

THE TRUE GLORY OF CHRISTIANITY.

How prominent are the several miraculous incidents of the Gospel! They stand out like the minarets of Milan, and can be seen from afar. Miracle is essential to a divine religion; that is, it seems consistent with such a religion; and when one is performed it gives solid support to it. How they help one's faith in Christ! How strong Paul must have felt when going into Corinth or Ephesus he knew that the Holy Spirit could endow him to attract the Philosopher as well as the common citizen, and that if need be he would be helped by miraculous power. How striking, as well as numerous, are the miracles of the Gospel; and as credentials of its divine authorship they may be justly held as sufficient. We are silenced into astonishment, or moved with awe, or filled with joy, as we see water transmuted into wine, or a devil cast out, or a Lazarus leap from the grave, or the blind man recover his sight; and we ask, "What other religion can present such a series of wonders, or group together so many strange and astonishing incidents of divine power? Christianity has its startling evolutions of physical grandeur, its unique manifestations of omnipotence, its glorious unfoldings of heavenly mercy. The miracle-basis attraction, and is it not surprising that thousands in Christ's day conjectured that Christianity consisted largely in the display of miraculous wonders.

But great as are these physical tokens of the Gospel scheme, stupendous as were some of these events, and splendid as were the acts of omnipotence in the life of Christ, they are subordinate, and superficial. The eye must look beyond them to that which they demonstrate to be true and illustrate to be excellent. Jesus is more than a wonder-worker; Christianity is more than a system of miracles. Prophecy is a garlanded pillar of Christianity. A religion whose teachers could unfold the future, predicting events with absolute certainty, must be divine. The Bible prophets were in league with omniscience, how could they foretell as they did, and hundreds of years in advance, and without any human helps, the destruction of Sodom, Babylon, Egypt, Tyre and Jerusalem? How could Isaiah declare the advent of the Messiah, describing minutely the characteristics of his person, the characteristics of his death, and the spread of redemption? Daniel saw the throne of monarchies quaking, their occupants losing their balance, and sinking beneath the ruins. Looking the vista of time these same prophets tell us of the end, not only of the downfall of despotism, of the extinction of popery, but of the triumph of the Gospel, of the approach of the last day, of the splendors of a universal resurrection, of the terrors of judgment, and the irrevocable issues of eternity.

What wonderful panoramic scenes these Bible prophets give us! How they excite curiosity! How they quicken faith in the religion they support! Can any religion do more in the way of prophecy? Has any religion done as much?

But, after all, these are but a part of the objective splendors of Christianity; they constitute the attractive externalism of our religion; they are the tapestry, the ornamentation, the garlanded pillars of the temple—the temple is something else. Christianity is something more than a system of miracles on the one hand, or of prophecies on the other. Likewise is it something more than a system of ordinances, which, at best, can only symbolize truth. Christianity does not crystallize in ritualism, however beautiful; in forms of worship, however artistic; in sacraments, however solemn; nor in any thing but the truth. Nor is Christianity alone an aggregation of the best civilizing and social forces in existence. For while it alone furnishes an adequate basis for civilization and social life it proposes something still better. Its great aim is the achievement of spiritual results. Let us not glory in its superficial wonders, but rather in its essential excellencies and the sublime renewal and purification of souls, which it proposes to accomplish, and to prepare for the new heaven and the new earth.

SUPERFICIAL GLORIES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity, like an ancient city, must be entered by its well-guarded gates and viewed from within if its magnitude, its divine character, its exhaustless riches, its wondrous power, be fully apprehended. To stand out side the walls and point a telescope at it is not sufficient. True, something may be seen, some of the glories of the Gospel may pass within the range of our glass, if we look towards it from a distant standpoint; but we shall have the nearest glimpses of its greatness—very shadowy outlines of its purposes, and the most imperfect and unsatisfactory realizations of its stupendous mysteries. As we view Christianity, externally, or externally, we shall have the poorest or the best conceptions of what it is able to accomplish.

For, speaking accurately, it is two-sided; it has an outward physical form and an inward spiritual essence; it has a body and a soul—a shell and a kernel; and evidently the outward, the material phase of Christianity, is less important than its inward spirit. But the tendency of the human mind, until trained, in perceiving the difference, is naturally to discover the external, the tangible, parts first; and unless the inner spirit is soon observed it will be lost in, or be beclouded by, the splendors and manifestations of the outward and the material. This is an obstacle to true progress which the religious teacher must aim to overcome, namely: The attachment of the mind to the spectacular externalism of religion, and its reluctance or inability to perceive, understand, and appropriate its inner and truer power.

Idolatry addressed itself to the eye, the ear, the physical senses, and became superior in its authority over conscience, the will, and the life. A purely spiritual religion, bereft of an attractive externalism, barren of gewgaws and visible ornaments, could hardly compete with the old-time, well-blessed pagan religions.

This was a standing trouble in the time of Christ. On the introduction of Christianity, it was important to establish in the popular mind the thought that it was a religion of spiritual qualities, intended for the soul, and to guard the mind against devotion to any of its physical manifestations. How to do this was a perplexing problem. The publication of Christ's works of healing, of the thirty-three miracles recorded in the New Testament, tended only to fasten the mind upon the physical aspects, the science glories of a religion that was essentially spiritual. The outward, the material, the spectacular was subordinate and to prevent it becoming supreme required the exercise of consummate wisdom, not to say divine skill. But, great as was the danger of confounding the outward and the inward, of mistaking the external for the essential, and requiring infinite care to overcome it, the divine Master was equal to the emergency, and sought to keep the material phases and physical glories of his mission in the background. They are not the chief, the essential part of Christianity. To the leper whom he had healed he said, "See thou tell no man," as much as to say curing the sick is not my great work.

There is a difference then, between the superficial and the essential elements of Christianity. There is a difference between Christianity, as it is in itself, and all those things that are related to it, such as proofs, illustrations, and the material glories which encumber it, on the other. However dazzling the outside, however architectural the scaffolding, however fine cut the stone wall of a temple, it is not the temple. The cathedral of Milan does not consist alone in its magnificent exterior, in its cloud-piercing minarets, in its stained windows, in its rare filigree work, in its stupendous arches or imposing front, all of which make it an object of curiosity and interest; but not until the traveler has entered and beholds it under illumination does he realize what the cathedral is. Then his eye as if touched by a wand is opened to beauties of which the outside gave no signs, and of which he would forever be ignorant had he not crossed the threshold and perceived them himself. We need to dwell less upon the external glories of Christianity, and to contemplate more its inward beauty and power. But we are prone to attach great importance to the externalism of our religion, thinking it is inseparable from religion, and forgetting the greater glory of that which is internal.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

At Westminster recently the very Rev. the Dean of Westminster preached from 2 Kings 2: 15:—"The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha." He said he proposed to consider some of the lessons which were derived from the departure of Elijah and the succession of Elisha. They had to take a lesson from the departure of every good and eminent man from amongst them. Such a lesson came to them, as, for example, when they heard of the sudden death, the tragical death, which had, as it were by a flash of lightning, illuminated lives hitherto perhaps almost unknown to them—when they sorrowed for the loss of their brave countryman perishing amidst flames and carnage in a desperate fight at Cabul. Thoughts of another kind must occur from time to time in that great sepulchral church, as for instance, with respect to the death of that inestimable benefactor of his countryman and of mankind, the solemnities of whose funeral recently closed over his life. It was one of the purposes of such deaths that they recalled the lesson of each life that passed away. The same hand of death which rested upon a beneficent existence turned the lamp of truth on the character of him who was gone, and for the first time they fully recognized how much they owed to the self-denying, incessant struggling against the sluggishness, the incredulity, and the self-inter-

est he had to contend with. They felt that such men were the "salt of the earth," which saved them from corruption. Such solemnities in the Abbey, of necessity, came but seldom. It was now fifteen years since he had presided over the Abbey, and the number of eminent men who had been interred within its walls has been but fourteen—hardly one in the course of each year. It was this rarity which gave a significance to each occasion, and as they looked back over these fourteen funerals they saw that each had its peculiar physiognomy, each struck different chords in the heart of the country, and each revealed to them a new character. The event was the same to all, but the result which each left behind was very different. The vigorous politician and statesman, the humorous and philanthropic novelist, the world-mourned astronomer, the high-minded soldier and historian, and in the same grave his fellow-soldier and historian, the gallant soldier of Afghanistan, the resolute statesman of the Punjab, the brilliant student of literature, the indefatigable explorer of earth's primal structure, the unflinching missionary traveler, the sweet musician, the restorer and builder of our churches, the reformer of postal communication of the earth—these, each as they passed away, gathered round their graves separate recollections, and each left a peculiar vacancy to be supplied by those who followed. That led him to the second part of the lesson to be derived from this subject, namely, the succession of gifts by which the purposes of Providence were carried on. They heard it powerfully stated last Sunday what was the aim of one Christian man to benefit his race and in this respect the example must encourage them, because it showed how strenuously he laboured to be the instrument of that social improvement which he seemed to know was within his own peculiar grasp. This lesson exhorted them in a thousand directions, and was placed before them in the extreme diversity of the forms of genius and philanthropy which existed in each succeeding generation. And yet the spirit of the departed was in outward respects quite unlike that of their masters. They might follow this through all the departments of social life. It was so in the constant succession of the poets. Cowley was not like Spenser, nor was Gray like Milton, and yet each was devoted to his predecessor. And so in the case of social reform of him whom they had laid to rest by the standard-bearer of Agincourt, beside the governor of Calais when Calais was still ours. The contrast of the gifts of such benefactors as James Watt and Rowland Hill was as wide as it was possible to conceive, and yet both alike were enrolled in the like service of their country and their God.

Who of us in the course of his life has not seen some remarkable examples of this working faith? God be thanked that instances of it are never wanting! There is scarcely a church in which, if you enquire for them, you may not find one or more of the style of Christians we are speaking of, men who would feel utterly distressed if they were not consciously, and with specific aims, toiling in Christ's field; who have a passion for work which can not be restrained, and are always busy somewhere in some way, doing service for the Master. These persons are known and noticed. Their faith characterizes them, and renders them conspicuous. In all active operations for the advancement of religion, the churches rely upon them, and all eyes are turned to them.

This working faith is manifested in very different degrees. Sometimes it is developed in a martyr's blood, and you have a man like Paul, like Francis Xavier, like Henry Martyn, like Luther, like John Knox, like the Wesleys, like Whitfield, Sumnerfield, Robert Raikes, Harlan Paige and others innumerable, whose names are household words in all Christian lands. Instances of the faith have been found, and are found now, in all sections of the church, and in all stations from the most exalted to the most lowly. It is not high birth that has distinguished the famous soldiers of the cross, nor eminent position, nor great talents, nor extraordinary advantages and opportunities; but only an extraordinary faith—not the faith that made them saints and heirs of the kingdom, which they had in common with all God's people, but a faith beyond that, working in them mightily to will and to dare and to do great things for the Lord that bought them.

A DISTINCTION IN THE NATURE OF FAITH.

Is there not a distinction to be made between the faith that secures salvation, and that which makes men conspicuously useful as Christians? We are accustomed to speak of a saving faith; but is there not also, quite distinct from this—never indeed apart from it, yet not identical with it—what may be called a working faith, a faith that inspires its possessor to undertake great things for God, and that gives him power to do them?

