

# The Wesleyan.

324

Longworth Israel

S. F. HUBSTIS, Publisher.  
T. WATSON SMITH, Editor.

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

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE  
Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXVI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

No. 42

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

The *Saturday Review* has an article on the late Bishop Cloughton, the first Bishop of St. Helena, and the second Bishop of Colombo. It says:—"Dean Vaughan who has the happy knack of hitting the nail on the head, exclaims, in one of his sermons, 'Oh, for a few graves of Colonial Bishops in their Diocese.'"

In our canvass for the Indiana Baptist at the Associations it is no uncommon thing for us to find many members who take from one to five or six political papers and no religious paper. This is a sad state of things. No wonder the religious life runs so low in the hearts of many.—*Indiana Baptist.*

Many timid ones says that the idea of a nation guarded by law against the curse of rum, the most terrible and deadly of all curses, is a grand idea, but we are not ready for it. But it is a thing to be desired; let every good citizen look for it, labor for it, and do what he can to bring the day when all the States in this Union and the general government shall be ready to stand armed against the worst of all evils.—*S. W. Methodist.*

I heard of an old farmer who had taken a paper for years without making a return. At length a bill was presented to him. He gazed at it in great astonishment, and then indignantly exclaimed: "Look a here, I've been supportin' this here paper for eight years, and never had nothin' of this kind poked at me before; now you can just scratch my name off your list; I won't support you any longer," and, boiling over with virtuous indignation, he stalked away.—*Methodist Protestant.*

And where was John Wesley nurtured, and where did he receive the truth upon which he built! In the Church of England! And therefore, again, all honor to the Church of England, the mother of this great apostle, even if she made him great by forcing him from her communion, just as it is the greatest glory of England that she gave birth to a nation greater than herself, though she waged a seven years' war to prevent it from becoming so.—*S.L.C. in Rich. Adv.*

Our hope is the children. It costs more to transplant one old oak than to set out five thousand young oaks. But how easy to set out small ones and how much better they grow—how much more beautiful and symmetrical they are, compared to the wild, scrubby old trees! What are we doing! We are attempting to transplant ten million old trees, and leave the cross untouched, till they become old trees! Cannot any one see the stupendous folly of such a course! A blind man can see it.—*Raleigh Advertiser.*

The *Canada Presbyterian* observes: "The four worst men in the States just now are Blaine, Logan, Cleveland, and Hendricks. They were bad boys. They were bad young men. They are very bad now, and they will grow worse every day, until the first of November. Their fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers and uncles and cousins and aunts were bad. These four men were fairly respectable citizens a few months ago, but they have been nominated for the highest and second highest positions in the great American Republic. Hence their fall."

Now if we are to have prohibition, let us have it in its purity. There is no sense in closing up the ordinary drinking house and permitting the evil to take another shape. Already combinations of persons calling themselves "clubs" sell and consume alcoholic liquors, without leave or license, Sunday, Monday and holiday. Thus is the outcome of class legislation which, if not amended, will bear a large crop of evil under the Scott Act. If the vulgar whiskey bars must go, let the higher toned whiskey clubs be sent after them.—*Toronto World.*

The *Freeman* says:—"Eighty years ago William Carey wrote from Bengal: 'The people here hate the very name of Christ, and will not listen when His name is mentioned.' To-day the Rev. W. R. James writes from Serampore: 'By all means see that the name of Christ is plainly printed on the title-page of every book or tract that we print.' We have now arrived at that point of time in the history of Christian missions in Bengal when the name of Christ is more of a recommendation of a book than otherwise. Very often have I heard natives ask for a life of Jesus Christ in preference to any other book."

The *Current*, of Chicago, declares that "if the working-men of America permit the abolition of the Puritan Sabbath they will prove themselves a nation of dunces." And, quoting the "claim of the millionaire that he cannot spare the time between Saturday and Monday," it says:—"But that same millionaire goes from Florida to the Yellowstone Park, from Bar Harbor and Moose-head Lake to Santa Barbara, and is often resting two months at a time. The working man must get his Santa Barbara and San Augustine in weekly instalments; and if he do not stand by the Church in protesting Sunday the millionaire and the corporations will soon have it all their own way."

I know a young boy who is being simply ruined in his education by his mother. He is eight years old, with all the noble instincts of probity and obedience which generally characterize a boy's nature. This tender parent has instructed him that whenever he gets on a car the appearance of the conductor to collect the fare reduces his age under five. He has been educated to give that figure when asked by anybody who wants to collect money for his transportation. Last week a friend of the family was displaying his interest in the child by inquiring his age. The little fellow hesitated for a moment, and then looked up at his mother: "Mamma, he is a conductor!" "No, child," "Then I am eight years old."

A.R.B. in *Cherish Bells*, says only too truly: "When once a man, woman, or child, has 'gone wrong,' a majority of his or her fellow-men seem resolved that the path back to honesty shall be encumbered by as many difficulties as possible. They shrink at the thought of giving work to a discharged prisoner, or helping a young girl to recover her good name. The moral of Christ's attitude in the case of that woman taken in adultery seems utterly lost upon them, and many of our modern Pharisees appear to derive much consolation from contemplating the desperate but futile efforts of one wretch and another to keep from sinking in the stream of iniquity. It is wrong, we know, on every ground, whether of Christianity, humanity, or mere policy. But still they do it."

## MOUNT ALLISON.

At the formal opening of the Centennial Memorial Hall, the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., after having made eloquent reference to the work of William Black, continued as follows:

We recall on this occasion the history of the Methodist educational movement in Eastern British America. The movement is still young, but it has passed through a number of interesting stages. First came the establishment of the seminary for the education of young men.

The success attending early prompted the founding a corresponding institution for the education of young women. This movement also proved successful. Next followed the formation of the Theological Institute for the better training of candidates for the ministry. Finally, there came the development in the collegiate department. The evolution from the beginning has been orderly, natural and necessary.

The whole movement seems to have been providentially stimulated and guided. Long called for, at last it took its proper shape in the magnificent purpose of Charles F. Allison, the ever-to-be-revered founder of the Mount Allison institutions. The place all around us is replete with associations connected with the memory of that meek, gentle spirited, large-hearted man. Everything near us with an educational significance reminds us of him. His name will be held in reverence forever as that of one of the noblest benefactors of a noble cause. In these days of millionaires, the fortune of Charles F. Allison would rank only as a moderate one. But the proportion of it devoted to the cause of Christian education was on a scale rarely equalled in these times even by the most princely benefactors. And to money in large amounts was added by him unstinted personal service in promotion of the educational enterprise. It is in accordance with the fitness of things that the memory of

William Black and Charles F. Allison, the one the apostle of lower province Methodism, the other the chief promoter of its educational movement, should be lovingly linked to-day in the admiration of the people they loved so well.

The progress of the Methodist educational enterprise has been very gratifying. Of course the movement has been marked by vicissitudes. It has not been with it all plain sailing with a fair wind, a flowing sheet over a smooth sea, beneath an ever bright sky. Such an experience is reserved for but few human enterprises. The movement has sometimes been tried as by fire, has now and then felt the pressure of times made hard and heavy by the periodical depression in the business of the country, and has occasionally suffered from changes in school systems effected by legislative enactment and from alterations in the policy of governments relative to college support. Nevertheless, the record is one to be proud of. Numerous young men and young women trained on those gentle eminences have profited greatly by their advantages. In their respective positions they are acquiring themselves well, and they thankfully remember to day the privileges here enjoyed by them. Many ministers more or less trained here have thereby been materially aided in their preparation for their life task. They are doing good work in the evangelistic field, and some of them occupy a place in the front rank among the ablest pulpit orators of the day.

College students proceeding hence are distinguishing themselves in many walks of life. They compare well with the graduates of other provincial colleges, and in their competitions with the elite of other provincial institutions reflect credit on their alma mater, and they sometimes bear away the chief honors of the contest.

Striking proof has been given of the respect in which educated men, having knowledge of the character and requirements of the collegiate staff here operating, hold the ability of its members. Their services are oft coveted elsewhere.

The chief superintendency of education in one province is held by a former president of Mount Allison College. The chief superintendency of education in another province was tendered to another president of Mount Allison College. A professor and graduate of this college was selected to fill a new chair in Dalhousie College. A professor in this college, a former Sackville student, has been honored with the occupancy of a long established chair in Queen's College, Kingston. A former Sackville student worthily fills a chair in a Provincial University. All this speaks well for the work accomplished in the respective educational departments on these classic slopes.

I congratulate all who have been engaged here in educational work on the fine showing made on either hand. I especially felicitate my now venerable friend, Dr. Pickard, on the history of the movement we are desirous of promoting to-day. He has been closely identified with the enterprise from the beginning. Its management for many years was entrusted to his faithful care. Under that care the work flourished and grew to large proportions. Still anxious to contribute to its advancement, he holds himself ready to respond to every call made upon him for aid thereto, and he has the happiness of witnessing its present promising condition and of noting the omens which speak so well for its future.

I now turn to the objects sought to be promoted by the erection of the building dedicated to its use to-day. First among these is the perpetuation of the memory of the worthy planter of Eastern British North American Methodism. That memory is a noble and inspiring one. It ought not to be allowed to fade from remembrance. Its retention in perennial freshness

cannot but be productive of good. The name enshrined in it is that of a man who, from the elevation of his character, the earnestness of his devotion to the best interests of his fellow-men and the success achieved by his labors in the best of all work, is worthy to be held in loving veneration. The memory of such a man cannot be cherished without advantage, and the more vivid the memory, the more stimulating its effect.

We consecrate to-day by pious observances a lasting memorial in his honor. *Circumspice!* So long as this building shall lift its solid walls skyward, so long will it keep boldly before the public eye the name of William Black.

Secondly, the building set apart to-day for its intended uses secures the enlargement of facilities for collegiate work and for theological and pastoral training. Such an enlargement had become an urgent necessity. The objects to be promoted thereby are of surpassing importance.

Take, first, the case of ministerial training. The future of our church largely depends on the efficiency of its ministry, and these are days in which an untrained or very imperfectly trained ministry cannot be generally efficient. The demand for a pious and zealous ministry has always been urgent, remaining unchanged from generation to generation; but the demand for a cultured ministry, always forcibly felt, grows stronger from year to year. For knowledge is being widely extended. The average level of mental training in the community is steadily rising. Controversy involving the claims of the Christian religion and the authority of its sacred documents become more and more subtle and far-reaching. The necessity for a high cultured ministry grows therefore increasingly urgent. The moderate demand in other days for information and for cultivated mental power in the pulpit more or less easily met, is far exceeded by the demands of to-day. But it is essential to the well being of the church that these current demands be fully satisfied. This can only be effectually done by the cordial co-operation of all classes connected with the church. Ministers and members must unite to place the standard of attainment at the proper level, and rich and poor must join hands in support of institutions fitted to secure the end aimed at. The provision made by means of the centennial celebration—culminating in the exercises of this day—is an important step in the right direction.

