

# The Wesleyan,

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## METHODIST TABLE TALK

(From the London Methodist.)

"Let it serve for Table-talk;  
Then, howe'er thou speakest, among  
other things  
I shall digest it."

"Mr. and Mrs. Perks have sailed for South Africa." It is a very brief, formal announcement, but one that will have an interest for all of your readers. One of the best-known and best-beloved of all the favourites of the Methodist people, our united prayers go with him that in these rough winds the Almighty Father may protect him, and that the change may benefit and invigorate Mr. Perks for service long to come. It would be, perhaps, impossible to name another man in the Connexion who is at once so profound a scholar, so godly a man, and so popular and beloved in every circle. We cannot but look for much good as the result of his visit to the Cape and its colonies.

By the bye, while we are at the Mission House, there is another whose name is buzzed in Table-talk—one who will always figure prominently in the history of Wesleyan Missions and in the records of the Mission House. Time may come, and time may go; but he goes on for ever. As young, as active, as hard at work as ever, there is Mr. Boyce. And yet he is one of the oldest ministers in the Connexion. He entered the ministry in 1829. He was one of the earlier missionaries in South Africa, when the colonies were most lawless and unsettled, when the Border tribes were at once most suspicious and most defiant, and when the perils of the Bush began much lower down, and gathered much more thickly than today. Then in '45, when Australia was a misty possession of the British Empire, somewhere on the other side of the world, and was associated only with the gangs of convicts at Botany Bay, Mr. Boyce was there, shrewdly spying out the foundations of that vigorous and extensive Society which we now possess. Now, after nearly fifty years of service, it is rumoured that he is going to retire, and "settle in Australia." May he long enjoy his well-earned repose—if repose could be possible or enjoyable to Mr. Boyce. If this be so, the Mission House will have a vacancy. The recent legislation of the Conference has driven Table-talk to find three names for every vacant place. The vague tongue of rumor states that the choice will lie between three Indian veterans—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Kilner. And from three such men who can choose?

Preparations are being made in good earnest for the "gathering of Methodist Workers," for such is the name which the originators have chosen. Of course there are men who object to anything that is new. *Supernumerary*: That is not a Methodist phrase, sir. Methodism has local preachers, leaders, stewards, Sunday-school teachers, tract-distributors, and sick-visitors. But "workers" belongs to the slang phraseology that has come in with the flippancies of the age. Our *Young Man* laughed good-humouredly in reply: Well, you might certainly quote Scripture precedent for such an advertisement. It would run somewhat thus: "To you it is notified, O people called Methodists, that with the consent and

agreement of the President, the chairmen, the superintendents, the ministers, and sundry laymen of the Metropolitan districts, at what time the President, the chairmen, the superintendents, the ministers, and the sundry laymen may see fit to choose, there shall come together, in such a place as the President, the chairmen, the superintendents, the ministers, and the laymen of the Metropolitan districts shall mention, a meeting of the President, the chairmen, the superintendents, the ministers, the local preachers, the leaders, the Sunday-school teachers, the tract-distributors, the sick-visitors, and the missionary collectors of the people called Methodists." On the whole, I think the term "workers" is a good deal better. So did all of us.

This movement will, no doubt, be followed up in the country. In London it has originated with the laymen. And laymen elsewhere will certainly follow suit. Carefully excluding all talk about Methodist politics, and sticking closely to an earnest effort to raise the spiritual life of the people to a more ardent and intense degree, these meetings cannot but be productive of great good. Let ministers and laymen unite in their arrangements for such gatherings in the country. Nor will they, I hope, be fettered in any way by the action of the London Ministers' Meeting. It is said here that no layman is to preside at the London meetings. Common-sense can only mourn over such priestly tendencies, and hope that other districts will put in the best man they can find, be he minister or layman. These meetings are not official, but for the purpose of kindling new spiritual life. *Young Man* again, irrepressibly: Heaven forbid that this movement should be strangled with red-tape! Let us hope that this last-born child will be allowed a chance of living without being sat upon by every heavy official!

Methodist workers will find a long-standing want supplied in the new Penny Hymn Book, issued by the Book Room. Well got-up, capably selected, and very cheap, it should be circulated by tens of thousands. In our prayer-meetings and cottage services, in the meetings of children, and in out-door meetings, it will be a great boon. Your readers will be all the more interested in it when they know it has been printed at the Children's Home. By the way, it is reported that, by the time your present issue affords fresh topics for Table-talk, the long-talked-of Connexion Hymn Book will have made its debut.

And so from the new Hymn Book Table-talk passed on to the children. "That is a capital example" for our missionary meetings," said our Host, a Sunday-school man. "They are going to have some hundreds of children at Exeter Hall, at the meeting on the 10th, and there is to be a special address for them. That is the right way to revive interest in our Missions: interest the children, and you interest the adults of this generation and of the next too. Now that Exeter Hall has set the fashion, none will fear to follow it. Let such a precedent be law. Have the children in at every meeting. Let them sing—not a dozen verses, but two or three between each piece. They need not be necessarily 'From Greenland's icy mountains.' And let one of the speeches be addressed to them. It is not only wisdom, but it is duty. Surely they have fairly earned it. No missionary meeting will be a failure if the children are thought of and cared for."

*Hibernicus*: In my country people not only say that you English Methodists who won't have Lay representation are very priestly, but that your new chapels show where you Ritualists are going. *Anglicanus*: Ritualists! Not a bit of it. What do you mean? *Hiber-*

*nicus*: Why, see what the *Carlow Sentinel* says (it's well there's an Irish sentinel to watch you). It says that the new Abingdon Chapel has a place for the figure of a patron-saint at the door, and an organ in the chancel; and that a surpliced choir is to be placed there too, if indeed it is not there already. *Anglicanus*: Bravo! anything else? *Hibernicus*: Yes. The *Sentinel* presumes that the friends as Abingdon will go in for "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and then for vestments and incense! *Anglicanus*: Well, now, I can't credit the *Carlow Sentinel* with originality. That libel first came out of a Church of England paper, and then it got into a Devonshire paper, and two or three other little newsmongers got hold of it, and then *The Methodist* gave it a kick, and sent it flying out of England; and so some compassionate Irishman has taken the poor thing up to nurse, and it has grown on Carlow butter-milk, and you have brought it back here. It's all nonsense. *Hibernicus*: Nonsense! Isn't it true? *Anglicanus*: Well as to the remark about "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and vestments, and incense—this, you see, even the *Sentinel* only presumes; and it is nothing but a presumption from beginning to end. The same may be said about the statue; and as for those singing-boys in the white shirts, they are as likely to be seen in Mr. Cremer Clarke's Chapel as in John Bright's meeting-house. The organ is put into the chancel just because it was the best place for it. Now I hope you Irishmen won't bring any more such cock-and-bull stories over here.

## SELECTIONS FROM LAST WEEK'S PAPERS.

**METHODIST PROGRESS.**—A Presbyterian divine who has been visiting some of the Methodist Institutions in the United States breaks out into the following strain: How God has blessed our Methodist brethren during the fifty years covered by the existence of this Seminary! In 1825 they had but fourteen hundred preachers; in 1875 they had twenty-eight thousand. Then they had three hundred and fifty thousand lay members; now they have seventeen hundred thousand. Then their Church edifices were worth next to nothing; now they are worth \$70,000,000. Then they had no parsonages, unless saddles and saddle bags were accounted such. Their preachers were circuit riders, and went through the forest singing "No foot of land do I possess, No cottage in the wilderness." Now their parsonages are valued at \$10,000,000. Then their educational institutions consisted of this same Cazenovia Seminary, which that day was founded, though it had not then gone into operation; now their theological seminaries, their colleges and academies, are more than I have time to enumerate. Then they had no scholars of distinction; now they have many, and their number is every year increasing.

A somewhat notable experiment, by way of attempting to solve a problem that engages much attention just now, has been begun by a small Baptist church in Berkshire, that of Brimpton. It has elected as its pastor a mechanic who has labored efficiently as an occasional preacher for upwards of a dozen years. He will still continue to work at his trade, the Brimpton friends not being numerous enough to provide adequate support or a pastor. The new pastor's name is Mr. Jossey, and he was publicly recognized last week. Of course, in spite of its novelty, this is really the revival of an old fashion. Abraham Booth, one of the profoundest theologians in the Baptist Church, was simultaneously pastor of a church and a framework knitter at Sutton-in-Ashfield.—*Christian Worker*.

A small iron steamer, specially built for the use of Mr. Saker, the apostle of Western Africa, has been despatched from Clyde. By its aid Mr. Saker will be able to proceed up the river to visit the inland tribes, instead of having to walk over the mountains. The steamer is mainly the gift of Mr. Thomas Coats, of Paisley, who has named her the "Helen Saker," after the devoted wife of the missionary. The Rev. T. H. Grantham, late curate of Slinfold, Sussex, with his wife, have been received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Cannon Butte, of Arundel.—*Tablet*.

**MR. PHILIP PHILIPS IN SYDNEY.**—The *Sydney Morning Herald* of Tuesday, July 6, says: Mr. Philip Phillips, well known not only as a composer, but as an admirable singer of sacred songs, appeared before a Sydney audience last night in the Wesleyan Church, York Street. About one thousand persons were gathered to listen in the Church in York Street to the "Singing Pilgrim." There is a good deal of pleasing naïveté about the pilgrim, who, as an American, thinks a good deal of the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. He said that he need scarcely remind them that this day was being celebrated in his native land with bonfires and rejoicings. Now, as he had often joined with Englishmen in singing their National Anthem, and had often felt inclined, when he saw the English flag, to take of his hat to it—(cheers)—he would ask them to pardon him if he sang to-night a national hymn—"Our Native Land"—which was sung from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the tune with which they were all so familiar—that of God save the Queen." Would they oblige him by joining in the chorus? (Cheers). To this appeal it is almost needless to say, the audience most cordially responded, and joined with spirit in the noble words of the national hymn alluded to. On the platform was the Hon. S. D. Hastings, who was called by Mr. Phillips one of America's noblest sons, who had always been ready to stand up for the right, and who had shown himself one of the strongest advocates in the cause of temperance. Mr. Phillips is announced to sing for some weeks to come at the various Wesleyan Churches in the city and suburbs, and in Newcastle, Maitland, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Parramatta.

A novelty has been introduced by Ned Wright in the shape of a movable baptistry, which is to go along with his tent. It was brought into use for the first time on the evening of last night. The tent has been erected in Southampton street, Camberwell; and on the evening specified, 40 men and youths—12 of whom professed to have been converted under Mr. Moody's preaching—were publicly baptized. Mr. Hodder gave an address to the candidates. The baptistry stands in the centre of the tent, and is composed of wood in five separate pieces, capable of being detached and removed with ease. It was made by Ned Wright himself, assisted by workmen, and answered the purpose admirably. The tent, which holds about 1,200 is well filled every Lord's day, and week-night services are also held in it regularly.