Looking about us on those in the circle of our acquaintance who profess faith, we do see many whose sincerity we cannot call in question, excellent persons, exemplifying the gospel by the purity and peaceableness of their lives, and by the patient steadfastness of their trust in God, who nevertheless are not conspicuously useful? Unless they are not, of course, for no true child of God ever lives in vain. The example of their Christian profession, and of their unblamable deportment at home and before the world, is a testimony for the truth whose influence cannot be lost. The world is better for their being in it, and the church is thankful for them, making use of them in many ways in carrying forward her work. They may be ordinarily counted on with great certainty to stand where they are placed and do the work that is set to their hands, for they are loyal; but they have no spirit of enterprise for God. They are never self-moved workers. There is no zeal for work in them that ever pushes them forward on their own account to engage in Christian labours, and if at any time they are led to engage in such labours, they are easily discouraged, and cease from them. They long for good to be done, and when it is done they rejoice, but it seems never to occur to them that they particularly are the men to do it. In fact, they appear in some way to have got the impression that they are not the men to do it, that they are not called of God to do it, and could not if they would. They have no confidence in themselves, and shrink away from all undertakings that demand a brave heart, and that imply responsibility. If ever an apostle is wanted, it is not from this class of disciples that we look for one to say, "Here am I, send me," and least of all for one to "run before he is sent." If any of them should be asked, at any time, what just now they are endeavor-

ing to do for the Master, it would greatly perplex them to give an answer, and the probability is that very few of them are conscious of ever having been directly instrumental in the conversion of a soul.

It is pitiable that all these persons have saving faith. We may cherish the hope for them that they are of "the wise who shall shine as the firmament" in the everlasting kingdom of God, but they certainly are not of those who having "turned many to righteousness, shall shine above the brightness of the firmament, as the stars, forever and ever." They have received Christ, and love and trust Him as their Saviour. They have confessed Him before men, and do daily confess Him, and He surely will confess them "in the presence of His Father and before the holy angels;" but they have not the faith whereby mighty works are done in His name. The faith by which all things are possible, to them that have it, which makes men valiant soldiers for Christ, and sends them forth to a ceaseless battles and victories—of this they are destitute. Not one of them is a David to go out against the Goliaths of this world and to prevail over them. There is no Samson among them, no Gideon, no Jephtha, no Deborah, no Barak.

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What is this working faith? We have said already that it is never found separated from the faith that saves. Only Christians can have it in whose hearts there is love for God with sincere gratitude for His unspeakable mercies, begetting a true desire to glorify Him. Perhaps it implies a deeper work than is common of the saving faith. We are willing to speak qualifiedly on this point, for we are not sure. We are sure only that while the working faith always implies the saving faith, the converse does not hold.

The working faith is not unlike what we call the faith of miracles. It is the taking hold of God's strength especially for work. It is the assured crediting of the divine promise that whosoever "goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing bringing his sheaves with him," and of all sayings like this of Christ, "Have faith as a grain of mustard seed, and nothing shall be impossible unto you." It is the faith which for working strength, and for all the success of work, over-looking all self-weakness and insufficiency, looks only to God, and causes him who has it to be courageous and strong in the strength of God, counting nothing too hard for him because he has an Almighty helper.

Christian reader, you have not this faith. Have you earnestly sought for it? Have you sincerely asked God to bestow it on you? Can you think He is not willing you should have it? Does He not want workers? Our Lord does say if we "have faith as a grain of mustard seed nothing shall be impossible unto you," but he says, "have" it. It is His commandment. It tells you what your privilege is, and your duty.

THE Treasurer at Washington reports that the total amount of standard silver dollars thus far coined is \$42,757,750. The amount on hand in the Treasury office is \$31,703,680. The amount outstanding in circulation is \$11,054,070.

THE Post-office Department at Washington is still considering the lottery question with a view to determining whether a post-master can hold letters arriving in large quantities for persons connected with a lottery, although not so stated in the address.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM W. GILL, Esq.

Mr. Gill was born in Shelburne, N. H., in the year 1795. He passed his childhood and youth receiving what was then considered a good education. In 1815 he left the place of his birth, seeking to better opening for his business than his native town afforded. After some hesitation as to a locality, he settled in Liverpool, and shortly after became engaged in the West India trade, then beginning to be actively prosecuted in this place. In 1816 he married a widow Mrs. Barnaby, a lady highly esteemed for her many virtues, and whom he survived several years.

He prosecuted his business for many years with considerable success, but at length met with some severe losses from which he never recovered. Shortly after he retired from his mercantile pursuits and confined himself to the duties of the magistracy, to which position he had been appointed in 1843. These duties he continued to discharge with intelligence and fidelity until old age compelled him to desist, since which time he has lived in comparative retirement.

He became a member of the Methodist congregation about the year 1834, during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Cooney, and in the year 1844, during a revival of religion, under the Rev. Henry Pope, now in heaven, experienced religion, and united with the church. Henceforth his life, always upright, became more decidedly Christianlike, and he adorned the Gospel of his Saviour to the end of his life. He was for many years a trustee of the church, discharging the important duties of that office as long as his health permitted.

For several years past the infirmities of old age prevented his regular attendance upon the services of the sanctuary, but with meek resignation, he bore uncomplainingly his affliction, and always spoke with pious emotion of the goodness of God, and of his entire confidence in the Saviour.

Though he had reached the advanced age of 87, yet we did not think him near his end. His last illness was sudden, and it was at once evident that he could not live. Death, however, had no terrors for him. He spoke calmly and confidently of his hope in Christ; expressed, with deep feeling, his sense of obligation to the divine Redeemer; bore his affliction with exemplary patience; and, after giving every evidence he was of the elect of God, at length "fell asleep" on Sunday Sept. 28th, 1879. W. C. B.

MISS CAROLINE SMITH.

Sister Smith, daughter of Mr. Robert Smith, of Black Point, near Liverpool, was born in the year 1834. She was a ways thoughtful, and whilst still quite young, was convinced of sin and entered into the "liberty of the children of God." She did not, however, enter at once into church fellowship, but continued for several years to serve God in quiet and unobtrusive practical piety. At length she was persuaded it was both her duty and valuable privilege to become a prominent member of the visible church, and she once connected herself with the Methodist Church of this town, then enjoying the fruitful ministry of the Rev. Jos. Cox, and became one of the most regular attendants upon all the ordinances of religion.

She was for years the comfort and stay of her aged parents, lightening their burdens of sorrow and care by her assiduous attentions, pious and cheerful demeanor, and filial faithfulness. Her health had appeared very good until a few weeks ago, when she took a severe cold which did not yield to the usual treatment. A physician was summoned who pronounced her seriously ill, and prescribed for her case. Her disease, however, continued to make progress, appearing as rapid consumption, and on Tuesday, the 7th inst., she entered into rest. W. C. B.

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ISAAC R. DORAN, M. D., of Logan Co., Ohio, says:—"Allen's Lung Balm not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medical properties, I freely use it in my daily practice and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES makes an old person look years younger. "The witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its inventor live to see the happy fruits of his invention.

ALEX. CLARKE, D. D. Amherst, N. S.

LAST WINTER we warned our readers against buying the large packs of worthless horse and cattle powders, and as it is now time to begin to use them, we again urge them not to throw away their money. Sheridan's Powders are strictly pure, but we know of no others that are.

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MISS CAROLINE SMITH. Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of Mr. Robert Smith, of Black Point, near Liverpool, was born in the year 1834. She was always thoughtful, and whilst still quite young, was convinced of sin and entered into the "liberty of the children of God." She did not, however, enter at once into church fellowship, but continued for several years to serve God in quiet and unobtrusive practical piety. At length she was persuaded to be both her duty and valuable privilege to become a professed member of the visible church, and she at once connected herself with the Methodist Church of this town, then enjoying the fruitful ministry of the Rev. Jos. Gait, and became one of the most regular attendants upon all the ordinances of religion.

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HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A VIVID description of an Alpine thunder-storm is given in the "London Times." A party of six travellers, while making the ascent of the Gross Glockner, suddenly found themselves in the middle of a storm-cloud, and were compelled by the darkness to make a complete stop. Other parties ascending at the same time stated that the electric fluid seemed to envelop them. For a while it appeared as if there was little chance of any life being spared, and all suffered complete blindness from the overpowering intensity of the lightning. When at length sight began to return, each one appeared enveloped in fire. From the hair of their heads and beards, from their coats and hats, a stream of electric sparks was discharging itself. The cords with which their hats had, on account of the violence of the storm, been fastened to their coat buttons gave out light, while from the alpenstocks which they had stuck in the snow the electric fluid streamed out. Notwithstanding the imminent danger to which they had been exposed, none of the gentlemen were in the least injured.

THE Irish farmers, finding that they cannot pay the rents demanded by the Irish landlords, are determined to resist eviction and remain forcibly, even in opposition to the wishes of the landowners. The "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "London Times" see in this state of affairs in that unhappy Island a threatened agrarian war which may require troops to be stationed over a large part of the country. The "Pall Mall Gazette" says: The present temper of the Irish people and their leaders concerns us much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation, and while this temper remains what it is—semi-seditious among the people and recklessly incendiary among the leaders—the situation must be a grave one, whether the convention ever meets or not. It should be noted that the old statute which prohibited conventions in Ireland was repealed at the last session of Parliament.

A HOSTILE outbreak of the Ute Indians has occurred in Southern Colorado. Major Thornburg, with a small number of United States soldiers, was surrounded by a large body of red men, near the Ute reservation, on Milk River, Sept. 29, and a considerable number of his men were killed. The commander himself losing his life. No news from the surviving soldiers was reported for several days. In the meantime troops were hurried toward the scene of hostilities and slaughter from several distant points. It was feared for some time that General Tyler and Secretary Schurz might have fallen victims to the savage attack, as they were known to be somewhere in the vicinity of the outbreak; but they have been heard from and are safe. The Utes have from five to six hundred warriors, and have become dissatisfied with the course of their Indian agent.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.—A deputation, consisting of Rev. Thomas Gales, Rev. M. L. Pearson, and Hon. Mr. Ferrier, appointed by the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance for the purpose, waited upon the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, and requested that steps should be taken to have the appeal from New Brunswick, involving the validity of the Canada Temperance Act, brought up for hearing as soon as possible, and also asking that Hon. R. W. Scott should be employed to defend it. They were courteously received, and made to understand that their wishes would be complied with as far as possible. The Minister said, however, that the question was not a constitutional one, and did not necessarily require familiarity with details of the Act. It is stated that Mr. C. Robinson, Q. C., has been employed by the Government. The appeal has not been entered as yet for hearing at the approaching term.

THE Rev. Joseph Cook has written a letter in support of a woman's temperance movement in Boston. "If there is anything," he says, "which rusesellers fear more than the direct influence of women in determining temperance legislation, it is a combination of woman's influence with that of the pulpit. I rejoice in any practicable union between the ministry and woman's movement for home protection against intemperance. Massachusetts has already given women the ballot on education, and thus indorsed principles which will lead ultimately to giving her a vote on temperance. Not a woman suffragist myself, I am yet in favor of trying the experiment of both the temperance and the education ballot in the hands of women."

THERE is a good deal of discussion in New York in regard to the death of Mr. George Arthur Gardner, of Brooklyn, which it is declared was caused by arsenical poisoning placed by a dentist in one of his teeth to kill an aching nerve. It is the common practice of dentists to put arsenic in aching teeth to kill the nerve, and hence many thousands of persons are constantly exposed to the danger of fatal blood-poisoning. Mr. Gardner's death is said to be the first on record clearly traceable to arsenical poisoning in a tooth.

In Paris some uneasiness is caused by the attitude of the Radicals. The returned communists, who at first taught a lesson of moderation to those seeking to make political gain out of them, have been drawn into the stream of fanatical opinion, and now fancy they have to pardon, rather than to be pardoned. The candidacy of non-annexed Communists for vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies is beginning to be organized.

