We have, of late, read much valuable advice on what should be our qualifications in this respect, and the gratitude of every thoughtful worker is due to those who take such pains to teach the teacher, leading him to use all the powers within his reach for making him a fit laborer in the Master's vineyard. We can scarcely esteem too highly the value of this training; and, so far from there being any truth in the popular and ignorant notion that any one can teach a child, I am persuaded that there is no department of Christian work where more educated fitness, as well as natural aptitude, is required. Rightly to feed the opening mind of the young listener, destroying the growing heart-weeds of evil, and encouraging the development of every true and noble thought; to guide among the many rocks of temptation where the soul may make shipwreck; to lead into the green pastures of Divine love and consolation; and, above all, to be the instrument, in God's hand, of saving precious souls,—this is the teacher's mis-

sion to the young.

We are living in days when there cannot be a higher and nobler work than that of saving the generation springing up to fill our places in the future. From these little ones we must look for brave things to be done in times to come. Our lives are brief, and "as a tale that is told;" but by leading a child to Christ we may add a life to ours, and another will take up the thread of our work when we pass away. But, if we are to be successful teachers, we must be content patiently to plod and pray, seeing, perhaps, little of the desired fruit. No impulsive flush of zeal will do permanent good; it is the step-by-step persistency that alone can overcome. Let us cheerfully and faithfully continue to labor; the Master is ever at our side; in the days of his flesh he trod the path of teaching we are treading now. He can sympathize with us, he will reward our toil; and, though we sow the good seed "carefully with tears," we shall, doubtless, come again bearing our sheaves with us .- The King's Messenger.

RHEUMATISM.

I have for some years been very much trubled with Rheumatic pain, and weakness in my knees, so that it was with great difficulty that I could walk about; and from the failure of every thing I had tried, I had despaired of ever finding any thing that could cure me; but, by the advice of a friend, I gave GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADI-CATOR a trial, one bottle of which have completely cured me, as I hade not felt any return of that complaint since using this medicine. more than seventeen years ago.

Gurland Cox, J. P. Canning, N.S., Dec. 6, 1879.

PURE SPICES

BROWN & WEBB

(LATE AVERY, BROWN & Co.) WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

SPICE MERCHANTS HALIFAX.

Invite the attention of readers of the WESLEYAN to the

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE

of the Spices ground and sold by them. For more than Twenty-Five years our

Pure Spices

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 Avert. 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

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

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.

april 16-1y

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plenish by EVERY FORTNIGHTLY STEAMER.

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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 accomph this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifics, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more physicians for Consumption—and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula, 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.

Messes. Scott & Bowne:

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

GENTS-I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases platable 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 or Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases.

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 pronouncedit 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 which has given our brand of Ground
Spice the preference wherever it is known.

May last I was taken which a 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 breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. lite, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emusion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the sion, 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 am-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, HF 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 ried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours

R W HAMILTON, M.D. For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. SCOTT& BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO Nov. 14, 79 lyear.

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WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCE

G. & T. PHILLIPS At the 'WESLEYAN' Office.

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE OF 1880.

The one hundred and thirty-seventh session of this honored body commenced at 9.30 A. M. on Tuesday the 23d ult. From our Methodist exchanges we glean some particulars respecting the first day's proceedings.

In the historic City Road Chapel, restored, not superseded, nearly one thousand Methodist ministers met on the morning of the 23d. The Rev. Benjamin Gregory, last year's President, took the chair. The son of a Methodist minister, and the grandson, we believe, of another, Mr. Gregory has won, through his own services to the Church, a high position. His literary labors have been of great value; and as editor he has given the Connexional periodicals a popularity never before equalled. His brethren rejoiced to see his health restored; he, himself, 'nervous and self-distrusting' as he is, must have been glad to reach the end of a year of serious responsibilities and unusually prominent effort.

To the Rev. Ebenezer E. Jenkins, M. A., elected President by 281 votes, and seated in Wesley's chair, Mr. Gregory handed Wesley's Bible, and the seals of the Conference. To an admirer of highly developed physical power, the President's brethren might feel bound to follow Johnson in his apology for Milton's lack of 'heroic stature,' but his countenance, indicative of superior mental powers and attainments, marks him as a man to be raised 'head and shoulders above his brethren' with perfect safety to their reputation as a body. The Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church of Canada is a brother, as is also D. J. Jenkins, Esq., Liberal member of the British Parliament. The late eccentric, but brilliant member for Dundee,-Edward Jenkins, is a pephew.

Apart from his qualifications as a gentlemen, a scholar, a preacher, and a speaker of rare ability, the election of Mr. Jenkins may be looked upon as a tribute of regard for that large number of British Methodist ministers who have been, and are now, in foreign service. His ministerial life began in Madras, where he spent seventeen years. Some time after his return to England, he was called from circuit work and commissioned by the Missionary Committee to visit India, China, Japan, and other parts of the East, and report upon their missions in those quarters. It was, no doubt. in consequence of knowledge thus gained that a year later he was appointed to Bishopsgate-street as one of the Missionary Secretaries.

We have been pleased to observe that at certain conventions for the promotion of holiness, the newlyelected President has been a prominent speaker. He has himself said, on various occasions, as we learn from the Methodist, that the Brighton Convention was a great blessing to him. In his address to the Conference, keen, clear and incisive in style, as his utterances usually are, he does not forget to dwell with 'impressive emphasis' on the need of a 'more earnest and exclusive devotion ' to the work of saving souls. Last year was one of special financial effort and success; but that very success, unless followed by special consecration, may prove a source of weakness. Methodism needs just now, and, if possible, more than ever, that baptism 'of the Holy Ghost and of fire' which made the ministry of the early preachers irresistible. The Watchman, after certain references to the 'intense realism and passionate earnestness of appeal which it finds in certain quotations from an article in the new number of the London Quarterly Review, on 'German Preachers and Preaching,' and which remind the writer of 'such preaching as that of Fletcher, Bradburn, Benson, Stoner, William Dawson, John Smith, and others of a like mind, among our successful evangelists a generation or more ago,' adds, 'O for a return to such plain speaking! O for a fresh baptism of such burning fire! O for such "thoughts that breathe in words that burn!"

brethren at home, and on behalf of ourselves-for we are one-we offer a most fervent response.

Marmaduke C. Osborn was re-elected Secretary by 319 in 365 votes. We fail to find any reference to that 'dressing-down' which, according to a floating paragraph in our dailies, he, probably instead of Dr. Osborn, is said to have administered to certain brethren who had taken a more active part in political movements than is warranted by the traditions of Methodism. The vacancies in the Legal Hundred were filled by the Revs. H. Hastling, Samuel Walker, and Thos. Brooks, by seniority; and John Baker, W. Wilson (D), T. Bowman Stephenson, and W. H. Dallinger, F. R. S., by election. Dr. Jobson, on making his appearance on the platform after his illness, was heartily cheered; to John Farrar and Samuel Coley, unable to be present, letters of sympathy were

At the open session of Tuesday evening, Messrs. Arthur and McDonald, the delegates to America, were missed as was Dr. Punshon, whom the Canadian Methodist authorities had asked to represent them in the absence of Mr. Coley. The delegates to America had not returned; Dr. Punshon was unwell. The speakers on the occasion were the President, the Revs. W. P. Appelbe, LL.D., B.D.,—President of the Theological College, Belfast; the Rev. John Kerr, President of the late Primitive Wesleyan Conference at the time of the union of that body with the Irish Conference, with Messrs. James Hocart and Wm. Gibson, from France. On Wednesday morning, at which our reports end, the Conference were about to consider the answer to the always solemn question— Who have died during the year?' The Conference of 1881 is to be held in Liver-

THE OKA INDIANS.

think of the poor tellows they then sought them, since the almost total silence of the press upon one of the most glaring acts of injustice of which we have heard has furnished a good excuse. Our readers, some of them at least, will be surprised to learn that with a persistence without a parallel in the annals of criminal prosecution, one of these patient sufferers has been for a fifth time before a Quebes court, on a charge of house-bnrning, and yet the Crown prosecutor, after a verdict of ' not guilty' had been given in the box,. has peremptorily refused to discharge the forty-three other prisoners, who have given their own bonds to appear on the 2d of January next. To her former Province of Quebec. France might well turn, just now, for a justification of her action. in the expulsion of certain so-called religious orders, as hinderances to the course of righteous government. In the case of the Okas, the real persecutors are the Sulpicians, a rich Romanist corporation, holding a large amount of valuable lands in. Montreal and other parts of the Province. On lands always supposed to be held in trust for them by the 'gentlemen of the Seminary,' the Okas lived in peace until, awakened to the evils of Roman Catholicism, they became Methodists, doing nodiscredit to the Church whose name they then took. Since that date they have been harassed in every possible method. Their fences have been destroyed, they havebeen prohibited from cutting wood, the church in which they worshipped hasbeen pulled down, and their chief and others imprisoned. And yet after all possible efforts to convict them of the burning of the priest's house have failed, they are held in legal bonds. The triumph of number at his fifth trial is to be, if pos-To the world, what the world is unwilling to send off reinforcements.

which in behalf of our fathers and see, that it is prepared to grasp everything and grant nothing—avail itself of freedom where it cannot rule, and crush with iron heel all that stands in its way where it possesses power. And yet it is hard that the Okas should suffer to make Protestants see what they hesitate to see.

> Two or three weeks since we informed onr readers that a Methodist minister, the Rev. W, H. Dallinger, had received the rare distinction of a Fellowship in the Royal Society, as a recognition of his contributions to scientific knowledge. Mr. Dallinger's brethren have followed the honor conferred upon him by electing him a member of the confirming body in English Methodism—the Legal Hundred. His speech, in recognition of their choice. we copy from the Watchman. The Methodist says ot it: 'It was not only happy, but memorable. As a morsel of autobiography it was most interesting. As a declaration by an eminent scientific man, of a most complete adherence to the faith, and still more as an explicit statement of a conscious experience of union with Jesus Christ, it is invaluable. A living faith does not need it; but the wavering minds of thousands will, we trust, be reassured by such an utterance.'