As to the promotion among the gifted youth of our communion of the interests of the higher education, it claims an importance second only to that of the provision required for ministerial training. Methodism is under strong obligation to itself and to the country in which it flourishes to do its full part in support of the higher education, and the general judgment of Methodism is that it can best perform that duty in colleges under its own supervision and control. In that judgment I have always from my first study of the subject heartily concurred. It seems based on solid reasons. In the first place, the desirability to Methodism of associating its school of theology with a collegiate institution under its own watch care seems great and unquestionable. The more closely this phase of the matter is examined, the more forcible seems the conclusion that the maintenance of Mount Allison College in full vigor is essential to the judicious performance of the work of training candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Church of the lower provinces. In the second place, greatly more zeal and enthusiasm can be evoked in the denomination in support of its colleges than can be reasonably expected in behalf of a non-denominational institution. In the third place, in these days of pronounced hostility to the Christian faith on the part of many

elementals, it seems extremely important that guarantees should be established against the intrusion of agnostic, materialistic and atheistic teaching in college halls. Such guarantees are secured for Sackville College by the fact of its existence under the watchcare of the Methodist church. Finally, it seems desirable that college training should be conducted under distinctively Christian influences. This will always be the case in Mount Allison College.

We view with pleasure here to-day the additional facilities for the comfortable performance of college work made available. The feeling which prompted the provision merits high appreciation. The facilities were much needed and will at once be turned to good account. But much more is required to meet the full necessities of the case. The college endowment needs doubling at the least. The foundation of new chairs is called for. An enlargement of the library is a necessity. An extension of philosophical apparatus would be acceptable. Numerous scholarships, bursaries and prizes such as have been provided for competing institutions by private munificence and legislative appropriation are urgently required. Something in this direction should be done by the governments and legislatures of the lower provinces. The claims of the denominational colleges on the provincial treasuries are strong and should be justly dealt with. Better salaries for the professors of this college are merited and should be provided as early as possible. The continuance of the low salary system lays Sackville professors open to solicitation from the managers of the better endowed colleges. A much larger band of students is desirable. Satisfactorily to meet all these requirements ample scope is afforded for liberal-giving and zealous-working throughout the domain of Eastern British North American Methodism. At no very distant day the jubilee of the Methodist educational movement will arrive for celebration. The occasion, if need be, may be made a fruitful one. It will bring with it fine opportunities for the inauguration of vigorous and combined action for the widening of collegiate facilities and privileges. We may naturally expect that the occasion will be faithfully improved according to the requirements of the day.

But it will not do to postpone or slacken effort waiting the arrival of the time of jubilee. It will be well and wise to go straight forward with the work. It will be well even to signalize this very day by joint effort worthy the occasion, and to turn all opportunities to good account as they arrive. In this good work, the large gifts of the wealthy, the well-proportioned liberality of those in medium circumstances and the mites of pious poverty may alike contribute to the result desired. The full amount needed is considerable, but the means within reach are abundant for the purpose, if only they can be made available. Sooner or later this will doubtless be done. Little by little desired gifts will flow in; and sometimes large donations will be forthcoming. It is within the power of Eastern British North American Methodism to render Mount Allison the educational glory of the lower provinces. The importance of the objects contemplated and the strength of the claims pressed in their behalf need only to be deeply felt in the proper quarters to elicit such a full hearted response as shall satisfy all pressing demands.

The retrospect and the prospects are alike encouraging. Glancing backward, we note the providential course through which the college movement has been guided from the outset. That course has been steadily onward in all weathers and in all temperatures, despite the difficulties which at times seemed to bar the way. The obstacles blocking the path have in turn been surmounted or circumvented.

The roughness of the road has been faced with courage. Hardship has been endured with fortitude. Vigorous labor has accepted meager remuneration. Step by step progress has been secured. Determined perseverance has won notable results. The work done has spoken for itself, challenged attention and secured flattering recognition in high places. Every now and then, God has influenced the hearts of liberal minded men in favor of the movement, and some magnificent gifts have been elected in its support.

At this moment the outlook is exhilarating. True, the sky is not all brightness, but nowhere is it overcast darkly. No danger cloud anywhere lowers on the sight. No doubt there will still be difficulties to combat, and exigencies may arise requiring energy, tact and the spirit of self-sacrifice in their treatment. But there is no reason for fearing that the qualities needed will be missing in the hour of trial, come when and come as it may. The past is full of promise for the future. What has been solidly accomplished presages the greater things destined to be achieved. A high reputation for thoroughness has been established. Public respect has been merited and won. Means for the more facile performance of work have been multiplied. More enthusiastic support from the church may be looked for and a fair share of public patronage may be expected.

Meanwhile intelligent friends of the movement should keep themselves on the alert to promote its advancement. They should as occasion offers press the claims of Mount Allison College on the attention of Methodist men of wealth. The giver of all good has placed such men in a position from which they may be distributors of light and blessing to untold generations. Wealth is a great trust from God. Worthily and wisely expended it may win for the dispensers immortal honor and render their names dear to grateful myriads of people through successive ages. Men capable of achieving such distinctions should have their attention drawn to the possibilities of the situation. Magnificent success has attended efforts in this direction. The record of munificent giving is a glorious one. It is lengthening and growing more and more splendid daily. It is already studded with the names of the donors of fountains, parks, temples, hospitals, free public libraries and art galleries; and some of its most shining pages are inscribed with the deeds of the founders of Christian schools and colleges, centres of light and power to millions. The territory of the English speaking race is dotted all over with the monuments of the noble and far-seeing liberality of the founders of Christian training institutions, and on the illustrious list not a few Methodist names fill an honored place. A large space in the Mount Allison chronicle remains vacant for the inscription of such names. An honored place there is reserved for the full-hearted and full-handed men who shall do for Mount Allison College what Munro has done for Dalhousie, and ample room is there for recording the deeds of a whole band of Charles F. Allison, who shall render to the Methodist educational movement of the future services probably equal to that conferred by F. E. Allison on it in the past.

The men needed are abundantly awaited. They are waiting to be found. Their appearance will be welcomed and their names held in grateful reverence. All the opportunities for strengthening the educational fund should be grasped. The educational fund should receive general support. Strenuous efforts should be made by those holding just views on the educational question to indurate all their energies with equally sound sentiments. If we be early and thoroughly done our brightest hopes of our educational future will be fully realized.

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

THE ETERNITY OF GOD.

O Lord! my heart is sick—  
Sick of this everlasting change;  
And life must tediously quick  
Through its unending race and varied  
range:  
Change finds no likeness to itself in thee,  
And wakes no echo in thy mute eternity.

Dear Lord! my heart is sick—  
Of this perpetual lapsing time,  
Such low and sad joy so quick,  
Yet ever casting shadows so sublime,  
That of all creatures is least like to thee,  
And yet it is our share of thine eternity.

Oh! change and time are storms  
For lives so thin and frail as ours;  
Perchance the work of grace deforms  
With love that sois, and help that over-  
powers:  
And time is strong, and like some chafing  
sea,  
It seems to fret the shores of thine eternity.

Weak, weak, forever weak!  
We cannot hold what we possess;  
You cannot find, age will not seek—  
Oh! weakness is the heart's worst wear-  
iness:  
But weakest hearts can lift their thoughts  
to thee;  
It makes us strong to think of thine eter-  
nity.

Thou hast no youth, great God!  
An unbeginning and thou art;  
Thy glory is itself abode,  
And still abides in its own tranquil heart.  
No age can heap its onward years on thee,  
Dear God! thou art thyself thine own  
eternity.

Without an end or bound,  
The life lies all outspread in light;  
Our loss feel thy life all around,  
Making our weakness strong, our darkness  
bright;  
Yet is our inner wilderness no sea,  
But the calm gladness of a full eternity.  
—Schubert.

IS THE BIBLE TRUE.

"You believe in the Bible, I presume?" said a man to his fellow-passenger in the railway car. "Certainly I do," was the instant reply. "I presume you believe in it because of your mother's teaching?" said the first man, in a sneering tone. "Precisely so," was the answer; "I do believe in the Bible for that, among other good reasons." "I don't see," was the reply, "how that can be a good reason. Suppose your mother had been born a Hottentot, you would then have believed in idolatry; or if she had been an Indian woman, you would have had faith in Juggernaut." "I probably should," replied the other. "I am surprised to hear you own it. Nine-tenths of the people who believe in the Bible have no better reason for their faith than just this; their fathers taught it to them, and their mothers made them say their prayers; and so they believe in religion. I am independent. I don't mean to believe anything because somebody else does so." "Stop," said the other; "stop right there, and hear me a moment. I was taught the Bible by mother, by her life as well as her lips. The Bible made my mother the best, the sweetest, noblest woman I ever knew. It was her strength in life, her comfort in sickness, her all in death. I saw what it did for her, and I started with every presumption in its favor. I have other, and perhaps they would be to you stronger reasons for believing in my Bible. But let me tell you that for myself the strongest of all reasons is that my mother, and she such a mother taught me its truths. I had a Christian home. I have traveled some, and I know that there is not a Christian home on the continent of Africa, there is not one in Asia, aside from what this religion of the Bible has done within a few years just past. In the hut of a Hottentot, or in the tent of a Bedouin Arab, I should have been taught in another religion, exactly as I should have been taught in another kind of astronomy, and natural philosophy, and geology. What then? Shall I think less of the true system of astronomy, because I was educated to believe it in Christian New England, or doubt the facts of natural history because Agassiz taught them to me in America? Shall I believe less firmly the facts of science because I learned them under circumstances most advantageous, in places where they could best be learned, and from the best of teachers? And as for you, sir," turning to the other, "let me say just this: either you had or did not have an early Christian home. If you had a pious father and praying mother, and were taught the Biblical truths, and now have turned away from the Holy Book, you are, I am certain, far less of a man morally for it. For you have not the sanctions of that Book when you do right; nor its warning when tempted to do wrong. You are not so pure, so strong in principle. Right

and wrong, good and evil, are not words with so much meaning as they would have had if you had read your Bible and striven to shape your life by its directions. Or, if you had no Christian home, if your parents were not devout people, then you started in life under a terrible disadvantage, a disadvantage to your moral nature as great as it would have been to your physical nature if you had been born without feet or without hands. And instead of reproaching me for my mother's religion, I am the one who should pity you for the terrible calamity under which you commenced life—the calamity of not having a Christian home. 'I do believe in the Bible, in part at least, because my mother did. And it is dearer because it was her Bible, and my God is more revered because he was my mother's God, and Christ is loved because He was my mother's Saviour, and Heaven is more precious because the Heaven of the Bible is my mother's heaven.' And the skeptic was silent. What was there for him to say?