THE new international code of ocean and river signals and rule of the road at sea will come into use Sept. 1, 1880. The following Governments have signified to the British Government their acquiescence in the code: The United States, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austro-Hungary, Greece, and Chili.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER CELEBRATED THE WORLD OVER. From the Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia. Formerly manufactured by Mrs. Gates, of Wilnot, who was pronounced incurable of Liver Complaint and Dropsy by many eminent Physicians, and producing several receipts from an eminent French physician, she was entirely cured and afterwards cured hundreds of cases for which at first there seemed no hope. We offer these remedies to the public through the personal testimonies of those who at present consider they are indebted to them for the preservation of their lives. These preparations have been thoroughly tested in Nova Scotia for the last 36 years, in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, which a few of the numerous certificates we possess, and which will appear from week to week in this paper, loudly testify. These medicines are extracted entirely from the roots and plant of the Vegetable Kingdom, such as Life of Man Roots, Sarsaparilla, Consumption Roots, Male and Female Nerve Roots, &c., which make up our compound of different remedies, viz. No. 1 and 2 Bitters, No. 1 and 2 Syrups. These being made in a liquid are easily taken even by children and the Syrups operate as a mild and gentle physic without griping or pain, and do not, like many other medicines, weaken the stomach and bowels in a worse state than it found them, but will impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown. These medicines do not contain any calomel or mineral of any name or nature, but are confidently recommended and may be taken with perfect safety for all kinds of Humors, Fevers, Indigestion, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Heart-burn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Whooping Cough, Colds, Coughs, Stomach and Pain Worms, Asthma, Heart Disease, Pleurisy, Piles, Running Sores, Stoppages of Menes, Measles, Kidney and Gravel Complaints, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Iron-cholitis, Erysipelas, and all impurities of the Blood. All admit so effectual a remedy for Dropsy never known. If your liver is torpid and inactive, if you are troubled with the Jaundice only try our medicine, be cured and believe. Ladies in the term of life will find it most useful, and in the case of Young Ladies in particular just budding into womanhood above all others should never be without them, they are what they want at this critical period. Mothers should see to it, and provide their daughters with them. Children crying, their little lives away while worms eat up their veins, may be cured, their tomatoes killed, and a new way to the timely use of these effectual remedies. We do not pretend to offer them to the public as a perfect cure for every disease, which every intelligent mind knows is out of the question. We only wish to make known what they positively will do and no more. Therefore we submit this statement to those who are willing at least to take a trial, their judgment we solicit, and know that it must be the same as thousands have already given. We wish to inform all that our medicines are prepared with great care, especially for family use, and also admirably calculated to preserve health, remove disease, and restore nature to their normal state. We do not fancy that without them. These medicines are carefully compounded upon scientific principles by those thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal properties of each a true used, as well as the effect the combination will have on the system, and we sell with confidence, recommending our medicine with the greatest confidence. It has become an undeniable fact that when the system becomes infected with malignant diseases seated in either the nervous, muscular, or glandular parts of the body, it can only be made healthy by cleansing the blood, and restoring it to its normal state, and let us go to bed and let nature resume her original standing. A medicine that does not therefore strike at this, the root of all diseases, cannot or should not have any claim to public attention. The blood is the grand consideration then, and it becomes the duty of the physician, and of the patient, and of the healthy, to guard well this part on which so much of our comfort depends. No one should neglect, especially in the spring of the year, to take a few bottles of No. 2 Bitters and No. 1 Syrups, which will extract the water and purify the blood, regulate the bowels, increase the appetite, and remove the system. Full directions on label and wrapper. For sale everywhere at 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by C. GATES, SON & CO. Middleton, Annapolis Co. N.S.



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PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY. Office:—5 Canterbury Street, St. John, N.B. ASSETS 1st January 1879, \$113,457.38. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. F. BUTT, Esq., President; W. K. CLAWFORD, Esq., Vice; A. A. SACKETT, Esq., Secy.; JAMES H. MCARDY, Esq.; W. H. BAYWARD, Esq.; C. P. CLARKE, Esq. Loans made on Security of approved Real Estate for terms of from one to ten years, payable by instalments to suit the convenience of borrowers. MONEY IS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY on the following plans: 1.—ON DEPOSIT AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM withdrawable on thirty days notice. 2.—PAID-UP INVESTING SHARES of \$50 each are issued, which mature in four years, and can then be withdrawn in cash with compound interest (\$15.83), making the accrued value of each share \$65.83. 3.—DEBENTURES in sums of \$100 and \$500 each redeemable in five years from date at the Bank of New Brunswick, with coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. F. S. SHARPE, Secretary. July 20th.

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ORGAN BEATTY PIANO FOR Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry. WHITE Pritchard, Sunnyvale Farm, St. John, N.B. SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A. Attorney-at-Law, &c. Lunenburg, N.S. July 1st. 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE NEW STYLE 'FAMILY' Sewing Machine. The Cheapest and best in the world. TO LOSE IN USE TO DOUBT ITS SUPERIOR MERITS. No money to pay until Machine is delivered to you. It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, the same on both sides of the work, which received the HIGHEST AWARDS at Centennial Exhibitions, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876. Complete with a large assortment of Attachments for fine work than any other machine and reduced to only \$25. Has Horizontal Shuttle Motion, with Strong Frame. Self-adjusting Shuttle, with New Automatic Tension (Novel Feature). Extra Long Large-sized Shuttle, easily removed. Extra Large-sized Bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, going away with the frequent re-winding of Bobbins. The Shuttle Tension is directly upon the thread, and not upon the Bobbin, as in other Machines, and is invariable, whether the Bobbin is full or nearly empty. The perfect perfection of stitch and Tension. The upper and lower threads are drawn together and locked simultaneously in the centre of the needle. New self-adjusting "Take-up." No tangling of thread, or dropping stitches. Great width of Arm and large capacity for work. Adapted to all the wants of family sewing, with out restriction. Simplicity and Perfection of Mechanism. Interchangeable working parts. Manufactured of the polished steel. Positive Motion guaranteeing certainty of work. More readily comprehended than any other Machine. An easy working Treadle. No exertion needed. It is always ready and never out of order. It has thoroughly established its reputation throughout the world as the only reliable Family Sewing Machine. Is an easy and pleasant machine to operate, requires the least care, produces every variety of work, and will last until the next century begins. Strong, Simple and Efficient. Will sew on Lace and you will use no other. The money you pay is refunded if it will not sew work and Outlast any machine at double the price. Agents sell them faster than any other in consequence of their being "The Best at the Lowest Price." Call at Office of this Paper and Examine One

or order from us through the publishers of this paper. Machines sent for examination before payment of bill. Warranted 5 years. Kept in order free of charge. Money refunded at once, if not perfect. Improvements offered by Clergymen, Teachers, Storekeepers, etc., to act as Agents. Horse and wagon furnished free. For testimonials see descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work, liberal terms, circulars, etc. Address: "Family" Sewing Machine Co. 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK July 19th.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1879 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, the 14th July, Trains will leave Halifax daily, on days excepted as follows: At 8.05 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations. At 12.15 p.m. (Accommodation) for Pictou and intermediate stations. At 5.00 p.m. (Accommodation) for Truro and intermediate stations. At 6.15 p.m. (Express) for St. John, River du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and the west. A Pullman Car runs daily on this train to St. John, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached to Montreal. Will arrive: At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro. At 10.35 a.m. (Express) from St. John, River du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and the west. At 2.55 (Accommodation) from Truro and Pictou. At 7.40 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Point du Chêne, Pictou, and intermediate points. D. FORTINGER, Chief Superintendent. Moncton, N.B., July 10th, 1879.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free. Henry McShane & Co., 275 IV BALTIMORE, MD. 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. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE, CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory: THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING, in all its Branches. G & T. PHILLIPS L. HIGGINS & Co., Successors to Geo. McQuinn, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers. MAIN STREET, MONCTON, N.B. July 19th.

NUTRITIOUS Condiment for Horses and Cattle! THE NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY. Gold Prize Medal Awarded, London Exhibition, 1862, Honorable Mention, Halifax, 1874. Halifax, N.S. The best and most economical Food for Horses and Cattle in existence. The Nutritious Condiment is used in the Stables of Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain, and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe. Advantages derived from using the Condiment. It will coax the most unimpaired appetite. It renders coarse provender rich and palatable. It ensures perfect digestion, and makes pure blood. It puts Horses and Cattle in good firm flesh. It induces new life and vigor, and prevents and cures colic. It gives horses a fine soft skin, and smooth coat. It cures cold and influenza, and puts horses in condition when other means fail. COWS will be equally improved in health and appearance, and give more and richer milk. OXEN fatten quicker and work better for its use. PIGS fatten in half the usual time, and the bacon is sweeter and better. CALVES and POULTRY are also greatly benefited by its use. It effects a saving of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. in the cost of feeding. Pamphlets with local certificates, sent free on application.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL FROM PAYMASTER GOOLD. Halifax, N.S., 9th June, 1879. DEAR SIR.—My cow having been under the effect of lead poisoning, has been successfully treated by Mr. Byrnes, Veterinary Surgeon, and having become much emaciated from its effects, I was induced to try your "Nutritious Condiment." The results have been most satisfactory. After using the Condiment for a short time, she has not only regained her usual tone, but instead of only a few quarts of milk daily, she is now yielding fourteen and the quality much richer, and we have plenty of cream for butter, and other purposes. I do believe the Condiment to be everything that is claimed for it, and can recommend it with confidence to others. You are quite at liberty to publish the foregoing. Yours very truly, J. K. GOOLD, Major, Staff Paymaster to H. M. Forces. Geo. Fraser, Esq., Agent North British Cattle Food Co., Nutritious Condiment, Halifax. GEORGE FRASER, 75 GRANVILLE STREET, Managing Agent for the Maritime Provinces E. Island, Newfoundland, etc. July 19

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THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

THE offer made by the publisher of the WESLEYAN, three or four weeks since, should be remembered by all our friends, and MADE KNOWN AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE. It was to this effect:—

That the paper would be sent free to the end of 1879, from the time two dollars were received at the office from a new subscriber, as an advance payment for 1880.

THANKSGIVING.

The Puritans of New England were the originators of the American Thanksgiving festival. They aimed at the glorification of home. Their grand idea in this festival was the family, with all its sweet and sacred unity of mystic love; the family, here and in heaven, one and indivisible: the family bowing with grateful, adoring, thankful hearts before the giver of all our mercies. From New England as a centre this thanksgiving idea has gone out into all the land. It is recognized throughout the Dominion, as well as in the Republic, as a national festival second only in interest to that of Christmas.

While thanksgiving day may be observed as a bright and joyous home festival for the grandest family reunions of the year, and for feasting liberally upon roast turkey and plum pudding, its religious aspect should not be overlooked.

The duty of giving thanks to God is repeatedly enjoined upon us in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, and of the New. Giving thanks to the Great Benefactor implies a comprehensive appreciation of our blessings, of our unworthiness, and of the dignity of the Giver. The tongue, prompted by the loving and grateful heart, should give timely expression of our sense of God's goodness.

How many and how great have been the mercies of the year. As individuals and as families how largely have we received. Some have been in the midst of sore trials, but brighter days have now come. Some have been in peculiar perils, but have been delivered therefrom. Some have been down in the valley of the shadow of death, even unto the gates of the grave, but have been brought back to health, and friends, and business again. Others have known no trials, no perils, no sickness during the year. Who can count the mercies which have been quietly falling all along the way? Every morning, and every evening, and during the intermediate hours, they have been coming upon us as angel messengers from the Father of heaven. Do we realize how great a mercy is health, is strength, is friendship, is life?

How great have been our national benefits in this Dominion during the year? No wasting epidemics have visited any part of our country. The harvests from our fields, from our mines, and from our seas, have been plentiful and remunerative. Provisions have been abundant. There has been enough and to spare in almost all of our provincial homes. The poorest amongst us have always had a supply for their daily wants. Even the commercial depression which has prevailed for these last few years amongst us is not without its benefits, and its lessons. A brighter financial season is being inaugurated in our western territory, and hitherward the more prosperous times seem to be slowly but surely coming.

While to other-peoples during the year there have come wars and rumours of wars, to us it has been given to dwell in peace. We have an open Bible; an honored Sabbath; an inviting sanctuary; a preached gospel; and a door open in the kingdom of heaven for all believers. God's churches multiply. His people abound in liberality. His cause prospers. Education, morals, religion, still flourish. The good is everywhere struggling with the bad, and though the fight is sometimes fierce and furious, and the enemy appears occasionally, here or there, to prevail for a season, yet more and more the truth and the kingdom grow. It is well, then, that we should go up to the Lord's house with praises, and that we should make our thanksgiving home gatherings among the most joyous occasions of the year.