My dear brethren, I can only say that I esteem

the honor which you put upon me yesterday the very highest I have ever had or thought the very highest I have ever had or thought of having, because it somes from a spiritual and theological brotherhood, and points to spiritual and theological responsibilities. Those I esteem the very highest which can at least devolve upon me, and to be true to these responsibilities is my highest purpose and resolve. My relation to you has been, I trust, a loyal one. I have not a long Methodist past—therefore there are many who can surpass me in that matter, but I will yield to none in Methodist loyalty and Methodist love. Farther than that, I have endeavored, so far as I have the ability, to do in an earnest way the work have the ability, to do in an earnest way the work which has fallen in my path, and to which this Conference has appointed me. True enough, my peculiar bent of mind has called me a little—only peculiar beat of mind has called me a little—only a little—out of the ordinary path of a Methodist preacher's life. I should like if you will permit me for a minute, to tell you just how I stand in relation to science. I was born with scientifie tendencies. My very earliest memories are associated with beetles and flowers. And as I grew these tendencies developed. I was, however, brought into contact with Methodism in a remarkable manner. Converted by the grace of God, then consecrated to the work of the ministry. I received to put away every tendency of my try, I resolved to put away every tendency of my mind save that which seemed to minister to the ology and spiritual results. For this purpose I devoted the first four years of my ministerial life to earnest reading in classics and in Hebrew, and got tutors to help me. At the close of that time, or a year after, my health utterly failed. I had a or a year after, my health utterly failed. I had a year of supernumeraryship, and among the many prescriptions of the doctors were these—I was not to read, and above all I was not to think! And yet I had to live! So I felt that I must do something to keep my hands from mischief and my tongue from guile, and I went into the fields and fell into my old love. Gradually that grew into intenser interest in these matters, and I commenced quietly wientiffs work. At the end of that twelve months, I submitted some work to one of the leading biologists of our age—very quietly, without hope or thought that it meant Negaly three years have passed since, in several of the Methodist congregations of the Lower Provinces, collections were taken up in behalf of the Oka Indians of quietly, without hope or thought that it meant very much. I have a letter in which he tells me Quebec. Some of those who contributed that if I give up that labour it will be to the peril of my moral life, insamuch as there was work done of the highest order. At Liverpool I subto these collections may have ceased to mitted the matter to some of my brethren. In placed it before some of my Christian friends, and asked, Is it possible for me to engage in the study of these things and be a Methodist preacher? They thought it was, and I resolved at last that although I knew that my heart would have to be very often heavy and my system overcome with extra labor, yet I would stick to that and be a Mathedian resolved. Methodist preacher too. For twelve years I have labored. What I have done in the matter of science it is not for me now to say anything about. I can only say that I am thankful for it, and I further say that for the recognition which scientific circles have given for the work done I am thankful in this sense alone—that it gives me greater power and authority to stand in the breach between science and theology, and pronounce on between science and theology, and pronounce on the side of theology. And I tell you that, al-though in the past twelve years 1 have passed through many a struggle, and entered into and come out of many a cloud, I stand to-day with a clearer consciousness of my union with Christ as a Methodist preacher than at any preceding time. My resolve is still to keep by the old landmarks and do the old work, but still in scientific and other matters that are relegated to our investigation I must go where knowledge leads me, and try to harmonize as I pass along. I may simply say, further, that my resolves in relation to this matter are very much controlled by the responsibility which you have been good enough to put upon me; I feel it in a very high degree. thank you for it for many reasons, into which

Beaconsfield's effort to obtain a satisfactory boundary to England's possessions in the East has proved a costly undertaking. The expense of the necessary interference in the affairs of the Afghans is already estimated at \$75,000,000, a large proportion of which is likely to be added to the national debt. Sad to say, just as the object in view seemed to be attained, a new movement on the part of those treacherous. tribes, at whose hands Englishmen have received sore punishment in the past, has involved the heavier expense of the limes of a large number of British troops. There now remains to the British government only such energetic pursuit of the war as innocence as obtained by one of their shall ensure its termination at the earliest possible moment. How many of General sible, of slight avail. The Seminary has Burrows' command perished through units definite purpose, not difficult to detect. der-estimation of Aykoob Khan's forces is Evidently, as a writer in the Witness re- not yet with certainty known. Had the marks, its one hope is, in the absence of latter not been so erippled as to be unable conviction, to worry out the friends of to continue the pursuit, the reported annithe oppressed Indians, and induce the hilation of the British troops in that part latter to leave, and then the rich Seignory, of the Fast might have been made a tergiven in trust for them, will, by the deeds rible fact. As it is, we await with no litof concession, become-what it is not now the anxiety the earliest tidings respecting -its absolute property. We are sorry to the isolated garrisons, against whom the see that even the friends of the Okas are surrounding tribes may at any moment seriously talking of their removal. At hurl their whole strength. In the meanthis distance it seems to us that they time, the government, who since the late ought, if willing, to remain where they outbreak may calculate upon an amount are until Romanism has shown in this of sympathy not given in the earlier stages Dominion its cloven foot, and proved to of the war, are using all possible effort to

cannot enter, and promise you to do my very ut-

nost. (Applause.

CENTENNIAL SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION IN ST JOHN, N. B.

An immense gathering of Sabbathschool children and their friends took place on Queen's Square, St. John, N.B., on Monday afternoon last. Two thousand scholars, and an equal number of spectators were supposed to be present. A stand erected in the centre of the Square was tastefully decorated with bunting, and a motto bearing the name of 'Raikes.' A large space, roped off, was sub-divided into ten sections for the use of the Schools, of which those from Carleton were the first

At 3 p.m. Dr. Botsford took the chair, to depend. No name commands more and after brief remarks called upon the respect at home or abroad than that of the andience to sing, 'All hail the power of illustrious commoner, now the Prime Jesus' name.' After responsive Bible read- Minister of the kingdom. An attack of ings led by Mr. J. E. Irvine, the Rev. L. congestion such as is reported need not G. Stevens (Episcopal) led in prayer, the cause serious anxiety in ordinary cases, teachers and scholars uniting with him in but in that of a man of seventy years, worri repeating the Lord's prayer. The speak- ed by the pressure of a most trying session. ers for the day were the Revs. D. D. Currie and depressed it may be by the sudden G. Hartley, and Dr. Waters, the Rev. Mr. change in affairs in the East, it affords Carey being unable to be present. The cause for dread. We are happy to learn hymns were wisely chosen and the sing- that at latest advices appearances taxor ing, under the leadership of Mr. T. H. Hall and a choir, was said to be spirited. Towards the close, the scholars recited the Apostle's Creed. They then sang God bless our Sunday School' and 'God Save the Queen.' after which the Rev. H. Daniel pronounced the benediction and the large numbers present left the Square. Thoughout the services the utmost possible quiet was preserved.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The last number of the Canadian Illusrated News contains portraits of the officers of the Charlottetown, P. E. I. Engineer

A communication on our sixth page from the Rev. A. W. Nicolson, clerical Treasurer of the Church Extension and Parsonage Aid Fund of the N. S. Conference, deserves careful perusal.

In our correspondence column will be found an article from one of our leading aymen, on 'The Lay Ministry.' The subject is one of great importance to Methodists of the Lower Provinces.

The Book Steward is prepared to take orders at a very low rate for photographs of City Road Chapel, in which the English Conference is now being held. Their value is greater because they were taken be-

The Editor of the Fredericton Reporter n a brief review of the Annual Report of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, states some facts which remind us the loss sustained by our Church in these Provinces by emigration, and of the corresponding gain to Metho-N.B., furnishes its Sabbath-school with a superintendent. The latter, Mr. R. P. Winter, has received an urgent call to go as General Secretary of Y. M. C. Association in an important New England city, to which a good salary is attached. Only a few years since, as we were leaving a Methodist Church in East Boston, we were informed that the larger portion of the congregation had removed from the neighborhood of Barrington N. S. These are one or two instances which serve as an index to many scores of cases. How detective. after all, in giving a true idea of our work, are those figures, which year after year, at our Annual Conference, either elate or

'Lex' submits the following questions: 1 -Is it in accordance with the letter and spirit

of our Discipline, that laymen who are not mem-bers of our Church be appointed to serve on onference Committees? 2-Is there, to your knowledge, any instance of

a supernumerary minister being elected President of a Methodist Conference? Would it not be perfectly legitimate for any of our Conferences to make such an appointment, if they deemed it

"Lex' should have submitted these questions to the President of his Conference. We disclaim the right to become expounders of the Discipline of the Church. Our simple opinion is worth no more than his own. We may, however, remark that we can see no warrant for the choice of laymen for Conference Committees, from those whose names are not on our lists of membership. If we mistake not, a supernumerary minister was elected in 1878 to the chair of one of the Western Conferences. Such action may be lawful, but we cannot, except under circumstances so rare as to form no precedent, deem it ex-

In our list of deaths there appears the name of a lady well known to all our ministers who have been in Newfoundland. We refer to that of Mrs. Bemister, wife of John Bemister, Esq., Sheriff of the Northern District. Of a brief visit paid to her home a year or two since, we have very pleasant recollections. Her son-inlaw, the Rev. Chas. Ladner, in a private

note says of her: She was one of the most devoted women I have ever known. Her charity to the poor, and kindness to all who came within her influence will long be remembered. During the last fourteen years she has been a great sufferer, but endured her Father's will without a murmur. After living a useful life she has fallen asleep in Jesus. I spent a few days with her, and returned only on Friday last. She entered her eternal home on Sablath evening without a struggle. Many conversation I had with her, respecting her conversion, religious experience through a long period, and her unshaken hope unto eternal life. Among her last savings to me, she assured me "all was well." I have such a view of Jesus and heaven, Ask my Father to call me bome."

We are glad to learn that the absence of the Princess Louise is only to be for a definite period. It is unfortunate that reports should have been put in circulation calculated to cool the regard which she has won throughout the Dominion, not only through the position which she occupies, but in consequence of the interest taken by her in the various institution of

No item of telegraphic news, during the last week, has caused more anxiety than that announcing Gladstone's illness. Upon his life, to no small extent, the interests of England and the Empire seem the hope of the Premier's early recovery.

PERSONAL.

Rev. A. Sutherland, D., our Missions ary Secretary, is visiting the mission sta-tions in the North-West.

Rev. A. McKeown, D. D., spent Sunday the 25th at Wolfville, where he preache in the evening to a full congregation a powerful and encouraging sermon from Luke 17.5.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado, formerly of the Provincial Conferences, has been lectur-ing at Windsor and Welfville on Odd Church People.' The lecture, replete with anecdote, wit and point, was, as are all Mr. Pitblado's lectures, well received The Rev. S. B. Dunn, pastor of the

Grafton Street Church, arrived by the Nova Scotian' on Friday last, after a brief, but pleasant, visit to his native The call of the steamer at Saint John's, Nffdl, enabled him to see a few of his many triends in that city.