CAN I BE SAVED?

Away on the western coast of England there stands a steep rock that is known to every body as the Lady's Rock. At high water it is surrounded by the sea; the waves break about it, and fling themselves far up its side, though never covering it. But at low water it stands upon a sandy beach, and is easily reached. It gets its name from an incident that occurred some years ago. One Summer's day a lady had walked along the beach as far as this rock, and there sat down and began to read a book that interested her. She read on, in the pleasant quietness, forgetful of all about her, and never thinking of any danger, when she was suddenly startled by a loud shout from the cliffs. The coast-guard had seen her, and shouted across the bay. She looked up, and in a moment saw her peril. Between herself and the shore there were the curling waves and the white foam spreading over the sands. Her first look showed her nothing but certain death, for the waves were rising every moment, and as she stood hesitating, a huge breaker dashed its spray over her. Above her frowned the steep black rock, and even the fisher lads could scarcely climb to get the sea-bird's eggs; there seemed to be no way of escape there. She looked across at the crowd that were gathering on the shore, but no boat could live in that tumbling sea. Then, as she stood with the waves creeping up after her, like wild beasts that chased their prey, she wrung her hands in agony, and burst into tears, crying, "Can I be saved? Can I be saved?"

A moment before it was nothing to her: now it was every thing. Wealth, luxury, comfort, pleasure, all thought of these was swept away. Her one anxiety was this,—O, to be saved! Then across from the shore came the cry of the coast-guard again: "You must climb the rock. Your only chance is to climb the rock." She looked at it, hanging over her with jagged sides and steep, slippery front. How could she climb it? But as she delayed, a wave swept up and flung itself over the place where she stood, and close below her the waters surged and hissed. Then she grasped the rock desperately, and dragged herself up, and hung to the face of it, tremblingly feeling for a higher foothold, and rising little by little, until she reached a ledge from which she looked shuddering on the waves below. The tide crept upward until again the spray flew about her. "Climb higher!" rang from the shore, this time from a hundred voices, for the tidings of her peril had spread to the adjoining village. Again she gathered her strength, and hardly knowing how she crept, little by little, hanging on, with bleeding fingers, dragging herself through narrow openings, pressing up the steep, slippery places, until now within her reach lay a tuft of grass, seizing it she fell fainting on the top, beyond the reach of the waves; while the excited people cried with a shout: "She's saved! Thank heaven, she's saved!"

A story wild and strange, like the coast; and yet it is true of every life,—true of you, reader. Slowly the sea is chasing you, from point to point. The sea is rising about you. You can look

back, and see how it has driven you on from day to day, from year to year; and yet you are unmindful of it. Taken up with a hundred things, you do not see it. It is the last thing you think of. You have time for every thing else. You can think of business, of pleasure, of politics, of the markets, of friendships—of everything else but this. And yet the time is coming when you will see the peril, when your own eyes shall look out upon the threatening danger; and all these things of to-day shall be nothing. Suddenly, all in a moment, you will start up with a cry, "What must I do to be saved?" —Mark Guy Pearce.

A VOICE FROM THE FARM.

You say that my life is a round of toil?  
The stalwart farmer said,  
That I scarce can wrest from the oft-tilled  
soil  
My pittance of daily bread?  
Well what you tell me in part is true,  
I am seldom an idle man;  
But I value the blessing of rest, as you,  
Who have much of it, never can.

And surely, I have never worked in vain,  
From the spring to the golden fall,  
The harvest has ever brought waving grain,  
Enough and to spare for all,  
And when in the evening, free from care,  
I sit at my farm house door,  
My wife and little ones waiting there,  
Oh, what has the millionaire more.

My children may never have hoarded wealth;  
There lives a nay at times be rough  
But it is in their homes they've love and  
health,  
They will find these riches enough,  
The only land they will ever own,  
Is the land that the strong right arm  
And the patient, fearless heart alone  
Can till to a fertile farm.

I have nothing beyond my simple wants  
And a little for cloudy days;  
But no grim spectre my threshold haunts,  
Such as silver and gold might raise,  
Around me are joys that with sparkling  
mirth  
Or with placid contentment shine—  
And no wealth clogged lord upon all the  
earth  
Has a lot more blessed than mine.

SNUBBY PEOPLE.

There are some people who every now and again appear ready to snub somebody. They count it a kind of royal thing to do and delight in it. They cultivate a kind of haughty, indifferent, superior bearing toward those they do not like. Toward others they cast a cold, piercing, snubby look, or a passing-by which lets them know that they do not wish anything to do with them. These snubbers imagine that those whom they despise have either done them great injury, or are about to do so, or would do so if they could, and therefore they will let them know that they don't care anything for them. It is not essential to the snubber that any real injury has been received. Imaginary cuts are as great as real ones. The snubber is usually a worse person than the one snubbed. He lacks grace and manliness and charity and true gentleness. He is resentful and suspicious, and without confidence in his fellow man. He has a sour spirit, which knows nothing of forgiveness and overlooking the faults of others. He would make others worse than himself, and turn the world into a forest of briars, destroying every garden of roses.

These snubbing persons soon manage to get rid of their friends. They can chill a church and drive out a dozen converts in a single season. Some of them have been known to take special pleasure in applying their art to the preacher of the charge. They can make him feel that they do not welcome his ministrations or visits in their families; and then because he does not visit them as often as others, they can talk about him to those whom they think will be impressed by their high ideal of a pastor.

We never heard of Christ or the apostles snubbing anybody. When Jesus was reviled He reviled not again; when He was persecuted He gave no threat. The sincere Christian cannot carry on the practice of snubbing people. He is not a hypocrite, but a real lover of men and one who forgives men their trespasses as he asks forgiveness of God. We want a broader, purer spirit of love in all our Churches and in the family. We want a Christlikeness which de-stroys the human tendencies of our fallen nature. We want a divinity which will melt out humanity. We want a heavenly sun to shine on this icy nature of ours and thaw it through and through. We want a better, heavenly at-mosphere to breathe, and loftier and higher ideas to possess the soul. May the Holy Ghost destroy all little meannesses and snubfulness from the face of the earth.—Baptist Weekly.

THE SWISS LAKE DWELLERS.

Under the title "Proto-Helveticans," the *Contemporary Review* has an interesting article on the ancient race which inhabited Switzerland from 800 to 1,000 years before the Christian era, according to some authorities.

The question has often been asked, why the Proto-Helveticans chose to live over the water rather than on the land? Some investigators have suggested that they did live on the land, and that the huts or piles were used merely as granges, shippens, and stables. But this hypothesis is disproved by the existence in the *couche archeologique* of so many weapons, and by the fact that none of these things, nor any other vestiges of pre-historic villages, have been found on the shores of Swiss lakes. The Proto-Helveticans had several very good reasons for living where they did. They enjoyed there full immunity from the attacks of wild beasts with which the forests of Central Europe in their time, and for many subsequent ages, abounded. They were comparatively safe, too, in their island homesteads from the hostility of the more dangerous enemies of their own species, possibly of their own human, were doubtless at times quarrelsome, and the thought which they gave to the making of lethal weapons shows that they were warlike. Another reason why they preferred water to land may have been a desire to place themselves and their belongings beyond the reach of forest fires, which in dry summers were probably of frequent occurrence.

Until the discovery, eleven years ago, of a bronze bit at Moerigen, it was not suspected that the Proto-Helveticans aided horsemanship to their other accomplishments, and even for sometime afterwards the find was looked upon as the product of a later age, which had found its way into the lake by accident. But the subsequent finding at Moerigen, Corcellettes, and elsewhere of bits, broken and entire, a chariot wheel, and bones and skeletons of horses, put an end to all doubts on the subject. Some of the bits are remarkable specimens of metal-lurgic art. One of them is a sample of the type still in common use, both in England and on the Continent. The mouth-piece is jointed in the middle and twisted, the cheeks are furnished with "dees" for holding bridle and curb chain; and in shape and fashion the Proto-Helvetic bit differs hardly at all from the "saffle" of English grooms and harness-makers. But it is much smaller than the modern bit—a fact which, together with the smallness of all the equine bones that have come to light, points to the conclusion that the horses of the Bronze Age were little, if any, larger than Exmoor ponies.

As touching the antiquity of the lake-dwellings of Proto-Helvetia, there is very little to be said. No medals, coins, or other relics, whereby the date of their erection can even be approximately determined, have been found. It may, however, with certainty be inferred, from the absence of anything Roman, that the Lacustrians vanished from the scene before the appearance in Central Europe of the legions of the Eternal City.

A SAD INSTANCE.

Plain preaching is demanded. Wise observers are saying that the crying sin of the time is covetousness. Alas! who has not seen professors of the religion of Jesus sitting complacently under the Gospel, and rejoicing in the free grace of the Lord Jesus, while their hands were stained with ill-gotten gain? "Covetousness, which is idolatry," says the Scripture. And of all sins, idolatry is the most certain to be overtaken with His swift judgments. It debases the Christian, and makes him as hard and unfeeling as the gold he worships. Those who heap up treasures for themselves, even when honestly acquired, are condemned by Scripture. How much severer judgment is theirs who shine on this icy nature of ours and thaw it through and through. We want a better, heavenly at-mosphere to breathe, and loftier and higher ideas to possess the soul. May the Holy Ghost destroy all little meannesses and snubfulness from the face of the earth.—Baptist Weekly.

in Glasgow, had a somewhat pointed way of "putting things," as the following incident, related in the *Weekly Review*, will show:

"He was once expounding the fifteenth Psalm, and had come to the word usury.—'He that putteth not out his money to usury.' 'Does that mean,' he asked, 'taking ten per cent. or more?' Not entirely. It means, also, the spirit in which the ten per cent is taken. There was once in this church a poor widow, and she wanted twenty pounds to begin a small shop. Having no friends, she came to me, her minister. And I happened to know a man—not of this church—who could advance the money to the poor widow. So we went to this man—the widow and I—and the man said he would be happy to help the widow. And he drew out a bill for £20, and the widow signed it, and I signed it too. Then he put the signed paper in his desk, and took out the money and gave it to the widow. But the widow counting it, said: 'Sir, there are only £15 here.' 'It is all right,' said the man, 'that is the interest I charge.' And as we had no redress, we came away. But the widow prospered; and she brought the twenty pounds to me, and I took it myself to the office of the man who had lent it, and I said to him: 'Sir, there are £20 from the widow.' And he said: 'Here is the paper you signed, and if you know any other poor widow, I will be happy to help her in the same way.' I said to him: 'You help the widow! Sir, you have robbed this widow, and you will be damned!' And, my friends, I kept my eye upon that man; and before six months were over, God smote him and he died. That's your usury, God's curse upon it!' We can still recall, after many years, the creep of soul with which we listened to the closing sentences, and the vivid glimpse we got of a divine retribution falling suddenly on a bad man.