A THANKSGIVING INQUIRY.

The one hundred and sixteenth psalm appears to have been written as an expression of thanksgiving to God under peculiar circumstances. We are not certain whether it was written with special reference to the deliverance of the Hebrew people from their long captivity, or with reference to the coming of Saul to the mouth of the cave in which David, at an important crisis in his career, lay hidden. Whatever may have been the circumstances under which it was composed, it, no doubt, has for us a spiritual significance. We may see Christ herein, bringing a new people, the Gentiles, to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. This vision

should make us glad, and should draw out our thanksgivings to God.

The experience of the writer of this psalm had been very exciting. The "sorrows of death" had "compassed" him. The "pains of hell" had got hold upon him. He had found "trouble and sorrow." He obtained relief, however, through earnest and believing prayer. "I believed," is his testimony, "therefore have I spoken." Then came victory. His bonds were broken. The Lord delivered his "soul from death," his "eyes from tears," and his "feet from falling."

With those heaven-sent deliverances came a new perplexity. What, under the circumstances, ought he to do? He very wisely seeks direction in prayer: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me?"

Have our innumerable and undeserved benefits involved us in perplexity? Have we been in doubt as to what our duties are in view of God's abounding mercies? Is not the prayer of the sacred penman a timely inquiry for us at this thanksgiving season? Is there not every probability that such an inquiry, urged in the spirit in which the psalmist presented his plea, will still lead to substantially the same blessed results? He did not pray in vain. His pleadings brought new experiences. He offered the sacrifice of thanksgiving. He paid his vows unto the Lord. He identified himself publicly with God's cause. Blessed, for every doubting, hesitating, anxious, one, will this thanksgiving season be, if, in the midst thereof, he shall be led to the feet of Jesus; and shall offer the sacrifice of thanksgiving; and shall pay his vows unto the Lord; and shall identify himself publicly with God's cause.

THE MINISTER AND THE STEWARDS.

What shall be the character of the intercourse between a minister and his people, in some parts of our Methodist work, depends sometimes upon circumstances. The minister stands in a peculiar relation to the people of his charge as a whole; and also to his class-leaders, to his local preachers, to his Quarterly-Official-Meeting, and to his stewards, in their several capacities. His relation to his stewards on our strongest, self-sustaining circuits, may be, comparatively, not of very much importance. But his relation to the stewards on our dependent circuits, having large deficiencies, is a thing of transcendent importance.

As we have been stationed several years in succession on dependent circuits, having a greater or a smaller deficiency, and succeeded tolerably well in grappling with the difficulties of the position, perhaps it may be profitable to give those who are now travelling the same peculiar road, over which we threaded our difficult way, some of the results of our experience.

Immediately after each Annual Conference session we tried to form a plan of work for the whole year—not a preaching plan merely, which was a minor work—but a general plan of operations. We assumed that nothing desirable would "happen" but that effects would "come to pass" as the results of causes. We did not leave the ministerial stipend to take its chance among things that might "happen" to appear, or that might not. We looked upon the financial part of our work as something that must be done; and if it must be done, it was best to do it well. Indeed, the inspired directions given to us indicated that whatever our hands found to do, we should do with all our might, and soul, and strength.

A private interview between the minister and each steward, at the residence of the steward, seemed to us an indispensable requisite. Sometimes the visiting of each steward involved a long drive; but the longer the drive the better our visit was appreciated by the steward, and the better the results.

This interview involved many important inquiries, such as the following: What is the financial prospect for the year? How many names have you on your list this year? How does the list compare with last year? How does each contributor feel about supporting the work this year? etc. In the interviews of the first year of the appointment to a circuit inquiries would be made of each steward as to the families in his district, number and names of children in each family, etc., etc. An arrangement would be made with the steward at this interview for his attendance, without fail, at the approaching quarterly meeting.

As the minister depended upon the steward for financial success, so the success of the steward depended largely upon the minister. An interview between the minister and each family was effected as early in the year as possible. In this interview the information obtained from the stewards about the families in their districts was found to be invaluable. It helped to an easier acquaintance with those families, and a surer hold upon them.

In the month of November a second interview with each steward, at his resi-

dence, was secured, if possible, and the financial situation was thoroughly reconsidered. A full attendance of the members of the Quarterly Official Board, at the November meeting would then show, with a close approximation to accuracy, the probabilities for the year.

The month of December would then be given largely to the visitation of the families by the minister, and to canvassing for the WESLEYAN. This duty having been performed, the financial work of the minister, for the year, was practically almost ended.

The opening of the month of January would bring the week of prayer. This would be followed by special services, here and there, until the coming of the spring. The chief financial work of the year having been attended to, during its first few months, would leave one free from anxiety, and in a position to give himself unreservedly to the work of saving souls. Then we would often discover how important, in our ministerial pulpit work, was the information which had been secured through our personal interviews with the stewards, and with the families of our flock.

This general plan involved system, avoided doing our work loosely, enabled us to redeem the time, made the steward's task lighter, made the minister's efforts easier, gave us power among the people, brought the needed funds into the Lord's treasury, and gave us many triumphs for Christ in souls converted to God.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUADRENNIAL CAMPAIGN.

The political campaign, which began in Maine three months ago, and which will terminate, twelve months hence, in the election of a President of the United States, as the successor of President Hayes, is being vigorously fought. Two important victories have been recently won by the Republican party: one in Iowa, and the other in Ohio. The fortunes of the struggle have been, thus far, mainly with the Republicans. The signs indicate the election of a Republican President in 1880, by a large majority.

The Republican party will, probably, at its convention for the nomination of its standard-bearer, have at least three prominent candidates, namely, Blaine, Conkling, and Sherman. Possibly, however, there may be "six Richmonds in the field." At the opening of the convention, and on the first ballot, the Republicans present will probably be found to be chiefly Blaine-men, Conkling-men, Sherman-men, etc. Grant is not likely to be the prominent man when the convention begins its work.

General Grant has the reputation of being a masterly chess-player, whose movements on the board are consummately far-seeing, and successful. In his movements as a general he displayed, in his military campaigns, the same kind of long-sightedness, tact, and skill that he evinces in his chess-playing operations. When he had formed the plan of a campaign, or of a battle, during the war, he would "fight it out on that line if it took all summer." He never changed his plans. And he always in the long run crowned his banners with victory.

His recent world-encircling tour, may help largely to secure for him the most magnificent distinction ever accorded to an American general, or statesman, in being a third time nominated for the Presidency of the United States, and a third time elected to that distinguished office. He comes home to the shores of his own country, after having secured unparalleled recognition and honors from all the prominent governments of the world. He lands on the right side of the Continent, and just at the best time. He will enter the Mississippi valley and will cross the Alleghany mountains, at precisely those moments when such movements will tend greatly to add enthusiasm to his popularity. He may not have designed to be a candidate for a third term; but such an issue may nevertheless be inevitable, when the nomination convention of the Republican party meets, in the early part of the coming summer.

It will be to the advantage of Grant to be at first, not very prominent in the convention. Neither Blaine, nor Conkling, nor Sherman, is likely to secure a majority in the convention, either on the first ballot, or perhaps, any subsequent one. The Blaine-men are not likely to accept either Conkling, or Sherman. The Conkling-men are not likely to take either Blaine or Sherman. The Sherman-men will not probably take either Blaine or Conkling. Their only available resource, we judge, will be to fall back upon Grant. The supporters of the several candidates will find it easier to unite upon Grant than upon any of the other candidates. Grant is the strongest man in the politics of the United States to-day. He is the strongest party man in the homes of the people. He can command more votes in the north for the Presidency, and more votes in the south, we think, than any other man. It will be easier for the masses to rally around him

than around any other standard-bearer. And as it will be easier, we judge, for Grant to lead the Republican party to victory in the coming contest, than for any other possible candidate to do so, we assume that General Grant will be elected, for a third term, to the Presidency of the United States of America.

Elections took place in eight States of the Union, and one Territory, Tuesday, Nov. 4th, showing Republican gains almost everywhere. Cornell, Republican, is elected in New York with 20,000 majority. Massachusetts gives big Republican majorities. Philadelphia has given the largest Republican majority ever known in that City.

CHARLOTTE TOWN.

We had the pleasure of spending Sunday, Oct. 26th, amidst the scenes of former labors in Charlottetown. We preached in the morning in the new Second Church, and in the evening in the Brick Church. On Monday evening an enthusiastic service was held in the Brick Church, in the interest of the Relief and Extension Fund. Dr. Johnson occupied the chair, and delivered an effective speech. William E. Dawson, Esq., and Revs. Messrs. Cowperthwaite and Smallwood also favored the meeting with addresses. It fell to our lot to say a few words. The proceeds of the meeting amounted to \$1235.00. Absent friends, it was supposed, would bring the amount up to about \$1500.00.

A novel feature of the meeting was the playing of a cornet by Mr. C. Pope Fletcher, as an accompaniment to the organ and choir. Mr. Fletcher knows how to handle the cornet, and to make it speak with great delicacy and effect. During our pastorate of three years we were favored in having Mr. N. Mitchell, formerly a scholar under our care in the Methodist Sabbath school of Fredericton, as the leader of the choir. During our recent visit we found Mr. Fletcher, with great efficiency and success, occupying the place so long and so ably filled by Mr. Mitchell.

Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite, the superintendent of this largest Protestant congregation in the Maritime Provinces, has a wide field of effort. He brings to his important work a well cultivated mind, scholarly habits, considerable experience, and consecrated energies. He has, in association with himself, Revs. Messrs. Smallwood and Jost, as supernumeraries, and Rev. Mr. Campbell as pastor of the second church. He has also the valuable co-operation of an earnest band of praying church members. It is gratifying to find that our important interests there are so well sustained.

SUMMERSIDE.

We had the gratification of attending two gatherings at Summerside, last week, and of saying something to the people at each of them. Our cause is well represented there by Rev. Mr. Deinstadt. The town has grown considerably within the last few years. Methodism, apparently, has reached that stage in Summerside, beyond which it can scarcely advance any more, until a new church is built. Indeed, not to advance, may inevitably mean, to retrograde. It is with congregations generally as with individuals, there is no remaining in one condition. Not to grow in grace means to fall away. We hope to hear soon that our congregation at Summerside is determined immediately to "arise and build."

SHEDIAC.

We went on board the steamer St. Lawrence at Summerside en route for Shediac during the terrible gale of the 29th ult. We were detained in port twenty-four hours on account of the storm. The barometer at Shediac sank lower on that day than at any other time during the last twenty-one years. The tide rose to an unusual height, and broke over the break-water and wharf at Shediac, carrying away into deep water a great part of the wharf, and the Railroad, and seriously damaging both, along their whole length for about seven hundred feet. The under part of the wharf was so injured as to cause it to sink about three feet. Several of the buildings at Point du Chene, were injured by the winds and the waves. Only a fortnight or so, before, Shediac was visited by a conflagration that consumed almost every business place in the town. The people of that scourged town have had the whirlwind, the tempest, and the fire. May the still small voice now be heard there, and be obeyed; and may it soon be manifest there that, out of apparent evil, he who rules the storms, and the waves, and rides upon the whirlwind, is bringing forth good.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, our minister at Shediac, is succeeding admirably in the erection of our neat new church in that town.

The opening meeting of the winter session of the Halifax Young Men's Wesleyan Institute will be held in the Lecture Room of Brunswick Street Church on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock; when a choice programme consisting of music, readings, &c., will be submitted. Admission 10 cents.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUNDS.

The Mission Rooms report from Toronto Conference a subscription from Flesherton circuit of \$96.25. The minister's subscription for Hamilton District, London Conference, amounts to \$1229; for Sarnia District, same Conference, \$682.