James A. Halliday, Esqr., late of the Berwick Star, has removed to this city, where he has filled up the Hastings House. His business card will be found in another

Rev. J. G. Angwin, and family sailed for Bermuda on Monday morning last. The day on which they sailed was quite as warm as any they are likely to exper ence in their new home. We predict for them the welcome with which Bermudian Methodists always greet their pastors.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

LANDRY'S Musical Journal for August contains the usual quantity of music at the usual cheap rate.

The American Agriculturist for August -ORANGE JUDD COMPANY. way, N. Y .- is quite up to the usual high standard of that publication. Its 'Talk about Medicines is a valuable article for general readers.

Mesrrs. De Appleton & Co., send the North American Review for August. The first article introduces a subject of deep interest-the ruins of ancient cities in Central America. Several travellers American and European, have visited these and have written deeply interesting volumes in regard to their immense archi tectural monuments, their elaborate decorations, their singular, uninterpreted basreliefs and tablets, but as yet no light has been thrown upon the origin of the people who built these cities. Recently a wellequipped expedition has been despatched Central America, charged with the work of searching for everything that may tend to place within the domain of history the facts connected with a people whose career must have been one of the most interesting in the general development of the world's civilization. A full account of the explorations of the party is to be published from month to month in the North American Review, with illustrations of the most important objects discovered. Other articles in this number of the Review are 'The Law of Newspaper Libel,' by John Proffatt; . The Census Laws, by Charles F. Johnson; 'Nullity of the Emancipation Edict,' by Richard H. Dana; Principles of Taxation,' by Prof. Simon Newcomb; 'Prince Bismark as a Friend of America and as a Statesman,' by Moritz Busch; and 'Recent Literature,' by Chas. T. Congdon.

LETTELL'S Living Age: - The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending July 24th and 31st respectively, contain the following articles: The Slavonic Menace to Europe, Quarterly; A Few Weeks upon the Continent, Contemporary; Atheism and Repentance, a Familiar Colloquy, by W. H Mallock, Nineteenth Century; Fish ing and Fishing Literature, Blackwood Victor Hugo, Temple Bar; Sterne, Cornbill; Scientific Results of the Howgate Expedition.1877-78, Sir. John Lubbock on the Habits of Ants, and Sign Language among the American Indians, Nature; Heresy in Science, Pall Mall Gazette; The Nature of an Oath, Spectator; with instalments of Mrs. Oliphant's Story, 'He that will not when he may,' and the usual amount of poetry.

A new volume begins with July 1st.

Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The National Repository for August from WALDEN & STOWE, Cincinnati, loses none of its interest, though its death in December is decreed. It bids fair to die, as some one has said, with none of its force a bated. Its illustrated articles are The Valley of Mexico, and 'The Song of the Brook.' Among other papers are Wordsworth, An Ascent of Ararat, The Oil Region of Pennsylvania, Christianity at the Sources of the Nile, and Leyden and its University. Its items and notes are of unusual variety and point.

Small sums. N. B. AND P. E. S Almond, pd. \$1 00 John A Boyd, pd .. 2 00 T M Boyd, pd..... 2 00 Isaiah Bridges, pd.. 2 00 Elisha Broad. Z Chipman, pd.... J F Grant, pd..... Eben Hall, pd..... . 2 00 Union Road. McDougall, pd...\$1 00 1 00 1 Jas Mellish, pd... J A Moore, pd... Collection, pd.... Robert Mellish 1 00 A Mellish COBNWALL CIRCUIT-CHA M Boyle, pd... J E Burke, \$6 00 J W Crosby, pd10 00 T D Crosby..... Samuel Drake.

Hugo Erichson

Rob. Frizzle

J Howard, senr, pd-5 00

J Howard, jun. pd. 2 00 1 Chas Hyde, pd \$5...10 00 5 S Howard, sr. pd \$5 10 00

RELIEF AND EX

Mill Village

J N Mack......

Allan Mack

C'D Mack..... Mrs S V Mack...

NOVA SCOTIA

LISTS RI

GENERAL CONFE

N. B. and P. E. ISI are reminded, that the SI Angust is the day appointed making the ANNUAL CO of the above Fund. And the amount is to be immedi Conference Treasurer, for the to the General Treasurer of

Sackvitte, July 24th 1880.

NE WFOUNDLAND

The missing notes of porter reached us by th ly every item of interes pated by a ministerial a local paper, and copi subjects only call for su The Educational me

asm of which continued pronounced 'the best Island.' A Report of Committee, as amende ed, recommended 'the Abstinence Societies a on all circuits and m ticable.' It also recom tion of unfermented wit ance meeting is to be with each Conference. of the relation of Ch and call to the ministry who were ordained, or vered by President Dov mentioned in high term the Conference for publ tions respecting the B given; we presume the the printed Minutes. proposed increase in al numerary ministers Consideration was gi sity for more minis ing the summer months

learned with deep satisf ity of a beloved brother. J. Bond, to resume his assured him of their 's wishes.' PASTORAL OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND METHODIST CHURCH

MEMBERS OF THE

coast. The members

CARE. Dearly Beloved Brethren Assembled again, thro God, in Annual Conferen ourselves of the privilege Conferential usage of add ters pertaining to your sp and the general interests which we have the happing With sincere affection w toral and traternal salut siring that God may fulfil pleasure of his goodnes

faith with power. We cherish the belief word from us to assure abiding interest in all the welfare. Our past intere trust, has made manife lightly esteemed by us the to you. Your joys thrill and your sorrows weigh We rejoice with you in th prosperity, and are no le the fountains of grief are fort you with the comfort selves are comforted of G we rejoice in the evide review of our position that ing with us and by us.

The drawings of an been powerfully felt in during the past year. On extensive revivals have scores have been broug light, and from the power and have been sheltered Good Shepherd; but we those who are still wande be reclaimed as the result prayers and co-operation. The reports from our Sa

to learn that the absence of ouise is only to be for a de-It is unfortunate that rewe been put in circulation ool the regard which she aghout the Dominion, not e position which she occuonsequence of the interest the various institution of

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NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

MILL VILLAGE CIBCUIT-LIVERPOOL DISTRICT. East Pori Medway.

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE. ST. STEPHEN CIRCUIT-ST, STEPHEN DISTRICT.

S Almond, pd,......\$1 00 F M Murchie, pd...\$3 00 Mrs Cochran, pd.... 2 00 A D Taylor, pd..... 1 50 J F Grant, pd...... 200 Jno Veazy, pd..... 200 Eben Hall, pd...... 100 Wm Harris, pd..... 100 · Total...... MONTAGUE CIRCUIT-CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

J H Martin..... McDougall, pd...\$1 00 D E Ross...... 1 00 1 00 J J Ross..... 2 00 Small sums, pd 50c 1 25 John Mellish, pd... 200 LOWER MONTAGUE.

Jas Mellish, pd.... 100

Thos. Phillips, pd... 200

J A Moore, pd.... 200 Mrs. T. Phillips, pd 100 Collection, pd....... 0 90 Mrs Jas Phillips, pd 1 00 Robert Mellish..... 1 00 Collection, pd....... 0 35 A Mellish..... 1 00 J Mellish...... 1 00 Total..... COBNWALL CIRCUIT-CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT. .\$6 00|H Hyde, pd \$5....\$10 00 T D Crosby....... 5 00 Z Mayhew, jr...... 4 00 Samuel Drake...... 1 90 J B McCallum...... 2 00 Hugo Erichson 1 00 Ed Mayhew.....

GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND-1880

FRIHE SUPERINTENDENTS of Circuits in the N. B. and P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE are reminded, that the SECOND SABBATH in Angust is the day appointed by the Conference for making the ANNUAL COLLECTION on behalf of the above Fund. And also that in each case the amount is to be immediately transmitted to the Conference Treasurer, for the purpose of being sent to the General Treasurer of the Fund.

C. STEWART, Conference Treasurer.

Total...

Sackvitle, July 24th 1880.

3 Howard, sr. pd \$5 10 00

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

The missing notes of the Conference reporter reached us by the last mail. Nearly every item of interest had been anticipated by a ministerial report furnished to still abroad in the land, impeding the progress of the truth, blighting the prospects of the a local paper, and copied by us. A few subjects only call for special mention. The Educational meeting, the enthusi-

asm of which continued to the end, was pronounced 'the best ever held in the Island.' A Report of the Temperance Committee, as amended and finally adopted. recommended 'the formation of Total Abstinence Societies and Bands of Hope on all circuits and missions where practicable.' It also recommended the adoption of unfermented wine for sacramental purposes. Hencetorth a public temperance meeting is to be held in connexion with each Conference. No outline is given of the relation of Christian experience and call to the ministry by the young men who were ordained, or of the charge delivered by President Dove. The latter is mentioned in high terms, and is asked by the Conference for publication. Resolutions respecting the Book Room are not given; we presume they will appear in the printed Minutes. Disapproval of the proposed increase in allowances to supernumerary ministers was re-affirmed. Consideration was given to the necessity for more ministerial labor during the summer months on the Labrador coast. The members of the Conference learned with deep satisfaction of the ability of a beloved brother, the Rev. George J. Bond, to resume his former work, and assured him of their 'sympathy and best wishes.'

PASTORAL ADDRESS

OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH UNDER ITS

CARE. Dearly Beloved Brethren,-

Assembled again, through the goodness of God, in Annual Conference session, we avail ourselves of the privilege accorded to us by Conferential usage of addressing you on matters pertaining to your spiritual advancement and the general interests of the Church with which we have the happiness to be identified. With sincere affection we offer you our pastoral and traternal salutation, fervently desiring that God may fulfil in you all the good pleasure of his goodness, and the work of faith with power.

We cherish the belief that you need no word from us to assure you of our deep and abiding interest in all that pertains to your welfare. Our past intercourse with you, we trust, has made manifest that nothing is lightly esteemed by us that is truly important to you. Your joys thrill us with gladness, and your sorrows weigh upon our hearts. We rejoice with you in the gladsome light of prosperity, and are no less willing to stand by you when the snadows fall around, and the fountains of grief are broken up, to comfort you with the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God. As a Conference we rejoice in the evidence furnished by a review of our position that God is still work-

ing with us and by us. The drawings of an uplifted Christ have been powerfully felt in our congregations during the past year. On some of the circuits extensive revivals have taken place, and scores have been brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, and have been sheltered in the fold of the Good Shepherd; but we are anxious that those who are still wanderers may, ere long, be reclaimed as the results of our solicitude,

prayers and co-operation. The reports from our Sabbath Schools are

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. of the most encouraging nature. This interesting part of the vineyard is being worked with increasing efficiency. It is impossible for us to over-estimate the importance of this department of our toil. Youthful piety is not only inculcated in our creed, but it is a blessed reality in our schools and in the Church. Help us to save your children, bearing in mind that your sons and daughters ought mainly to comprise the next generation of the Church. The command is, "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.