It is very difficult for missionaries to get a foothold in China. A recent experience of several missionaries of the American Board illustrates this fact. They had ascended the River Min to a place called Shaure, about 260 miles north-west of Foochow. Here a favorable opening for Gospel preaching presents itself, and a native helper is already at work. They endeavored to purchase a piece of land, and on three occasions had all but the signature to the deed, when the owners became intimidated by their neighbors. In two cases the owners were beaten and for a brief period confined in prison. So the attempt was given up.

**STATE OF RELIGION IN CHINA.**—A missionary in China gives the following rapid summary of the present condition of the various religions in that country:—"Buddhism is making no progress. Mohammedanism is at a discount, because of its rebellious tendencies. Confucianism is strong and active. Roman Catholicism is making rapid progress. Protestant missionaries are doing what they can."

**PEMBERTON.**—The unhappy man, whose whole life, since he was a boy, has been marked by criminal acts, a wretched victim of intemperance, but still loved and clung to by a devoted wife—George W. Pemberton—was executed in Boston jail on Friday morning last. It will be recalled that, under the pretence of examining the gas meter in the cellar, he murdered the much lamented Mrs. Bingham, of East Boston. To Dr. Lorimer, who was his spiritual adviser to the last, he made a partial confession, acknowledging the fact of his being in the house, of his struggling with a woman, and knocking her to the earth. He affirms that this was done in a fit of drunkenness. What should be done with those that sell the liquor, when we hang their victims?—*Zion's Herald*.

**GALLANT RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW—A CURIOUS CASE.**—The American Counsel had a curious case before him yesterday. A shipwrecked crew, American citizens, sought assistance from the Council to reach their homes in Boston, but he could not aid them because their late ship—the schooner "Emeline," wrecked on a voyage from Boston to Port au Prince—was in the eye of the law a British one, though she was owned by American citizens and the crew was chiefly American. The "Emeline" belonged to Digby, in our Province, some years ago, and was sold to parties in Boston, but as the United States laws do not permit American citizens to become the lawful owners of British built ships, the "Emeline" still hailed from Digby and sailed under the British flag. The case was a peculiar one, but the Consul's decision undoubtedly was the only one that could have been given. Our Marine and Fisheries Department attended to the immediate wants of the distressed seamen and they will proceed homeward to-day.

Capt. John Chisholm, the late commander of the "Emeline" has requested us to publish the following:—

HALIFAX, Oct. 18.—The schr. "Emeline," which was lost on the 10th inst., in the Gulf Stream, had a continuation of heavy gales from south to east; gale increased on the night of the 9th. We have too; sea increasing with great violence. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th a tremendous sea boarded us, breaking all the beams from forward aft to the quarter deck and stowing boat; also currying away every t'ing that was movable on deck. In about three minutes the vessel filled and capsized. All hands clung to her side. The masts broke off by the deck, and she then gradually lighted. The deck shortly after broke up, and as fast as the lumber worked out of the hold she settled in the water. At noon the quarter deck was level with the water. We made a raft of boards and spars, placing them on the top of the after-house, and weary and hungry we sat down to await our fate, but great was our joy when shortly the brig, "Comrade," of Boston, hove in sight and bore down upon us, and, in a tremendous sea, lowered their boat, placing their lives in danger to save us. The names of the men who behaved so heroically are David Rockwell (second mate), William Sims and John Brunet (seaman). To them we owe a lasting debt of gratitude. Capt. Barnes, of the brig, "Comrade," treated us in the most kindly manner, doing all in his power to render us as comfortable as possible. We remained on board his vessel two days, when we were transferred to the brig, "Ellis E. Butler," also of Halifax, where we received a most cordial welcome from her excellent captain who seemed at a loss to know in what manner he could render us the most assistance. God bless Capt. Barnes and Williams, and may their last days be their brightest. Two better men never stood the decks, nor warmer hearts never beat within the breasts of men. Tomorrow we leave Halifax for Boston, thankful to our many friends for their kindness to us during our stay among them. We hope to meet them all in a better world.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

**TRACT DISTRIBUTION IN GERMANY.**—Mrs. Prinsep writes:—My Bible-carrying at Kreuznach is going on a pilgrimage to Mainz, Frankfurt, &c. and I need a large amount of tracts—a million at the very least. The colporteur has distributed some 30,000 already this season, and by next week will have cleared out many more thousands at the Kreuznach Fair; and it is such a needful work, for never did I see people more hungering and thirsting after food for their souls than they are. I have just returned from Germany, so can testify what it is. Pray help me if you can, and ask the Lord to bestow the Bible-carrying. I have four texts painted on it in German.—*The Christian*.

Five Christian young women—Mt. Holyoke-graduates, if possible, but well educated in any case, and well acquainted with the best American public school methods—are wanted at once to go as teachers to Cape Colony, South Africa. The climate is beautiful and delightful. The colony is well settled with substantial English families. Schools are being projected for the education of their children, and for more or less direct influence on the natives. Good salaries are offered the teachers, and their passage money advanced. Several able women are already in the field, but it is greatly desired that an additional company of five should sail from this country in November, and only one of this number has as yet been secured.—*Congregationalist*.



THE FAMILY.

FIFTY YEARS AGO. THE MIRAMICHI FIRE OF 1825.

It is just a half a century since, on the seventh day of October in the year 1825, one of the most extensive conflagrations known to history occurred in the Province of New Brunswick.

Fifty years ago a considerable proportion of the population of New Brunswick dwelt along the shore of the Miramichi. On the northern bank of that river, and at the head of ship navigation, were the towns of Newcastle and Douglastown, and on the opposite side was the more important town of Chatham.

On the morning of the seventh of October the vast wilderness northward of the Miramichi appeared to be everywhere overspread with the rampant flames. The temperature was excessively hot and enervating. About noon a thick mist hung over the land.

An eminent lawyer, a leader of the bar in Milwaukee Wis., once remarked that his mind had received more logical drill in listening to and following out the line of thought in his minister's sermons, than from any book, or special study, he had ever read or followed.

rent the heavens, as the affrighted people during the night sought shelter from the fury of the fiery storm by escaping across the river, or by repeated immersions beneath its surface.

Towards the breaking of the following day a drenching rain came down over all the land, which stayed the progress of the flames. The morning of the 8th October dawned upon a desolate land. Where had been the thriving town of Newcastle only twelve buildings remained.

The papers of the relief Committee, which are still preserved show receipts of monies and of other valuables from various places which are not without interest. Amounts were received for the sufferers as follows:—From Prince Edward Island, \$680; from Newfoundland, \$2,800; from Nova Scotia, \$14,459; from old Lower Canada, a Legislative grant of \$10,000, and subscriptions amounting to \$21,337; from the United States and other places, \$73,891; from New Brunswick, \$22,587; and from Great Britain, £4,604.

The fifty years that have passed a why since that fearful havoc was wrought have witnessed important changes in the valley and in the vicinity of Miramichi. But few traces of the great fire are now to be found.

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THE PALACE HOTEL.

Visitors to San Francisco will hereafter be struck with a new and conspicuous feature in the face of the young giant town. Seven stories high, with a base of 96,250 square feet, at the corner of Market and New Montgomery streets now looms up the Palace Hotel.

The whole work of constructing this hotel was done by the day's work and not by the piece, and so done carefully and well. Seventy-one partition walls of brick run from the foundation up through the roof, and two feet above it, and the roof is of tin.

In every room and passage there is an automatic fire alarm, by which any extraordinary heat will be instantly and noisily known at the central office of the hotel; and six watchmen will patrol day and night every part of the structure, and touch half hour by half hour, at seventy-nine stations, which will report by electricity and fix the place and time of a dereliction of duty.

Through the heart of the hotel from top to bottom runs a fire brick tunnel, within which is a solid brick and iron stair case opening on each floor. In five like tunnels are five elevators, run by hydraulic power, besides six additional stairways from garret to basement. Wood is avoided where possible.

Architect J. P. Gaynor was instructed by the owners to travel and study the best hotels elsewhere before submitting his plans to the Palace Hotel, and Warren Leland—mine host of the New York Metropolitan Hotel, of the Leland family, famous as hotel keepers—was appointed lessee of the house, and manager of all things. The sunning and ventilation of the 755 rooms for guests are excellent, every room opening on the open light, having a fire place, and a separate flue of four by eight inches running clear through to the roof.

Three great canons or courts, cut down from roof to base, air and lighten the mountain building. The centre court measures 144 by 84 feet, is covered with glass made brilliant by the lights of the pillared verandahs surrounding it, floor above floor; with a tropical garden, fountains, statues, an instrumental music in the evenings, and a circular carriage drive fifty-four feet in diameter. Opening upon this "garden-floor" there is an "arcade promenade," four

yards wide, with a show window looking on the promenade from each of the stores under the hotel. Letter tubes, pneumatic dispatch tubes, and electric bells knit all this miniature Palais Royal and the hotel into one body of wonderful life.

Ministering to the 1,200 guests that can be accommodated are four clerks, two book-keepers, a French head cook who is a brilliant particular star in his profession, five assistant cooks of rising name, and three specialists—namely, a chief confectioner from Milan, a chief baker from Vienna, and "Muffin Tom" from New York, an old negro the fame of whose egg muffins and corn bread has made him the aristocrat of his race for the last half century from Charleston to Long Branch.

From China and India and Japan a stream of invalids and visitors pours yearly upon this city, the great sanitarium of the future for the languid oriental world. From the islands of the peaceful sea, from our own east and north, from Spanish America, a great host shall make a Babel of the Palace Hotel, whose builders have not been confounded.

We have seven big wonders now; the Bay of San Francisco, the Central Pacific Railroad, the Big Trees, the Bonanza, Yosemite, the Geysers, the Palace Hotel, —and Assessor Rosener. —Overland Monthly.

A POTATO STORY WITH A BEAN-POLE.

Mr. Rockaway, being asked to tell one of his "ten-minute" stories, said: "If it will content you I will tell you a Potato story which begins with a Bean pole.

"Once there was a Bean-pole which was stuck into the ground by the side of a Potato-hill.

"Dear me!" cried a young Cabbage growing near, "what a stiff pokey thing that is! And of no earthly good standing there doing nothing!

"But very soon a scarlet bean, running about in search of something to climb upon, found this same Bean-pole.

"All right cried the happy little Bean. 'You are the very thing I want. Now I'll begin my summer's work.'

