

Our Home Circle

LIFE.

"But a week is so long!" he said, With a toss of his curly head...

"But a month is so long!" he said, With a droop of his boyish head...

"But a year is so long!" he said, Uplifting his bright young head...

"Ten years may be long!" he said, Slowly raising his stately head...

"Ah! life is not long!" he said, Bowing his grand white head...

PRAY OVER IT.

"I have just wasted this day," said one Sabbath school teacher to a friend...

"I have always a good rule which I find it safe to follow in any perplexity..."

"I pray over it." The cheek of the other flushed, and she hardly knew what to reply.

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

"I think it is getting to be a matter of most serious moment with Christian women. Indeed, there is scarcely anything we need to pray over more fervently, if we would ever wear the white robe in the Father's mansion..."

"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 keep up all while the mechanical gabble..."

"Give me a dollar, give me a dollar, give me a dollar, believing I should get it in consequence of these senseless repetitions..."

"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..."

"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 story 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 Romanist, like most of his nation—probably a bigoted one, and resolved to leave that question entirely untouched, although it pervades almost every page of Spanish literature, lest I might unwittingly irritate or offend him. By degrees, however, I came to understand that my venerable instructor was not morbidly sensitive upon the subject. He fell remarks and criticisms occasionally which rather surprised me as coming from a son of the "true church." Sometimes an expression or allusion in our lesson would suddenly cause his face to assume a 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 repetitions of certain phrases and formulas of prayer, enjoined by the church upon the true believer. When the lesson was duly rendered into English I observed that my teacher had, as the French say, "une tache sur le front," while his lips were curled with the expression of derision which I had often remarked before, when similar ideas occurred in our text. Not knowing exactly what to say, I was going to ask something about the times and personal history of our author, when, to my amazement, the professor broke out—

"Ma'mselle," almost fiercely, starting up from his chair. "I thought he was moved to scold me for a badly prepared lesson, and was quite frightened by his tone and manner."

"Miss," he repeated after a moment's pause, "suppose I wanted a favor of you, a small favor—say a dollar, which I thought I could obtain for the asking. And suppose I should come and say to you, 'Give me a dollar, give me a dollar, give me a dollar, give me a dollar,' and he repeated it as many as twenty times before I had recovered from my surprise enough to comprehend his meaning. When I did, I could not restrain from a burst of laughter, while he remained grave, and immovable as a judge, his black eyes flashing through his spectacles as if he thought it anything but a matter for pleasure."

"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 keep up all while the mechanical gabble, 'Give me a dollar, give me a dollar, give me a dollar, believing I should get it in consequence of these senseless repetitions. Wouldn't you despise me? I know you would. And God," continued the professor vehemently, 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 atheist."

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 Meera 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!"

THE GRAVE OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

I must tell you 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 with the last years of our unfortunate countryman who died in the same room in which we were then sitting.

In a small enclosure, planted with cypress trees, and shut in with high walls, we found this quiet resting-place of the dead, among many tombs of foreign consuls, English, German, and other nationalities. Our attention was first attracted to the plain marble slabs resting on a square foundation, and overhung by an immense pepper tree, whose long graceful branches reminded us of the weeping willow of our own land. We stood with uncovered head, as we read this simple inscription:

"JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, Twice Consul of the United States, Died April 1st, 1822, Born at Boston, June 8, 1792. 'Sure, when the gentle spirit fled, To realms beyond the azure dome, With arms outstretched God's angels said, 'Welcome to heaven's Home, Sweet Home.'—Tunis (Africa) Letter to Boston Transcript.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

To-day, the most hopeful feature of American society is this coming to the front of the finest American womanhood in every grade of the American school. The presence of the noble army of schoolmistresses (and a nobler body of women was never seen on earth) in the schoolrooms of the West, more and more taking the most responsible places of instruction and supervision, almost monopolizing the Sunday school and the religious work of the church, is God's bow of promise bending above that wild waste of savage conflict we call Western business and politics. The most attractive side of Southern affairs, to-day, is the affecting spectacle of these loyal Southern girls crowding every new avenue of the higher education—often the daughters and wives of illustrious families, wrecked in the great revolution, beginning life anew as teachers in the common school. We know fifty young colored girl-teachers in Southern schools who are a prophecy of a great future for their race, and who deserve the admiration and support of the whole American people for their Christian womanhood and splendid work. Every highway and by-way that leads to the school house and the college is swarming with American girls. Let them have way. There is no danger that they will be "educated above their sphere." Woman's whole sphere is not in the rear of the baggage-train, binding up wounds, saying prayers, and keeping the children out of range of masculine artillery. All this she can and will do out of the depths of her unselfish love. The other half—beyond question the grander half of her sphere—is to come to the front in the school, the church, and society, and so instruct 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 to himself when he "looks arms" with mother, wife, "sisters, cousins, and aunts;" and, with a little boy and girl holding on to each finger, moves forward a united phalanx of human wisdom, beauty, and love upon every foe of God and the human race.—New England Journal of Education.