Our day schools, under the efficient supervision of the Rev. G. S. Milligan, M. A., afford us ground for hope that, ere long, education will become a power in our midst, and we still trust that you will unite with us to make this department of our general and beloved work a great and permanent success.

During the year one brother beloved. Rev G. H. Bryant, has passed away from the field of toil to his eternal rest. He endured his long and trying affliction with Christian resignation to the will of God, who wonderfully sustained him in the closing scenes of We are thankful that during his brief ministry his labors were attended with success. Being dead, may he yet speak both to pastors and people, and may we, like him, patiently wait until our change come.

Three young brethren have satisfactorily completed their term of probation, and having passed the required examinations, have been admitted into full connexion and ordained. Our financial economy is still a matter which requires your kindest consideration, as many of our beloved brethren have received only small sums on their circuits in return

for their self-sacrificing toil. We are gratified to state that during the past connexional year a noble effort has been made on behalf of "The Relief and Extension Fund "-a movement designed to pay the missionary debt, and to extend the work of the Society by sending men to those who are uttering the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you

o receive it." We wish to call your serious and prayerful attention to the sanctity of the Sabbath, which s perpetual in its obligation, and we trust it will not only be regarded as a day of cessation from all secular duties, but as a day dedicated to God and the services of his sanctuary.

the windows of heaven and pour you out a

blessing, that there shall not be room enough

" How sweet the Sabbath thus to spend, In hope of that which ne'er shall end".

The temperance cause is one of growing nterest, and we believe it worthy of our best advocacy and most efficient support. Every godly means should be used to reclaim men from the evils of intemperance, which are people, and carrying wretchedness and woe to many homes.

There is great need to be careful in your selection of literature, which necessarily exerts great influence for good or evil. We have cause to warn you that many have had their minds diverted from the Bible and religious books by the perusal of works having a baneful influence in society. We earnestly recommend you to read our periodicals and general literature.

With devout thankfulness to God, we contemplate the fact that in this age of intellectual unrest and theological speculation we have preserved unto us, as a Church a united ministry, having "one Lord, one faith, one baptism "-men of one heart and one mind, standing by the old landmarks, where our fathers stood and won their conquests. The faith which was once delivered unto the saints, as a doctrinal legacy, has been bequeathed unto us by our venerable founder and his successors.

We are glad that there is evidence of growing attachment to the class-meeting, which has often proved a valuable help to Christian pilgrims to Zion. If ever the classmeeting is slighted or neglected by us, the result will be baneful, the candlestick will be removed out of its place, and you will have cause to write over the portal of our Church, "Ichabod, the glory is departed." In proportion to your growth in grace, we believe there will be a manifest desire for attendance at the social means of grace, as in the days of Malachi. "They that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name.

Cultivate the graces of the spirit, which are "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentlcness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, against such there is no law." God said to Abraham, "I am the Almighty God, walk before me, and be thou perfect." If such was the command given to the patriarch under a former dispensation, it is our privilege and imperative duty to attain to the higher life, having so many advantages in this nineteenth century. Let the influences of practical christianity be manifested in your private and public life. "Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth," was the earnest prayer of Jesus. Men who have become eminent in the Christian Church have been holy in heart and life, and attained their high degree of grace and usefulness by faith, prayer and frequent communion with God. We recommend you to read the lives of devoted men, such as Fletcher, Bramwell, Stoner, Smith and Carvosso, which we trust will prompt you to emulate their bright and

blessed examples. In conclusion, we are thankful to the Great Head of the Church that during the sessions of our Annual Conference there has been a spirit of harmony and love. We came together with a deep impression of responsibility and of the insufficiency of human judgment. We lifted up our hearts to Him who giveth his wisdom to them that distrust their own; and to his praise be it spoken we have never had clearer signs of His favour. We believe that He has sent the spirit of counsel into our deliberations, and the spirit of might upon our public services. By the marked demonstration of His presence and favour He has re-commissioned us to go forth to our spheres of toil to preach the blessed Gospel with more fidelity to perishing

Finally, dear brethren, pray for us, that we may be kept faithful, and at last be found without spot and blameless."

"And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly, and we pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

THOMAS HARRIS, President. CHARLES LADNER, Secretary.

Conference Rooms. Carbonear, July 1, 1880. METHODIST ITEMS.

The Kaye Street Sunday School, of this city, had a pleasant pic-nic on Tuesday at Hosterman's, North West Arm.

The Exmouth street (St. John) Methodist Sabbath-school picnic at Hampton, on the 28th ult., was largely attended.

Grand Bay was shosen by the Carleton, N.B., Methodist Sabbath School for their picnic, this year, and it came off, on the 29th inst. Several cars filled with people were taken thither.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Glasier are much pleased at receiving from Mrs. Judge Wilmot, now of Halifax, the sum of \$10 towards the building fund of the new Methodist Church at Lincoln.

We understand that the Rev. E. A. Telfer, of the English Wesleyan Conference, will sh rtly make a tour of Canada. Doubtless this will be weicome news to many of our old country friends resident amongst us .- Guardian.

The picnic of the Centenary Methodist Church Sunday-school at Eagle Rock, on the St. John and Maine, two miles below Welsford station, on the 29th inst., was attended by over five hundred persons, who went to the grounds by special trains in the morning and afternoon.

The members of the Methodist Sabbath School, Florenceville, N.B., held a very pleasant pic nic on the grounds of the Superintendent, Mr. Samuel Taylor, on Thursday, 8th inst. The weather was fine, attendance large, and young and old had a splendid time.

The Methodists of Dorehester have gone to work in real good earnest to build their new church. They have obtained subscriptions amounting to \$2,200, and have the promise of more. Efficient committees have been appointed and the work is being pushed. The site purchased from David Chapman, Esq., was laid off by C. G. Palmer, Leq., on Monday. Mr. Smith. the Government architect at St. John, has kindly offered his services to assist the building committee. - Sackville Tran-

ABBOAD.

The New Orleans Advocate says that the camp meetings in the South this year have been characterized by wonderful manifestations of Divine power.

Women are, by a change in the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made eligible to the offices of the laity, but are excluded from the ordained or licensed ministry.

The Rev. Mr. Youngman arrived in Australia early in June from China. He was sent by the Methodist Mission Board in Sydney to China nearly three years ago to learn the language and qualify himself for work among the Chinese in Victoria. The Book Committee of the M. E. Church, South, after a thorough investi-gation of the affairs of the Publishing House at Nashville, at their late annual meeting, found that the business of the House had increased in every department -sale of books and circulation of periodi-

cals enlarged; no debts created. It is aunounced that the British Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference of Can-ada, a colored body formerly in union with the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, embracing 2,484 members, at its recent meeting passed a resolution in favor of uniting with the mother Church. The Church has one Bishop and a mission in the West Indies.

Rev. Young J. Allen, D.D., one of the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church.South, at Shanghai, has been made a mandarin by the Chinese Government. "The only instance," says the Southern Missionary Herald, "in which a foreigner was ever honored with such a title. It gives Dr. Allen great influence and advantage among the Chinese, which, we are glad to believe. he is using to the furtherance of the Gospel."

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Moravians report 30,883 communicants in America, Germany and Great Britain—an increase of 264 during the past year. The above total does not include the communicants in the Mission field, who are more numerous.

Rev. Thomas Neilson, wife and family. of Tanna, New Hebrides mission field, arrived here in the steamer Austrian from Glasgow, on their way back to the islands, via San Francisco. Mrs. Neilson is a daughter of the late Dr. Geddie, missionary of Aneitum, New Hebrides.

There are now 60 Protestant churches in Spain, whose congregations aggregate 20,000 and are rapidly growing.

The Rev. Mr. Chainey, a Unitarian pastor at Evansville, Ind., declared his disbelief in God, and was promptly expelled from the Church. This he had expected. but now he has also suffered expulsion from his Masonic lodge.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It is said there are fair prospects that the Canada Temperance Act will shortly be submitted to Yarmouth, Digby and Shelburne Counties.

The Intercolonial Railway calls for tenders from persons willing to undertake the construction of a new passenger station and freight house at Windsor, N.S.

The farmers throughout Cape Breton are at present engaged in cutting and housing one of the best crops of hay grown in the Island for many years.

A house, owned and occupied by Mr. Albert Tufts, of Tremont, Kings, was burned to the ground on Thursday, July 29th. Most of the furniture was saved. Mr. Tufts is a sober, industrious young man, and the loss is heavy.

Mr. George Munro has intimated to the Governors of Dalhousie College his intenof one thousand dollars a year for four are beautifully finished.

years to be given in five bursaries of two hundred dollars a year to students from different sections of this Province.

Mrs. Stephen Jinks, widow, of Hantsport, was struck and instantly killed by lightning last week while assisting her son putting up hay in the field near her own house. The son, a young man, was also knocked down and stranged, but soon recovered to find his mother lying, within ten feet of him, dead.

Six and one-half tons of cherries have been carried by the cars from the Digby station this season, besides a large quantity from Jordantown and other stations along the line, and it is estimated some fifteen or twenty tons shipped by steamer "Empress" and packets, all or nearly all grown in Bear River .- Digby Courier.

During a thunder shower on the 29th inst., Mr. Isaiah Baker and wife, with their daughter and nephew, living on Pleasant River road, about 12 miles from Bridgewater, were in the field getting in some hay, when the whole four were struck by lightning. Mrs. Baker was killed instantly; the others were for some time

The Bras d'Or Lake trade with St. Pierre and Newfoundland is rapidly increasing. Scarcely a week passes that one or two cargoes of cattle, field and dairy produce are not cleared for St. John's, Harbor Grace, or St. Pierre. The principal shippers are the merchants of Baddeck. St. Ann's, Whycocomagh and Christmas

About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out at Annapolis. An alarm was sounded, and nearly all the inhabitants were on the scene in a few minutes. but in the absence of engines, they could do little. Twenty buildings were destroyed. These with other property lost were valued at \$35,000, on which \$18,000 were insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The St. John Sun estimates that over 10,000 visitors inspected the Northampton during her stay in that port.