"Well, to be sure!" cried young Cabbage. Everything comes to some use at last. But who would have thought it!"

"The Scarlet Bean was a spray little thing. She ran up that pole just as easy! Being of a lively turn, she began, to make fun of the potato plant.

"How sober you are!" said she. "Why don't you try to brighten up and look more blooming?"

"The poor Potato-plant though doing her best, could only show a few pale blooms."

"You don't mean to call those things flowers?" cried the frisky Bean. "Just look at my beautiful blossoms!—and she held up a spray of bright scarlet."

"The Potato-plant kept very quiet."

"What stupid, useless things," said young Cabbage, "those Potato-plants are! and how much room they take up."

"Summer passed. The Bean began to fill her pods, and proud enough, she was of them."

"Why don't you do something?" she cried to the Potato-plant, down below. "Only see what I've done! There's a Summer's work for you!" And sure enough she had hung her full pods all up and down the pole."

"Yes why don't you do something?" cried Cabbage. "Your summer is gone, and nothing done! Can't you come to a head? Anything but idleness!"

"The Potato-plant still kept quiet. But when digging time came, and the hill was opened, and the pile of "Long Reds" appeared, her neighbors could hardly believe their senses.

"Dear me! what a surprise!" cried the Bean. "So we can't tell by appearances!"

"I declare cried the cabbage. "Then you were doing something all that time! But how could I know? There's that Bean—she hung her pods up high, so that everybody could see. Well, well, well!—after this, I'll always say of a plant that makes but little show: "Wait, potatoes inside may-be."

"There are a great many Scarlet Beans among the people I know," said Mr. Rockaway, "and some Potato-plants too."

"And perhaps a few young Cabbage-heads," said Uncle Peter, looking slyly around at the children.—St. Nicholas.

HOW PATENTS CHEAPEN THINGS.

Professor Whitney says, in his address on the Patent Laws:—"Previous to S. G. Cornell's improvement in making lead pipe, patented in 1847, the cost of lead pipe was one and one-half cents per pound over and above the cost of the pig lead; but this invention reduced the cost of manufacture two-thirds, and since then the price of pipe has been but half a cent a pound more than that of the pig. In 1861 eighteen millions of pounds of lead pipe were used in the United States, and the saving to the public by this invention was, in that year, \$180,000. The inventor received from it \$14,000.

There is now in common use a little staple for fastening the rods to the slats of Venetian blinds, which was patented seventeen years ago. It has corrugated shanks to hold in the wood without clinching, so that it stays in the wood much longer than the older kind, and requires so much less metal in its manufacture that in five years trade in this country alone five hundred tons of iron wire were saved in their fabrication. Seventy-five tons of these little staples are used in the United States every year. This invention saves the public one hundred thousand dollars every year, and the twenty thousand dollars that Byron Boardman, the inventor, received for it were not by any means 300 mch.

Base-burning stoves are well known to all, and the results of a single patent among many relating to them is worthy of note. From 170,000 to 200,000 of this class of stoves, made according to S. B. Saxton's patent of 1859, were put into use, and their superior utility, as compared with previous base-burners, was shown to be at least a dollar and a half each—a moderate estimate, giving a total of about \$275,000; during the same period the inventor received a profit of just \$22,394.19. In other words, while the inventor was making less than one dollar from his invention, the community was making twelve

Henry W. Putnam's wire fastening for bottle-stoppers, patented in 1864, was a slight and simple thing, sold for a dollar and a half a gross, or a trifle more than a cent apiece. But the labour it saved in the tying of corks in soda water bottles alone amounted to nine million of dollars in nine years, estimating the labour at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. The inventor made twenty thousand dollars from it in the same time. That is to say, while the inventor was making one dollar from the patent, the public was making four hundred and fifty dollars from the invention.

A New York newspaper says Capt. Webb, the hero of the channel fleet, is the lion of the day in England. Subscriptions have been opened in London and the provincial towns for the purpose of presenting him with some token of the popular appreciation of his courage, and about two thousand dollars have already been collected. It is proposed also that the queen confer upon him the honor of knighthood. Capt. Webb, who is twenty-six years of age, learned to swim at seven years of age. He first signalled himself in the Suez canal, by diving under his ship and clearing away a lawer which had fouled her. On one occasion, when returning from the United States in the Cunard steamer Russia, he jumped overboard in a heavy sea, while the vessel was going at full speed, to save a man who had fallen overboard. The Russia was running before the wind under steam and canvas, and as she was going at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, Webb was far out of sight before the vessel could be brought to. A lifeboat was sent out in search of him, and Webb was picked up after having been for half an hour in a sea such as no one had ever before been known to encounter successfully. For this gallant attempt to save the life of a fellow creature he was presented by the passengers with a purse of one hundred pounds. Capt. Webb holds the first gold Stanhope medal of the Royal Humane Society and the silver medal of the same society, both of which were presented to him at the Freemason's Tavern, in the presence of a distinguished company, by the duke of Edinburgh. Capt. Webb also holds the medal of the Liverpool Humane society.

FRUIT GROWERS.

The Annual Exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association is, to the Growers themselves, an event full of interest, and to the general public—especially to that portion of it which takes a pride in the progress of the Province—one from which many useful lessons may be learned the value of conclusions as to the value of science drawn. It is now about two years, we believe, since the Association was first organized, and that excellent results have been obtained must be due to any one who has studied annually the displays of fruit and conversed with the exhibitors. Vast improvements, apparent to the most careless observer, have been introduced and successfully carried out. Fruit raising has ceased to be a mere adjunct to farming or gardening operation and has taken its true place in Nova Scotia as a science in which the prize is carried off by the man who studies most and applies practically the experience gained by himself and others to the perfection of his system. A knowledge of the qualities of different kinds of fruit, of the treatment each requires, of the defects which it is most liable of, the enemies it has most to fear, has been acquired by most of our growers. The day has long since gone by when a man was indifferent both to the quality and quantity of an apple tree, for instance, with which he stocked his orchard; now a days it is every tree that is accepted and unhesitatingly cultivated, but the natural law of selection, the choice of the best species has been recognized and acted upon. Growers have learned to distinguish between varieties that have only the quantity of fruit to recommend them and varieties in which superior qualities and greater market value more than make up for quantity. They have moreover learned that it is possible with good stock to produce very large quantities indeed, and find that along with high excellence of fruit are being made to combine plenty of Nova Scotian orchards do not merely produce better fruit than was gathered twenty years ago, but their power of production has been increased in a remarkable ratio. There are in Kings and Annapolis Counties orchards of no great size which yield their owners an average of five hundred barrels of apples annually, and yet the limit of productiveness has not been reached, nor is it likely soon to be. Every year adds to the experience of the growers and the admirable system of interchange of thought and experience, inaugurated and fostered by the Association, adds immensely to the knowledge of different processes of fruit cultivation which is being steadily gained by the farmers.

It is now some years since the fruit growers of England were first astonished by the splendid appearance of the collection of fruits dispatched from this Province for exhibition in London. They had no idea that in the comparatively unknown colony of which they had heard but little, both soil and climate were so well adapted for the cultivation of fruit which in many cases, they found it had a superior and impossible to surpass, yet as yet it is possible to place the apples which they had tasted the English soil has been shown to no disadvantage. The fruits of the Nova Scotia growers, it is true, were not so perfect as those of the English, but they were not so inferior as those of the Scotch, and in every essential quality, as well as in beauty, the fruit grown here proved superior to that which came from the Pacific slope. Again, one of the qualities desired in apples is that of being capable of preserving shape and flavour for a long period of time, four, six, twelve months. At one of the Chicago fruit exhibitions there were varieties of "Long Keepers" shown by growers in various States, but only from Nova Scotia did apples, picked a year before and which since then had been on shelves, come, and when the judges examined them they were found to be good, much to the surprise of the American exhibitors and to the signal triumph of our native growers. Many more illustrations might be cited, but these suffice, as it is evident that in the raising of fruit of the highest quality this Province can more than hold its own with its many competitors. Last year, at Boston, the Association carried off a silver medal with a collection of fruit which was made up of selections from the display at the Provincial Exhibition; this year, a similar, but in every way finer collection goes to England to compete with the English fruit to be exhibited at Birmingham in November, and we may be pretty certain that in this, as in other instances, Nova Scotia will win the palm.

Now, most of this improvement and consequent success is undoubtedly due to the efforts of the Association, for the organization of that body brought together the different growers and promoted the holding of annual exhibitions, the rivalry. At these shows the products of one county is pitted against that of the neighboring one and, of course, no good Annapolis man would for a moment think of allowing his rivals of Kings or Hants to beat him if, by any efforts, he could manage to retain the palm. It is the quality and quantity of the fruit, and thus the reputation of the county.







THE WESLEYAN.

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.

Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE will meet in the Basement of the Brunswick Street Church, Halifax, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 27th, at 9 a.m. This call is for the Committee as designated in the Minutes of 1874, and has for its object the division of the Missionary Grant.

A. W. NICOLSON, President. Halifax, N.S., Oct. 19<sup>th</sup> 1875.

THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOOK COMMITTEE will meet with the representatives from Newfoundland, at the Book Room, on Monday, Nov. 2nd, at 2 p.m.

ROUTE AND PREACHING PLACES, &c., OF DELEGATES FOR MISSION FROM THE WEST.

- (Subject to Alteration.) Oct. 31—Sunday, Sackville. Nov. 1—Monday, do. 2—Tuesday, Amherst. 3—Wednesday, Moncton. 4—Thursday, Summerside. 5—Friday, Bedouin & Tryon. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—Chilton & Cornwall. 11—Thursday, Pictou. 12—Friday, Truro & Wallace. 13, 14, 15, 16—Halifax. 17—Wednesday, Windsor & Newport. 18—Thursday, Horton & Canning. 19—Friday, Going to and reach- 20—Saturday, Yarmouth. 21, 22, 23—Yarmouth. 24—Wednesday, Digby. 25—Thursday, Annapolis.

We are indebted to several exchanges for the most kindly references to our enlarged and improved paper. There is but a solitary deviation from the line of unqualified approval. It is in the instance of our friend Mr. Milner of Sackville, who makes allusion to the previous heading of the WESLEYAN, in a humorous way. Well, if all objectionable and unmeaning newspaper headings were to be dispensed with—what a deceptation there would be! Outside of Sackville, for instance, Chignecto Post means about as much as a Hackmatack or any other Post.