MUSIC-MAD MISSES.

"I'm sure I don't know 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 Bianchi, to ah, ah, ah, 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 month in and month out, having all the little sweetness there is in their voices spoiled by their half attempt at something grand. When by dint of hard exertion you induce them to sing they are forever making a lamentable effort at a trill, or a failure at grace notes, or a trial at a faint and miserable C sharp, that comes out with a grimace and a squeak, leaving the would-be cantatrice breathless, and her audience quite ashamed for her that she hadn't stuck to something simple, yet pretty, and within her limited compass. I met one of these the other day, and a nice and charming little girl she is as one would wish to see, with an unusual talent for her own pen, and a perfect knack for millinery and making things tasty. Yet all this she looks upon as of no account; she entirely neglects these real gifts, and off she must switch to her music lessons, when I don't believe she could learn to sing "Bonnie Doon," passably or even correctly.—Ezra.

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 royalty he paid and its amount, and how Mrs. Stowe came to leave his house when "Dred" was published. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared as a serial in Dr. Bailey's National Era. Mr. Jewett was anti-slavery, and followed the Free Soil form of the agitation. When the novel first began Mrs. Jewett was in the habit of reading it aloud to her husband. She became greatly affected, and urged Mr. Jewett, when it was about half issued, to publish it in book form. He wrote to Mrs. Stowe, who was residing in Maine, Mr. Stowe being Professor of Theology at Bowdoin College. The author and her husband came to Boston. Mr. Jewett's offer was a surprise to them. They were ready to concede to any terms he might offer. His proposition was to publish at his own cost, and pay a royalty of, we believe, ten per cent. Mrs. Stowe was somewhat disposed to take a share in the profits, as her sister Catherine did in regard to her famous

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 to Boston to receive their payment, which Mr. Jewett states was \$10,000. He paid in all to Mrs. Stowe, a little over \$30,000. An amusing part of the event was the ignorance of both the Professor and Mrs. Stowe as to how they were to get the check for this large amount cashed, and what they were to do for safety's sake with the money it called for. Mr. Jewett took them to his bank and introduced them to the President. As such distinguished visitors were rare, they were at once asked into the bank parlor and then Professor Stowe was instructed into the mystery 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 remunerative 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 away the author's royalty and made the second book of little pecuniary profit to her. These are probably the undeniable facts as to Mrs. Stowe's remuneration for Uncle Tom's Cabin, so far as the American publication was concerned. It has returned considerable money since Mr. Jewett's failure, and still its sale is a source of profit.—Exchange.

LIFE IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

It is impossible to form an idea of a tempest in the polar sea. The icebergs are like floating rocks whirled along a rapid current. The crystal mountains dash against each other, backward and forward, bursting with a roar like thunder, and returning to the charge until losing their equilibrium, they tumble over in a cloud of spray, upheaving the ice-fields, which fall afterward like the crack of a whip-lash on the boiling sea. The sea-gulls fly away screaming, and often a black-shining whale comes for an instant puffing to the surface. When the midnight sun grazes the horizon, the floating mountains and the rocks seem immersed in a wave of purple light. The cold is by no means so insupportable as is supposed. We passed from a heated cabin some thirty degrees above zero, to forty-seven below zero in the open air without inconvenience. A much higher degree of cold becomes, however, insufferable if there is wind. At fifteen degrees below zero a steam, as if from a boiling kettle, rises from the water. At once frozen by the wind, it falls in a fine powder. This phenomenon is called ice-smoke. At forty degrees the snow and human bodies also smoke, which smoke changes at once 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 burst with a loud report, the rocks break up, and the earth opens and vomits smoking water. Knives break in cutting butter. Cigars go out by contact with the ice on board. To talk is fatiguing. At night the eyelids are covered with a crust of ice, which must be carefully removed before one can open them.—Professor Nordenfjeld.

MUSIC-MAD MISSES.

"I'm sure I don't know 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 Bianchi, to ah, ah, ah, 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 month in and month out, having all the little sweetness there is in their voices spoiled by their half attempt at something grand. When by dint of hard exertion you induce them to sing they are forever making a lamentable effort at a trill, or a failure at grace notes, or a trial at a faint and miserable C sharp, that comes out with a grimace and a squeak, leaving the would-be cantatrice breathless, and her audience quite ashamed for her that she hadn't stuck to something simple, yet pretty, and within her limited compass. I met one of these the other day, and a nice and charming little girl she is as one would wish to see, with an unusual talent for her own pen, and a perfect knack for millinery and making things tasty. Yet all this she looks upon as of no account; she entirely neglects these real gifts, and off she must switch to her music lessons, when I don't believe she could learn to sing "Bonnie Doon," passably or even correctly.—Ezra.