Hear the solemn warning of James, speaking by the Holy Ghost: "Go to, now, you rich men, weep and howl, for your miseries shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasures together for the last day."—United Presbyterian.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

No conservatism is more difficult to deal with than that displayed by a young boy in regard to any change in his apparel. "If I must wear these cuffs," said an eight-year old boy on Sunday morning, "I am not going to church."

The cuffs in question were entirely unobjectionable to the eye of man or woman. They were probably unnoticeable also. But the boy discovered a morbid dread of appearing in them, as they were not a usual addition to his toilet. He confessed in confidence to his mother as they walked along, that he dreaded the remarks his Sunday-school class would make upon them. How little consideration is generally shown for the feelings of children. How few parents realize that the child's world, only as John Brown of Edinburgh said, "about three feet high," has its tragedies and comedies, its fear of blighting, adverse criticism. So many times, when garments are chosen, when the question is not of expenditure, but taste, the children themselves might be allowed to choose, within certain limits, what they will have. Who has not seen this sight: when all the happy boys in the neighborhood are wearing knee-pants, one small weary soul appearing in pantaloons the exact counterpart of his father's, and reaching to the heels of his shoes? This life is made a burden to him, and then and there is begotten an uneasy consciousness of self that will require years of thought and experience, and of resolute care to overcome. The consciousness of being well and suitably dressed, so dear to the heart of woman and so conducive to her ease, is just as more likely to lead to a morbid fondness for dress than is the discomfort occasioned by the consciousness that there is something wrong about his clothes.—N. Y. Evening Post.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.  
A BOY SHOULD HAVE A TRADE.

What about the boy who does not take up with a trade or profession? Look around you and the question is speedily answered. He must cast his hook into any sort of pond and take such fish as may be easily caught. He is a sort of tramp. He may work in a brick-yard to-day, and in the harvest-field to-morrow. He does the drudgery, and gets the pay of the drudge. His wages are so small that he finds it impossible to lay up a dollar, and a fortnight of idleness will see him dead broke. The other evening I saw a man dragging himself wearily along and carrying a pick on his shoulder. "Tired, John?" "More so than any horse in Detroit." "What do you work at?" "I'm a digger. Sometimes I work for gas companies, but oftener for plumbers." "Good wages?" "So good that my family never has enough to eat, let alone buying decent clothes. If it wasn't for my wife and children I'd wish for that street car to run over me." "Why didn't you learn a trade?" "Because nobody had interest enough to argue and reason with me. I might have had a good trade and earned good wages, but here I am, working harder for 88 or 89 a week than any man does to earn \$18." And now, my boy, if men tell you that the trades are crowded, and that so many carpenters, and blacksmiths, and painters, and shoemakers and other trades, keep wages down, pay no attention to such talk. Compare the wages of common and skilled workmen. Take the trade which you seem fitted for. Begin with a determination to learn it thoroughly, and to become the best workman in the shop. Don't be satisfied to skin along from one week to another without being discharged, but make your services so valuable by being such a thorough workman that your employer cannot afford to let you go.—Detroit Free Press.

PLAYING STAGE COACH.

"All wanting the same place makes a great deal of trouble in this world," said mamma thoughtfully. "Shall I tell you a little story about it—some thing I know to be true?"

"O yes, do!" chimed the children. "It is a very sad story, but I will tell it to you," she went on, "and the next time that you are tempted to be selfish stop and think of it. Once, long ago, there were four children playing stage-coach just as you have been doing now, and just like you, they all wanted the first place. Instead of playing on a log, however, they were in the spreading branches of a willow tree. "I want to drive," said Lucy getting in the driver's seat. "No, let me drive," and Harry climbed up beside her. "Let me sit there." "But Lucy did not move. "Let me sit there," repeated Harry, giving her a slight push and crowding his way on the same branch where she sat. "You must let me drive."

"A moment more, a sudden crash, and they were on the ground. The branch had broken. "Harry was on his feet instantly, trying to raise his sister, but there was a sharp cry of pain, then she lay very still. Mother and father came rushing out of the house and gently lifted the little, fainting form, from which the arm hung limp and broken. There was sorrow and crying, but it was too late, nothing could turn aside the weeks of suffering and pain that must be borne before the little girl could take her place again among the other children. I think they all learned a lesson of loving unselfishness in those weary days, each trying who could bring the most brightness and happiness into dreary hours. I was that little girl, and I learned to appreciate little kindnesses as I had never done before. It was then that I learned something else too,—something I want you all to remember, and mamma looked at the little group. It is, 'Even Christ pleased not Himself.'"

The Rabbins enjoined the saying "Amen" after any little prayer as a thing pleasing to God and profitable to men, comparing it to setting our name to an epistle written in another's hand, which then comes ours when we sign it.—Dane.

THE SU...

THE SU...  
1 KIN...  
Ver. 1—The...  
able discussio...  
gives. Some...  
tors, least an...  
lation in every...  
upon this chro...  
The principal...  
conflicting sta...  
and New Test...  
periods of the...  
Joshua, Judg...  
to 580 or 600...  
added the sum...  
St. Paul speak...  
idia, says that...  
man amongst...  
of Israel "ag...  
about the sp...  
fifty years...  
phet." Acco...  
the interval...  
the beginning...  
be about 580...  
Zol. The...  
denoted by...  
in the year...  
followed as in...  
when the ma...  
given. On th...  
before the c...  
mentioned in...  
month of the...  
became the...  
of the Exo...  
second; it...  
Kings 8: 7.)...  
Kings 7: 38)...  
o "blossom...  
with May in...  
2 and 3—...  
Temple its...  
length, 20 cu...  
cubits in the...  
ference of op...  
measure of...  
may take the...  
inches. The...  
English...  
breadth 30.4...  
width of the...  
feet), had its...  
The holy of...  
5), was a cu...  
length and...  
that is the te...  
cubits long...  
able that all...  
exactly dou...  
cle of Moses...  
the Temple...  
accordance...  
ed to Moses...  
very to rem...  
to remind th...  
wanderings...  
the mercy...  
who had br...  
that He mi...  
naan, to gi...  
He swore u...  
5, 6, 8, 10...  
ple, except...  
entrance, ...  
were applie...  
ple. "Tho...  
ed, these w...  
appropriate...  
priests, wh...  
turn devot...  
Temple—...  
The arrang...  
being no...  
Temple an...  
ty of the be...  
served (see...  
second stor...  
south wall...  
winding st...  
staircase...  
tier to the...  
dently was...  
in the wall...  
carefully...  
of the ho...  
matters of...  
7.—The...  
to rest on...  
hills on...  
Temple v...  
tions are...  
side of the...  
some plac...  
rith of the...  
sular supp...  
standing...  
foundation...  
these que...  
monolith...  
ing remo...  
Solomon's...  
the Bible...  
shaped be...  
the spot...  
with the...  
operatio...  
wanted...  
Temple...  
serve as...  
of the a...  
words of...  
been in...  
an altar...  
any iron...  
build the...  
of whole...  
prophecy...  
kingdom...  
world, th...  
likened...  
meal, and...  
Kingdom...  
servatio...  
man stri...  
non stri...  
the Bible...  
(Matt. X...  
11, 12...  
elaborate...  
for the...  
was a d...  
into a h...  
again...  
walls...  
omon is...  
servanc...  
and cou...

FOLKS. I have a... who does... and pro... and answered... into any... fish as... He is a... work in a... in the bar... He does the... of the... are so small... to lay... of ill... broke. The... man drag... along and... shoulder... more so than... What... digger... gas compan... plumbers... So good that... enough to... for my wife... for that... me. Why... Be... enough... with me, I... trade and... there I am... \$8 for \$9... a loss to earn... boy, if men... are crowd... carpenters... painters, and... trades, keep... attention to... the wages of... workmen... in you seem... a determi... and workman... is satisfied... week to an... discharg... es so valu... a thorough... employer can... Detroit

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

OCTOBER 26.

THE TEMPLE BUILT.

1 KINGS 6: 1-14. Ver. 1.—There has been considerable discussion as to the date here given. Some orthodox commentators, least anxious to find an interpolation in every difficulty, have looked upon this chronology with suspicion. The principal difficulty arises from the conflicting statements in both the Old and New Testaments. The different periods of time actually given in Joshua, Judges and Samuel, amount to 580 or 600 years, to which must be added the sum of unestimated periods. St. Paul speaking at Antioch, in Pisidia, says that after the division of Canaan amongst the Israelites the God of Israel gave unto them judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet. According to this chronology the interval between the Exodus and the beginning of the Temple would be about 580 years. The months were generally denoted by the number of their order in the year. This practice was followed as in the present instance, even when the name of the month was given. Of the months of the Jews before the captivity, four only are mentioned in the Bible: Abib, the month of the Passover, and which became the first month as a memorial of the Exodus (Ex. 12: 2); Zif, the second; Ethanim, the seventh, (1 Kings 7: 38). "Zif" means the month of "blossoms", and corresponds with May in our year.

2 and 3.—The dimensions of the Temple itself were 60 cubits in length, 20 cubits in breadth, and 30 cubits in height. There is some difference of opinion as to the English measure of this ancient cubit. We may take the general estimate of 18 inches. Thus the length would be in English measure 90 feet, the breadth 30, and the height 45. The width of the porch was 20 cubits (30 feet), had its depth 10 cubits (15 ft.). The holy of holies, or the "oracle" (v. 5), was a cube, 20 cubits in height, length and breadth; "and the house, that is the temple before it, was forty cubits long" (ver. 17). It is remarkable that all these dimensions were exactly double those of the Tabernacle of Moses (Ex. 26: 15-30). Thus the Temple of Solomon was in exact accordance with "the pattern showed to Moses in the Mount," and its very form and fashion would serve to remind the Jews of the wilderness wanderings of their ancestors, and of the mercy and power of Jehovah, who had brought them out of Egypt that He might bring them into Canaan, to give them the land which He swore unto their fathers.