Editorial Correspondence.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11th. A most cheerless morning. While we in the Maritime Provinces have been wondering and rejoicing amid the rarest sunshine, they have had in these regions, almost uninterrupted rains for several weeks. The consequence is that the metropolis at this moment is as dirty as Halifax. That is saying a good deal. But the one is of Providence, and so endurable; the other is of civic mismanagement, and so, aggravating. There are but few subjects of moment lying on the surface of Ottawa life just now. The winter is harvest time here. With senators and members of Parliament come prosperity to trade and enjoyment to society. But the citizens have their pastimes nevertheless. A jury, for instance, has given damages in favour of a lumbering firm and against a steamboat company to the extent of two hundred and twenty odd thousand dollars. It is asserted that the jury were competent to decide upon the merits of pork, of ready-made pants and the proper consistency of mortar; but their knowledge of steamboats and lumber was of the most harmless description. And thus the "jury" system comes more and more under the ban of public opinion. It would appear that a steamer dropped a spark by the river side, which ignited the lumber in question, consuming enormous quantities. The craft was devoid of a protection against communicating sparks, as required by law. Hence the action. The fire guard will likely now be supplied, as is so generally the case in human administration.

Our companion—the Minister of Missions for Nova Scotia—led us on an early exploration connected with his department. Several queer things we discovered, too. Ottawa—its Methodism we mean—owns five fine churches, built within a few years. The Metropolitan—or Dominion Church, as it is to be called—progresses finely. Its excellent pastor, the Rev. W. J. Hunter, has a salary of two thousand dollars, and a good house, liberally furnished, besides. There are advantages which probably add an additional two or three hundred dollars. In the returns of District, this Circuit would be designated as claiming \$200 for salary and \$1500 for

board! So ridiculous is the decision of General Conference which places salaries at \$200 and adds contingencies to make up a respectable bill. Then Ottawa has a mission circuit—a promising one, we believe. This adjunct of City work comes in to the Mission Board for a claim of \$800. Halifax has its Cobourg mission, supported by Grafton St. exclusively. Yet Grafton St. leads off in Missionary contribution to the tune of two thousand dollars a year. Brunswick St. is more modest even. It gives to missions with unstinted hand, yet carries all the expense of Kaye St. Charles St. and Beech St. Churches, beyond the amounts—not at all sufficient—contributed by the congregations at those growing centres. Then, neither Charlottetown nor St. John have ever thought of making claim on any Connexion Fund for their new congregations. Apparently we are behind hand in our Eastern economy! But what astounds us altogether is that some ministers in the upper country are actually preaching without salaries. This results also from the decision of General Conference limiting salaries to \$300. It is found that certain circuits have not raised the amount anticipated within a year. The circuit account is then made to include all the contingencies in full—board, horse keep, &c., leaving out the salary. Anomalies and contradictions thus grow apace on that fruitful branch of General Conference legislation.

On Sunday morning we were put in harness for Mr. Hunter's morning appointment. In the evening we heard himself in the Opera House, rented at present in lieu of the Central Church, which is being enlarged to the dimensions of a stately cathedral. It was something new, and to us amazingly suggestive, that a Methodist preacher should stand before the footlights, and flanked by the naked cherubs of theatrical scenery. Mr. Hunter made the best use of his novel position. No better advertisement could he or his people have devised, supposing their object had been to give Methodism notoriety. The house was crowded; the sermon a fine combination of the intellectual and devotional. Mr. Hunter excels decidedly as a preacher. If any question be insisted upon as to the criterion of excellence, it may be answered by the assurance that broken-hearted sinners are found each Sabbath evening in the prayer-meeting.

Hospitable old friends led us to their homes and among the handsome things of Ottawa. After taking a seat before the portfolio of Hon. A. McKenzie, and in the stately chair of Speaker Timothy Anglin, we concluded our extremes of position had been completed, and turned our backs upon those August Architectural toys of our baby nation. Two hours and forty minutes by rail conveyed us back to the Grand Trunk Railway. Why did our founders, in building a Metropolis, go so far from the great arteries of travel and commerce.

COBourg, Oct. 12, 1885.

The Central Missionary Board consists of about thirty members. Representing the several Annual Conferences, they also seem to represent the various conditions and characters of Ministerial and Commercial life. Wise men—conscientious and prudent; but also capable in the worldly sense—we found them to be. After reading the reports of Executive Committees, the fact came out that a deficiency of \$30,000 was apparent upon the previous years administration. Two cheering, qualifying facts were to be associated with this: a legacy, not accounted for in the report, of \$10,000, remained to the Society's credit; and the English Missionary Committee had as yet made no appropriation to meet the sustentation of Newfoundland and Bermuda. With his accustomed tact, J. McDonald, Esq., framed a Cable-gram, which was at once dispatched for the needed information. Then came the question of general principles? How should the Board make its appropriations? This depended of course upon certain information, in the absence of which the Committee adjourned its first session.

Tuesday afternoon was spent in a discussion whose principal aim was to fix the basis upon which grants should be accorded to the Annual Conferences. As found in the adjustment of General Conference relations so it was here:—our mode of economy in the east differed so far from those obtained West, that measures had to be adopted for a fair reconciliation of principles. The Constitution of the Central Board declares that it shall "review the Missionary work, and appropriate the Grants to the Conferences." Did this review include the administration of financial affairs as they had been disposed of by Annual Conferences and Local Committees? Was it the prerogative of the Central Board to cancel amounts which itself might authorize, supposing that Central Committees might err in judgement when appropriating these amounts? It was satisfactorily ascertained that grants once made by this Board were absolutely disposed of, and the Bill covering

those amounts must be honored. A very just reserve, however, was made in regard to the privilege of reviewing and deciding upon disbursements as they are made from year to year.

As intimated in a previous issue of the WESLEYAN, a public Missionary Meeting was held in Cobourg on Tuesday evening. The prominent speakers were—Hon. J. J. Rogerson, of Newfoundland, to begin with. A better speech it has not been our privilege to hear for many a day than that which the Finance Minister of Newfoundland opened the proceedings. Always fervent, he carries an audience with enthusiasm. But now he was argumentative and eloquent, to a very considerable degree. Mr. Harris, from the same Conference, did admirably. Mr. Morrow—our own Mr. Morrow—was the Chairman. This was exceedingly appropriate, in view of the fact that his honoured father-in-law was the first President of our Educational institution in Cobourg. Mr. Morrow, in one sense, was almost at home; in another—that of the presiding officer and earnest, practical speaker—quite. Mr. Wilkes, M. P., appeared, we thought, to even better advantage than at the General Conference. A man of indomitable energy, he combines with numerous excellent qualifications that of first class business tact and diligence. Mr. W. came in with the New Connexion brethren—certainly an ornament of their organization. Rev. Wm. Williams, a member of our Eastern missionary deputation, produced no common feeling in the meeting. By well-conceived and admirably rendered illustrations, he reached the imagination and the heart; by timely appeals to our patriotism he fired our loyalty. Mr. Williams is a powerful speaker. His namesake, Rev. J. A. Williams, differs from him in some particulars. His speech confirmed, though it was very brief, the high opinion we had formed of one selected twice in succession to the honours of the Presidency in the London Conference. Other speakers addressed us briefly—but we cannot dismiss Dr. Jeffers with a dash of the pen. There must have been, years back, an immense amount of oratorical strength in this old veteran. Even now he is a giant. It is comparatively easy to utter strings of words which mean little or nothing, and so earn a reputation for fluency. But the genuine orator is a logician, philosopher, patriot, and poet within. Dr. Jeffers is so full that he is, to use his own expression, always in the way of temptation when speaking in public. As he draws upon vast stores of information, and sets his great mental machinery in motion, like all bodies which carry a solid momentum, he is not easily stopped. Yet we have endured greater afflictions in our life than we conceive the Dr.'s longest sermons would be to an audience.

To resume. The proceedings of THE CENTRAL MISSIONARY BOARD were taken up on Wednesday morning with renewed vigour. The English Committee had sent in a reply meantime that one thousand pounds sterling a year, for five years, would be the amount to be paid into our missionary treasury for the support of Newfoundland and Bermuda Missions. A committee of representatives from the several Conferences were requested to retire and mature a scheme for appropriation of the Grant. In their absence subjects of moment were discussed. The Deputation to go East was appointed as intimated in our telegram of last week. It was generally felt that we were fortunate in obtaining those honoured brethren. There was talk of a Deputation for the West also; but it did not result in any decision.

At 7.30 p. m., the minor Committee reported, through Mr. Wilkes. Proceeding upon the assumption that an amount equal to the grant of last year would be available, they presented a scale of apportionment based upon \$750 per married minister all round, and \$400 for each single man. Without regard to probable receipts, the grants were to be given to Conferences on the scale of the above amounts, as far as the entire sum would hold out. The discount was made equal, however; the system was equitable—was wrought out with marvellous despatch, considering the toil involved—and had the merit of being concise and simple. The report was adopted. Here, then, were certain advantages. The pitiful mode of exceptional and partial administration which our Eastern Conference had, years ago, consigned to oblivion, but which had prevailed West to this moment, was virtually abolished. Doubtless the local Missionary Committees, will make special grants; but the principle of division is to be regarded now as that which has obtained among ourselves for several years. We have buried the "Bill of Items." May it never have a resurrection! It was impossible to withhold the tribute of admiration due to those members of Committee, who, having opposed the principle most strenuously, gave in a graceful

adhesion when it became clear that a good majority was about to shoulder intelligently all the responsibility of establishing the precedent of an equitable scale. There are yet some few reformatory measures to be introduced. It is plain for instance, that the great bulk of missionary receipts should not be passed over for adjustment from the full board to the so called Committee of Consultation and Finance. One Hundred Thousand Dollars—the amount reserved for preferential claims—such as expense of Indian, German, and French Mission, outlay for Secretary's office, Publication, Accounts, &c.—all this is left to a few men in the vicinity of Toronto, the other representatives being merely asked to give their sanction to the proceedings at the end of the year. The Central Board proper really appropriates but one-third of the Missionary income—the amount given for Domestic Missions. Then a sum of Seven Thousand Dollars and odd, has been paid from the Fund to the Superannation of the Western conferences. What equivalent have we in the East?

Too much cannot be said of the beauty of Cobourg, and the hospitality of its people. Still lovely, though its foliage is ragged from the storms of Autumn, what must Cobourg be in its summer glory?

BLACK TEA AND GREEN.

An uncomfortable experience, which tends to unsettle all one's domestic enjoyment in travelling South and west, led us, while absent a week ago, to enquire as to the imports of Tea into our Dominion. And here it is. After this you will wonder that digestive organs suffer in consequence of a removal from the lower Provinces? We will give our readers a week to think of these relative proportions of Tea as used in the Provinces. Next issue may contain a sermon on this very significant text:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Tea imported in 1874, Tea imported in 1875. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, N. Scotia, N. Brunswick, P. E. I., and Manitoba.