John Melick, for three different charges of forgery, was sentenced by Judge Watters to 15 years in the penitentiaryfive years for each indictment.

The wages of laborers and workmen generally in Moneton this summer are estimated to be from ten to thirty per cent. higher than last summer.

Mr. Robert Henderson, who lives one

and a half miles above Fredericton, caught in his net last week three sturgeons which weighed 600 pounds, the largest 230 pounds.

A wing, to hold about two hundred, is to be added to the Penitentiary at Dorchester. An intelligent prisoner says that rum is the cause of four-fifths of the prisoners being where they are. The work of laying the rails on the

Grand Southern Railway has been begun at the St. John end of the line, and will be commenced at the other end as soon as an engine can be got upon the ground.

Before the Stipendiary Magistrate, Stephen, last week, four persons were fined for violation of the Canada Temperance Act. Two paid \$50 each, and two, it being their second conviction, paid \$100

Clifton, Kings, is becoming famous for its culture of strawberries. A friend of ours, on his return from a visit there, informs us that on the 5th inst., the pick of strawberries for exportation was 3,380 quarts. In the two weeks ending July 15th, 50,000 quarts of strawberries were sent from Clifton.—Carleton Sentinel.

recently for bond larceny, has written a the 25th, covering the ground 8 inches letter to the St. John press, explaining the deep and killing thousands of turkeys, innocent connection of Mr. Wm. M. Mc-Gibbon with the transaction. The statement will be read with much satisfaction by Mr. McGibbon's friends. Patchell says Mr. McGibbon was actuated by the purest motives, and only yielded to his entreaties to save him from the consequences of his indiscretion in not sooner taking steps to restore the bonds to the owners upon the solemn promise that, if he should keep them over night, Patchell would return them the first thing in the morning. He further says that Mr. Mc-Gibbon urged him to return them the night before, and again in the morning went to him and urged him to return them, which he promised to do, but that procrastination in the matter led to the increase on the six months is about 21 trouble.—Fredericton Rep.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Thirteen thousand five hundred registered letters passed through the Charlottetown Post Office since the first of January

Mr. D. C. Ross, of Uigg, has obtained the degree of " M. A," in the department of Mental Science and Philosophy, at London University.

The Customs officials have seized the schooner "Break of Day" at Cascumpecand the schooner "Bay Queen" at Rich, mond Bay, P E I, for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

Bears have been making considerable destruction among the sheep in Prusville of late. Several carcasses have been found partly devoured within the last few days. About fifty men, well armed, scoured the woods without success.

At the recent sitting of the Supreme Court for Kings County, P E Island, no business of a criminal nature offered. This was attributed to the efforts made in the county to abate intemperance. King's County contains about a third of the population of the Island.

The Secretary of the Provincial Rifle Associations—Mr. B. F. Longworth—is in receipt of the bronze and silver Medals presented by the Governor General and Princess Louise, for competition by ships at Portsmouth are being prepared tion of placing at their disposal the sum our Provincial marksmen. Both medals

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A telegram to the New York Herald, from St. John's, Nfl., dated July 29th, states that Captain Grant, of the British barquentine Girl of Devon, had brought to that port a figurehead, exactly like that described as helonging to the Atalanta. the design being that of a figure of Diana or Atalanta.

The vessels engaged in the Bank fishery so far done well. Every week there are arrivals reported of good trips. This is encouraging news to this city, and hopes are high that the season will be very good. The drawback of course, to the mercantile community is the low price of Newfoundland fish. Labrador, upon which so much depends for the outports of this Island, is not reported upon very favorably at pre-

The barque Saguenay, of St John, N B, which am ashore at St Mary's Bay, on the 19th ult., is expected to become a complete wreck. The Saguenay was a vessel of about 500 tons, and in ballast; she had come there to take the cargo of lumber saved from the Peter Maxwell, which was lost last fall at St Mary's She ran ashore at False Cape, about seven miles from St. Mary's. Crew all saved.

About seventy Scotch farmers arrived at Montreal last week bound for the North West. They are all persons of means who will make valuable settlers.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence River up to Montreal is expected to be com pleted this season, so as to allow of the passage of vessels drawing 25 feet of water. The witnesses for the prosecution in the Oka Indians' trial were paid \$1.50 per day, and those for the defence only 75 per

day. A sample of bitaminous coal frem the North-West Territory has been shown on 'Change in Montreal. The sample was sent to Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co., and was taken from the River Souris, 200 miles south-west of Winnipeg.

Extensive preparations are being made in Montreal for a Dominion Exhibition to be held in September. The City Council has added six acres to the grounds, valued at \$10,000, and \$20,000 is to be distributed in prizes.

A letter from Hesquiaht, on the West Coast of Victoria Island, states that at that station alone 900 fur seals have been bought. The few Indians settled there have made more than \$5,000 in two months Some made as high as \$120 in one day apiece; many from \$30 to \$80 each. The yield is as good as that of a rich gold find," if it would but last.

The liquidation of the Mechanics' Bank is turning out much better than was expected. The assignee has paid 20 per cent. to the creditors, and in a few days will pay 20 per cent. more. It is expected that there will be a final dividend of 20 per cent. more, making an aggregate of 0 per cent. Only 25 per cent. was expected to be realized.

ABBOAD.

The French Ministry are in hopes that the increased taxation entailed by the late It is estimated that 60,000 persons are

absent from New York for the summer and some 4,000 houses are entirely clos-ed. The volcano de Fuego, in Guatemala,

after many years silence, is exceedinly active. The heavens for miles are filled with smoke. The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, brother to C. H. Spurgeon has just become entitled

to a legacy amounting to about \$75,000. bequeathed to him by a member of his former congregation. The greatest hail storm ever known in E. M. Patchell, arrested in New York | Wisconsin occured at Stephens Point, on

> geese, etc. Seventy inmates of the insane asylum at Augusta Me., were taken on an excursion to Hammond's Cove and treated to a pionic dinner, on the 23rd. Two escaped. one of whom was afterward re-captured.

An enormous iceberg, one and a half miles long and reaching to a great height above the water, was passed, in latitude 45.40 and longitude 46.28, by the Swedish barque Gufion, which arrived at New York from Aarhuns, Denmark, on the 28th.

A great revival of business has taken place in England. The value of imports during June, increased from \$27.768,780, to \$37,437,693, or over 331 per cent. The per cent.

The dory "Little Western," with a crew of two men, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., on the 8th of June for a trip across the Atlantic, and which was last spoken spoken off Scilly a day or two ago, has arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, all right.

The death of Tom Taylor vacates the editorship of Punch, which is one of the greatest prizes of journalism. Fifteen hundred pounds a year is very good pay for editing a small weekly paper which depends more upon its artistic than its literary merits.

The rush from New York to Coney Island, Rockaway and Long Branch on Sunday last was unprecedented. On many steamboats returning the crowd was so great that their guards were frequently under water, and passengers put on life preservers.

The Mowbray Nitro-Glycerine Works at North Adams, Mass., have been blown up three times. Of the ten successive superintendents, eight have been killed by explosions, one is blind, and the other is now in charge. The utmost care is maintained in the establishment, but danger is anavoidable.

A Bombay despatch says that now that the effect of the first shock of the Candahar disaster is over the situation is regarded more favorably. It is now admitted that the garrison of Candahar ought to be able to hold its ground with ease. The troopwith the utmost vigor. Hundreds of men are working over time.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND PARSON-AGE AID FUND.

DEAR EDITOR-Permit me through your columns to give our people a statement of the prospects of this Fund, which is of so much importance to the interests

of the Nova Scotia Conference For two or three years we have been hesitating to launch the new scheme, partly because there were insufficient means at our disposal to meet anything like the necessities of our connexional property; and partly because these limited means were not quite available for immediate use. The Committee found themselves, at the review of last Conference, possessed of means to the amount of nearly \$3,500. Though this money is not in the hands of the Treasurers, yet it is paying interest, and is safely invested.

It was thought that at least a part of the amount (say \$2,500) might be secured by loan, the interest of which would be provided for by our own investment, and with this as a nucleus, the Fund brought into operation. There are already applications in to the value of one half the amount that would thus be available; and it only requires an intimation that the Fund has begun to disburse, to bring a heavy strain

upon the Committee's resources. I need not attempt a description of the good which has followed the Property Relief and Extension movement throughout the Methodistic world. In England and America it has been of incalculable advantage, particularly in opening up new circuits and setting feeble ones well on their feet. In the city of London alone it has added immensely to our church property, opening places of worship, or freeing them from incumbrance, in localities where otherwise there would have been no public services for the worship of God. In our own Provinces, during a few years prior to the union, there were at least a score of parsonages built and redeemed from debt, which could scarcely have had an existence but for the timely aid of the old Parsonage Fund. And yet that Fund did little more than pay a good bonus to trustees who chose to attempt parsonage

erections. The construction of the present Fund contemplates the aiding of both churches and parsonages. It looks to a system of loans, also one of grants. The loans are to cover a period of ten years, paying only one per cent. in return, of interest, and the returns to be in annual instalments of (of course) one-tenth the original amount. This makes a method so easy that trustees would quickly avail themselves of the advantage to attempt what would be otherwise out of the question. Grants are to be made in cases where they would do even more good by helping to throw off heavy debts immediately.

Our scheme effects two classes so dirextly that I may be pardoned for giving them special prominence :-

THE RISING MINISTRY.

It is painfully perceptible 'that the increase of our ministers has been beyond all proportion to the improvement of our Church property. Churches, to provide for the growth of our preaching resources, have been hurried forward until we are oppressed on every hand by connexional debts. As to parsonages, we have not accommodation for more than two of every three married men: while on new circuits, where erections have been attempted, there are debts which hinder the furnishing of the residences and seriously help to cripple the Missionary Society. In answer to the vexed question-What can be done to relieve the extraordinary pressure upon our poorer circuits?, we unhesitatingly reply, This Relief and Extension movement is a measure of great promise. If vigorously worked it will relieve us of mountains of difficulty. To none is it of more importance than young ministers. Then as to

THOSE WHO ARE PERPETUALLY SOLICI-TED FOR HELP TO CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES.

Any one who has had opportunity to observe the current of this kind which sets in annually upon our cities and towns must feel that our more wealthy members are awkwardly situated. They are conscientious in the desire to afford help where it is needed; but they have no au thentic knowledge of the necessities for which they may be subscribing, beyond the immediate story to which they listen at the moment. There is no security that the debt in question may not have been a private matter, and not connexional; or if asked to pay to some new erection, no one guarantees that, by an improper selection of ground, or an injudicious plan of building, the money may not be wasted.