Rev. D. Savage reports \$270.00 for Tilsonburg circuit. Rev. A. Lucas, of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference reports \$77.89 for Havelock circuit. The amount raised for Mission Fund last year on this circuit was \$36.76.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The Treasurers acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums:

Table listing cash receipts from various individuals and churches, including Port Stanley, Cambridge, Brampton, etc., with amounts in dollars and cents.

PERSONAL.—Rev. James G. Heniger, of Canning, ex-President, etc., favored our office with a call on Tuesday last. His many friends throughout the Maritime Provinces will be pleased to learn that he has fully recovered from his recent illness. He looks about as hale and hearty as he did a dozen years ago.

The chairmen and financial secretaries of the several districts of the Nova Scotia Conference, were in town last week, attending the meeting of the Local Missionary Committee.

Rev. Ralph Brocken, of Windsor, was in our editorial apartment on Tuesday last.

The revival in business is slowly extending over a wider area, and is becoming increasingly apparent each month. This long desired improvement began in the Western States and has been making its way eastward. The advance in the price of flour of about \$1.50 per barrel is a sign of the times. An advance in flour means an advance in wheat; and an advance in wheat means better times for the wheat growers of Ontario. This revival will be gladly welcomed in our eastern Provinces.

The St. Joseph and Pacific First Mortgage Railroad Bonds (reorganized St. Joseph and Denver City) sold in the latter part of July last in New York for 62 per cent, and the stock of the same road for 10 per cent. On the 10th of October those Bonds sold for 82 per cent, and the stock at 17 per cent. October 31st, the Bonds were selling at 85 per cent, and the stock at 25 per cent. The Bonds and Stock together sold for 110 per cent. The original cost of the Bonds and Stock together was 97 per cent. in American money.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds are steadily advancing. On October 29th they were quoted in New York as being offered for sale at 64 per cent, and as having bids at 60 per cent. A representative of a Halifax business house, awhile ago, bought \$30,000 worth of Northern Pacific's at 18 per cent.

The Book Steward has received a sample copy of the earlier sheets of the Illustrated History of Methodism by Rev. W. H. Daniels, D. D. The author of this work is well known as a vigorous and popular writer. A considerable portion of this work is devoted to a history of Canadian Methodism. The volume will contain numerous well executed engravings. It will, no doubt, be read with interest by many of our people in the eastern Provinces.

A Fly Sheet with the signature "F. W. Patte," has come into our hands, which purports to be a report of a sermon, recently delivered by Rev. J. Strothard, at Scott's Bay, N. S. This Fly Sheet is manifestly a gross misrepresentation of both Mr. Strothard's views of the subject he was presenting, and of the way in which he treats such topics. The sermon which Mr. Patte professes to have reported, was written out by Mr. Strothard, previous to its delivery, and is now before us. The wide circulation of this peculiar Fly Sheet seems to call for the publication of the sermon. We will give it to our readers in our next week's WESLEYAN.

The distress in England continues. The revenue is declining. During the first six months of this year there has been a falling off to the extent of £438,000. The loss on the excise is £593,000. There is no hope of immediate improvement. Agriculture never was so depressed. The harvest is the poorest that has been gathered for a number of years.

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Table with columns for donor names and amounts. Includes entries like 'Port Stanley, per Rev. J. Whiting, 21 rem \$ 34.47', 'Barnston, per Rev. J. C. Clement, 24 rem. 13.00', etc.

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PLAGIARISM.—The charge of plagiarism against Rev. Dr. Lorimer (Baptist) has caused a great deal of discussion in Chicago. Six Methodist clergymen, in town to attend the conference, went to hear him preach. On their way from the church, one remarked that some of the language of the sermon was familiar. Another said it was from a sermon delivered a year before by the Rev. Dr. Parker in London. A comparison of Dr. Lorimer's own manuscript, as furnished by him to a newspaper for publication, with a printed report of Dr. Parker's discourse, showed that in many long passages the former was a plain copy of the latter. Dr. Lorimer has published a defence in which he says:—"I confess to a great admiration for the London preacher, and to having read him for a few months with more or less regularity, until my mind has become saturated with his style and phraseology; just as it is with Shakespeare, Ruskin and Carlyle. Occasionally, as nearly every writer does, I make notes of phrases and figures of speech in my common-place book, and in composition work them over to express my own thought. But, as a rule, I am under no necessity of making any such reference, for my memory is such that pretty nearly everything I read adheres to it, frequently in the words of the author, and unconsciously becomes part of my mental furniture. And consequently I run the risk, when I am treating of kindred topics of employing similar and at times identical language, without intending in the least to wrong any one. Writers of marked individuality possess me entirely, photograph themselves on my mind, become part of my mind, become part of my own being, so that I have at times, and with utter innocence, found myself clothing my thoughts in their language. Certainly, had I been conscious of wronging any one, I would not have permitted the few scraps to go to press, and I could not have been so stupid as purposely to infringe on the property of a writer so well and familiarly known as Joseph Parker, when concealment would be next to impossible."

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POSTAL CARDS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Oct. 28. Our Relief and Extension Fund meeting was held last evening. Excellent addresses were delivered by Dr. Johnson, the Chairman of the meeting, Rev. D. D. Currie, and Mayor Dawson.

The choir also rendered efficient service on the occasion. The attendance was good, and the subscriptions and collections amounted to about \$1250.

It is expected that this amount will be considerably increased by subscriptions from friends of the movement who were not able to be present. H. P. C.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

Sermons were preached yesterday by Rev. George O. Huestis, of Burlington. Large congregations listened attentively to most impressive discourses. Subscriptions and collections amounted to about \$200. We hope by personal canvass to bring the amount up to \$300.

R. A. DANIEL.

Avondale, Nov. 3rd, 1879.

EXECUTIVE BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive of the Eastern Section of the Book Committee, will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY, 11th Nov., at 3 p. m., in the basement of Brunswick Street Church.

JOHN McMURRAY, Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—The Theological Society of Mount Allison held its third meeting of the season on the evening of Friday, October 31st. After the usual business session the doors were open to the public.

The President, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, occupied the chair. Bro. E. Donkin was first upon the platform, and in a carefully prepared paper on The Class Meeting introduced the subject of the evening's discussion. Brother Donkin treated particularly of the class-meeting as a means of grace, and favored its retention as a test of church membership.

Bro. Stebbings, following, spoke of the origin and importance of the class-meeting, and humorously illustrated the necessity of having efficient leaders.

Bro. Bell then spoke, dwelling principally upon the class-meeting as a safeguard against backsliding. Bro. Scombe took up the various objections continually being urged against the Methodist class-meeting, and dealt satisfactorily with them.

The meeting was then thrown open, and Bros. Glendonning, Black, Lewis, Estey, Principal Paisley, Dr. Stewart, and Prof. Burwash spoke in the order named. The test of membership question was debated in a lively manner.

The subject for the next meeting is Future Rewards. Principal Paisley will read an exegetical paper.

that the receipts have not equalled the expenditure for some years. And on behalf of our own poor I take this opportunity of suggesting increased liberality on the part of the members of our church during the present winter.

Your's truly, JAMES SWEET, Poor Steward, Brunswick St. Meth. Ch.

MR. EDITOR:

Permit me to take the earliest opportunity of expressing my regret that I should have been so far misled as to refer to the system of dealing with the collections made in aid of the Poor in our churches on Communion Sundays, in terms which I now know to have been entirely uncalled for.

I had every reason to believe that the facts were as I have stated them, and my only motive was to assist in removing a state of affairs, which I could not but consider largely objectionable.

From information which I have received, since the publication of my letter, I am convinced that the danger of misapprehension of money, in the case of other collections, is less than I had been led to believe, though I am still strongly of the opinion that a change, in this respect is desirable.

Your's truly, X.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM X.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last, was a communication from X in which he stated that sometimes the expenses of the Communion Services, absorbed all the offering for the poor; for one I would ask X to rise and explain, believing that such a statement is not only incorrect, but liable to hinder the benevolent in their accustomed monthly gifts to those who need their aid.

What are those expenses? In the church with which I am connected, those expenses are but a trifle, not more than sixty cents for each service, leaving a goodly sum for the Lord's poor.

I remain, your's truly, STEWARD.

Note by the Editor.—It will be seen by the foregoing communication from X, that he has given all the explanation, probably, that is required.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Our first snow of the season came Monday last. The day had, from morning until night, quite a wintry appearance. On the following morning the music of sleigh bells was heard here and there on some of our streets.

The winter session of Dalhousie College, 1879-1880, was opened on Wednesday, with public ceremonies. Dr. Honeyman, Professor of Geology, delivered the opening lecture.

The thirteenth annual session of the Halifax Medical College was inaugurated by a public meeting in the Legislative Building on Friday evening last. Dr. R. F. Black was in the chair. The Band of the 97th Regiment furnished music. Dr. A. P. Reid, Sir William Young, Dr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Laing, and Rev. Mr. Dann were the speakers of the evening.

William Dempster, Manager of the Ingersol Branch of Molson's Bank, Montreal, is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. He was arrested on Monday last.

Our sprightly contemporary, the Moncton Times says.—The people of Halifax are proverbially a slow people. Before the National Policy was a fixed fact, all they wanted was encouragement to start a sugar refinery. After the N. P. was enforced, a city of forty thousand wasted six months in talk. They finally succeeded in getting a company organized for the refinery project, and are now delaying the commencement of the work of building. They have not even commenced the foundation. The people of Moncton are far ahead of the Halifaxians in the matter of push. With a fifth of the population and a tenth of the talk, Moncton is now more advanced than Halifax in an enterprise as important to it as the sugar refinery to Halifax.

At Alma, N.B., a supper was given on the 22nd ult, in aid of the Methodist Minister's salary. During the evening, Rev R Wilson delivered his popular lecture on the Scotchman.

Thomas Kelly, Esq of Summerside, has been appointed a Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward Island, as successor of the late Judge Pope.

The Exchange Bank Montreal has resumed payment after a three months suspension.

An I. C. R. money bag was ripped open and \$400 taken therefrom, a few days ago, between Londonderry and Wentworth.

Fanny, about seven years old, an only daughter of Mr. William Heald, of Debec Junction, N.B., was severely burned on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, and died the same night.

A new Government has been formed in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Joly has been defeated.

The New York "Advocate" says.—Bishop Wiley, whose safe return from his extended official visit to our Annual Conferences in Europe has already been chronicled, brought a very gratifying report of the condition and prospects of the Methodist Episcopal Church work on the continent. The Germany and Switzerland Conference includes 75 ministers and over 250 chapels and other preaching places, and is prospering more rapidly than ever. Some of the congregations had become large and flourishing; the one at Zurich numbers over 1,000 persons. Our work in Denmark, though vigorously opposed by the state church, is now under the supervision of 13 pastors, who are meeting with assured success. The Swedish Conference has about 60 ministers, and over 200 preaching places. The Norway Conference has 40 ministers, and the work is constantly spreading. The bishop describes the Conference session held at Stavanger, as full of interest and exceedingly hopeful for the future.

When the Supreme Court of New Brunswick gave its opinion respecting the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act at Fredericton recently, holding that it was unconstitutional, Judge Palmer dissented. He prepared an opinion and read it. It occupies nearly four columns of the Telegraph. Judge Palmer holds that the Dominion Parliament had power to pass the Act, but although coming to this conclusion, he says that he desires to claim no right to express any opinion on the policy of the act. In concluding his remarks, he says, "whether the enforcement of such a law will benefit or injure the community is a question with which sitting here as a Judge, I have nothing whatever to do. That question must in my opinion, be decided by the persons who control the legislature of the country. I do not deny that I have an opinion on the question and as a citizen of Canada, will by any influence I possess, endeavour to influence legislation in that direction, which I think will be for the benefit of the Dominion. In that regard the supreme will of the state has decided the question."