Our Young Folks.

BABY THANKFUL.

Roaming in the meadow, Little four-year-old Picks the starchy daisies, With their hearts of gold;

Fill her snowy apron, Fill her dimpled hands; Suddenly—how quiet In the grass she stands:

"Who made flowers so pretty— Put 'em here? Did God?" I, half-heeding, answer With a careless nod.

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

Then as if explaining (Though no word I spoke) "Always must I say 'thank you' For the things I take."

Oh, my little 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 it. I do wish I had left it on the top shelf of the cupboard where it was! What will Aunt Martha say?"

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

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 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 left 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 pieces.

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 meddling 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'd tell if she asked me; but if she did n't—"

"If she did n't 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 ever, "Harry Wilton, you'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 all about 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 beat lighter for having obeyed that inward monitor, conscience, which, you 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 its 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 kind who "did that which was good and right." It is better to be such a man as that than to be a king.

Sunday School

LESSON VI.—ABRAHAM AND MELCHISEDEK.

ABRAHAM AND MELCHISEDEK. 11: 12.

TIME.—B. C. 1913.

last lesson.

PLACE.—Abraham 1 miles north of Jerusalem which Lot was captured valley of Siddim, on the king of Sodom, and Hebron receives the overtaking them at them as far as Danais of Salem (afterwards Jerusalem.

EXPLAN. And they took Lot, and eth with wise men companions of fools at Prov. 13: 20. How whilst they have looked themselves? When we of our duty, we put on God's protection, and choices made by our to our comfort. Part made of their taking goods which had been with Abraham, and his

Came one that had one of Lot's retainers, lers on the summit, of the chief nations land of Canaan before Israelites. They are Canaanites, who were lowlands; and the two main broad divisions of Ebeool (the cliver of times the name given Israel to a valley near the bunch which the thence. Confederate Amorite Maure, and were named as confeder because they assisted in vane 24.

His brother, Kin, speaking, Lot was his trained servants. I and practiced in the ally those born in his the patriarchs carried from ch. 3: 25; 49; and eighteen. Which of more than one thou and children.

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

The king... speak on kings of the different congratulate them, and the deliverers of their ham had been one of whom he defeated, he-w up his victory, and mad the country. But the he was governed as a vented him from doing Melchisedek; i. e., ness. There is some mysterious in the first chizedek and in the au to him. Bearing a after ages would recog their own sovereign, to recall to Christians, this Canaanite crosses path of Abraham, and recognized as a person rank than the friend, a king as suddenly as hit to the sacred writing and then a few emp other moment being type of the coming le, note, after another I, knew Christians are to a proof that it was the of God to abolish the His person, his off Christ, and the seat have given rise to ions, which even n considered as settled view of the true chara is that given by Jos was a Canaanish per gious man, a person up by God, whose gen designedly veiled in might be in this as in of Christ. He is men the Scriptures only d and in the Epist to 5, 6, 7; where the app the pre-eminence of over what remarkab subject between wh Melchisedek, and wh firm of Christ. At the sacred record, p rest, not by abun date divine appan his close from be before us in the sup alone, constituting a priesthood. In the nently" made like to was also a priest, not the sons of Aaron, by predecessors, but at Melchisedek, that is divine constitution. K

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Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON VI.—AUGUST 15, 1880.

ABRAM AND MELCHIZEDEK.—Gen. 14: 12-24.

TIME.—B. C. 1913. Five years after our last lesson.

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 borders of 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 Jerusalem.

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 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 retainers. 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 tribes 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. Confederates with Abram. The Amorites Mamre, and his two brothers, were named as confederates with Abram, because they assisted him now in the war, ver. 24.

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 Gen. 3: 25; 49: 5. Three hundred and eighteen. Which implies a following of more than one thousand men, women, and children.

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 inhabitants.

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.

Melchizedek; 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 subsist between what is here related of Melchizedek, and what he designed to affirm 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 office 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 Melchizedek, that is, by an immediate, divine constitution. King of 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 rank; 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. Melchizedek 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 as 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 rich."

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 presence of the king of Sodom.

Shoe-latchet. The thong that the sandal was tied with (John 1: 27); a most valuable thing. Let those say, I have made 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 crave 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 sinners are like the river Taurus, which is a sweet and pretty river enough near its source; but in the great metropolis it has kept company with drains and sewers under the belief that its current 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 of 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 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 mission 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 those 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 troubled 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 ERADICATOR a trial, one bottle of which has completely cured me, as I have not felt any return of that complaint since using this medicine, more than seven years ago. GURLAND COX, J. P. Canning, N.S., Dec. 6, 1879.