5, 6, 8, 10.—Round about the temple, excepting upon the side of the entrance, "chambers" or "floors" were applied to the walls of the Temple. "Though not expressly so stated, these were a sort of monastery appropriated to the residence of the priests, who were permanently or in turn devoted to the service of the Temple.—Smith's Bible Dictionary. The arrangement was such that there being no real union between the Temple and the chambers, the sanctity of the house of God might be preserved (ver. 6). The entrance to the second story (ver. 8) was in the right south wall, access being made by a winding staircase, another winding staircase leading from the middle tier to the topmost. The door evidently was in the outer wall, and not in the wall of the Temple itself. So carefully guarded was the holiness of the house of the Lord, even in matters of small detail.

7.—The material of the Temple was stone from the quarries in the hills on which Jerusalem and the Temple were built. "Vast excavations are still to be seen on the north side of the city, 700 feet long, and in some places as broad, showing a labyrinth of chambers, in which the pillars supporting the roof are still standing. The great stones for the foundations and wall were got from these quarries, in which one huge monolith that had split as it was being removed, still lies as it was left in the quarry."—Giles's History with the Bible. The stones were brought and shaped before they were brought to the spot, so that the building rose with the quietness of growth, and not with the clangor of ordinary building operations. Possibly, amidst the unwonted magnificence of the rising Temple, Solomon was wishful to preserve as much as possible of the spirit of the ancient laws. Possibly the words of Deut. 27: 5, 6, may have been in his mind: "Thou shalt build an altar of stones: thou shalt not lift up any iron tool upon them. Thou shalt build the altar of the Lord thy God of whole stones." What a beautiful prophecy of the silence in which the kingdom of God is growing up in the world, that kingdom which our Lord likened to the leaven hidden in the meal, and of which he said, "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation" (Luke 17: 20). "He shall not strive nor cry; neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets" (Matt. xii. 19).

11, 12, 13, 14.—Amidst all these elaborate and splendid arrangements for the worship of Jehovah, there was a danger of the people lapsing into a hollow ceremonialism. Once again, therefore, even whilst the walls are rising, the attention of Solomon is called to the need for the observance of the statutes, judgments and commandments of the Lord. The

house was finished in the eleventh year of Solomon's reign, "in the month of Bul, which was the eighth month." "So he was seven years in building it" (1 Kings 6: 38). Or speaking with strict exactness, seven years and six months.—Abridged from W. M. S.S. Mag.

PURE WATER FOR COWS. Cows are not nearly so sensitive in the matter of the taste as horses, yet this should not be an excuse for negligence in the quality of water furnished them. The stock breeder and the dairyman owe it to themselves to supply their stock with the purest and freshest of water. How often should animals be allowed to drink? I presume were stock allowed free access to water in summer, that each individual would drink at least a dozen times a day. If they are not allowed free access to water, but compelled to drink at stated periods, they are quite liable to drink too much. This is one of the greatest advantages of having water in the pasture. I am aware that the practice is to water horses perhaps twice a day—morning and night. With cows the practice is to turn them into the yard and allow them to drink during two or three hours. Perhaps an improvement upon this plan would be to turn them out for an hour at a time, morning and night. All those who own horses should have some way arranged for taking the chill of water for horses during the winter. It will pay to do so.

TURPENTINE AS A PREVENTIVE. The Medical Record tells us that H. Viland writes in the Epigraph and Linear concerning the value of the oil of turpentine in the treatment and prophylaxis of diphtheria and the exanthematous diseases. He states that he has never seen any of these diseases spread from a sick child to other members of the family when this remedy was employed. In many of his cases no isolation could be attempted, as the mother was the only female in the family, and was obliged to take care of both the sick and the well, continually passing back and forth from one to the other. His method was to pour from twenty to forty drops of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid into a kettle of water which was kept simmering over a slow fire, so that the air of the sick room was kept constantly impregnated with the odor of these two substances. He claims also that by this means a favorable influence is exerted upon the exudation in diphtheria, although it is by no means curative of the disease, and never should be relied upon to the exclusion of other remedies.

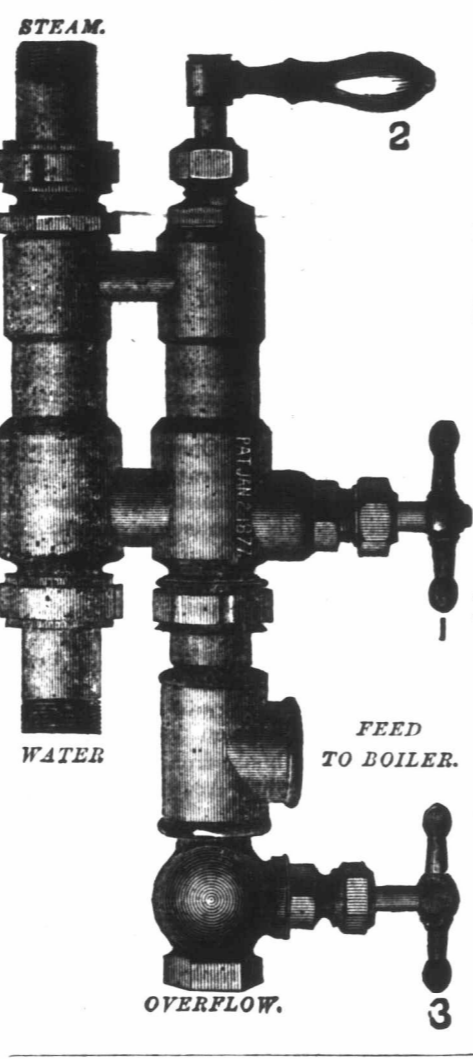
USEFUL HINTS. Pressed leaves placed between sheets of glass and bordered by a plush frame are used for screens. If you cut the back legs of your chair two inches shorter than the front ones, the fatigue of sitting will be greatly relieved, and the spine placed in a better position. If people were as careful in avoiding the habits which produce disease as they are persistent in seeking cures for their ailments, the number of invalids in the world would be much reduced.

A good way to arrange fruits in a dish for an ornamental piece, is to set a glass tumbler in the centre of the dish, around and over it put a thick layer of moss; then not nearly so much fruit will be required, and it can be arranged very handsomely.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts teachers one speaker directed letter writing as a very good method of teaching English composition. "Once a week," she said, "I have the children write letters among themselves, and I provide a letter box for the purpose. For correcting exercises, I use a few of the signs used by proof-readers, since they are as easily learned as arbitrary ones."

When pickling cucumbers, make a brine by putting one pint of coarse salt into a gallon of boiling water. Pour it over a sufficient quantity of small cucumbers to just cover them. Cover the vessel tight to keep in the steam, and let them remain thirty six hours. Then rinse and wipe them dry, and lay them in a jar. Scatter cloves and a few pods of pepper among them, and cover them with boiling hot vinegar. A small lump of alum to each gallon will make the pickle firm.

In roasting meat have the pan hot when you put the meat in. If it is beef put in the hot pan and let it stand a moment and then turn it over, thus searing both sides and preventing the juice from running so quickly. Do not put the salt and pepper on the meat, but put it in the pan with the water, and then baste the meat every three or four minutes. You will find the meat to be thoroughly seasoned, and it will be much more juicy and tender than by the old way of rubbing the salt on the meat; putting the salt on the meat draws the juice out and toughens it. Roast fowls in the same way; also fish; not putting any butter or grease near until almost done; then rub a little butter over them to give them a nice crust outside.



THE HANCOCK INSPIRATOR! THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND RELIABLE FEEDER FOR Stationary, Marine or Locomotive Boilers. Over 40,000 in use in the United States and Canada, WILL LIFT WATER 25 FEET AND Requires no Adjustment for varying Steam Pressures. PRICE LIST AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE on application to MACDONALD & CO., STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS, SOLE AGENTS, Nos. 160 to 172 BARRINGTON STREET

W. L. LOWELL & CO BANKERS & BROKERS.

Railroad, Bank Stocks, Bonds and all Negotiable Securities Bought and Sold. Dealers in United States, Canadian and Sterling Exchange, Uncurrent Monies, &c. Collections made on all Accessible Points. Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, &c., in Montreal, New York and Boston, executed Promptly by Telegraph. Are in receipt of Daily Quotations of the Leading Stocks in the above named Cities which are on file in our Office for the Information of the Public. Orders and Correspondence solicited.

165 HOLLIS STREET. FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE.

We are at all times prepared to accept risks against Fire on all classes of property at very lowest rates in the following well known long established and reliable Companies. Detached Dwellings and contents insured for ONE CENT THREE YEARS. AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819. Losses paid in 62 years over \$51,000,000. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., Established 1794. Losses paid over \$24,000,000. North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, LONDON AND EDINBURGH. ESTABLISHED 1809. LIFE The NORTH BRITISH also effects Life Insurance on the most approved plans and at most favorable rates. W. L. LOWELL & Co., Agents 15 Hollis Street

KIDNEY-WORT THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. F. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. M. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years' suffering." Dr. C. E. Sumner, Sun Hill, Co. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases. It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthily. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. BOTTLES, ALSO BOTTLED OR SET, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Barre, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT ESTEY'S Iron & Quinine Tonic

THIS Medicine, combining Iron and Quinine with vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron Medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. The genuine has my trade mark and signature. Take no other. Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Monkton, N. B.

PALESTINE Wonder Stone. A tablet of sweet perfume for ladies or gentlemen sent by mail with illustrated catalogue of Novelties, for 10 cents and this slip.

A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S. A. GILMOUR, Tailor & Draper, B. 72 GERMAIN ST., SAINT JOHN, N. B. PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY. CHOLERA IS COMING!

The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa—Pain-Killer is considered the surest and safest of all known remedies, and a native place the most perfect in its.

Read the following extract from the letter of a missionary in China:— DEAR SIRS:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had goodness to send me last year. Its cost was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by its use. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KILLER, using as directed for Cholera. A line kept all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered. Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours, J. M. JOHNSON, Missionary to Swatow, China.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations of the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Exposer. Take no other.

STATIONERY.