In Montreal the net increase of harbor receipts this year over last is \$200,882. A larger amount of tonnage has been done this season than in the same period of any other year. Ocean grain freights from Montreal to Great Britain are firmer.

As an evidence of the improvement in trade at Sackville, N.B. Mr W B Dixon, manager of the colonial foundry, states that orders of late have been pouring in, and he hopes to clear out \$8,000 of made up goods at an early date. Within two weeks he has sold 200 ploughs in small lots, and twenty five tons of stoves. They had a large quantity of iron and coal laid in at bottom prices to commence manufacturing with. The prospects of a good fall business he considered very flattering.

The firm of M. Wood & Sons, of the same place, are finding a brisk demand for their vessels owing to the rise in produce. Ayer's harness factory, one of the largest in the Maritime Provinces, has now more orders from lumbermen than he can fill, which is unusual at this early season.

Zach. Chandler, Senator from Michigan, and Chairman of the National Republican Committee, was found dead in his bed at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago on Saturday morning last. He had spoken on the previous evening, on the political topics of the day, to an immense audience in Chicago.

Hostile armies on the southern border of Peru are advancing to meet each other in battle.

The war between Chili and Peru continues. In an engagement between the hostile fleets last week the Peruvian ram "Huscar" was captured by the Chilians. This disaster will seriously cripple Peru.

Great bush fires are raging in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro. Sixty-seven persons were burned to death.

Prince Bismarck went to Varzin, his estate in Roumania, last week. He was granted a five months' furlough by the Emperor, on condition that he should attend to all important business matters arising during his absence.

The Russian Press continues to display hostility against England and Germany, and predicts that sooner or later a life and death war with England is inevitable.

A special London despatch of Nov. 2, says:—"It is now probable that Parliament will be dissolved in December, in which case the success of Mr Gladstone, in Midlothian would be more than doubtful. It is rumored in well informed circles that Russia is preparing to declare war against England. There are signs of a revival of British trade, but there will certainly be a great deficiency in the revenue. Mr Gladstone is preparing a speech attacking the financial policy of the Government."

A Vienna despatch of Nov. 2, is published in Paris journals stating that a telegram from Constantinople represents that relations between England and Turkey are strained. England has sent to the Porte an ultimatum demanding the execution of reforms in Asiatic Turkey. If the demand is not complied with it is believed the Sultan will be deposed and replaced by his brother, who will be under tutelar supervision of England, France and Austria. Russia upholds the Sultan.

At the municipal elections held throughout England, on Saturday, Nov. 1st, wherever political considerations were involved the Liberals were mostly triumphant. In Liverpool where the Town Council stood 42 Conservatives to 22 Liberals, it now stands 34 Conservatives to 30 Liberals.

There was unusual animation at the quarterly meeting of the iron trade at Birmingham, England, last week. Prices were strong, and in several cases an advance was obtained. American buyers, particularly, mustered in great strength, and made large contracts for raw and old iron, to be shipped to America for conversion into finished iron.

It looks very much as though the British troops in Afghanistan are in the shadow of another disaster. The force that is occupying Shurtogarden Pass is surrounded by thousands of Afghans; and though the officer in command intimates that he can hold his own, there is great danger of another Isandula affair. England must now go on, of course and subdue the Afghan hordes, at any cost; but a far greater task will remain to be accomplished. These people must be governed, and it may be necessary to keep an army in the country for years, at a heavy expense, to secure peace.

A CONSTITUTIONAL amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature was defeated at the Connecticut State election last week by a large majority. An amendment to extend the term of office of judges to seventy five years of age was also defeated. There was a Republican gain at the town elections.

THE GREAT STORM.

The gale which swept over the Maritime Provinces on the 29th ultimo, was probably the most destructive known for the past 20 years. The loss of shipping on the North Shore of New Brunswick, and on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The barometer at 4 p. m. on that day, was lower than at any other time during the last twenty years. We give the following condensed particulars from the daily papers.

CHATHAM, Oct. 30.—Yesterday about 4 p. m. the tide commenced showing its strength. It rushed in so suddenly that some of our merchants had barely time to get their goods in the Water Street warehouse out of danger. As it was, several lost considerable property by water.

Strang's flour warehouse on Union wharf was flooded; the Water Street cellars had, on an average, two feet of water. The Customs warehouse had 30 inches over the floor. The warehouses of Messrs. Muirhead, Snodgrass and McLoughlin suffered more or less.

At the ferry opposite Newcastle, Coughlin's house floated away and is now in the vicinity of Sergeant's mill.

Three or four rats broke up at Bartibogue, and are now scattered along the shore. Some are lying well up on several feet to be bobbed along on the water.

In Napin the tide was two feet higher than the last great tide, some 17 years ago. It carried away fencing to a large extent. The Wilson bridge, built when the School Bill was passing, is all carried away.

The lower Napin bridge is partially damaged; Black Brook bridge is carried away; Victoria bridge, costing some \$7,000, and nearly new, is partially damaged; Horton's Creek bridge, nearly new, is all gone. The Branch bridge, nearly new is partially damaged. Taylor Creek bridge, all its spans, some 7 or 8, are all gone. This bridge cost \$1,200 to \$1,400 only three years ago.

Egg Island hay is all gone. The sea went completely over this Island, Badouin, and Fox Islands, and the hay on them is nearly all gone. Have not heard from the light-houses yet, but it is feared some of them have gone. All the smaller bridges in the tide way are all removed.

Supervisor Cameron estimates the damage at \$10,000, and says all the bridges require temporary repairs at once.

The schooner "Merit," Captain Lewis, loaded for Shippegan, with dry and other goods, sank at the Canada wharf. All the goods are damaged.

The new slab wharf building at J. B. Snowball's, Esq., turned over and unshipped the ballast at the outside and floated away.

W. S. Loggie's warehouse, under the Commercial Buildings, was completely flooded, and so rapid was the flow of the tide that some 100 barrels of flour and other goods were submerged.

On Fox Island the keeper's house and one beacon are gone. Shippigan break-water and lighthouse are gone. Crab Island lighthouse and keeper Savoy have gone. Pilot Savoy's schooner "Venus" is bottom up, masts out and gone. The crew were saved. The main Bay du Vin bridge is gone; also one on the same river at Gulliver's. Two new bridges at John O'Bear's Creek are gone. The Eel River bridge is gone. Loggie & Anderson's establishments at Burnt Church are all gone; loss \$3,000.

All the hay cut on the islands has been swept completely away, and it is calculated the loss is six hundred tons. The value of the bridges destroyed is enormous. NEWCASTLE, Oct. 29.

Last night the wind blew a gale from the east and continued all day, attended with a heavy rain fall. About 5 p. m. there was a very high tide, which continued rising until 7.45 p. m.

The lower part of the town was inundated, the sidewalks floating in the streets with three feet of water. The public wharf was covered and somewhat damaged. All wharves were inundated, the warehouses were flooded and considerable goods damaged. The merchants had in many cases to remove their goods, and some suffered considerable loss.

Beats were in great demand, and were used in the streets as means of conveyance. About eight o'clock the sky was quite bright and the storm had died away; the water receding, left the rubbish and debris on the streets.

Buctouche and other sections of Kent County have suffered another disaster in the storm of Wednesday. The tides were the highest ever known by the "oldest inhabitant," and that in this section no idea prevails as to the severity of the gale and the extent of the floods. Bridges were carried away, and buildings floated from their foundations to the middle of the street in many instances.

The Shediac River bridge, about five miles north of Shediac, has gone out so that it is impossible. Fully 150 feet of the middle of the bridge is destroyed. The Cocagne river bridge was slightly damaged. At Cocagne, Squire Bolidieu's office was carried into the middle of the street by the freshet. Mr. Simon Bushway, general storekeeper, lost very heavily; a part of his shop was carried away, and his loss in goods, etc., will be fully \$600. Mr. Robert Dysart's building was moved out of position and damaged. Others in Cocagne and vicinity suffered losses, which in the aggregate are very considerable.

The Little Buctouche river bridge had its whole covering carried away, and was rendered impassible. At Little Buctouche bridge, a large pile of lumber belonging to A M Smith, Esq., got all out, but it was expected would be saved.

When the causes of the recent break of the Utes shall have been thoroughly investigated, not all the blame will be found on the side of the savages. It already appears that Agent Mooker and some views of his own which frightened the tribe by his course. He wanted the Indians to work, and when they rebelled he threatened to withhold the Government supplies and even to call upon the troops. The Indians believed they were to be shot down, and their hot blood led them to make the first attack. The agent and his family were taken prisoners. To the honor of the savages, putting our troops to shame on at least one occasion, he said the Chief Douglas treated the women and children with great kindness and at last returned them to their friends. How will he be rewarded? Wait and see. The poor savage is to be pitied. He makes treaty after treaty with the General Government, and for the most part strictly observes them; but the whites sow him continually. They pay no attention to the Treaty rights, and when his stock of patience becomes exhausted, and he shows signs of rebellion, the savages stormy put him down. He has outgrown every part but.

Five hundred tenants of the Marquis of Sligo and the Earl of Lincoln met recently near Westport, in the County of Mayo, Courraght, Ireland, and pledged themselves to pay no rent until a resolution should be made commensurate with the great fall in the prices of agricultural produce. They refuse to pay more than a pound (\$4.50) per acre.

On entering Cabul, General Roberts made proclamation that the buildings of Bala Hissar and of the city interesting with military occupation would be destroyed, a heavy fine levied on the citizens, and a military governor be placed over the city and country within a radius of ten miles. All the inhabitants were required to surrender their arms within a week, on pain of death, and rewards were offered for any person engaged in the massacre of the British embassy.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

Table with columns for location, time, and preacher names. Includes entries like '11 a.m. Brunswick St. Rev. W. H. Evans', '7 p.m. Grafton St. Rev. S. E. Huestis', etc.

MARRIED.

At Ingonish, C.B., on the 7th of October, by the Rev. W. Williams, Mr. Benjamin Roper, of Ingonish, to Miss Eliza Jane Carey, of Newcombton. At the residence of the bride's father, Ohio, New Germany, Oct. 16th, by the Rev. John Goe, George Tutts to Rhoda Ann, daughter of Mr. William Simpson.

In the Methodist Church, Portland, N.B., on the 29th ult, by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, G.H. Barnes, Esq., of Sussex, to Bessie, daughter of the Rev. John Prince, of St. John.

On the 30th ult, at the residence of the bride's father, Metcalf Street, Portland, N.B., by the same, Capt. George E. Finley, to Nellie M. daughter of Edward Farnoy, all of Portland.

On the 29th ult, at the Methodist Church, North Richmond, by Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. W. Bell, of North Richmond, Carleton Co., to Miss Lizzie Sweet, of same place.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Margate, P.E.I., Oct. 8th, by Rev. E. Shackford, Mr. Daniel Dunn to Miss Margaret Currie, All of New London.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Margate, by the same, Oct. 22nd, Mr. William Abbott, of Malpeque, to Miss Lydia Ann McLeod, of New London.

At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 29th, by Rev. Elias Shackford, brother-in-law of the bride; Mr. Wm. G. H. Godkin to Miss Harriet Mathison Hobbs, youngest daughter of Mr. J. F. Hobbs, Charlottetown.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 29th October, by the Rev. Edwin Mills, Annie A. Smith and Edmund James, all of Summerside, Carleton County, N.B.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 30th, by the Rev. L. S. Johnson, Mr. Peter S. McLagan, of the Tay, to Miss Emma Waltman, of Zionville, York County, N.B.

DIED.

At Fredericton, on 30th ult., Lizzie A., second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Woodall, born in Belize, Honduras. "Watchman" please copy.

At Florenceville, on the 21st October, Dear little Maud, nechem, aged 4 years.