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

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

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

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

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

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

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—In September 1877, my health began to fail, and my physician pronounced spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime; and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, phlegm in sputa disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 115 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your Emulsion and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago, but he is improving from that hour I commenced using it, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H. F. SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

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

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AT MODERATE RATES.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

At the WESLEYAN Office.

Young Folks.

THANKFUL.

the meadow, year-old try daisies, hearts of gold; by apron, applied hands; quiet she stands; lowers so pity? Did God? answer less nod.

her blossoms, red head, turned skyward, "God!" she said.

planning (word I spoke) says "thank you" says I take.

teacher, of-praise! bright copy full's ways!

bel murmur ever make, "say 'thank you' 'we take'."

VICTORY.

TE M. FRAYNE.

sh I had n't touched had left it on the top board where it was! Fartha say?"

tell her, and she'll see it was you who

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

so much like Joe Si. he wanted me to tell st summer when he together."

trilled now that Joe niles from Aunt certainly could not

oon Aunt Martha had on an errand, and occupant of the house re. The time seemed Harry sat rocking the sitting-room, his see this quaint old

Now, Harry had ough you know boys for such a degree of rls), still he wanted at candlestick, but of thought of breaking sudden, as he lifted it e shelf, down it came was broken in several

he voice suggested, ll; gather up the hem away where no you are going home and your aunt will notice its being gone besides Aunt Martha needlesome in you to en she is away."

eat louder and more ight of the probabli- Martha's favor by the suggestions of a fair way to win, e, not nearly so bold, e, as that of his own ed to say, "Harry could you, tell a lie candlestick?"

ar! I did n't think," cried Harry, ner- ell if she asked me;

ou'd just act the lie, the last voice.

ating a moment, and teon out bolder than on, you're a regu- little simpleton to roke it, when no one if, you'll never like rain."

er comes of it," said ver impressively than ant:

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

Martha just how it of the two voices ainly that it seemed to 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. s trust him." What ou think Johnny will man, like the good which was good and to be such a man as ng.

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 Connexion 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 nephew.

Apart from his qualifications as a gentleman, 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 newly-elected 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!" To

which in behalf of our fathers and 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 sent.

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 Liverpool.

THE OKA INDIANS.

Nearly 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 Quebec. Some of those who contributed to these collections may have ceased to think of the poor fellows they then sought to help. We are not prepared to blame them, since the almost total silence of the press upon one of the most glaring acts of injustice 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 Quebec court, on a charge of house-burning, 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 no discredit 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 have been prohibited from cutting wood, the church in which they worshipped has been 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 innocence as obtained by one of their number at his fifth trial is to be, if possible, of slight avail. The Seminary has its definite purpose, not difficult to detect. Evidently, as a writer in the Witness remarks, its one hope is, in the absence of conviction, to worry out the friends of the oppressed Indians, and induce the latter to leave, and then the rich Seignory, given in trust for them, will, by the deeds of concession, become—what it is not now—its absolute property. We are sorry to see that even the friends of the Okas are seriously talking of their removal. At this distance it seems to us that they ought, if willing, to remain where they are until Romanism has shown in this Dominion its cloven foot, and proved to the world, what the world is unwilling to

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 our 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 of 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 as the very highest I have ever had or thought of having, because it comes from a spiritual and theological brotherhood, and points to spiritual and theological responsibilities. Those of us who are 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 an earnest 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 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 a few things in relation to science. I was born with scientific 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 peculiar manner. Converted by the grace of God, then consecrated to the work of the ministry, I resolved to put away every tendency of my mind save that which seemed to minister to theology 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 year of superannuation, 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, and I commenced quietly scientific work. At the end of that twelve months, I submitted some work to one of the leading biologists of our age—very quietly, without a hope or thought that it meant anything, without a letter in which he tells me that if I give up that labour it will be to the peril of my moral life, inasmuch as there was work done of the highest order. At Liverpool, I asked the matter to 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 work extra labor, yet I would stick to that and be a Methodist preacher too. For twelve years I have labored. What I have done in the matter of science 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 in this sense alone—that it gives me a greater power and authority in the study of natural science and theology, and pronounces on the side of theology. And I tell you that, although in the past twelve years I have passed through many a struggle, and entered into a 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 related to our investigation, and 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. I cannot enter, and promise you to do my very utmost. (Applause.)

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 severe punishment in the past, has involved the heavier expense of the lives of a large number of British troops. There now remains to the British government only such energetic pursuit of the war as shall ensure its termination at the earliest possible moment. How many of General Burrows' command perished through under-estimation of Aykoob Khan's forces is not yet with certainty known. Had the latter not been so crippled as to be unable to continue the pursuit, the reported annihilation of the British troops in that part of the East might have been made a terrible fact. As it is, we await with no little anxiety the earliest tidings respecting the isolated garrisons, against whom the surrounding tribes may at any moment hurl their whole strength. In the meantime, the government, who since the late outbreak may calculate upon an amount of sympathy not given in the earlier stages of the war, are using all possible effort to send off reinforcements.