NOTE PAPERS, Ruled and Plain, from 75 cents and upwards per ream. ENVELOPES, Extra Good Value. PAPETERIES In great Variety. BIRTHDAY & CONGRATULATION CARDS Of the Choicest Designs. SABBATH SCHOOL REWARD TICKETS AND CARDS Always in Stock in great Variety. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY CAREFULLY FILLED.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Royal and Maritime READERS. Kirkland and Scotts ARITHMETIC. Hamblin and Smiths " GEOMETRY. Calkins General GEOGRAPHY. " Junior " HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA SCOTIA. SPELLING SUPERSEDED, Revised Edition. All the Books prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction can be obtained at the lowest rates, with the usual discount to the Trade and to Teachers.

SCHOOL STATIONERY.

SLATES, COPY BOOKS, Esterbrook's and other PENS, EXERCISE and SCRIBBLING BOOKS. WORKS BY THE LATE Frances Ridley Havergal. ELEGANT GIFT BOOK. Life Chords. The Earlier and Later Poems of the late Frances Ridley Havergal. With Twelve Chromo-Lithographs of Alpine scenery, etc. Price \$3.50. Life Mosaic: "The Ministry of Song" and "Under the Surface," in One Vol. With Twelve Coloured Illustrations of Alpine Flowers and Swiss Mountain and Lake Scenery, from drawings by the Baroness Helga von Cramm. Price \$3.50.

Swiss Letters and Alpine Poems. Written during several tours in Switzerland. With Twelve Coloured Illustrations by the Baroness Helga von Cramm. Price \$1.40. Morning Stars; or, Names of Christ for His Little Ones. Price 25c. Morning Bells: being Waking Thoughts for the Little Ones. Price 25c. Little Pillows: being Good Night Thoughts for the Little Ones. Price 25c. Bruen, a Little Worker for Christ. "A charming book. We trust the book will reach the hands and stimulate the hearts of many Sunday-school teachers and young Christians."—Christian. Price 45c.

The Four Happy Days: A story for Children. "A pretty, childlike story, illustrating the changes which often shadow over pleasant anniversaries, and the way in which the new life turns sorrow into joy."—Woman's Work. Price 35c. The Ministry of Song. Poems. Price 45c. Under the Surface. Poems. 45c. Under His Shadow. The Last Poems. Price 45c.

ROYAL GRACE AND LOYAL GIFTS. 1. Kept for the Master's Use. 30c. 2. The Royal Invitation, or daily thoughts on coming to Christ. 30c. 3. The King, or daily thoughts for the King's Children. Price 30c. 4. Royal Commandments, or Morning Thoughts for the King's Servants. 30c. 5. Royal Bounty, or Evening Thoughts for the King's Guests. 30c. 6. Loyal Responses, or Daily Melodies for the King's Minstrels. 30c. 7. Starlight through the Shadows, and other Gleams from the King's Word. Price 30c.

By Miss M. V. G. Havergal. Memorials of Frances Ridley Havergal. Cloth 4s. Paper 15s. Any of the above Books will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price.

S. F. HUESTIS, 141 GRANVILLE ST.

R. J. SWEET, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN STRONG FINE-FLAVOURED TEA, REFINED SUGAR, MOLASSES, RAISINS, RICE, STARCH, &c. OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS Corner of Duke & Hollis Streets HALIFAX.

AYRE & MARSHALL.

General Drapers, AND Provision Merchants, Wholesale & Retail. No's. 231, 233 and 235 WATER STREET, St. John's, Nfld.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON AND ALLISON,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS, AND LADIES UNDERCLOTHING. 27 and 29 KING STREET SAINT JOHN, N. B.

W. WHEATLEY,

Produce & Commission Merchant, Dealer in all kinds of P. E. Island Produce. 269 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

CORNER GRANVILLE & SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA MACHINE PAPER BAG MANUFACTORY

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS

JOHN HOPKINS

186 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. PORK SAUSAGES. LARD IN SMALL PACKAGES. Ballonies & Pressed Meats ALL OUR OWN PUTTING UP FRESH MEATS AND POULETRY

Choral Worship.

L. O. Emersons new Book for Choral Singing Classes, and Musical Conventions. A large first-class new book of 300 pages, with fresh, bright, simple music. 100 pages of Elements, 75 pages of Hymn Tunes, 110 pages of Anthems, and a large number of Glee and Concert Pieces. Price \$1.00 or \$9 per dozen.

The Model Singer,

a new book for Singing Classes, by W. O. Perkins and D. T. Townner. Contains an excellent Singing School Course, filling 102 pages, including 124 Exercises, 57 Glee and Part Songs, 29 Hymn Tunes, 18 Anthems, and 4 Chants, also a Modulator, and Manual Signs. Price 60 cents or \$6 per dozen.

The Star Chorus Book,

a new and superior Collection of Choruses, Sacred and Secular. For Musical Societies. By W. O. Perkins. 168 pages, size octavo size. 26 Choruses. Price \$1.25 per doz. In Press a new High School Singing Book, by L. O. Emerson. Waiting for publication. Any book mailed for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston H. DITSON & CO., 125-127 Broadway, N. Y. E. DITSON & CO., 125-127 Broadway, N. Y.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATE, AND GENERAL METAL MERCHANTS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE WESLEYAN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Only the other day the Bishop of Durham—no mean authority—made the assertion that of all the wants of the present day, education must stand in the forefront. "It is more important," to use his own words, "than wealth in social status or influence, because it procures all these and much more besides. History shows that those nations which have been most forward in their educational arrangements, have likewise asserted their position in the forefront of nations." What is certainly true in regard to nations, is beyond dispute true in relation to churches.

The general tone of the addresses given in the Black Memorial Hall at Sackville on Thursday last, was pleasantly re-assuring to the friends of education under religious auspices. The prayer of Wesley, "Unite the pair so long disjoined, Knowledge and vital piety," never found a heartier response. In the valuable historical sketch by the first principal as well as first President of the college, whom we venerate while we hesitate to call him venerable, there was no hint of any error in past policy. The Rev. J. R. Narraway—whom all were glad to hear once more—uttered no uncertain sound; nor could any slightest symptom of doubt be suspected from the eloquent utterances of the esteemed Presidents of the near patronizing Conferences. Josiah Wood, M. P., the representative of the Alumni Society, gave most unequivocal expression to our views as he said that he "trusted the day was far distant when our churches should, in providing for education, relinquish their control over our collegiate institutions, which he would prefer to see sustained by the liberality of religious philanthropists." That such sentiments find a ready response from our men of wealth, the new college, in which Lieut.-Governor Richey gave us words of cheer, is a mute but forceful assurance. It has been built by men who are not wont to throw money away. Its very presence proves that we yet cling to those educational principles taught by John Wesley and carried into wide practice by his followers on both continents. As Mr. Hertz remarked at the gathering in Lingley Hall, it is an advertisement that we mean to stay. We need not enter into any defence of our denominational views in higher education. Does any one question them, we refer them to the address on our first page. In our determination to conduct such work under Christian auspices we are not alone; the eloquent pen of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, has been used with no small effect in behalf of the existence of his own denominational college.

The brief but forcible letter from "A Graduate," in this issue of our paper, renders any editorial appeal on our part the less necessary. To carry out John Wesley's principles in education we must carry out John Wesley's principles respecting liberality. This our people have done and are doing. We regret to find that an esteemed contemporary comes out with an article apparently intended to represent benevolence in the direction of our college. It is not, we may add, the first time that this has been attempted and at a period, too, when liberal things were being devised and done. Hitherto, such efforts have been in vain, and they will be in vain. We appreciate the delicacy which prevented a direct financial appeal from being made last Thursday evening to the President's invited guests, but more than one practical business man has expressed his opinion that it was a mistake. Call it a mistake, or an act of thorough courtesy, or whatever one may please, the opened fountain will not fail. In connection with that meeting more than three thousand dollars have been assured, and we believe that Methodists will not lose that amount by any failure to make up the remaining nine thousand needed. He who controls hearts, is, we believe, influencing men in this matter. "I give to the institutions," said a Christian business man of this city to this editor on his way home, "because it seems as if I cannot help doing it," and to this statement he added a wish that he could do much more than he had already done. Our colleges are passing through such pressure as the

American Methodist colleges have passed through. Christian laymen lifted the load—rather let us say they did their duty—and they are blessing the country, and Provincial laymen will do the same. They have already been doing it. Only, brethren, don't wait too long. Do not leave it to be attended to by your executors. Heaven will have its own happiness: get all you can on earth. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

A BRIGHT SIGN.

One of the most interesting discussions of the recent Free Christian Baptist Conference was called forth by the fact that several leading members of that body had embraced substantially the views held by John Wesley on the subject of entire sanctification. The report formulated on the subject by a majority of the elders' conference presented the subject from the standpoint from which opponents of our own creed have often presented it. Did space permit we would give the report in full. The Rev. G. T. Hartley said that it "gave him credit for teaching doctrines which he did not," and the Rev. Mr. McDonald stated that "there was not a holiness teacher that believed what the report stated they believed." The majority of the members of the body seem to have failed to grasp the idea that the sanctification of the believer may at once be progressive and special, and that growth will be the law of the redeemed and entirely consecrated soul through the "ages of ages" of eternity. Nevertheless, the day will come when esteemed brethren will no longer decline to ordain licentiates before they profess to enjoy the perfect love of God. Such a profession will yet be regarded as the best possible qualification—the indispensable qualification—for a minister of Christ.

THE CONFLICT.

To-day the rate-payers of Charlotte-town, P. E. I., vote on the repeal of the Scott Act. In April, 1879, they adopted the Act by a vote of 827 to 253. Up to this date, during the present year, every election held in the Dominion has resulted in a popular verdict for the Act and for prohibition. We do not doubt that the verdict given by the citizens of Charlottetown will be the same as that of their fellow countrymen in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

In the county of York, N. B., where a vote on the Scott Act will be taken on the 30th inst., there may be a severe contest. In that county the Act was adopted in 1878 by a vote of 1,229 to 214. Since that date the foes of temperance have awaked to their danger, and its friends must beware of being over confident. Every man that can be coaxed or driven, or drugged to vote in favor of liquor will be on hand to help bind his fellows with chains: the friends of sobriety and freedom must be equally prepared. In these contests every man counts one. A contemporary prays that the Lord may "move the people mightily," so that the advocates of a legalized rum trade "will not dare make another attempt." Amen and Amen!