GEORGE E. FULL, DEALER IN Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Nov. 7, 79.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Established in 1871. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best MALLEABLE IRON, for Churches, Schools, Parks, Police, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Street Cams, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE. YANDELL & CO., 102 and 104 East Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

No Duty on Church Bells. Nov. 17, 79. Y.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO. Are opening Ex. S. S. Caspian. LADIES' MANTLES, LADIES' SILK SCARFS, WINCIES, CLARK'S REELS, &c. &c., &c. Warehouses 111 and 113 Granville St. Nov. 7.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

FOURTH QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. D. 99. LESSON VII. THE LOVE OF THE FATHER: or, Christ Revealing God's Love. 1 John 4: 7-16. Nov. 16.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 7. Beloved.—An affectionate address, marking a change of subject, and especially appropriate when the theme is love. The apostle has given warnings against heretical teachers, and tests whereby they may be distinguished; he now shows the one evidence which marks the true disciple. Let us love one another. All who bear the Christian name should be the objects of a Christian affection; Christ loves them, therefore we should love them. Not that we are to regard all alike, and have no intimate friends; for while Jesus loved the three, one for special regard; but that we are to hold a place in our hearts for all who belong to Christ. Love is of God. Love originates in God as its fountain; it shows that we possess his spirit; it assimilates us to his likeness. Born of God. Not that every one who loves with a natural affection is regenerate; but that every one who loves the brotherhood of Christians, who are here referred to, by that token shows that he has been born again. 1. "Those who have one object of affection in common should love each other." 2. "True love for Christ's people can spring only from love to Christ."

8. He that loveth not.—The literal rendering of this clause is, "He that loveth not, never knew God." He that has not love in his character has never come into a true knowledge of God. For God is love. "Love is the very essence, not merely an attribute, of God."—Alford. 3. "Let us ever hold this golden thread in our hand, as a clue which will guide us safely through the mysteries of the divine government, and remember that 'God is love.'" 4. Just to the degree in which love is the essence of our being and the dominant force in our character, are we like God.

9. Manifested.—The correct reading is "In this the love of God was manifested in regard to us." That love existed long before the occasion for its manifestation came. 5. "The highest proof of God's love is that he gave us his greatest treasure." God sent. "Hath sent," is a more accurate rendering. His only begotten Son. Literally, "His son, the only begotten, hath God sent into the world." 6. "He was the Son of God, ere he descended to the earth." That we might live. He showed his love by his desire to give us life, and by sending such a Son, to bestow that life through such means.

10. Herein is love.—In the instance just given love is the highest character, pure, unselfish, unimpelled. Not that we loved God. The motive for such a salvation was not our love impelling the Father to redeem us; for we were enemies. But that he loved us. At a time when we were unloving and unlovely through guilt. 7. "Ever remember that God loved men while men were sinners; and he loves sinners still." Propitiation. Or, "propitiatory sacrifice," which paves the way for a complete reconciliation between the offended God and offending man. 8. "Christ's death was not that of a martyr, but of a sacrifice."

11. If God so loved us.—When no motive or cause for his love existed in us. We ought. Though there was no "ought" in his love, there is "ought" in ours. But can love be commanded? Yes, the son ought to love a good father; the one who has received benefits ought to love his benefactor. 9. "We cannot see God's reasons for loving us; but there are reasons why we should love him." Love one another. If God loved us unregenerate, then we should love those whom he has regenerated, and made worthy of love.

12. No man hath seen God.—With the bodily sight, Moses and Isaiah beheld his assumed form, but no man has ever beheld him in his spiritual, essential nature. The thought is, "Our love to God, whom we cannot see, is measured by our love to his children, whom we can see." God dwelleth in us. By love we apprehend God, and possess him in our hearts. His love. Meaning, "the love of him," or "towards him." Perfected. Made complete by rising from love of man to the highest love of God.

13, 14. Hereby know we.—The previous verse asserts God's indwelling presence; this gives the evidence which assures us of it. Given us of his Spirit. The love of the brethren is one evidence of this indwelling; but the presence with us of the Spirit, the gift of the Gospel dispensation, is another and a clearer token. We have seen. With this internal evidence of the Spirit is accompanied a recognition of God's love in sending his Son. Do testify. The apostle rests his testimony on the strongest foundation, that of his own senses. That Saviour he had seen; his divinity he had recognized. Saviour of the world. Not of any one race, but of all mankind who would accept him. 10. "God's love is universal, holding a world in its ample arms."

15, 16. Whosoever shall confess.—Not only with the lips, but from the heart, and approved by the life. Jesus is the son of God. Because no one can sincerely say that, unless he has felt its quickening and transforming power. God dwelleth. That is whoever offers this as his honest confession, must be able to enjoy the living relation of fellowship with God. We. All Christians. Known and believed. Knowledge and faith are the two corner-stones of a true confession. The love that God hath to us. Shown by sending his Son as our Saviour.

GOLDEN TEXT.—We love him because he first loved us. 1 John 4: 19.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—God's indwelling presence.

The next Lesson is Rev. 1: 10-20.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

KEEPING THE HEAD CLEAN.—Many persons find speedy relief for nervous headache by washing the hair thoroughly in weak soda water. I have known severe cases almost wholly cured in ten minutes by this simple remedy. A friend finds it the greatest relief in cases of "rare cold," the cold symptoms entirely leaving the eyes and nose after one thorough washing of the hair. The head should be thoroughly dried afterward, and avoid draughts of air for a little while.

TO BAKE A HAM.—Time four hours. Take a medium size ham, and place it to soak ten or twelve hours. Then cut away the rusty part from underneath, wipe it dry, and cover it rather thickly over with a paste of flour and water. Put it into an earthen dish, and set it into a moderately-heated oven for four hours. When done, take off the crust carefully and peel off the skin. Put a frill of cut paper round the knuckle, and raspings of bread over the fat of the ham, or serve it glazed and garnished with cut vegetables. Some persons infinitely prefer a baked ham to a boiled one, but we think it better boiled or steamed.

EAT ONIONS.—Few people dream of the many virtues of onions, and those few are enthusiastic for the beneficent bulb, and believe it a panacea for every ill. Lung and liver complaints are certainly benefited, often cured, by a free consumption of onions either cooked or raw. Colds yield to them like magic. Don't be afraid of them—especially if you are married. Taken regularly they greatly promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the juice of onions to a syrup, and taken as a medicine, answers the purpose very well, but fried, roasted or boiled onions are better. Onions are a very cheap medicine, within everybody's reach, and they are not by any means as "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a neglect of their use will necessitate.

DISINFECTING A ROOM.—The author of "Long Life, and How to Reach It," declares that no method of disinfecting a room where a contagious disease has been can be considered perfect save the following: Wash the furniture, wood-work, floor and walls (scrapping off the paper) with carbolic acid solution and soap. Then shut the room tightly, and burn in it a pound of sulphur for every hundred cubic feet of space it contains and allow the fumes to remain in the closed room for twenty-four hours. Lastly, open doors and windows so as to ventilate freely for a week, at the end of which time the room may be deemed safe for occupancy. The carbolic acid solution should be four fluid ounces of Calvert's No. 4 to a gallon of water.

SPONGE FARMING.—According to a German authority, sponge growing may be made a profitable branch of industry. The method of cultivation consists in cutting the live sponges into small pieces, attaching the same to a wooden frame-work, and sinking it in the sea in locations favorable to their natural growth. In three years such pieces will have attained a marketable size. The total cost of raising 4,000 sponges (including interest on capital expended) is estimated to be \$45, and the income from their sale \$80, leaving a net profit of \$35. As the growing sponges, after their first immersion, require little attention, it will be readily perceived that the quantity thus propagated could be indefinitely increased. As the Gulf coast and Florida Keys annually produce over \$100,000 worth of sponges naturally, it is very probable that their income might be largely increased by judicious cultivation.

FATTENING CATTLE.—In fattening cattle, we have preferred to divide the grain into three parts, and give it with twice or thrice its bulk of cut hay or other fodder. This mixes the concentrated with the bulky, and insures it all being raised and remasticated. But two feeds of grain and hay, with one of hay alone, are thought by many to produce as good a result. Young and growing cattle are the better for some exercise, and should have the opportunity, daily, of stretching their limbs in the open air, except during storms. But fattening cattle need very little exercise and may be profitably kept in stall during the three or four months of fattening. In fact, it is expensive exercise to allow a free daily run to fattening cattle. It will take a considerable percentage of their food to sustain this expenditure of muscular force. Comfortable quiet must accompany the rapid deposit of fat.—Live Stock Journal.

The New York Tribune says to an inquiring correspondent:—All the desirable qualities are not found in their fullest development in any one breed of fowls. For size, Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkings and Plymouth Rocks are good, being the largest. The Brahmas and Rocks are also good layers and good nurses, quiet in disposition and altogether pleasant and profitable. The so-called laying breeds are smaller in more active and restless, and poor setters, but produce many eggs. Among

these the Leghorns, Hamburgs and Houdans stand high, and the Polish should be classed with them. If one wishes to make a selection from the large breeds, he would do well to choose Brahmas or Plymouth Rocks. Of the layers he may take his choice, but the Polish are the quietest.

HOW THE FARM IS DESERTED.—The Kingston Freeman has some very thoughtful views on this subject, and gives the reason why there is decline in that splendid wheat section:

Twenty-five years ago the wheat section of Western New York was one of the fairest and most desirable farming regions in the world.

Times have changed and now come the reasons. The cause of this is not in the exhaustion of the soil; the fields are as rich as ever, and if the history of New England farms is worth anything they ought to endure for at least one hundred years. The railroads are called to account for the desolation of the fairest acres of our noble State by their hard and unjust freight discriminations, and it is true that they have made it impossible to grow wheat at a profit. But the decadence of the wheat fields began long before the railroads gained the mastery of the transportation business. We need not go far to search for the cause. It originated in the discontent of the boys and girls with farm life. Commencing with the girls, it drew them to the factories in towns and cities, leaving a social desert behind for the young men. In all the factories of New York and New England can be found earnest, industrious, virtuous young women from this once famous wheat region, and women of middle age are also there, either toiling on patiently in single file or joined in marriage to the humble mechanic or operative.—We may well question whether they have found life what they pictured it; but, having chosen it, they cannot go back, for the old hearth-stone is desolate or surrounded by strangers, probably aliens from a foreign land. These aliens are not like their predecessors; they till a few acres with great care, and by economy manage to live without turning the soil to the largest public benefit. The girls having gone, and the boys followed them of course, and the old American system of farming, so broad and generous, so fruitful of results, has disappeared from New York forever.

The work of the railroads may be regretted, but what we call "culture" and "progress" must accept a share of the responsibility. Out of the commendable desire to improve one's condition, and the just and generous system of free education, have grown the purpose to live without work, and the belief that book learning is the full warrant of power and success to all who possess it. In all conditions of society possessing the European characteristic, education is directed towards some positive and certain purpose; here we obtain it, sit down in the great city in perfect trust that will bring us something, and wait for that something to turn up. Out of a life of productive industry, the farmer's sons and daughters go in search of occupations that produce nothing, forgetting that unless somebody creates a demand, the supply that they offer to provide will not be needed. Culture is the rightful possession of every one who has the time and ability to obtain it, but it is not yet demonstrated that culture can always be made to pay an investment.—Competition is as dangerous to marketable culture as it is to meat or vegetables. But culture on the farm in such communities as formerly occupied the New York wheat regions, could find the grandest opportunities, at least for improving and ennobling society, even though it failed to enrich its possessor. It is too late now for regrets, perhaps, that so much has been lost, the coming farmer, who is to turn Western New York into a paradise of fruits and flowers, may even hope to leave a stable and earnest generation behind him if he has the wisdom to let the light of "culture" shine in upon his rural home, instead of permitting his boys and girls to go away to the city to seek it.

115 Grafton Street, Halifax, N.S.

August 26th, 1879.