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

An immense gathering of Sabbath-school 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 'Baikes.' 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 to arrive.

At 3 p.m. Dr. Botsford took the chair, and after brief remarks called upon the audience to sing, 'All hail the power of Jesus' name.' After responsive Bible readings led by Mr. J. E. Irvine, the Rev. L. G. Stevens (Episcopal) led in prayer, the teachers and scholars uniting with him in repeating the Lord's prayer. The speakers for the day were the Revs. D. D. Currie, G. Hartley, and Dr. Waters, the Rev. Mr. Carey being unable to be present. The hymns were wisely chosen and the singing, 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. Throughout the services the utmost possible quiet was preserved.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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

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 laymen, 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 before the late fire.

The Editor of the Fredericton Reporter in a brief review of the Annual Report of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, states some facts which remind us of the loss sustained by our Church in these Provinces by emigration, and of the corresponding gain to Methodism in the United States. To one Methodist Church in Boston, Woodstock, N. B., given a pastor, while Fredericton, 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 defective, after all, in giving a true idea of our work, are those figures, which year after year, at our Annual Conference, either elate or depress us.

'Lex' submits the following questions: 1—Is it in accordance with the letter and spirit of our Discipline, that laymen who are not members of our Church be appointed to serve on Conference 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 expedient?

'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 expedient.

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-in-law, 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 Sabbath evening without a struggle. Many conversations had with her, respecting her conversion, religious experience through a long period, and her unshaken hope unto eternal life. Among her last sayings to me, she assured me "all was well. I have such a view of Jesus and heaven, "Ask my Father to call me home."

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 institutions of the country.

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 to depend. No name commands more respect at home or abroad than that of the illustrious commoner, now the Prime Minister of the kingdom. An attack of congestion such as is reported need not cause serious anxiety in ordinary cases, but in that of a man of seventy years, worried by the pressure of a most trying session, and depressed it may be by the sudden change in affairs in the East, it affords cause for dread. We are happy to learn that at latest advices appearances favor the hope of the Premier's early recovery.

PERSONAL.

Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., our Missionary Secretary, is visiting the mission stations in the North-West.

Rev. A. McKeown, D.D., spent Sunday the 25th at Wolfville, where he preached 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 lecturing at Windsor and Wolfville 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 land. The call of the steamer at Saint John's, N.B., enabled him to see a few of his many friends in that city.

James A. Halliday, Esq., 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 column.

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 experience 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, 245 Broadway, N. Y.—is quite up to the usual high standard of that publication. Its 'Talk about Medicines' is a valuable article for general readers.

Messrs. 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 architectural monuments, their elaborate decorations, their singular, uninterpolated bas-reliefs and tablets, but as yet no light has been thrown upon the origin of the people who built these cities. Recently a well-equipped expedition has been despatched to 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 Bismarck as a Friend of America and as a Statesman,' by Moritz Busch; and 'Recent Literature,' by Chas. T. Congdon.

LITTELL'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'; 'Fishing and Fishing Literature, Blackwood'; 'Victor Hugo, Temple Bar'; 'Sterne, Cornhill'; '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 abated. 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.

RELIEF AND EX-

LISTS RE-

NOVA SCOTIA

MILL VILLAGE CIRCUIT

Mill Village, \$5.00
C. D. Mack, 2.00
Mrs S. V. Mack, 1.00
Allan Mack, 1.00
Small subscriptions, 1.00

N. B. AND P. E.

ST. STEPHEN CIRCUIT

S. Almond, pd., \$1.00
John A. Boyd, pd., 2.00
T. M. Boyd, pd., 2.00
Isiah Bridges, pd., 2.00
Elisha Broad, pd., 12.50
Z. Chipman, pd., 20.00
Mrs Cochran, pd., 2.00
J. F. Grant, pd., 2.00
Eben Hall, pd., 1.00
Wm Harris, pd., 1.00

MONTAGUE CIRCUIT—CH

Union Road.