How often by some signal answer to prayer has God helped his people to the exercise of new faith and courage. On this subject the *Central Christian Advocate* says: "We have a case in point within our own lines of observation and knowledge. When it was known one Sunday morning not long ago, that Dr. Goodell, the beloved pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of St. Louis, was lying near Liverpool, England, at death's door possibly, with Syrian malaria, a special meeting for prayer on his behalf was called. They who prayed hardly knew how great the emergency was, but they poured out their hearts in most urgent pleadings and supplications as only those who have faith in God can; and then they rested the case with the Heavenly Father. Dr. Goodell writing to the *Advocate* says, 'with grateful praise it should be written, that the beginning of the recovery dates from this convocation of prayer on Sabbath afternoon, in the parlors of the Church.' Under like circumstances once Bishop Simpson seemed restored to life, and gave the Church many years of faithful service, as we hope Dr. Goodell may do."

There is not a little of earthly eloquence in the words with which Oliver Wendell Holmes acknowledges the written congratulations of friends on his birthday: "The letters, coming

to me so late in life, seem almost like open letters of introduction to a celestial household, to which I am commended by my air-breathing friends and associates. Could I but carry them with me as credentials, it seems as if the angels themselves would make obeisance to a new-comer so highly spoken of. Speak as indulgently as you may of one who has crossed the dead line of the Psalmist's reckoning, he cannot forget that he is sitting amidst the ruins of the generation to which he belongs—himself a monument, if not a ruin, on which all but himself can read the inscription. In the meantime a little praise comes too late to do him any great harm. The breath that stirs his slumbering vanity brightens the fire upon his hearth, but fans no dangerous flame of self-love, as it might have done in my earlier years. I pray you to accept this imperfect expression of my feelings as at least showing that you have conferred a great deal of happiness in obeying a generous impulse."

His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, arrived in this city on Saturday last. Immediately upon his arrival he was driven to the Council Chamber, where he received an address from the Mayor and Aldermen, to which he made a suitable reply. On Monday evening, a large number of citizens took advantage of a drawing-room reception at Government House to pay their respects to His Excellency and Lady Lansdowne. On Tuesday afternoon the distinguished visitors crossed to Dartmouth, where, at the works of the Starr Manufacturing Company, they were welcomed by Warden Stairs and other official and private citizens. In the office of the company an address was read by Recorder Russell, to which the Marquis made an appropriate reply. It is scarcely necessary to say that His Excellency, who is a comparatively young man—only in his thirty-ninth year—has made a most favorable impression upon the general public.

The boast that the Church of England puts "a gentleman in every English parish" has no doubt a good deal of truth in it, but there are some exceptions. A clergyman at South Wyham recently wrote to the School Board teacher of the parish: "All the villagers desirous of coming to my house approach it in a becoming and respectful manner—i. e., through the backway and to the kitchen door—there is not a farmer in the place who ever has had, or would have, the impertinence to do otherwise. I desire that in future you will do the like." This note the teacher forwarded at once to a leading paper. Some bishop must have blundered, or the Rev. Arthur Tollemache-Tollemache would never have had the opportunity to offer an insult to his parishioners.

How much confidence must be reposed in the printer may be judged from the case of the disclosure of the English cabinet's "redistribution" plans, recently published in the *London Standard*. Through this disclosure the public learned what it otherwise would not have known until the meeting of Parliament—that by the representation of England would be increased by one hundred and ten members, that of Scotland by ten, while Ireland's would be unchanged. Through a severe investigation it was learned that the secret was betrayed by workmen in the office of Spottiswood & Co., the Queen's printers. The offender is in custody.

We commend to our ministerial brethren the report of a Southern Methodist preacher: "I am getting along well with my work—about one hundred subscriptions to the *Advocate* and four hundred conversions." Is not the circulation of the church paper part of the minister's work?—Joseph Cook will preach and lecture in this city about the middle of December. He is a Congregationalist and is not a minister.—A gentleman who was looking over an old "Prices Current" of 1834—fifty years ago—tells us that at the date of the paper there were 9300 puncheons of rum in store here, or about one to each three inhabitants.—A Methodist exchange talks thus to its correspondents: "Never let your news 'get cold.' Send it away right away. Do not wait till 'this evening,' or 'to-morrow.' Write immediately." So say we. While we are going to press each week, notices of marriages,

deaths, etc. arrive, and have to be held over, which might as well have been sent days before.—One or two communications are unavoidably held over for next week.

PLEASING GIFTS.

President Inch, of Mount Allison, writes: Permit me to acknowledge through the *Wesleyan* the receipt from Mrs. Thomas Pickard, for the reading desk of Black Memorial Chapel, of a large and beautiful illustrated Bible with Commentary, substantially bound in Morocco. This handsome volume is the death-bed gift of the late Mrs. Charles Dixon of Sackville, who thus manifested in her closing hours a deep interest in the Institution with whose whole history her useful life had been intimately associated. I beg also to acknowledge the gift for the same room of a beautiful Pulpit Hymn-book from Miss Fullerton, of the Ladies' Academy.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

On Thursday last week a large gathering of the friends of Methodist educational work took place at Sackville, N. B., to witness the dedication of the new college building. As many of our readers know, the Board of Governors intended to hold the dedicatory services at an earlier date, but, these have been delayed mainly in consequence of the accident to President Inch, and the building has been occupied by classes since the opening of the autumn term. It is not too much to say that it is the handsomest and best building of the kind in the Maritime Provinces. It is constructed of red sandstone with basement courses, coigns, and arches of light olive freestone. It is 95 feet in length, by 52 in width, and two stories high above the basement, with a central tower 70 feet high. In the basement, besides space for the heating apparatus, etc., the science department has in the eastern end three or four admirable rooms to be used as laboratories, etc. On the first floor there are large class-rooms for chemistry and physics, three class-rooms for classics, mathematics, and moral and mental science, an office, a parlor, and two cloak rooms. In the next story here are in the central part of the building a large museum and four class rooms, the library and the William Black Memorial Hall, occupying the western and eastern wings respectively. The library is lighted by two windows of moderate size in the side, and two very large ones in the gable ends of the wing, all glazed with glass of delicate light hues, and arranged in geometrical patterns. It is neatly shelved with ash and will accommodate about ten thousand volumes. The Black Memorial Hall constitutes the college chapel, and takes its name from the Rev. William Black, the founder of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces. The pitch of the roof is quite steep and the ceiling inside is painted a delicate blue with heavy curved rafters of dark walnut crossing it, the spaces between them and the roof being filled in with a kind of fret-work of the same color. The two small windows, and one of the three large ones, are glazed similarly to those in the library. Of the other two, the one confronting the door is a memorial window, placed there by Martin P. Black, Esq., of Halifax. In the centre of the window is a group of figures in the richest hues representing our Saviour and certain of his disciples, surrounded by the text: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." At the bottom of the window runs the inscription: "To the honour of God and in memory of the Rev. William Black, apostle of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces." The other memorial window, the gift of the late Mrs. Charles Allison, contains a series of groups illustrating the passage: "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, etc., and bears at the bottom the inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of Charles F. Allison, the founder of these Institutions."

Besides the elegant building, the property under the management of the Board of Governors now includes: 1. The old college, now used for dormitories, a wooden building completed in 1861. 2. The male academy, a spacious wooden building only two years old, which takes the place of the old academy previously burned to the ground. The original academy, on the same site was also destroyed by fire. 3. The school building, three stories of wood, containing class rooms for the Academy boys. & The ladies' academy, a large and imposing edifice which has been three times enlarged. 4. Lingley hall, where public meetings and convocations are held. Besides these is the cottage where the President lives.

The visitor who may have been familiar with Sackville in former days, is struck with the changed appearance of the scene. The old college is now so placed and re-modelled and painted as to add to the attractiveness of the general arrangement. Could the front of the Ladies' Academy be swung around, one might almost imagine himself in one of those squares formed by the arrangement of some of the buildings used by the noted colleges of the old world. The company assembled last Thursday afternoon in the beautiful Memorial Hall included a large number of old students and other invited guests

from various parts of the Maritime Provinces. The Methodist ministers on the platform with Dr. Inch, the President of the college, who occupied the chair, were the Revs. Dr. Pickard, Dr. McMurray, Dr. Pope, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Lathern, J. Read—President of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference, J. A. Rogers—President of the Nova Scotia Conference, J. R. Narraway, A. M., S. F. Huestis, E. Evans and W. H. Hertz. With these were Lieut. Gov. Richey, of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Principal Ross, of Dalhousie College; Judge Palmer, of St. John; and Josiah Wood, M. P., of Sackville. The religious exercises were under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, chaplain of the Institutions, at whose request the assembly united in singing the 677th hymn. The Rev. Dr. Pope then read the dedicatory prayer found in the 7th chapter of 2nd Chronicles and also a part of the 19th chapter of Hebrews, after which the Rev. Dr. Lathern invoked the divine blessing upon the work in which they were engaged.

The Chairman, Dr. Inch, in a brief address of welcome said that the hearts of the governors were larger than the building, which would not contain nearly all the friends they would be glad to welcome on this occasion. Letters of congratulation had been received from a large number at a distance, some of them in the Upper Provinces and the United States. He was grateful that not a single accident of any kind had attended the erection of the Hall. Allusion (was made) to the death of Mrs. C. F. Allison, widow of the honored founder of the Institutions, just after the beautiful memorial window presented by her had been placed in position, and to the death of Mr. Chipman, of St. Stephen, another benefactor of Mount Allison. Mention was also made of the beautiful window presented by Mr. M. P. Black, of Halifax.

The Rev. B. Pickard, D. D., then proceeded to give an historical narrative of the institutions from the commencement. In doing this he led his hearers back about forty-five years. In a letter from Chas. F. Allison, Esq., laid before the ministers of the N. B. District in May, 1839, and published some time since in our columns, he found "the prolific germ of the institution and the pregnant promise of its continual living growth and full development, and also a clear declaration of the distinguishing principles upon which the education to be here imparted will be carefully conducted so long as those responsible therefor are faithful to the trust committed to them." On July 9, 1840, Mr. Allison laid the corner-stone, and in January, 1843, when the educational work was commenced, seven students presented themselves for admission. The more formal opening took place June 29, 1843, when an inaugural address was presented by the Principal elect, (Dr. Pickard) since which time the work of education has been systematically carried on with ever increasing facilities. The catalogue for the year 1843 contains the names of 80 students, of whom 34 attended the first term, 45 the second, 62 the third.