In February last I had a severe attack of Lumbago or Rheumatism which completely disabled me—the pain in my back was so severe that I could scarce walk or move; I had also pains in my head and all parts of my body. Nothing that I used did me any good until I tried GRIZZARD'S PAIN ERADICATOR. A few applications to my back took the pain from it; but the pain still remained in my head and other parts of my body until I met the proprietor of that Medicine and found I had not used it right. Under his direction I used his ROTAL DRAGON CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY, internally, and applied the PAIN ERADICATOR to the back head and spine. They combined use soon cured me, and I did not use quite a bottle of each. I believe that no one need fear or suffer from Rheumatism or Neuralgia if these two Medicines are properly used. C. F. F. SCHOPPE.

"CUTS."—The best thing we know of to heal a cut or wound is to bind up the injured part with a cloth saturated in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CHILDREN BLOWN AWAY.

There were three of them—Kitty, Mary and little Tommy—the children of the station-master at Black River Junction on the Great South-western railroad. The station stood alone on the open prairie, miles and miles from anywhere in particular. Black River flowed through the mountains, a hundred miles away to the north, and on clear days the snowy mountains could be seen glimmering on the grassy horizon. The line leading to the Black River Junction.

The station-master and his wife and three children lived in the little depot quite happily, but there was not another family within ten miles in any direction. At times the children thought it rather lonely. There was nothing in particular to be done, except to watch the trains that stopped at the junction several times a day. Once in a while a freight car would be left on a side track, and the children soon found that an empty freight car soon makes a capital play-house. They could keep house in corners and make visits, or sit by the open door and make believe they were having a ride.

One morning they were awakened by a curious humming sound out of doors, and they all scrambled up and looked out of the window. How the wind did blow! It whistled and roared round the house and played on telegraph wires upon the roof as upon a huge harp. As the wires were fastened to the roof, the house became a large music box with the children inside. After breakfast the morning trains arrived, but the wind was so high that the passengers were glad to hurry from one train to another as quickly as possible. Then the trains went away, and the great wind-harp on the roof sang louder than ever. The station-master's wife said it was a pity the children must stay in the house all day. There was an empty freight-car on the side track; perhaps they might play in that. The station-master thought this a good idea, and he took Kitty by the hand and Tommy in his arms, while Mary took hold of his coat, they all went out to the empty car. Whew! how it did blow! They certainly thought they would be lifted up by the wind and blown quite into the sky. The empty car was warm and snug, and once inside they were quite out of the way of the wind.

Mary thought the rear end would be a good place to keep house, but Tommy preferred the other end, so they agreed to keep house at both ends of the car. This was a nice plan, for it gave them a chance to visit each other, and the open part by the door made a grand promenade to walk on. Louder and louder roared the gale. Safe and snug in the car they went on with their play, and thought nothing of the weather outside. Suddenly the car seemed to shake and they stopped in their house-keeping and ran to the door to see what had happened. "Why, it's moving! Somebody's pushing it," said Mary. "Somebody's pushing it," said Mary. "They are taking us away on the freight train. Come, we must get out." "I didn't hear the whistle," said Tommy. "I guess something is pushing the car."

The girls leaned out of the door to see what had happened. Why, where was the platform? What was the matter with the station? It was moving away. No; it was the car. It had left the siding and rolled out upon the main line, and was moving faster and faster along the road. "Oh, we must get out! They are taking us away." "No, no," said Kitty. "We must stay here till the brakeman comes round. I didn't hear them when they took us on the train." "There isn't any train," said Tommy looking up and down the line. "Oh it's the wind! It's blowing the car away! We must put on the brakes and stop it!"

This was a good plan, but how were they to carry it out? The brake-wheel was on the top of the car and they were inside. Faster and faster rolled the car. It began to rattle and roar as if dragged along by a swift engine. In a moment Tommy began to cry. Mary tried to look brave, and Kitty stared hard at the level prairie flying past. It was of no use. They all broke down together and had a hearty cry alone in the empty car as it rolled on and on before the gale.

The station-master's wife rolled up her sleeves to put the house in order while the children were safely out of the way. The station-master, feeling sure the children were safe in all the freight-car, sat in his office nearly all the morning. At last the beds were made, the dinner put on the fire, and the mother wondered how the girls were getting on in their playhouse on the track. She threw a shawl over her head, and went out on the platform. At once the wind blew the shawl over her face, and she could not see exactly where she stood. Turning her back to the wind, she began calling the children. How loudly the wind roared through the telegraph wires! Perhaps they could not hear in this din. Maybe they were inside the car, out of hearing. She walked on toward the siding. Not a thing was to

be seen! She wondered if there had not been a mistake. Perhaps the car was on the other side-track. No, the rails were unoccupied as far as she could see in every direction. What did it mean? What had happened? She staggered back into the station, and startled her husband with a cry of despair. "The car! The children!"

The station-master ran out upon the platform and looked up and down the line. Not a car in sight! It had been blown away before the terrible wind, and was perhaps at this instant rolling swiftly onward with its precious load to destruction. What would happen to it? Would it meet a train or run into a station? Would the children try to get out or would they stay in the car and be wrecked? He sprang to the door of the depot to telegraph the terrible news down the line, but just as he opened the door he saw a white faint cloud on the western horizon. It was a train. Help was coming. At the same instant his wife appeared with new grief and terror in her eyes. "I cannot get a call in either direction. The wires are blown down." This only added to the danger, for there was now no means of sending word in advance of the runaway car. It must go on to its fate without help or warning. "Help is coming mother! Here's a train bound east."

Nearer and nearer came the train, and the father and mother stood watching it as it crept along the rails. It seemed as if it would never come. At last it reached the platform, and proved to be a passenger train bound up the Black River road, and not intended to go in the direction in which the car had been blown away. The instant it stopped the station-master ran to the engineer and told his terrible story. The mother, with quicker wit, found the conductor, and demanded that the engine should be taken off and sent after the children. The conductor was a man of regular habits, and such a bold request struck him as something extraordinary. Take the engine off and leave the train and passengers waiting at this lonely station? The idea was preposterous! Some of the passengers gathered near and asked what was the matter. Three children lost, blown away in an empty car. Some one said, "Yes; go at once. We can wait here till the engine returns."

The conductor said he must telegraph for instructions; but some one said, "The wires are down," and the people only cried out the more, "Let the engine go!" So the mother ran to the tender and began to pull out the pin, that the engine might start. "Hold on, marm!" said a brakeman; "I'll cast her off. You jump aboard if you want to go to. Fire up, Jack, and make her hum." It was all done in a moment, and away flew the engine, leaving the conductor and station-master staring in surprise at this singular proceeding. The station-master did not feel very happy. He had half intended to go with the engine, but it would never do to leave his post. Fire, steady, Jack," said the engineer to the fireman. "Its no use to get excited, for we're in for long race!" "It's enough to make a fellow excited to see that woman," said the fireman.

The engineer turned round, and there by his side stood the mother, her eyes straining ahead down the line in search of the missing ones. "Oh, sir, open the throttle wide! Don't try to save coal at such a time as this." "We must keep cool, marm, and go steady, or we shall run out of coal and water and come to a standstill on the line."

The woman said not a word, but nodded mournfully and leaned against the side of the cab for support, and the fireman gave her his seat, where she could look out ahead over the line. How the engine shook and roared! The little finger of the steam gauge trembled and rose higher and higher as the steam pressure increased over the raging fire. The engine seemed to be eating up the track in front, and behind the rails spun out like shining ribbons in the sun. The station and train had already sunk down out of sight, and the grassy horizon on either side seemed to fly away in a kind of gigantic waltz. The wind died away to a dead calm, and in a few moments a little breeze sprang up and blew in at the front windows. "We are beating the wind," said the engineer. "If we can keep up this pace we shall soon overtake them." "How long have they been gone?" shouted the engineer above the roar of the engine. "I don't know," screamed the woman, without taking her eyes from the horizon, where the rails met the sky; "it may have been two hours or more. They were playing in the empty car." "How did she get out of the siding?" (He meant the car.) "It's one of the new switches," said the engineer. "Cars can easily jump out upon the main line." Ah, something ahead! Was it the run away car? No; the next station. What a terrible pace! Twenty miles already! "Oh don't stop!" cried the woman, as she saw the engineer put his hand upon the throttle valve. "I must, marm. We are getting out of water, and perhaps we can learn something of the runaway."

The sudden arrival of a solitary engine, containing two men and a woman,

startle came... some... said... "At... There... warm... Here... came... up-gr... I was... not se... How... The en... the wa... in a st... ther lo... "Good... ven he... The... shot at... open p... to sho... shimmer... er out... A coun... ahead... back... No, s... mile st... Gorse... along th... The en... shut en... slowed... leaning... to speak... back... —road... said th... nothing... gine gav... at the r... grade... and yet... A speck... The car... bigger an... see it pl... were they... through... along th... cow-eat... slacken... ment it... jar and st... himself... was born... car. The... the com... my fast... over them... would com... them... Nobody... man tri... marked h... The mothe... once. The... tie ones... cab of the... hearties... ride; but... We're—m... home, and... dinner. Fi... sir," said J... A cough... and Christ... This is cert... have weak h... reliable, an... son's Anodyn... internally an... The inven... Complete... Sewing Mac... important... ery, and wh...fulness and... it is very d...vention for...equal inven... great capac... and quiet m...tainty and d...that comm...working part...durable, and...bins hold 100...is the finest... neat and reg...a moment to...length on es...finest, so fin...capably with...rapidly rende...them; it has...other, and it...of heavy, co...needle-work...no commenda...demand, and...from the pres...ities who use...undoubted wo...liable househ...popularity ea...chine can be...paper. ALEX...FAMILY SEW...BROADWAY... WOODB... DENT... Dr. H. V... Graduate of... OFFICE OVER... GEORGE AN... Entrance 97 Grant... 20 LOWLY ROS... 30 30 Mole Ch... Aug 1879

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VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine. This is to certify that I have used Vegetine... Mr. Van dergrift, of the firm of Vandergriest & Hoffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. One of our ministers advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking Vegetine and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my appetite.

Safe and Sure.

In 1872 my VEGETINE was recommended to me by Mr. H. R. Stevens. I had been suffering for some time with a general debility and nervous prostration, accompanied by general weakness and irregular habits. It was wonderful in its effects and I was able to resume my usual habits.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Persons who are suffering from a general debility and nervous prostration, accompanied by general weakness and irregular habits, will find this medicine a most valuable remedy.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An excellent and successful remedy for all ailments of the poultry, especially for the disease known as "the dry neck" or "the dry throat."

DIPHTHERIA!

John's Anodyne Lincture will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure it if it has already taken its course.

PEA SOUP!

SYMINGTON'S Prepared Pea Soup. Made from the celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added...

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic. Made in one minute without boiling.

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Dr. H. Woodbury, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORES.

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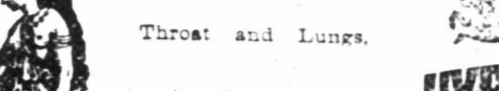
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The Rev. H. PICKARD, B.D., Book Steward. The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

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

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RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Table of receipts for Wesleyan magazine, listing names and amounts such as Rev. Wm. Penny for Alonzo Taylor \$1.00, F. G. Curry 2.00, etc.

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REVIEWS.

The London Quarterly.....\$5.00 [Methodist Quarterly [New York].....\$3.00

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Table listing various magazines and their prices, including Canadian Methodist Magazine, English Methodist Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Scribner's Magazine, etc.

MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

N.B.—The following are the prices when five papers or upwards, of one or different kinds, are sent to one address INCLUDING POSTAGE PAID AT HALIFAX.

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As the Subscriptions generally end with the June or December number. Orders for renewal, as well as for New Subscribers, should be sent in at once or at the latest by the end of November, in order to secure the first numbers in good season.

Subscriptions will be received by the Book Steward, either renewals or from New Subscribers, for the following weekly papers also, viz:

Table listing weekly papers and their prices, including The Wesleyan (Halifax), The Christian Guardian (Toronto), etc.

HELPS FOR TEACHERS.

Table listing various books for teachers and their prices, including Whedon's Commentary, Boston's Bible Dictionary, etc.

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