A. McDougall, pd., \$1.00
H. Harper, pd., 1.00
E. Lane, pd., 2.00
John Mellich, pd., 2.00
Jas Mellich, pd., 1.00
J. A. Moore, pd., 2.00
Collection, pd., 2.00
Robert Mellich, 1.00
A. Mellich, 1.00
J. Mellich, 1.00

CORNWALL CIRCUIT—CH

M. Boyle, pd., \$4.00
J. E. Burke, pd., 1.00
J. W. Crosby, pd., 10.00
T. D. Crosby, pd., 5.00
Samuel Drake, pd., 1.00
Hugo Erickson, pd., 1.00
Rob. Frizzle, pd., 1.00
J. Howard, pd., 5.00
Chas Hyde, pd., 10.00
S. Howard, sr., pd., 10.00

GENERAL CONFERENCE

1880

THE SUPERINTENDENT

are resumed, that the 31st August is the day appointed making the ANNUAL CO of the above Fund. And the amount is to be transmitted Conference Treasurer, for the to the General Treasurer of C. ST

Sackville, July 24th 1880.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The missing notes of porter reached us by the every item of interest

ated by a ministerial a local paper, and copies subjects only call for

The Educational meet- assem of which continued pronounced 'the best

land.' A Report of Committee, as amended, recommended 'the

Abstinance Societies at on all circuits and meet- able.' It also recom- mended of unfermented

purposes. Henceforth, 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 pub-

lications respecting the B given; we presume the the printed Minutes.

proposed increase in al numery ministers Consideration was

giving for more minis- ing the summer months coast. The members

learned with deep satis- ity of a beloved brother, J. Bond, to resume his

assured him of their 's wishes.'

PASTORAL A

OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND

METHODIST CHURCH

MEMBERS OF THE C

CARE.

Dear Beloved Brethren

Assembled again, thro

God, in Annual Confer- ourselves of the privileg

Confidential usage of ad- ters pertaining to your ap

and the general interests which we have the happi

With sincere affection au- toral and fraternal salu- siring that God may fulfil

pleasures of his goodness, faith with power.

We cherish the belief word from us to assure y

abiding interest in all t- welfare. Our past inter- trust, has made manifes

lightly esteemed by you and to you. Your joys thrill

and your sorrows weigh We rejoice with you in

prosperity, and are no less by you when the shadow

the fountains of grief are fort you with the comfort

elves are comforted of G- we rejoice in the evidenc

review of our position that ing with us and by us.

The drawings of an un- been powerfully in

During the past year. On extensive revivals have

scores have been brought light, and from the power

and have been sheltered. Good Shepherd; but we

those who are still wand- be reclaimed as the result

Prayers and co-operation.

The reports from our SA

203

to learn that the absence of... It is unfortunate that...

telegraphic news, during the... caused more anxiety...

PERSONAL.

Mr. D. D., our Missionary... is visiting the mission...

Mr. D. D., spent Sunday... where he preached...

Mr. D. D., late of the... removed to this city...

Mr. D. D., and family... on Monday morning...

BOOK TABLE.

Journal for August... quantity of music...

Agriculturist for August... COMPANT, 245 Broad...

LETON & Co., send the... Review for August. The...

any Age.—The numbers of... for the weeks ending...

Repository for August... STOWE, Cincinnati, loses...

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

Table with columns for names and amounts under 'NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE' and 'MILL VILLAGE'.

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

Table with columns for names and amounts under 'ST. STEPHEN CIRCUIT' and 'MONTAIGU CIRCUIT'.

GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND—1880.

Table with columns for names and amounts under 'THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF CIRCUITS'.

C. STEWART, Conference Treasurer.

Sackville, July 24th 1880.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE.

The missing notes of the Conference... reporter reached us by the last mail.

The Educational meeting, the enthusiasm... of which continued to the end,

The Rev. Mr. Youngman arrived in... Australia early in June from China.

The Book Committee of the M. E. Church... South, after a thorough investigation...

It is announced that the British Methodist... Episcopal Annual Conference of Canada...

The Rev. Young J. Allen, D.D., one of the... missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal...

There are now 60 Protestant churches... in Spain, whose congregations aggregate...

The Rev. Mr. Chainey, a Unitarian pastor... at Evansville, Ind., declared his...

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of the most encouraging nature. This interesting... part of the vineyard is being worked...

Our day schools, under the efficient supervision... of the Rev. G. S. Milligan, M. A.,...

Three young brethren have satisfactorily... completed their term of probation, and...

We are gratified to state that during the... past connexion year a noble effort has...

We wish to call your serious and prayerful... attention to the sanctity of the Sabbath...

"How sweet the Sabbath thus to spend...

The temperance cause is one of growing... interest, and we believe it worthy of our...

There is great need to be careful in your... selection of literature, which necessarily...

With devout thankfulness to God, we... contemplate the fact that in this age of...

We are glad that there is evidence of... growing attachment to the class-meeting...

Cultivate the graces of the spirit, which... are "love, joy, peace, long-suffering,...

We cherish the belief that you need no... word from us to assure you of our deep...

The drawings of an uplifted Christ have... been powerfully felt in our congregations...

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METHODIST ITEMS.

The Kaye Street Sunday School, of this... city, had a pleasant picnic on Tuesday...

The Exmouth street (St. John) Methodist... Sabbath-school picnic at Hampton, on...