THE Christian Messenger is playing the old game of Tic-tac-toe. We suggested a few weeks ago, that as our Baptist friends had really no other distinctive doctrine or principle which they can call their own, their position among the churches does not justify them in keeping up a perpetual agitation over the possibility that Baptizo may mean to immerse. The Messenger gives us ten authorities in favour of the Baptist meaning. We could have given twenty ourselves. There are plates of stereotyped Baptist passages, taken from certain writers—garbled, misquoted very often—which any one may have for the asking. Yet all this proves but little. Most of us admit that the Greek word may give a shade of colouring in favor of plunging, &c.; but a mere fraction only persist in declaring that it means immersion and nothing else. Then, even Baptists will not maintain that the mode is essential to salvation. We ask then, again,—Is the bare possibility that a Greek word may not be properly understood, sufficient ground upon which to found a church whose entire spirit and aim shall be to agitate and agitate? We had hoped to see from our neighbour a few of the doctrines or principles which have been originated, or are defended, by the Baptist Church, in distinction from all the other evangelical churches. Instead of this it gives ten authorities on Baptizo. We ought to have known better. If we had asked for the solution of a problem in Euclid, it is quite possible we should have received a reply from the Lexicon's on Baptizo, Tic-tac-toe. Let us get away from this childish game.

Once more—if it be necessary—we compliment the Baptists, who, as a body, generally avoid heated discussions, and give themselves to genuine Christian work. But they should frown down the few sectaries—in the press and in the pulpit—who keep the Baptist Churches in antagonism with their neighbours.

We had written thus far when the Messenger of Oct. 20th was laid on our table. The subject is continued in this number; but merely in proof of the same suggestion, that the

trine peculiar to the Baptists is that of immersion. The Messenger is cross; it makes lot of capital out of our remarks; although there is not a solitary argument to refute our position. The Editor of the WESLEYAN has made mistakes in the past, and makes mistakes now; Baptism is right as practiced by Baptists, wrong and most pernicious as practiced by Pedobaptists; the Baptist Church dates back to the Apostles, and so could not have imbibed the doctrines and discipline of Presbyterianism, Congregationalism, and Methodism;—these are the only arguments which occupy three columns of the Messenger.

The WESLEYAN contained but a third of a column on the subject; our words have now appeared twice in the Messenger; let them be answered. The only feasible ground we see open to our conferees is to go on in proving that the Baptist Church dates back to the Apostles. This will make us all simply its offshoots. We have already three churches claiming this origin—the Greek, the Romish, and the Anglican. Are we to have a fourth? And supposing Brother Selden succeeds, will the fact of direct descent from the Apostles establish the Baptistic rendering of Baptizo?

- Here then are three propositions for the Messenger. 1. Is the Baptist Church in the direct line of descent from the Apostles, and has it kept itself pure from the errors of the dark ages? If not 2. What doctrine or principle has it ever originated, or set itself to maintain, in contra-distinction to other evangelical churches? 3. If it can only claim to have given a new and radical rendering to a Greek word—and a rendering not essential to salvation—is it not making entirely too much noise and agitation among mankind?

Our editorial office is fragrant! The flavor of dead subscriptions never to be paid, and of half-resurrected newspapers whose ghosts are beginning to haunt us for having assailed their quietude, are all forgotten. D. Henry Starr, Esq., has placed on our table the choicest, ruddiest specimens of Annapolis valley fruit. Envy us!

HARASSING TIDINGS FROM FIJI.

Letter from Rev. J. Waterhouse, dated Navulou, March 16th, 1875.—I am sorry to have to inform you that since I wrote to you respecting the measles, the disorder has become virulent, and has carried off a great number of natives, principally adults. The visitation has been more like that of cholera or plague than that of measles, so you understand that complaint.

So soon as the first case made its appearance at the Institution, I gave a lecture on the disease and its treatment, and then we set to work to prepare for our much dreaded visitor. Between twenty and thirty of the boys were sent to Bau, to make more room for the students proper. Then we prepared a quantity of tapioca for all hands, and erected necessary out-houses in connection with every dwelling. We sent in all directions to purchase medicine, medical comforts and food. Nor had we been too prompt, for soon we had very dangerous cases, which, but for these preparations, would, I fear, have ended fatally. I visited every case once or twice a day, and by God's blessing we have only lost one patient.

Letter from Rev. J. Waterhouse, dated Navulou, March 16th, 1875.—SINCE my last the epidemic has taken an unfavourable turn, and I think I am justified in saying that our people are dying by hundreds. In many cases it is more like cholera than measles. If you can imagine a country stricken,—no works, no amusements, no occupations, no Sunday services, no schools, towns silent as the grave, or deserted, the dead buried without religious funeral rites, the dying deserted through fear of infection, graves only half dug, because no one is strong enough to dig the grave,—you will have a faint idea of Central Fiji at the present moment.

The Y. M. C. Association are now distributing neatly printed cards, having on one side "Why am I not a Christian?" and on the other the following meetings: TUESDAY Evening, Union Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. THURSDAY Evening, Young Men's Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. For Males only. SATURDAY Evening, Bible Class at 8 o'clock. For Males only. SUNDAY Afternoon, Religious Service in the Mission Church, Barrack Street, at 4.30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

New Subscribers will receive the Wesleyan from 1st October till 1st January.

SABBATH SCHOOL CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Pursuant to notice, the District S. S. Convention on Monday, the 11th inst. was opened at 3 o'clock, by the following exercises: Chairman of the District, Rev. A. D. Wallace. Rev. A. D. W. B. Huestis, Esq. Pugwash. Rev. Messrs. Brunyate and Levi Ford. River Philip—Revs. W. Bird, and Messrs. Oxley, son and Joshua Holmes. Parraloro, &c. Athol—Mrs F. A. Dou.

On motion of Brother convention proceeded to the election of officers. Rev. A. D. Morton, Secretary. On motion of Bro. Morton of the Methodist Church, the Athol School Teachers declared members of the convention to be entitled to deliberate and vote. Reports from the different Schools represented were for. The most practical, and satisfactory report being furnished by the Lady Superintendent of the Athol School. It would the superintendents of Schools out the District could adopt less-like methods and individual fervour of this lady. To a whole evinced the need of organization as the convention chiefly satisfactory as in work to be entered upon by

The brethren Alcorn and ing submitted a program public meeting in the evening adjourned. The public commenced at 7 o'clock. large attendance. There speakers, no available person looked. Addresses were given England, Morton, Cunningham, Messrs. Tweedie, Borden, Brunyate, and Mrs. Donkin est was well sustained, no one or tedious. The monotony of was relieved by choice music well rendered, for Choir is perhaps the best in The only regret personally for one or two pieces were not the interest of the congress

This first meeting of the lengthy, augured well for ings of a similar nature.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY. The Committee met at 9 o'clock. The exercises for half at Chairman made some general remarks, which gave and form to the exercises of ing.

After much desultory and rambling discussion, the session settled down to a consideration of the extent to which our children should be used in the schools through trict.

The idea was prominent out that liberality of Christ ment does not require the ment of our Standards in de our time-honoured and Go customs. It was felt that not sacrifice our doctrines a tive principles as a church terests of a merely nominal substance of the discussion bodied in the form of a moved by Bro. Cunningham ed by Bro. Borden and ado mously.

Res. 1.—Resolved, That this urge upon teachers the in using our Catechisms in al throughout this district, the propriety of monthly exercises conducted by a student of the school, or competent person, with a illustrating and enforcing trines and general truths to in.

Then followed a discussion business matters which issue lution moved by Bro. Oxley ed by Bro. Morton.



SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Pursuant to notice, the Cumberland District S. S. Convention met at Oxford on Monday, the 11th inst. The Convention opened at 3 o'clock p.m., by devotional exercises conducted by the Chairman of the District and continuing for half an hour. An application for the names of accredited delegates resulted as follows:—

- Amherst—Revs. R. Tweedie and W. L. Cunningham. Nappan, Wallace—Rev. A. D. Morton, and W. B. Huestis, Esq. Pugwash—Rev. Messrs. England and Brunyate and Levi Borden Esq. River Philip—Revs. W. Alcorn and R. Bird, and Messrs. Oxley, J. B. Thompson and Joshua Holmes. Parrsboro, Ac. Athol—Mrs F. A. Donkin.

On motion of Brother Huestis the convention proceeded to organize by the election of officers. Rev. J. England was elected President, W. Oxley and W. B. Huestis, Esqs., Vice-Presidents; Rev. A. D. Morton, Secretary.

On motion of Bro. Morton all Members of the Methodist Church and all Sabbath School Teachers present were declared members of the convention and entitled to deliberate and vote. Verbal reports from the different Sabbath Schools represented were next called for. The most practical, exhaustive and satisfactory report being that furnished by the Lady Superintendent of the Athol School. It would be well if the superintendents of Schools throughout the District could adopt the business-like methods and imbibe the spiritual fervour of this lady. The reports as a whole evinced the need of such an organization as the convention, and were chiefly satisfactory as indicating the work to be entered upon by the convention.

The brethren Alcorn and Oxley having submitted a programme for the public meeting in the evening, the Convention adjourned. The public meeting commenced at 7 o'clock. There was a large attendance. There was a host of speakers, no available person being overlooked. Addresses were given by Messrs England, Morton, Cunningham Donkin, Messrs. Tweedie, Borden, Huestis and Brunyate, and Mrs. Donkin. The interest was well sustained, no one being prolix or tedious. The monotony of the speaking was relieved by choice selections of music well rendered, for the Oxford Choir is perhaps the best in the district. The only regret personally felt was that one or two pieces were not selected in the interest of the congregation.

This first meeting of the kind though lengthy, augured well for future meetings of a similar nature.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY.

The Committee met at 9 1/2 o'clock. Devotional exercises for half an hour. The Chairman made some general and suggestive remarks, which gave character and form to the exercises of the morning.

After much desultory conversation and rambling discussion, the Convention settled down to a consideration of the extent to which our catechisms are used in the schools throughout the district.

The idea was prominently brought out that liberality of Christian sentiment does not require the abandonment of our Standards in doctrine, and our time-honoured and God-honoured customs. It was felt that we could not sacrifice our doctrines and distinctive principles as a church in the interests of a merely nominal union. The substance of the discussion was embodied in the form of a resolution, moved by Bro. Cunningham and seconded by Bro. Borden and adopted unanimously.

Res. 1.—Resolved, That this Convention urge upon teachers the importance of using our Catechisms in all the schools throughout this district, and further, the propriety of monthly catechetical exercises conducted by the superintendent of the school, or some other competent person, with a view to the illustrating and enforcing of the doctrines and general truths taught therein.