This Fund contemplates two things for this class of our people :- It proposes to relieve them of the annoyance of applications, by accepting what they may be disposed to contribute annually to this Fund. And it secures to them sufficient wisdom and system in the distribution of the money, by a committee whose duty it shall be to enquire into all the particulars, and direct the plans and purchasers of property. They will then have but to reply to applicants for help-I am a subscriber to the Church Extension and Parsonage Aid Fund. Go to them-they are my stewards for this pur-

The Fund ought to be worked up to a capital of at least \$5000. With that strength it would tell grandly upon our

Conference property.

Any further particulars as to the Fund may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. W. C. Brown, of Pictou.

A. W. NICOLSON.

____ "THE LAY MINISTRY."

MR EDITOR.—The readers of the July number of the 'Canadian Methodist Magazine' will have noticed a very valuable and timely article on the circuit system of our most talented laymen- Robert

I do not propose to review that article, the topics therein treated.

The author complains of the practice of dividing up circuits until they are no longer circuits, but stations; thus crippling the usefulness of many a minister, and aiming a death blow at our itinerant

Among the evils enumerated, he adds, that it is calculated to abolish the office of the lay preacher, there being no further use for his services.

Now, I hold that anything which has a tendency to weaken the ranks of the lay from a Methodist standpoint. If ever there was a necessity for laymen to preach the gospel, that necessity now exists. If ever there was a necessity for lay preachers in the mother country, the same necessity now exists on this side of the Atlantic. If ever a country needed an army of unpaid, but qualified agents, to dispense the word of life to the people dwelling in its villages and towns, surely the Dominion of Canada is that country.

In the past an attempt has been made to meet this pressing want by inducing a number of young men to come from England, with the expectation of receiving the usual allowances. But, we think, in more ways than one, that enterprize has been attended with serious failure, and cannot be repeated.

Tae question resolves itself into this our people are thirsting for the means of grace; where they had been accustomed to have a sermon once in three weeks, they now want one once a fortnight: where they have had a sermon once a fortnight, they now want one once a week, and so on. And how is this want to be met? by calling more men out, and promising them the young men's allowances for four years, and after that the minumum salary of \$750 per year, with parsonage furnished, and \$40 for each

child they, fortunately or unfortunately, may have? We think there already exist too many unfulfilled promises of this nature without seeking to add to them by continuing to pursue the policy of the

What we must do in these Provinces in the future, if we would not become weak in aggressive power, like too many other churches, is to go back to first principles, and utilize the piety and the talents of the Church which are waiting an opportunity to be employed in the Master's ser-

We cannot improve upon John Wesley's plan, and upon the practice of the Methodist Church in England. Let us have circuits (not stations) with half a dozen or more preaching places; let those places be supplied regularly once or twice every Lord's day in common with the settled pastor, by men whom the Lord the Spirit has qualified and ordained, and who are not ashamed to be the true successors of the great Apostle, who worked with his own hands that He might not be a burden to the church. Then, and only then, will Methodism as an ecclesiastical system be true to its genius, and prove in the future, as it has done in the past, the divinity of its mission, and its ability and willingness to fulfill the great commission

of preaching the gospel to every creature. In my next I shall endeavor to enlarge a little further on this, to my mind, most important subject, so closely connected with our interests as a Church.

Yours truly,
OBSERVER. P. E. Island, July, 1880.

Memorial Notices.

MRS. ALEXANDER MAGUIRE, OF THE STRAIT OF CANSO. Those women which laboured with me in the Gos. pel-whose names are in the Book of Life.

As we glance over the ministry of the Prophets, we are struck with the relation to them, which certain women sustained, some of whom exercised the prophetic function itself-as Hulda the prophetess, and others, as "helpers"—as the women who entertained Elijah, and the good Shunemite. So in glancing over the ministry of the Apostles, we find certain women as Priscilla, and Mary, mentioned as " belpers in Christ Jesus," and "and as bestowing much labor" on his Apostles.

This has been a note-worthy feature in the development of modern Christianityas in the case of Lady Bosanquet, afterwards Mrs. Fletoher, and the late Mrs. Phæbe Palmer. Many noble women have been raised up on the Guysboro' Circuit. in an humble sphere, yet not less useful as helpers of the ministry of God. We may mention in this connection, a Miss Newton, and three other excellent women. on the Strait of Canso, who were "succourers of many, and of myself also." They have now entered into their rest; but their names will be fragrant to this and the next generation. I refer to the late Mis. Martin of Sand Point—the late Mrs. W. O. Heffernan of Mulgrave and Mrs. Alexander Maguire, who has just passed to her glorious reward in the skies, in her 85th year-" satisfied with favor and full of the blessing of the Lord." If there had been a doubt of this, it would have been removed by a visit to her late dwel-

ling on the day of her burial. The Roman Poet-Tibullus, could anticipate, "the sorrowing pair,"-his parents bedewing his remains with "wine, sweet spices, and gums.

'And what Assyria's wealthy confines send

And tears and offerings to my memory lend. But here the writer saw someting more touching-hundreds of people of all ages following a venerable woman to ber grave, some in boats, some on foot, and in carriages, from six to ten miles, bedewing her name and memory with grateful tears. A stranger would naturally ask, why this wide spread sorrow? The story is worth telling, as it shows how an humble woman may make her life sublime and her memory fragrant.

About a quarter of a century ago, on the C. B. side of the Strait of Canso in a house, still standing, near Bear Island, in these Provinces, from the pen of one stood the Rev. James Narraway preaching to a company of fishermen, and their Rev. ii: 20. The preacher here remarked vary.-Leigh Richmond.

" there have been loud knockings at many doors, in the congregation : else why these sable garments?" Many that night yield ed to their Saviour. Among them, the most deeply moved of all, was Mrs. Maguire. Removing across to the N. S., sideof the Strait, she settled with her husband at Steep Creek, where for many years they carried on an extensive business, and enjoyed great worldly prosperity.

The gospel had been so precious to Mrs. Maguire in her native land that she could ministry is an unmitigated evil; that is, not live without it, in her new home. Through her influence, preaching was established along the N.S. side of the Strait; and the noble women I have named, aided her in this laudable design. Far be it from me to intimate that the Gospel was not there before; but the visits of the messengers were few and far between. As was said at her funeral, "many sermons was preached along these shores, that would not have been preached-many precious seeds of gospel truth, dropped, which would never have fallen by the wayside or in good ground, but for this ex cellent christian woman and her husband." Mr. Maguire had for several years previviously entered into his rest.

It might be said of Mrs. Maguire that, she received the Gospel in much affliction, with joy of the Holy Ghost." was a medicine to her bruised spirit. Itwas glad tidings that told her of a Saviour's love. She rejoiced in it as one that findeth great spoil. The visits of the preachers were looked forward to with great interest, and her contributions free-

y aided its progress. Hearing of my arrival at Hawkesbury, she sent for me—as an old Pastor—and spoke of her faith in Christ, and hope of immortal life. Her own pastor not having arrived, and being a stranger, 1 was summoned to attend her funeral. Bro. Hale, however, having heard of her death was present to assist at the service. With her last breath she spoke of the interests of the Gospel on the Stait, and her heart seemed to tremble for the ark of God. But the good seed has not been sown in vain. It will yet bring forth much fruit. Hawkesbury, 24th, 1880. T.

MRS. WILLIAM PAYSON.

Sister Phœbe Ann Payson, of Weymouth Digby Co., was converted to God through the instrument ality of that honored pioneer of Methodism, the Rev. Wm. Black. in early life, and from that time to the day of her death, the 1st July, in the 76th year of her age, she remained a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

Of her earlier religious experience we can say but little as there are none left who can tell the tale, and her last sickness was of such a character as to prevent our obtaining the required information from her own lips.

For many years her house was a home for ministers and she was a regular attendant at the house of God.

Her interest in the worship and servants of God was unabated to the last, for although through trouble and physical weakness her faculties were much impaired during the last few years of her life, none manifested a deeper interest in God's service and servants than she, nor did any hail with greater thankfulness the opportunity of meeting in class.

Her last sickness was short, but severe Some three or four weeks before her death she injured her ankle; this confined her to the house, and when apparently recoving from this she was on Friday, June 25th, laid aside, altogether by a paralytic seizure of the right side, from which she never recovered, but lingering until Thursday the 1st July she "fell asieep."

A CALL TO PREPARE FOR THE MINISTRY.

We have heard a Bishop compare ministerial education to a grindstone: it does not give temper to the ax; it cannot convert iron into steel; but it gives edge, and therefore increases efficiency. A youth may be in zealous hurry to get among the trees and go to work, hewing and cutting. Nevertheless a half hour of the morning spent on the grindstone, will tell on the day's work; the time is not lost.

Dr. Haygood, in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, gives this testimony of the late Lovick Pierce, D. P.: quoting the great man's own words:

Let us return to his own sketch. We begin with his own word:

"Therefore, when, after my conversion, my mind became impressed with the idea that I must preach, I resisted the call for nearly two years, until my religious peace and life disappeared, very much like a process of drying up, I simply felt as if it were a punishment for disobedience. And yet in my defense of myself, I went upon the ground of not knowing whether I was called or not, foolishly asking for a sign.' And then again, taking the ground that even if I was called, I was too ignorant to preach, and could not undertake it. I now think my idea of ignorance then arose chiefly from my illiterate condition. It never entered my mind that a call to preach was, of course, a call to prepare for it. This was then a sort of ingrained error in American Methodism, to wit: That a man was emphatically called to preach, just as the Lord might lay hands on him. I say this was an error of American Methodists; I do not think English Methodists were ever much, if even at all, affected with this low-bred enthusiasm."—Nashville Advocate.

Worldly friendship is like our shadows; while we walk in sunshine it sticks close

No flower can blow in Paradise that is

WIT AND WISDOM.

I dare no more fret, than I dare curse and swear .- Wesley.

Many men claim to be firm in their principles, when really they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers someoody who hasn't.

An eminent physician once wrote this prescription for a patient suffering fro m imaginary ills, "Do something for som e-

The block of granite which was an obstacle in the pathway of the weak, became a stepping stone in the pathway of the strong.—Carlyle. "What are the candles on the altar

for ?" said a little boy to his companion as they came out of church. "To show the darkness in the pulpit," was the appropriate reply. Take a company of boys chasing butterflies; put long-tailed coats on the boys

and turn the butterflies into guineas, and

you have a beautiful panerama of the world. During a time of great political excitement, Dr. Cheever called on an old deacon for prayer. The deacon said: "Well, pastor I will, if you insist on it, but real-

ly, I am too mad to pray now." The man who helps to circulate a piece of goesip is as bad as the one who originated it. To put your fist in a tar-barrel, and then go round shaking hands with everybody, is what some people like to do.