Grand Bay was shrouded by the Carleton... N.B., Methodist Sabbath School for their...

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Glasier are much... pleased at receiving from Mrs. Judge...

We understand that the Rev. E. A. Telfer... of the English Wesleyan Conference, will...

The picnic of the Centenary Methodist... Church Sunday-school at Eagle Rock, on...

The members of the Methodist Sabbath... School, Florenceville, N.B., held a very...

The Methodists of Dorchester have gone... to work in real good earnest to build...

The New Orleans Advocate says that the... camp meetings in the South this year have...

Women are, by a change in the discipline... of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made...

The Rev. Mr. Youngman arrived in... Australia early in June from China. He...

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

Mrs. Stephen Jinks, widow, of Hantsport... was struck and instantly killed by...

Six and one-half tons of cherries have... been carried by the cars from the Digby...

During a thunder shower on the 29th... inst., Mr. Isaiah Baker and wife, with...

The Bras d'Or Lake trade with St. Pierre... and Newfoundland is rapidly increasing...

About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning a... fire broke out at Annapolis. An alarm...

The St. John Sun estimates that over... 10,000 visitors inspected the Northampton...

John Mellick, for three different charges... of forgery, was sentenced by Judge...

The wages of laborers and workmen... generally in Moncton this summer are...

Mr. Robert Henderson, who lives one... and a half miles above Fredericton, caught...

A wing, to hold about two hundred, is... to be added to the Penitentiary at...

The work of laying the rails on the... Grand Southern Railway has been begun...

Before the Stipendiary Magistrate, St... Stephen, last week, four persons were...

Clifton, Kings, is becoming famous for... its culture of strawberries. A friend...

E. M. Patchell, arrested in New York... recently for bond larceny, has written...

The French Ministry are in hopes that... the increased taxation entailed by the...

It is estimated that 60,000 persons are... absent from New York for the summer...

The volcano de Fuego, in Guatemala, after... many years silence, is exceedingly...

The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, brother to... C. H. Spurgeon has just become entitled...

The greatest hail storm ever known in... Wisconsin occurred at Stephens Point, on...

Seventy inmates of the insane asylum... at Augusta Me., were taken on an excursion...

An enormous iceberg, one and a half... miles long and reaching to a great height...

A great revival of business has taken... place in England. The value of imports...

The dory "Little Western," with a crew... of two men, which sailed from Gloucester...

The death of Tom Taylor vacates the... editorship of Punch, which is one of the...

The rush from New York to Coney... Island, Rockaway and Long Branch on...

The Northway Nitro-Glycerine Works... at Mowbray, Mass., have been blown...

A Bombay despatch says that now that... the effect of the first shock of the...

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A telegram to the New York Herald, from... St. John's, Nfld., dated July 29th, states...

The vessels engaged in the Bank fishery... so far done well. Every week there are...

The barque Saguenay, of St. John, N. B.,... which ran aground at St. Mary's Bay, on...

Upper Provinces. About seventy Scotch... farmers arrived at Montreal last week...

The deepening of the St. Lawrence... River up to Montreal is expected to be...

A sample of bituminous coal from the... North-West Territory has been shown...

Extensive preparations are being made... in Montreal for a Dominion Exhibition...

A letter from Esquimaux, on the West... Coast of Victoria Island, states that...

The liquidation of the Mechanics' Bank... is turning out much better than was...

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Thirteen thousand five hundred... registered letters passed through the...

Mr. D. C. Ross, of Ugg, has obtained... the degree of "M. A." in the department...

The Customs officials have seized the... schooner "Break of Day" at Cascopec...

Bears have been making considerable... destruction among the sheep in...

At the recent sitting of the Supreme... Court for Kings County, P. E. Island, no...

The Secretary of the Provincial Rifle... Associations—Mr. B. F. Longworth—is...

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA. It is said there are fair prospects... that the Canada Temperance Act will...

The Intercolonial Railway calls for... tenders from persons willing to undertake...

The farmers throughout Cape Breton... are at present engaged in cutting and...

A house, owned and occupied by Mr... Albert Tufts, of Tremont; Kings, was...

Mr. George Munro has intimated to the... Governors of Dalhousie College his intention...

CONFERENCE ROOMS, CARBONARY, July 1, 1880.

Correspondence. CHURCH EXTENSION AND PARSONAGE 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.

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.

I need not attempt a description of the good which has followed the Property Relief and Extension movement throughout the Methodist 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.

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.

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 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 Huldah the prophetess, and others, as "helpers"—as the women who entertained Elijah, and the good Shunemite.

As we glance over the ministry of the Apostles, we find certain women as Priscilla, and Mary, mentioned as "helpers in Christ Jesus," and "as assisting much labor" on his Apostles.