Then followed a discussion on purely business matters which issued in a resolution moved by Bro. Oxley and seconded by Bro. Morton.

of five be appointed to prepare a programme and make all necessary arrangements for the next annual convention, including a selection of suitable hymns to be used in the ordinary and public meetings of the Convention. On nomination of the President the following were appointed,—the Secretary, Messrs. Tweedie, Oxley, Huestis and Borden. A general desire being expressed to have an afternoon session it has been resolved to meet at 2 o'clock to consider what measures can be adopted to increase the interest in and efficiency of our schools. After fifteen minutes of prayer, interspersed with lively singing, the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 p. m., and was constituted by prayer. The order of the day was taken up and a general and earnest discussion ensued. The suggestions were somewhat rambling and unpremeditated, but good and profitable withal. As far as possible the salient points were embodied in the form of a resolution moved by Bro. Morton and seconded by Bro. Brunyate and unanimously adopted.

Res. 3.—Whereas it is desirable to increase the interest and efficiency of our Sabbath schools in the district, therefore resolved,

That in the opinion of this Convention, while it is advisable to employ all the mechanical aids possible in our work, it is of the utmost importance that all the teachers should be imbued with the spirit of prayer and should aim directly at the conversion of the scholars as the chiefest result of their labors.

Further, that the attention of our ministers be called to the clause in our discipline which requires and makes provision for the periodic inspection of the school by them.

Further, that the Boards of management on the several circuits, as constituted by action of the General Conference, be reminded of the importance of holding a public anniversary service at such period of the year as may be most suitable.

The Convention tendered their most cordial thanks, to the friends who had provided so hospitably for their entertainment and manifested their interest by attending the sessions of the convention.

It will have been perceived, Mr. Editor, from the foregoing report that the exercises of the Convention were, to a large extent, ex-temporized after the assembling at Oxford. This was chiefly due to the neglect of ministers to comply with the instructions of the Chairman, and to the fact that some of the brethren did not put in an appearance at all, and only manifested their interest by forwarding their prayers and good wishes in an envelope, failing to perceive that if all had gone upon this principle there would have been no Convention.

The arrangements made are likely to ensure an enlarged attendance and more abundant success another year as well as secure the permanence of the organization. The President pronounced the benediction and the first Cumberland District S. S. Convention closed. A. D. M.

P. S.—A public missionary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, not very largely attended, which was, however, interesting, and resulted in increased pecuniary results over last year. Doubtless the most important result will be a decision on the part of the River Philip Quarterly Board to decline, in the interest of the enterprising manufacturers and well-to-do farmers on the circuit, any further aid from the missionary exchequer. A. D. M.

BEREAVEMENT.—The following, clipped from the N. Ch. Advocate, explains itself. We extend to our beloved Bro. Fulton (late of our own Conference) the fullest sympathy. May the Lord comfort them!

The following communication from G. R. Hair, P. E., of Wyoming District, should have appeared last week. It was accidentally omitted:

"The parsonage of Plymouth, Pa., Wyoming Conference, has recently been shaded with sorrow. The infant children of our dear brother, S. C. Fulton, have, within two days of each other, been removed by death. On the 17th of Sept. George Littel died, after cheering the mother's heart for five brief days. On the 19th, Willie Eugene died, aged about fourteen months. The severity of the unexpected blow is indeed stunning, yet the sorrowing parents find solace in the thought that these tender lambs are safely sheltered in the loving bosom of him who says, 'suffer the little ones to come to me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.' May the stricken hearts be sustained in this double bereavement, by the rich consolation of the promise, 'I will be a Father to the fatherless.' Mr. Perks, with

Our English Letter.

THE PLOTS OF THE PAPACY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The ever-busy plotting leaders of the great Roman Church are not able to conceal the whole of their dark designs, and the English public are frequently compelled to bestow attention upon the intentions of the enemy within their borders. In Spain the emissaries of the Pope are busily at work, and this distracted land is the scene of renewed efforts to do away with all religious liberty and crush out of existence what little there remains of real Protestantism, and to carry Spain back to the days of the Inquisition. Between Alfonso the present ruler, the son of the bigotted Isabella, and his enemy Don Carlos, who is fighting for the prize at present held by his more fortunate cousin, there is no difference. They are both rigid Catholics, and hate even the semblance of religious liberty, and either will obey to the fullest the demands of the priests.

IN FRANCE

attention is being drawn to a carefully prepared, cleverly concocted scheme by which it is proposed to establish Universities in all the grand provincial centres, which are to be under Jesuitical government, and if established will prove agencies of great power and value to their insatiable promoters.

FAITH AND THE FATHERLAND

is the device upon the banner of a movement in Ireland, in connection with the agitation for Home Rule and Irish Parliaments. The new departure will effectually preclude all the distinguished Protestant Home Rulers, and connects the whole question with the interests and supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church. "A Catholic first and an Irishman afterward," is the outspoken creed of the men at the head of this project, and is another revelation of deep and incessant plotting which is ever at work for the aggrandisement of their church. They neither know justice, or patriotism or gratitude. Favor upon favor has been bestowed upon them, but everything is swallowed up by subjection to the church, and unscrupulous devotion to its interests. The Protestants of Ireland are very indignant at the movements of the Lord Mayor of Dublin who has suddenly sprung into fame as the new leader, and the priests who are in the background. They have been too much linked into this Home Rule agitation, and are now reaping in part what their own hands have sowed.

FIFTY YEARS OF RAILWAYS.

It was in 1825 that the first complete line of rails was laid and prepared for public traffic. The town of Darlington, in the county of Durham, is entitled to the honor of being the place where the grand experiment was made, and there are many yet alive who remember the starting of the first train, laden chiefly with goods and minerals, as it was for the transport of these, more than living freight that the new invention was projected. But men and women insisted upon enjoying the novelty of a ride upon the new road, drawn by the uncouth machine, fed with coal and water. Great was the wonder when the mixed freight was drawn along at the astounding speed of fifteen miles an hour. On the first day about 600 people were drawn to and fro upon the newly opened line. The jubilee of this event has just been celebrated with befitting ceremonial and rejoicings. Honor has been done to the memory of the men to whom the nation is indebted for the earlier development of the system which has become so world-wide in the brief space of fifty years. Darlington has been the scene of the jubilee demonstration, and the interesting ceremonies were attended by few of the veterans who took part in the proceedings of the first opening.

THE LINCOLN TOWER

of Newman Hall's new church, towards the erection of which the Americans have largely contributed, and the cost of which is estimated at about £7,000, is now complete. The interesting ceremony of laying the top-stone was performed in the presence of many spectators, by the hands of the distinguished pastor, who, with his friends had bravely ascended the giddy height. The stone was duly laid in its place, and then Mr. Hale said: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, this top-stone is now laid of the Lincoln Tower, erected by equal contributions from citizens of Great Britain and America, for the glory of God, and peace and good-will among men, as a memorial of the abolition of slavery, and of President Lincoln, and as a token of international brotherhood. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the glory. Accept the work of our hands, bless this tower for the glory and the promotion of freedom and peace." The church will not be finished for several months; the entire cost of the undertaking will be about \$45,000. It will be a noble and fitting monument to take the place of the honoured and renowned Surrey Tabernacle.

METHODIST NEWS

for the past fortnight can be condensed into a few sentences. Mr. Perks, with

some members of his family, has sailed on his special mission to Africa, where an abundance of work is cut out for him.

A party of about forty Methodists are enjoying a trip to Rome, and by the way are seeing many sights beside. They are having a fine time of it, but very few preachers are with them, as the real work of the year has begun, and could not be interfered with.

Preparations are complete for some of the leading missionary anniversaries in the Provinces, and a grand "key note" is expected to be struck.

Two new and spacious chapels have been opened with great success in London. "B."

Oct. 2, 1875.

GREAT AMERICAN LITERARY ENTERPRISES.

BY A UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENT.

"The Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature," is a work of vast proportions and may be regarded as one of the great literary enterprises of the age. It will consist, when completed, of about eight volumes, and will be the most complete work of the kind ever published. It not only embraces articles on the Bible and literature, but upon all the subjects belonging to Historical, Doctrine and Practical Theology. Its scope is wide, treating a vast range of topics, furnishing a comprehensive and complete Dictionary of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature. Some of the best writers of the age are employed on the work, under the general supervision of James Strong, S. T. D. The Rev. John McCintock, D. D., was associated with him in the preparation of the work, but in the midst of his labor he was called to his reward in heaven.

Each volume contains one thousand pages, Royal Octavo, and is illustrated in the highest style of the art. We know of no work so important to students and scholars, and to clergymen, it is invaluable. It is a book of reference on all religious topics, and what gives it special interest is, its attention given to the non-Christian religions and nationalities, as the advance of missionary, scientific, and mercantile exploration has made them more and more the subject of note and interest. Its department of philosophy, ethics, and memoirs will contain much of the deepest interest to all readers, and every department will be regarded as of great importance by all who desire information on the subjects on which it treats. No minister should be without it. The Messrs. Harpers Brothers, are sparing no labors or expense to make it all such a work should be in its perfect state.

Two of the most important biographical and historical works ever issued by the American press, have been given to the public by Messrs. J. B. Lippencott & Co.

"A new life of Benjamin Franklin, from his own pen," edited by Hon. John Bigelow. Several volumes containing much that was important and interesting respecting the great statesman and philosopher, have been given to the public, but here we have his life in full, containing everything that can be known of one of the greatest men of all time. As a Journalist, Diplomatist, Statesman and Philosopher he had but few equals in all the past, and his greatness is seen more and more constantly occurring events, is more clearly illustrated. His life has been interwoven with our entire national existence, and many of his maxims are to-day the guide of action of multitudes of our people, and of the people on the other side of the Atlantic. Twenty-eight years of his life were spent in Europe, during which time he held positions of the highest trust and honor, and his eminent abilities properly acknowledged. The work consists of three volumes, crown 8vo., of about 300 pages each. The other book to which we referred is the

"MEMOIRS OF JOHN Q. ADAMS," comprising portions of his diary from 1795 to 1848, edited by Hon. Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Adams was quite unlike Franklin, but was one of the great men of our history, for many years, one of our leading statesmen, and was elevated to the Presidency of the United States. His Memoirs are so intimately connected with the history of the Republic, that the latter cannot be well understood without the former. Six volumes of the work have been issued, which have the mechanical finish and excellence of this extensive and enterprising publishing house.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA. Coal shipments at Pictou last week amounted to 7,323 tons. Yarmouth has been making some splendid additions to her noble fleet of vessels. Yarmouth is to have a mass Temperance meeting on the 28th inst. A quantity of unclaimed jewellery from the wreck of the "Atlantic" was sold in Halifax during this week. Some of the mills on the Musquodoboit have been severely injured by the late freshets. Several burglaries have lately been committed in Cape Breton, and the burglars are still at large. On Monday, donations to the amount of \$1,650 were paid in to the treasurer of

While two ladies belonging to Cumberland County, were driving over Little River Bridge, near Oxford, the horse grew restive and backed over the bridge. One of them escaped without injury, but before the other could be got out, she was jammed very severely between the wagon and the abutment of the bridge. Her life is despaired of.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

David Edgett was drowned at St. John the other day by falling off a scow. While Mr. W. Smith, of Coverdale, was felling a tree the other day, it fell upon his leg breaking it in three places. The dead body of a child was found in a box near the skating rink, St. John, last week. George Stephens, of Indiantown, had his left hand badly lacerated by the trimmer at Rankin's mills.