Granny (from the country, at a city party)-" But why do they all show the tops of their arms in that ridiculous manner?" Facetious youth-"The fact 18, grandma, they're all going to be vaccinated after supper!'

" It is useless to argue with a man who wears a number five hat and a number eleven boot," was the remark of a disgusted debater, who had been holding a session with a remarkably obtuse and contrary individual.

A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales on the lawfulness of using rouge. " Why," said he, "some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it; I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it

Richard S. Storrs says, "If women want the suffrage, they will be sure to have it, and I don't know but when it comes it will turn out to be the precious amethyst that drives drunkenness out of politics.

There is this special value in a life like Jacob's, that it shows how much God's grace can make of the very poorest material. The mean Jacob became the mighty Israel, a prince with God .- John Munro

A Boston lawyer recently met his match in a witness who was giving evidence about an old lady's loss of mind. Lawyer -" Did she look as I am looking at you now, for instance. Witness-" Well, yes, quite vacant-like.'

Little Frank was taught that every one was made of dust. One day he was watching the dust in the street as the wind whirled it in eddies. "What are you thinking of?" asked mother, "O," said Frank, with a secious face, I thought that the dust looked as though there was going to be another little boy-

The Baptist entertainment committee at Chicago received a letter from a delegate, stating he would like accommoda-tion in one family for his wife and wife's sister, who were in delicate health, and his three girls, who were not strong. He would also like a carriage for their use. His four boys could rough it, being placed elsewhere, though he preferred their being near to him.

The man of middle rank believes that the man above him stands one step higher on the social ladder merely to overlook him. This one, however, has his eye less upon the man beneath than upon the back of the one preceding him; and thus it is, up and down. The middle man receives from the higher no other forgetfulness than he again throws upon the one beneath

A minister once prayed in the pulpit that "the Lord would bless the congregation assembled, and that portion of it which was on the way to church, and those who were at home getting ready to come, and that in his infinite patience he would grant the benefit of the benediction to those who reached the house of God just in time for that." The clergyman succeeded in breaking up a bad habit. which had resisted all legitimate appeals.

A young woman, who is teaching the Indians at Hampton, Va., was recently drilling a company of girls on the hymn, "Yield not to temptation," and trying to explain to them the meaning of the words. Some time after the class was dismissed a pupil came to her and said, "Me victory!" meaning that she had gained a victory. Being asked to explain, she said. "Indian" girl, she big temptation to me; I no yield; I fight her." More intelligent Christians often have equally convenient ways of interpreting truth.

Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, is an oldfashioned orthodox Presbyterian. He believes in the Bible and the morality which it inculcates. Some one remarked to him recently that the lines which formally divided people in regard to religious matters were fading out "Yes," said the Judge, and I notice that the nice distinctions between right and wrong are going out with them." This is too true. One of the to us, but the moment we enter the shade commonest crimes in society to-day is perjury-so common indeed, that except in very gross cases the courts do not take cognizance of it. And as for ordinary families; many of whom were clad in the not transplanted from Gethsemane; no lying, men will practice it to save a postage garments of mourning-for a great soi- one can taste of the fruit of the tree of stampora car fare. Is there not a marked but merely comment upon one or two of row had fallen upon them. His text was life that has not tasted of the tree of Cal- relation between laxity in doctrine and in

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lates the bowels.

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Valuable Information.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sv.—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information-liaving been badly affilicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until BOSTON, MASS. first bottle I saw that I had got the right medi-cine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounc-ed a well man, and my skin is smooth, and entire-ly free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rhuematism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of cu-jug me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER.

C. H. TUCKER,
Pas. Ag,t Mich. C. R.R.,
Washington Street, Boston

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the sugar in at first. RASPBERRY What is considered to method of preparing rasp sists in allowing the fruit ed for two or three da out the juice and placin the necks of which are into water. The juice after which the syrup be may be readily filtered an

RASPBERRY V To every quart of berr best wine vinegar; eider do. Let the mixture, whi in an earthenware jar and stand for ten days. Stir paddle from time to-til up the raspberries until strain. Do this first the then passing the fluid through a fine silk seive. of raspberries add one sugar. Boil very gently Strain again and put into

CULTIVATING WATER

have severaltimes sugge who are fond of the most Lily, or Pond Lily (Nymp who is not"-can caltiva little trouble. Those wh to make the attempt will by the following account a treatment, by Miss Rucks Co., Ind. Miss R. write half hozshead in our yard, even with the ground. Ir some of the soil taken from a little lake where the wat We put in several roots of the barrel with water, and results. The next July w little buds on the surface of the 1st of August, the sur was a mass of beauty, the la being an attraction for the could not be resisted. T years ago; each year there flowers than the previous s fall, we throw a little manur place some boards over the this little bit of trouble inc ty of our experiment, wh success .- . 1m. Agriculturist

A Vermont farmer recom of sawdust as a bedding for them clean, and absord the An experience of twenty large farm shows that it the soil, being freely applied Some soils, no doubt, would by the addition of sawdust, be injured somewhat for a sawdust decayed.

The French mode of k causing instant death, and ing without disfigurement ed by opening the beak of with a sharp pointed and knife, making an incision the roof of the mouth, which the vertebræ and cause imu after which the fowls are h legs till bled. They are the warm, and, if desired, with In this way the skin presen tural appearance than when

SAFE SEAL.-A letter clos white of an egg cannot be o steam of boiling water like a

fer, as the heat only adds to TRANSPLANTING AT NIGH man, anxious to ascertain transplanting at night, ins made an experiment with tresults. He while the bloom commencing in the afterneon. Those during the devices t during the daylight shed th producing little or no feuit; transplanted in the dark mai condition fully. He did the with ten dwarf trees, after one-third grown. Those during the day shed their fruing the night perfected the showed no injury from hav

PROTECTION AGAINST Rue Olmstead, the author of Natural Philosophy," recent to the American Agriculturis ing application to prevent ments of any kind having me from rusting: Take any quar lard, and to every half pound common rosin an amount ab half the size of an egg, or more or less is of no consequ them slowly together, stirri cool. Apply this with a clot wise, just enough to give a thi the metal surface to be protec be wiped off nearly clean fro where it will be undesirable, a of knives and forks, etc. The vents rancidity, and the mixte the ready access of air and m fresh application may be need coating is washed off by fricti ing storms or otherwise, Thi sipe will be worth many dol long run.

J. D. J., Mouth of Keswick has a horse which has taken very badly and he asks how t In reply the Farmers' Advo Place a couple of stones of un in a tub or barrel of water, and or two of lime water in each water he drinks; also dampen oats with lime water. Shake a out of his hay; he would be grass. Do not allow him to fil ach with either hay or water before a drive. Give him dract Tartarised antimony at night i in morning give drachm doses zed digitalis.

VECETINE

rifles the Blood, Renovates and vigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARR terative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

sective is made exclusively from the julces are fully-selected barks, roots and herba, and rongly concentrated that it will effectueradicate from the system every tain of ofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tamors, acer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, t Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canterous Humor, Erysipelas, Faintness at the Stomach, and all distant arise from impure blood. Scinites, ammatory and Chronic Rheamarian, only be effectually cured through the blood, or I leers and Eruptive Diseases of the property of the property. Figure 1 in the Back, Kidney Comparison, arising from internal ulceration, and the diseases and General Debility, Vegreacts directly upon the causes of these companies. It invigorates and strengthera. tinflammation, cures ulceration and regulate bowels.

r Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Concess, Palpitation of the Heart, Header, Piles, Nervoussess, and General stration of the Norvous System, and icine has ever given such perfect satisfaction by Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleaness of the organs, and possesses a controlling er over the nervous system.

he remarka' le cures effected by Vegetines induced many physicians and apothecaries.

fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet dis-red for the above diseases, and is the only ble BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed beted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Notes that is Vegetine? It is a compound extend from barks, roots and herbs. It is Notes are the strengthening. It is nourishing strengthening. It acts directly upon the sood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives good sweet sleep at night. It is a great acca for our aged fathers and mothers, for it is them strength, quiets their nerves and so them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been wed by many an aged person. It is the great of Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our diren. It has relieved and cured thousands as very pleasant to take; every child likes it relieves and cures all diseases originating

induced many physicians and apothecaries in we know, to prescribe and use it in their

Valuable Information.

very pleasant to take; every cand mass relieves and cures all diseases originating impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give fair trial for your complaints; then you say to your friend, neighbor and sequants, "Try it; it has cured me."

H.R. STEVENS:—
ear Siz.—My only object in giving you this
imonial is to Spread valuable informationring been badly afflicted with Salt Rhenm,
the whole surjace of my skin being covered
h pimples and eruptions, many of which
sed he great pain and annoyance, and knowit to be a blood disease, I took many of the
eany quantity of sarsaparilla, without obning any benefit until I commenced taking
Vegetine, and before I had completed the
t bottle I saw that I had got the right medie. Consequently I followed on with it until consequently I followed on with it until then seven bottles, when I was pronounced man, and my skin is smooth and entired to man pimples and eruptions. I have never so good health before, and I attribute in the uneal Vegentry. To be need the second the second s the use of VEGETINE. To benealt those with Rhuematism, I will make mention the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curof this acute complaint, of which I have

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The House and Farm

RASPBERRY RECEIPTS.

RASPBERRY JAM. Weigh the fruit and add three quarters of the weight of sugar; put the former into a preserving pan, boil and break it; stir constantly and let it boil very quickly; when the juice has boiled an hour, add the sugar and simmer half an hour. In this way the jam is superior in color and flavor to that which is made by putting the sugar in at first.

RASPBERRY SYRUP. What is considered to be an improved method of preparing raspberry syrup, consists in allowing the fruit to remain crushed for two or three days, then pressing out the juice and placing it in glass jars, the necks of which are closed by dipping into water. The juice ferments rapidly, after which the syrup becomes clear, and may be readily filtered and kept for use.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR. To every quart of berries, a quart of the best wine vinegar; cider vinegar will not do. Let the mixture, which must be put in an earthenware jar and never in metal, stand for ten days. Stir it with a wooden paddle from time to time. Do not mash up the raspberries until just before you strain. Do this first through a colander then passing the fluid a second time through a fine silk seive. To each quart of raspberries add one pound of lump sugar. Boil very gently for 25 minutes. Strain again and put into bottles.