THE LAY MINISTRY.—The readers of the July number of the Canadian Methodist Magazine will have noticed a very valuable and timely article on the circuit system in these Provinces, from the pen of one of our most talented laymen—Robert Wilkes.

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 system.

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 ministry is an unmitigated evil; that is, from a Methodist standpoint. If ever there was a necessity for laymen to preach the gospel, that necessity now exists.

The 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 had a sermon once a fortnight, they now want one once a week, and so on.

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 service.

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's 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.

MEMORIAL NOTICES. MRS. ALEXANDER MAGUIRE, OF THE STRAIT OF CANO.

Those women which laboured with me in the Gospel—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 Huldah the prophetess, and others, as "helpers"—as the women who entertained Elijah, and the good Shunemite.

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there have been loud knockings at many doors, in the congregation: else why these sable garments? Many that night yielded to their Saviour.

The gospel had been so precious to Mrs. Maguire in her native land that she could 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 woman I have named aided her in this laudable design.

It might be said of Mrs. Maguire that, "she received the Gospel in much affliction, with joy of the Holy Ghost." It was a medicine to her bruised spirit. It was glad tidings that told her of a Saviour's love.

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, I was summoned to attend her funeral.

Sister Phoebe Ann Payson, of Weymouth Digby Co., was converted to God through the instrumentality of that honored pioneer of Methodism, the Rev. Wm. Black, in early life, and from that time to the day of her death, she remained a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

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.

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 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 asleep.

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.

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.

Worldly friendship is like our shadows; while we walk in sunshine it sticks close to us, but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us.

No flower can blow in Paradise that is not transplanted from Gethsemane; no one can taste of the fruit of the tree of life that has not tasted of the tree of Calvary.—Leigh Richmond.

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 somebody who hasn't.

An eminent physician once wrote this prescription for a patient suffering from imaginary ills, "Do something for somebody."

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 panorama 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 really, I am too mad to pray now."

The man who helps to circulate a piece of gossip 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 is, 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 on one cheek."

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 Gibson.

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."

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 preceding 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 him.

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Valuable Information. Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir,—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my face 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 purifiers, 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 the medicine. It had relieved and cured (besides) a well man, and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will mention also of the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

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RASPBERRY RASPBERRY RASPBERRY

Weight the fruit and add of the weight of sugar, into a preserving pan, boil constantly and let it fly; when the juice has the sugar and simmer has this way the jam is superior to that which is the sugar in at first.

CULTIVATING WATER have several times suggested who are fond of the most Lily, or Pond Lily (Nymphaea) "who is not?"—can cultivate little trouble. Those who to make the attempt will by the following account of treatment, by Miss Ricketts Co., Ind. Miss R. writes half hoghead in your yard, even with the ground. In some of the soil taken from a little lake where the water we put in several roots of the barrel with water, and results. The next July little buds on the surface of the 1st of August, the soil was a mass of beauty, the being an attraction for the could not be resisted. Two years ago; each year there flowers than the previous year, we throw a little manure place some boards over this little bit of trouble, and the result of our experiment, which success.—Am. Agriculturist.

A Vermont farmer procured of sawdust as a bedding for them clean, and absorb the. An experience of twenty years large farm shows that it does the soil, being freely applied. Some soils, he doubt, would be injured somewhat for a sawdust bed.

The French mode of killing instant death, and ed by opening the beak of with a sharp pointed and knife, making an incision at the roof of the mouth, which the vertebrae and cause imm after which the fowls are legs till dead. They are the warm, and, if desired, with In this way the present appearance than when

SAFE SEAL.—A letter cloth white of an egg cannot be of steam of boiling water like a fer, as the heat only adds to

TRANSPLANTING AT NIGHT man, anxious to ascertain transplanting at night, and made an experiment with a results. He transplanted ten while in bloom, commencing in the afternoon? Those during the daylight shed the producing little or no fruit, transplanted in the dark, and condition fully. He did the with ten dwarf trees, after one-third grown. Those during the day shed their fruit the night perfected, showed no injury from har

PROTECTION AGAINST RUS Olmstead, the author of "Natural Philosophy," recently to the American Agricultural application to prevent means of any kind having me from rusting; Take any quantity, and to every half pound common rosin an amount ab half the size of an egg, or more or less if of no consequence slowly together, stirring cool. Apply this with a cloth, just enough to give a thin the metal surface to be protect be wiped off nearly clean from where it will be undesirable, a of knives and forks, etc. The vents rancidity, and the mixture the ready access of air and fresh application may be need coating is washed off by friction storms or otherwise. This cope 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 In reply the Farmer's Advice Place a couple of stones of an in a tub or barrel of water, and or two of lime water in each water he drinks; also dampen coat of his hay; he would be grass. Do not allow him to feed with either hay or water before a drive. Give him dract Tartarised antimony at night in morning give drachm doses ed digitalis.