At the New Brunswick Stock Sale, recently held in Fredericton, the amount realized was \$15,000, the animals cost the Government \$21,000.

The bridge over the Tobique river, on the Riviere du Loup railway, broke down on the 13th inst., while No. 4 train was crossing it, and a number of men were hurt, and one man was killed instantly. St. Luke's Church, Portland, are desirous of starting a Temperance Society having two pledges, one the Teetotal pledge, for those who abstain entirely, and another the Moderate pledge, for those who take a little and wish to take it.

A lady living in one of the villages on the banks of the river, St. John, assisted in preparing the body of a neighbour for burial. While thus engaged some of the poison from the body entered a wound on the lady's finger, very severe pain ensued, the hand and arm began to swell, and despite the best medical advice, death ensued.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Ingersoll, Ont., has had a cheese fair. Hon. Mr. Huntington has been gazetted postmaster general.

The Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, opened on the 6th inst. Hay is being shipped from Montreal to Great Britain.

The Premier has been speaking at Saranac, Ont.

A heavy fire occurred at South Quebec lately, and one man was killed and another injured.

An Italian musician has been sentenced to 6 months hard labour and 20 lashes for an indecent assault at Quebec.

A man living at muskoka Lake has been killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

It is now confidently believed that the Manitoba troubles are in a fair way of being settled.

Several parties implicated in the Montreal anti-vaccination riots, have had true bills found against them by the grand jury.

A Montreal merchant has entered an action for \$50,000 damages against a commercial agency for false rating and slander.

A number of prisoners confined in gaol at Montreal, had concocted a scheme to effect their escape, but it was discovered in time to nip it in the bud.

Davis and his wife have been convicted of the crime of procuring abortion, and have been sentenced to be hung on the 8th of December.

MISSCELLANEOUS.

Prince Bismarck is ill.

The Bosnian insurrection is quelled.

The man who murdered Mrs. Bingham in Boston last March, has been hung.

Leicestershire, G. B., has been the scene of disastrous floods.

Berlin's finest hotel was burned on the 11th inst.

Westervelt has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and one dollar fine.

A severe outbreak of cholera is reported from Mysore, India.

Moody and Sankey are to commence services at Brooklyn on the 31st inst.

There has been a heavy fire at Santander, Spain.

The Cardinal last appointed by the Pope is dead.

Sixteen hundred soldiers have embarked at Santander for Cuba.

Don Carlos has dismissed four of his generals.

The steamer "Sophie Julie" has been wrecked on the French Coast, and 71 persons were drowned.

The exploring steamer "Pandora" has returned from her Arctic voyage, she sailed as far North as King William's Land.

From India we learn that 20,000 people have been rendered homeless through floods in the vicinity of Alimedabad.

Lord Derby has indicated that the policy of England towards China will be firm though war should result.

Burma has agreed to allow British troops to pass through her territory if necessary.

Part of the Philadelphia Exhibition buildings were blown down on the 12th inst.

Sir F. P. Haines takes full command of the Indian army, vice Lord Napier resigned.

Warrants for the arrest of the members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., have been issued.

Fifteen workmen were injured at Walsall, G. B., by an overflow of molten iron, at one of the large foundries.

The Rev. T. Ryder, an English Baptist minister, who had been staying for a short time at the residence of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, was found dead in his bed one morning.

The result of the exploration of the Black Hills by Professor Jenney is quite satisfactory, both as to the amount of gold and the inducements to emigration.

REPEATED



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MY LITTLE BROTHER.

BY ALICE CARY.

Of all the beautiful pictures That hang on memory's wall...

BOB'S LITTLE TEACHER.

It was a dark, cold November afternoon; so dark that women were hurrying through the streets of the great city...

"Jesus! why who is that?" asked the boy gravely, struck in spite of himself by the child's earnestness.

"I heard it at the Sabbath Ragged school, down at the bottom of Colham Street," replied Nan readily...

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1875 Summer Arrangements. 1875 On and after Monday, 21st of June, Trains will run as follows:

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Sixty Cents each.

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BEREAN NOTES

Oct 31. LESSON FOR THE FRIENDS AND FOES OF HOME READING. MONDAY—John 15: 1-11

GENERAL STATISTICAL

These words and those of were spoken on the same whole lesson is full of fruit.

1. WHY TO SPEAK?

1. JESUS THE FRIEND, yet friend who has a deep, loving heart...

2. THE FRIENDS OF JESUS.

Hold to the same general of "friend," when here we apply...

[NOTE SPECIALLY the ask in the questions, and ask for ten items there called for who profess to be Christ's very careful to show the traces.]

Abraham was called "the God," James 2: 23. See how he took him into his confidence...



BEREAN NOTES.

Oct 31.] LESSON 7. [John 15, 11-19. FRIENDS AND FOES OF JESUS.

HOME READINGS. MONDAY—John 15, 1-19. TUESDAY—John 4, 7-21. WEDNESDAY—Rom. 5, 1-10. THURSDAY—1 John 2, 1-17. FRIDAY—Exod. 33, 11-23. SATURDAY—Deut. 7, 1-11. SUNDAY—John 15, 20-27.

TOPIC: Immanuel the Friend. GOLDEN TEXT: Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God. James 4, 4.

GENERAL STATEMENT. These words and those of the last lesson were spoken on the same occasion. The whole lesson is full of friendship. The TITLE is Friends and Foes of Jesus. The TOPIC presents Immanuel the Friend. The OUTLINE sets before us, 1. JESUS THE FRIEND; 2. THE FRIENDS OF JESUS; 3. THE FOES OF JESUS' FRIENDS. The DOCTRINE is Brotherly Love, which is true friendship among Jesus' friends. We have thus all phases of this subject before us, and then the GOLDEN TEXT adds still another: "Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God." We are God's friends or his foes.

[See LESSON COMPEND. Also FOSTER: Nos. 3385, 3387, 3389, 2386, 2790.]

Where in this lesson do we learn— 1. WHY TO SPEAK? 2. HOW TO LOVE? 3. WHOM TO SERVE? 4. HOW TO BE HAPPY?

OUTLINES, NOTES, AND LESSONS.

1. JESUS THE FRIEND, verse 11-13. A friend who has a deep, loving interest in another, and who labors for his good. Jesus is pre-eminently "the friend," as this whole lesson, and its entire connection, most beautifully show. We see his friendship, 1.) In the kind purpose of his teaching, ver. 11. He spoke, that his joy in them—his pleasure at their peace and welfare—might remain; and that their own personal joy might be full. We see his friendship, 2.) In the precious command he gives them, ver. 12. Not merely to love one another, but to do it, "as I have loved you." We see his friendship, 3.) In the matchless love he has shown to his people, ver. 13. Surely to die for one's friends is the great proof of love; but see the fact in this case as stated, Rom. 5, 8. See Rom. 7, 32.

Damon and Pythias are famous in history because of the friendship between them, which was so great that under the pressure of a cruel sovereign each was not only willing, but anxious to die for the other. The conspicuousness of this case proves how rare such friendship is.

"One there is, above all others Well deserves the name of Friend; His is love beyond a brother's, Costly, free, and knows no end."

2. THE FRIENDS OF JESUS, verse 14-17. Hold to the same general definition of "friend," when here we apply to Christians, as when above it was applied to Christ. Jesus labors for our good; we labor for his glory. In verse 14-17 we have, 1.) Christ's friends tested, ver. 14. None need doubt whether they be his. Apply the test and accept its decisions. We have, 2.) Christ's friends recognized, ver. 15-17; by name "not servants, but friends;" by confidence shown, "for all things;" by Christ's choosing and ordaining them; by their appointed fruitfulness, they bear fruit and it remains; by their full permission to draw on the Father, at sight, in Jesus' name, for whatsoever they want; by his repeated command that they love one another. Returning to verse 11, we see them recognized as friends by Jesus' desire that he may rejoice in them, and that they may rejoice in him.

[NOTE SPECIALLY the scholar's NOTE in the questions, and ask for the written items there called for. Let us who profess to be Christ's friends be very careful to know the true features.]

Abraham was called "the Friend of God," James 2, 23. See how God took him into his confidence, Gen. 18, 17. "Shall I hide from Abraham," etc. "So he makes his Church "the depository of his thoughts," 1 Tim. 3, 15. "The Church... the pillar and ground of the truth."

3. THE FOES OF JESUS' FRIENDS, verse 18, 19. Not only were they the foes of his friends, but also of him. 1. "IT HATED ME," 2. THE WORLD HATETH YOU. The malignity of this hatred appears in its motives: "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own." Human selfishness is pleased with that which is like itself. But let me be unlike it, not of it; and especially chosen out of it by one who opposes its course, then its hate is all poured forth. But remember, Jesus was rejected thus, and "the servant is not greater than his lord," verse 20.

CHRISTIANS HATED BY THE WORLD, 1. Because they are not of it; 2. Because they are chosen out of it; 3. Because they are chosen by Jesus, whom the world hated long before.

.....Jesus' final wrath upon those who hate his people is indicated, Matt. 18, 6, "But whoso shall offend," etc. Also in his account of the judgment, Matt. 25, 41-46.

"In sickness, in sorrow, in toil, or in danger, I would succor each child of my God that I see; And the aid thus bestowed, in the world, on the stranger, One day thou wilt say, was bestowed upon thee."

LESSONS.

1. Speak when you can make others happy thereby, verse 11; 2. Love Christians for Jesus' sake, as well as for lovely traits to be found in them, verse 12, 17; 3. Though not servants, but friends, still obey Jesus; not in servile fear, but in grateful love, verse 14, 15; 4. The fruitful Christian fulfills his ordination received from Christ, verse 16; 5. Care not for the world's hatred, if only you possess Christ's love, verse 18, 19; 6. Be willing to suffer with him now, and to reign with him by and by, verse 18, 19; Rom. 8, 17, 18. "If so be that we suffer with him," etc.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL WAVE.