CULTIVATING WATER LILIES .- We have severaltimes suggested that those who are fond of the most beautiful Water Lily, or Pond Lily (Nymphaa odorata-as "who is not"—can cultivate it with very little trouble. Those who have hesitated to make the attempt will be encouraged by the following account of its successful treatment, by Miss Ruckman, St. Joseph Co., Ind. Miss R. writes; "We have a half hogshead in our yard, which is sunk even with the ground. In the bottom is some of the soil taken from the bottom of a little lake where the water lilies grow. We put in several roots of the lily, filled the barrel with water, and then awaited results. The next July we noticed seven little buds on the surface of the water; by the 1st of August, the surface of the tub was a mass of beauty, the large white lilies being an attraction for the passers-by that could not be resisted. This was three years ago; each year there have been more flowers than the previous summer. In the fall, we throw a little manure into the tank, place some boards over the top, and with this little bit of trouble increase the beau ty of our experiment, which has been a success.—Am. Agriculturist.

A Vermont farmer recommends the use of sawdust as a bedding for cattle, to keep them clean, and absord the liquid manure. An experience of twenty years use on a large farm shows that it does not injure the soil, being freely applied in this way. Some soils, no doubt, would be improved by the addition of sawdust, others might be injured somewhat for a time until the sawdust decayed.

The French mode of killing poultry causing instant death, and perfect bleeding without disfigurement is accomplished by opening the beak of the fowl, and arp pointed and narrow h knife, making an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebræ and cause immediate death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs till bled. They are then picked while warm, and, if desired, without scalding. In this way the skin presents a more natural appearance than when scalded.

SAFE SEAL .- A letter closed with the white of an egg cannot be opened by the steam of boiling water like a common wafer, as the heat only adds to its firmness.

TRANSPLANTING AT NIGHT .- A gentleman, anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of day, made an experiment with the following results: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at four o'dlock in the afterneon? Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no leuit; while those transplanted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same thing with ten dwarf trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit, those dur-ing the night perfected their crop and showed no injury from having been re-

PROTECTION AGAINST RUSTING.—Prof. Olmstead, the author of "Olmstead's Natural Philosophy," recently furnished to the American Agriculturist the following application to prevent farm implements of any kind having metal surfaces, from rusting: Take any quantity of good lard, and to every half pound or so add of common rosin an amount about equal to half the size of an egg, or less-a little more or less is of no consequence. Melt them slowly together, stirring as they cool. Apply this with a cloth or otherwise, just enough to give a thin coating to the metal surface to be protected. It can be wiped off nearly clean from surfaces where it will be undesirable, as in the case of knives and forks, etc. The rosin prevents rancidity, and the mixture excludes the ready access of air and moisture. A fresh application may be needed when the coating is washed off by friction of beating storms or otherwise. This single recipe will be worth many dollars in the

J. D. J., Mouth of Keswick. York Co., has a horse which has taken the heaves very badly and he asks how to cure it? In reply the Farmers' Advocate says: Piace a couple of stones of unslaked lime in a tub or barrel of water, and put a quart or two of lime water in each pailful of water he drinks; also dampen his hay and oats with lime water. Shake all the dust out of his hay; he would be better on grass. Do not allow him to fill the stomach with either hay or water, especially before a drive. Give him drachm doses of Tartarised antimony at night in feed, and in morning give drachm doses of pulverized digitalis.

YEARS

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In curing Cholera and all Summer Complaints, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach. Sudden Colds, also for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Boils, Rheumatic Affections, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains in the Joints or Limbs, Stings of Insects &c., &c., &c.



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The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a. certain class of medicine dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of Pain-Killer, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," "but have another article just as good, if not better which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent; These substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the Pain-Killer; and being compounded of the vilet and cheapest Drug, are bought by the dealer at about half what he pays for the genuine Pain-Killer, which enables him therefore to realize a f w cents more profit per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! .

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

As well as all Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the Pain-Killer acts with avonderful rapidity and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed. If you reside in a country place far from a physician, the Pain-Killer can be relied upon; it never fails.

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TOOTHACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES, &c. The Pain-Killer will be found a willing physician, ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost.

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The Pain-Killer is for sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world. The Pain-Killer is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25

and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest. PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE

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THE SUBSCRIBER having removed his old premises from 122 Upper Water Street to 184 GRANVILLE STREET.

(One door North of the Army and Navy Depotal Tenders his thanks to his many Friends and Patrons, and trusts in his new premises still to re-tain their confidence by a more extended patronage With Central Position, Superior Facilities, and greatly enlarged Steek of Cloths, &c., &c., he hopes to guarantee satisfaction in Custom Clothing of all

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RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Week ending August 4th, 1880. Rev A Lucas for Robt. Coates

Bev J S Peach for Revs. J Peters, J Embree,
J P Bowell, Geo Boyd, Wm Kendall—ea \$1
Bev J S Peach for Bonne Bay2, James
Brown 2, Jas Saint 2, George Reader 2, Jno
Swyer 2, John C Moors 2, John Hudson;
Thomas Hilliard 2, Wm Lacy 2, Edward
Collins 2, Wm Butt 2, Rev J Wilson 1

23 00 E W Crease

Rev W H Heartz for Charles Troop 2, David Hudson 2, Rev J G Angwin for Self

Alfred Creighton Rev W W Percival for W A Leard

R P Bliss Rev D Chapman for John Fawcett New Subscribers!

We are eceiving some every week. We want many more. Every Methodist Minister is an agent for the Welleyan. With so many Agents is it not possible to add at least fice hundred names to our Subscription List for the half year beginning July 2 Meansh boother will seemed. TWO ning July? If each brother will secure TWO subscribers the number will be about made up. Brethren, let us have a hearty response to this modest and reasonable request.

Minutes of Conference, 1880.

THE Minutes of the NOVA SCOTIA CON-FEBENCE are now ready. Parcels will be

forwarded to the Circuits.

Minutes of the TORONTO, LONDON and MONTREAL CONFERENCES are on sale at the Book Room, price each, 25 cents.

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taining the Minutes of the Maritime Conferences, price—75 cents.
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ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

Address

THE FINANCIAL MEETING of the St. John District will be held in the Methodist Church, Portland, on Tuesday, August 24th commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m.

A Sabbath School Convention will be held, commencing in the Portland Church on Tuesday even-ing the 24th st 7,30, and concluding on Wednesday evening the 25th in the Centenary Church at the

By order of the Chairman R. W. WEDDALL, Fin. Secretary

MARRIED

At Allen Mountain, on the 4th ult., by the Rev C. W. Swallow, A.B. Mr James Hoeg, of Spencer's Island to Amelia Allen, of Allen Mountain, At Digby Neck, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. James Sharp. Herbert Saunders, of Sandy Cove, to Miss Angeline Lewis, of Weymouth.

By the Rev. Isasc N. Parker, on the 21st ult., at Kent County, N.B., Joseph Reid, Esq., to Miss Susan Simpson, all of the above named place.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Wallace, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. A. Mosher. John Forsyth, of Greenville, to Miss Phebe, third daughter of Mr. Wellington Forshner, of Wallace River.

On the 10th uit., at Fredericton, by the Rev. E. Evans, Alexander Nicholson of St. Stephen, to Hannah Nicholson of Fredericton. On the 24th ult., at Fredericton, by the Rev. E.

Evans, Alexander Coughlan, of St. Mary's, York Co., to Margaret Urquhart of the same place. At the residence of the bride's father, Three Brooks, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Opie, Mr. Duncan McKellar, to Miss Jane Gallop, both of

At Rowena, Tobique, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. R. Opie, Mr. Isaac B. Davidson, to Mrs Margery Ferguson, both of Perth, Victoria. Co., formerly of Sheffield.

On the 22nd July at the Methodist Church, Hantsport, N.S., by Rev. W. Ryan, Capt. John Harding Porter, to Miss Grace Catherine Shaw, eldest daughter of Benjamin Shaw, Esq.

On the 28th inst., at 63 St. James Terrace, St. John, N.B., by the Rev. Donald Macrae, A.M., Rufus B. Oxley, of Halifax, to Marion M., second daughter of the late William B. Firth, of St. John. At the Methodist Parsonage, Digby, on the 15th ult., by Rev. R. Wasson, Mr. George E Graham to Miss Etta Walls, both of Bear River.

At the residence of the bride's brother on the 28th ult. by the Rev S R Ackman, Mr Samuel Frizzle, to Celia M Mayhew, both of Cornwall, P. E. I.

DIED

Suddenly, at Liverpool, England, on the 17th ult., Capt. Frederick Jordan, in the 39th year of his age, second on of the late Gilbert Jordan, of Paradise Row, Portland.

At Harbor Grace on Sabbath evening 26th ult. Jane, beloved wife of John Bemister Esq. Sherrif of the Northern District, and mother in law to the of the Rev's C. Ladner and G. Paine. Aged 63.

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GENERAL CLOTHING. THANKFUL to my many friends for their SUPPORT since removing to present pre-

I again solicit not only a continuance but increased Patronage.

I may say that I have NOW a Good CUTTER & FITTER, GOOD MECHANICS, and shall do my best to procure GOOD AND FASHIONABLE MATERIALS to please and serve all who may kindly patronize me.

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SUNDAY, AUG. 8, 1880.

Brunswick St. 11 s.m Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Rev. W. H. Evans 7 p.m Grafton St. Rev. S. B. Dunn 7 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler Charles St. 11a.m Rev. W. H Evans

Rev. C. M. Tyler Cobourg Road 11 a.m. Rev. G. O. Robinson Rev. H. P. Doane 7 p.m Dartmouth Rev. H. P. Doane Rev. G. O. Robinson BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler

Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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,

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 26th July, 1880.

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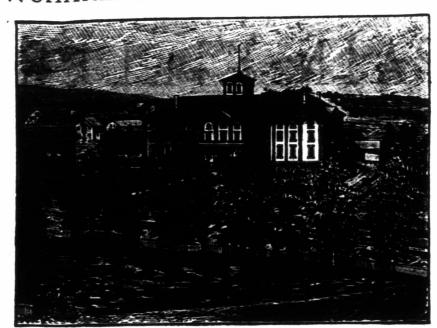
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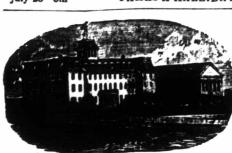
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