We congratulate Christian people on the cessation of much of the Sabbath school nonsense with which the land has been afflicted. For a long while there has been a mania on the Sabbath school question, showing itself in doggerel hymns, clap-traps, and superfluous religious machinery, which made the Sabbath a frolic rather than an improvement to the souls of the young. The Church is tired of this, and there is now coming up another wave of Sabbath-school interest which means the sound education and eternal salvation of our youthful populations. Sabbath-schools are a failure unless they secure an everlasting result. We want consecrated men and women to teach. Masculine teachers who sit twirling their whiskers so as to look handsome before the young ladies, and feminine teachers who spend half the Sabbath school hour in adjusting their fine millinery, are not "fit for the revived and earnest Sabbath-school of today. We believe that the last two years have reconstructed this institution. It has at last taken its place where it belongs, not as a mere Sabbath amusement, but a grand, aggressive, all-conquering influence for redeeming the world.—N. Y. Methodist.

THE PENNY YE MEANT TO GIVE.

There's a funny tale of a stingy man. Who was none too good, but might have been worse, Who went to church on a Sunday night, And carried along his well-filled purse. When the sexton came with his begging plate, The church was but dim with the candle's light; The stingy man fumbled all through his purse, And chose a coin by touch and not sight. It's an odd thing now that guineas should be, So like unto pennies in shape and size. "I'll give a penny," the stingy man said; The poor must not gifts of pennies despise.

The penny fell down with a clatter and ring! And back in his seat leaned the stingy man! "The world is so full of poor," he thought, "I can't help them all—I give what I can."

Ha, ha! how the sexton smiled to be sure, To see the gold guinea fall in his plate! Ha, ha! how the stingy man's heart was wrung, Perceiving his blunder but just too late! "No matter," he said; "in the Lord's account That guinea of gold is set down to me. They lend to him who give to the poor; It will not so bad an investment be."

"Na, na, mon," the chuckling sexton cried out; "The Lord is na cheated—he kens thee well!

He knew it was only by accident That out o' thy fingers the guinea fell! "He keeps an account, na doubt for the pair! But in that account He'll set down to thee No mair o' that gold guinea, my mon. Than the one baro penny ye meant to gie!"

There's comfort, too, in the little tale— A serious side as well as a joke; A comfort for all the generous poor, In the comical words the sexton spoke. A comfort to think that the good Lord knows, How generous we really desire to be, And will give us credit in his account, For all the pennies we long "to gie."

—H. H. St. Nicholas for October. THE minister should preach as if he felt that, although the congregation own the church, and have bought the pews, they have not bought him. His soul is worth no more than any other man's, but it is all he has, and he cannot be expected to sell it for a salary. The terms are by no means equal. If the parishioner does not like the preaching he can go elsewhere and get another pew, but the preacher cannot get another soul.—Chapin.

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Our Hair Workers have been professionally taught during the past year at NICHOLSON, ADAMS & Co., 105 ARCH ST., BOSTON. We surpass all, in Style, Finish & Quality. Country orders sent free by mail. Sept 11—1y

MISPECK MILLS, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Manufactures of the First Class COTTON WARPS. WITH the business of other Manufacturers we have nothing to do, but that any other make is "STRONGER, and better in every respect" than the Mispeck Yarn is a position we are prepared to dispute.

Knitting Yarns, 3 and 4 ply, in great variety, including the superior MISPECK FINGERING, IN ALL THE USUAL COLORS, which is quite as attractive in appearance and finish as the imported article, and much superior in regard to durability.

Office and Warehouse: WATER STREET. REED'S BUILDING. J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent. Sept. 4, 1875.—3m

Provincial Building Society. Office—102 Prince William Street. St. John, N.B.

MONEY Received on Deposit at Six per cent interest with drawals at short notice. SHARES of \$50 each, maturing in four years, with interest at seven per cent, compounded half yearly, may be taken at any time.

LOANS Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending from one to ten years. The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders increased security. THOMAS MAIN, Secretary. C. W. WETMORE, President. May 25.

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, WATERLOO STREET,

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our STOCK OF PURE CONFECTIONS Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their Patronage. WHOLESALE ONLY, J. R. WOODBURN & CO. Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, Waterloo St., St. John, N. B. (dec. 15) H. P. KERR

JOB PRINTING

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

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

FALL STOCK COMPLETE,

In every department comprising DRESS GOODS in all the newest styles, BLACK STUFF GOODS, MANTLE CLOTHS & TRIMMINGS, VELVETEENS AND SILK VELVETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. SKIRTS, SHAWLS and MANTLES. And a rich display of HATS, FLOWERS, AND FEATHERS. JOST BROTHERS, 141 GRANVILLE STREET, P. S.—All orders will receive prompt attention.

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address: G. STINTON & CO., Portland, Maine.

BRITISH AMERICA BOOK & TRACT DEPOSITORY, 13 GRANVILLE STREET, Halifax N.S.

S. S. Libraries, S. S. Papers, Scripture Motives, for the wall of the House or School Room. S. S. Cards, with Scripture texts, Hymns, &c. S. S. World, monthly, with notes on International Lessons. International Lesson Papers for Scholars. Maps of Palestine, Landscape Map of Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. Bible Text Book, 45 cents. Cruden's Concordance (unabridged) \$2.25. Do. do. Edited, 90 cents. Farrar's Life of Christ, 2 vol. \$4.00. Do. do. do 1 vol. \$2.00. Memoir of Dr. Guthrie, 2nd volume \$2.00. Family, Pocket and Teacher's Bibles, and Sabbath Schools, and Y. M. C. Associations. Descriptive Catalogues sent on applications. A. McBEAN, Secretary.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hancock's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867. DEAR SIR: Being your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. Then I tried the treatment of another physician, but without success. I was generally attacked without any preliminary symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks or more. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever he occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1865, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 15th, 1865, and they were a few serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of this distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly afflicted may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling on my residence, No. 330 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. WALTER ALLEN.

IN THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subjoined will answer. GREENSBORO, N. C., June 30th, 1867. DEAR SIR: You will had received five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My case was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which I took according to directions. It has now had a fit since, but was by my persuasion that Mr. J. J. Lusk tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one, he had fit twenty or thirty a day. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have a special recommendation them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc. C. H. GUY, Grand, Talabona County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTICELLO, Texas, June 28th, 1867. TO MR. S. HANCOCK: A person in my employ had been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years, he had three attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and sometimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they had so much that he appeared totally dazed, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I had several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement, I thought to try your Pills. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my preferred successor, and has since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial. B. L. DEFRANK.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi. SETH S. HANCOCK, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Epilepsy or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Lusk, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating his body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of this fit. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind is also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, W. F. LUSON.



CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

PARSBORO CIRCUIT. MR. EDITOR.—Allow me to congratulate you on the improved appearance of the Wesleyan and its rapidly increasing popularity.

Since our appointment to this Circuit we have not been idle. The extent of the ground necessitates sweat of brow as well as of brain.

Our people have been showing their interest in the cause in various ways more especially in the way of tea-meetings.

At the Village we had a Refreshment Table and Fancy Sale, the result of which was to place a very respectable sum in the hands of the Committee for the purpose of placing the house in a comfortable condition, and also to assist in removing the debt upon the Church.

Spiritually we look for a successful year. R. A. D. Parsboro, Oct. 5th, 1875.

WOODSTOCK, N. B. THE annual meeting of the Methodist Home and Foreign Missionary Society, was held in the Methodist Church, here, on Wednesday evening last.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24th. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. I. K. Thurlow. Rev. John Lathern.

On THURSDAY the 29th (Thanksgiving Day) there will be Services in the Methodist Churches at 11 a.m.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Location. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Pork, and various meats.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the Ladies' Church Aid Society.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Albion Mines, by the Rev. W. Tuttle, Mr. John A. McLaughlin, to Miss Hannah Stewart, both of Albion Mines, Pictou County.

DIED.

At Black Ford, Lot 1, P. E. I., the three beloved children of Elizabeth and Mary Ann Thompson. On Sept. 24th, Rebecca, aged nine years.

MACDONALD & CO. IMPORTERS OF CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON PIPE. BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS, ETC.

SUI GENERIS. PALMAMBOU. MEMENTO-FERAT. MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. UNEQUALLED in quality and UNAPPROACHED in variety.

NEW BOOKS! NEW SUPPLIES. Trench on the Parables. Footsteps of St. Paul (McDuff). Talking to the Children (Dr. McLeod).

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. At a Low Price. A PIPE ORGAN. BUILT BY BEVINGTON & SONS, LONDON.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL! St. Georges St, Annapolis Royal. Mr. PORTER, PROPRIETOR.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY. At 150 Granville Street. STILAW AND TUSCAN HATS. BONNET AND HAT FRAMES.

Agents Wanted For MARCH'S Great Work Night Scenes in the Bible, and a magnificent NEW BOOK just from the Press.

"WESLEYAN" ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN (Rises, Sets, etc.), and MOON (Rises, Sets, etc.).

ESTABLISHED 1861. PARKS' COTTON MANUFACTURES. COTTON WARP. WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE & GREEN, Nos. 5's to 10's.

WM. PARKS & SONS. 1875. BUFFALOS. 1875. C. KAIZER & SONS. Will hold an exceedingly large collection of Robes this Season.

Halifax Medical College! THE REGULAR WINTER SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, October 20th, 1875.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sewing Machines. We keep on hand about Twenty different kinds of SEWING MACHINES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY. 14 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B. THERE is now being received at the Depository the Spring Supply of SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATHWAYS OF THE HOLY LAND. Being a Full Description of Palestine, its History, Antiquities, Inhabitants and Customs.

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON, Editor and Publisher. VOL. XXVII. WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.

DEPOSITORY FOR ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS AND SALES-ROOM FOR General Literature, Stationery, Blank Books, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

SINNER, what is your hope and confidence? Have you fled from your sins, sorrows and dangers, to Christ? He waits to be gracious.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN. In all organized armies there are diligent preparations for favorable seasons of warfare.

Our Fall and Winter are most favorable for energetic and systematized advances upon the kingdom of Satan.

On the 21st of June last, Mr. Cassidy put to the test the important question of the rights of the inhabitants of the islands in the Parish burial ground.

One Hester Levy, a member of Cassidy's congregation, died on the morning of that day to Mr. Cassidy Mr. James, requesting in the words their presence at the funeral.

At the residence of Mr. G. Thompson, Halifax, by the Rev. C. B. Pittblado, James H. Thompson, to Miss Cheslin J. G., daughter of John McDonald, Esq. of Antigonish.