A college charter was obtained from the legislature of New Brunswick, and a plan was reported to the Conference of 1858, to ensure the establishment of a college. To this plan the Conference gave its cordial sanction, but difficulties arose and the hopes of those most anxious for the immediate success of the scheme were not realized. At the Conference in 1859 it was determined to attempt to raise immediately an endowment fund to aid in the maintenance of a theological professorship to be established at Sackville, to be designated, "The Chas. F. Allison professorship." At the Conference of 1861 the late Rev. Dr. DeWolfe was appointed to the theological professorship. The edifice reared as a College Hall was solemnly dedicated on the 1st of Jan. 1863. The forenoon of the 19th of May, 1863, was occupied with the first anniversary exercises of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College. Dr. DeWolfe having resigned the theological professorship in 1868, Dr. Stewart was appointed his successor and entered upon the office in 1870. At a meeting of the board in March, 1873, the president reported that subscriptions towards the endowment fund amounted to about \$45,000. On the retirement of Dr. Allison, Prof. Inch was appointed to the presidential chair. At the meeting of the board in 1880 the President reported that more commodious college premises were wanted. Mr. Wood, the treasurer, said if the endowment fund was increased to \$50,000 he would himself guarantee \$10,000 towards the construction of a new college building. The destruction by fire of the male academy in 1882 was a sad loss. Dr. Pickard then added brief statements respecting the rebuilding of the male Academy and the erection of the Memorial Hall, and pointed out several important and honorable positions which were being filled with credit by Sackville students.

The Rev. J. A. Rogers, President of the Nova Scotia Conference, in an eloquent address, congratulated the board of governors on the progress and prosperity of the Institutions, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Chas. F. Allison, and spoke of the opportunity afforded to the wealthy men of the denomination of blessing themselves and benefiting posterity by endowing chairs in Mount Allison. Having referred to the fact that on the following day it would be one hundred and five years since William Black, in whose memory the Centennial Hall had been

erected, and several of whose descendants were now present, he traced eloquently the growth of Methodism and earnestly enforced the duty of most earnest support to our educational effort. The President of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference, the Rev. John Read, gracefully conveyed to the President and Governors of the college the congratulations of that Conference on the happy termination of the great work they had undertaken; and referring to a recent visit to Harvard, expressed his belief in a bright future for the growing college at Mount Allison. In accordance with a request the next speaker, the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., also representing the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference, spoke at some length upon "the points we commemorate," and "the objects we seek to promote." In talking on the first topic he eloquently asserted that "Methodism has augmented the strength and intensified the earnestness of the world's Protestantism, and that, considering the commanding positions in which it operates in force—England, the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the promising lands controlled by the English of the Southern Seas and South Africa—it seems destined to play a very prominent part for God and man in the Christian struggle of the future." The planting of this form of the Christian religion in Eastern British America, by Wm. Black, then called for remark. The main part of Mr. Narraway's excellent speech will be found on another page.

In behalf of the Alumni Society, Josiah Wood, M. P., a member of the first graduating class, was the next speaker. Mr. Wood made some pleasant references to school life in the old academy, and expressed his regard for the original building. The institutions had turned out many able men occupying to-day prominent positions among professional men. New pathways for distinction and work were opening up. Since confederation Canada had made great advances in every way, new fields had been opened up to the agriculturists in the northwest, but missionaries were required to go into that great country and work for the Master. The Methodists had taken a step in the right direction in the union. Mr. Wood trusted that the day was far distant when the Church would give up educational work, but expressed a hope that before long there would be a Methodist university for the whole Dominion, with which all institutions at present existing should be affiliated.

The number and length of the previous addresses rendered it somewhat late when Lieut. Governor Richey was called upon by President Inch. His Honor was loudly cheered upon rising. He thought that the friends of Mount Allison had reason to thank God and take courage. The graduates of this institution were gradually pushing to the front in all positions in life, and the purpose of the college was to assist in imparting knowledge to the youth of the Maritime Provinces. He spoke strongly in favor of higher education and hoped the day was far distant when the Greek and Latin classics would be no longer taught in our colleges. Their utility and the pleasure they gave he illustrated by references to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Derby. Higher education for women should not be overlooked. If our men were to be efficient our women must be wise. The address abounded in good points.

The subsequent dedicatory exercises consisted of the responsive reading of the 122nd Psalm by the Revs. S. F. Huestis and E. Evans, the dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, and the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Hertz. In the evening lunch was served to more than two hundred and fifty guests in Lingley Hall, Dr. Inch presiding. The Hall was tastefully decorated. At the close the President rose and proposed the following sentiments:— "Our Queen Victoria, God bless her;" the company responding by singing the National Anthem. "The Lieut.-Governors of the Maritime Provinces." Responded to by Lt.-Governor Richey. "The Parliament of the Dominion." Responded to by Senator McClellan and Mr. Josiah Wood, M. P. "The Judiciary." Responded to by Judge Palmer. Mr. J. L. Black, in a neat speech, proposed "Mount Allison College and Academies." In responding, President Inch stated that the cost of Centennial Hall was \$27,000. The cost of improving the grounds and removing and repairing the old college would amount to \$5,000. There was a prospect of a deficiency of \$12,500. The Rev. S. F. Huestis, being called on, made a practical speech, and proposed starting a subscription to lift the debt, stating that he knew two benefactors of the college, who would give \$1,000 each. The Rev. W. H. Hertz, in response to a call, followed with some earnest words. The chairman proposed "Our Sister Colleges." Responded to by Principal Ross, of Dalhousie. Judge Palmer proposed "The Pulpit." Responded to by Rev. Dr. Milligan, President of the Newfoundland Conference, and Superintendent of Methodist Education for Newfoundland. Mr. Thos. Pickard proposed "The Press," as it press forward the right and repress the wrong." Responded to by the editor of the *Wesleyan*, and Mr. McCready, editor of the *St. John Telegraph*.

The singing of the hymn, "The Man and the Lion," by the choir, was a pleasure to all present, and the coldness of the day was brought to remembrance by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The singing of the hymn, "The Man and the Lion," by the choir, was a pleasure to all present, and the coldness of the day was brought to remembrance by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea. The Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., who, in his address, referred to the fact that the principal street of the city was but a few miles from the sea.

Handwritten initials or signature in the top right corner.

The singing by Miss Greenfield, Prof. Laird, T. Davis, W. Y. Chapman and L. Harris added to the pleasure of the evening, to which there was but a single drawback—the coldness of the hall. Proceedings were brought to a close by the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Milligan.

SCOTCH LETTER.

DEAR BROTHER.—In compliance with your request, I send you a letter from Edinburgh, where during the past four weeks, we have made our home.

Having left Quebec on Sat. 16th ult., we reached Liverpool after a pleasant run across, on the evening of Sunday 24th, and proceeded to the North Western hotel, where we remained till the morning of Tuesday, when we started at 9.40 for Edinburgh, by the Land N.W. Railway. Our stay in Liverpool was too short to enable us to do more than to look through a few of the principal streets and take a ride to the suburbs; but as the weather was fine everything wore its most attractive garb so that we left regretting that we could not stay longer. The journey to Edinburgh, which occupied about six hours, was very pleasant and took us now through manufacturing districts where large numbers of tall chimneys told of the busy factories established there and again through farming districts which, for many miles, spread out in park like areas variegated with many shades of green and gold, as the fields were clothed with grass or waving corn waiting to be harvested.

The homesteads too, neat, trim and ivy clad, enlivened the scenery. But as we neared the border of Scotland an element of picturesqueness was added by the hills and low mountains, whose sides, however, in many cases bore witness to the skillful care of the husbandman. Then succeeded some miles of rough country that reminded one in its ferns, its trees, its rocks of some of the less fertile parts of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and not till we neared Edinburgh was this replaced by highly cultivated country such as we get settled at the hotel in Edinburgh, we took a stroll along Prince's street, which is the chief street of the town. On one side it is lined with fine buildings in which most of the best shops and hotels are to be found, while the other side is skirted with gardens nicely laid out and adorned with the celebrated monument to Sir Walter Scott, statues of Adam Black, publisher of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; Livingstone, the missionary traveller; Allan Ramsay, Dr. J. Y. Simpson and others, while on what is called the Mound, dividing the gardens into the East and West Gardens, stands the Royal Institution containing the National Gallery, the Sculpture Gallery, the Antiquarian Museum, etc. As we strolled along in the clear twilight—for it continues here much longer than with us—the whole air was perfumed with the scent of flowers, as if we were walking amidst some pleasant park instead of in the heart of a busy ancient city of some 200,000 inhabitants. Our first impression, therefore, of Edinburgh was most pleasant. Since then, we have had an opportunity of seeing some of the celebrated places, of which no small number are to be found in almost every street especially of the Old Town, the history of some of whose private buildings, dates back 300 or 400 years. In the crookedness and straitened character of the streets of the Old Town a resemblance can be traced to the ancient city of Quebec.

Some account of the celebrated places to be seen, I must leave to a future letter, while, for the present I content myself with referring to two or three things of passing interest. I may say however, that on the first Sunday we found our way, after considerable consulting of directories and of exploration, to the only Wesleyan church, which is situated in an obscure corner of Nicolson Square. The edifice, which was built in 1815, is unpretending, but ample in size for the congregation that assembles. We found excellent congregational singing and good gospel preaching, but the service was much more protracted than with us. The minister wears gown and bands, the congregation sit at prayer, while at the Lord's Supper no ritual is used and the communicants sit in their pews while the class leaders pass round the elements. The Rev. John Martin is the newly appointed minister.

The Forestry Exhibition, which has now been several months in full operation, continues to be one of the centres of attraction and is well worthy of a visit. The products of the forest and all that pertains to forestry are exhibited there in profusion by a great many different countries, but no adequate representation is made by any part of Canada. Nova Scotia is not represented at all; but New Brunswick exhibits forty specimens of wood and a few other items. In spite of the fact that the commissioner has made the best of his material, the exhibit is quite unworthy of her and shows disadvantageously in comparison with that of many other countries no better able than she to make a good display.

For some time we have been in the midst of considerable political excitement, caused by demonstrations in favor of the Franchise bill, and by the visit of Mr. Gladstone and subsequently of Sir Stafford Northcote. Just came Mr. Gladstone, to repeat

in Mid-Lothian the work of 1879. He was everywhere received with enthusiasm and, here in Edinburgh, he delivered two addresses, one in the Corn Exchange, which was crammed in every part, and the other in Waverley Market, where, it is said, 18,000 crowded to hear him. About ten days after came Sir Stafford Northcote, who was received, so his supporters say, with equal enthusiasm and was heard by equal numbers. I found it impossible to procure a ticket to either of the meetings, as many more were applied for than could be issued, although some persons who advertised for tickets were fortunate enough to find some intelligent electors (who were each furnished with a free ticket) to sell theirs for \$25. We had a good opportunity, however, of seeing Mr. Gladstone as he passed a street car in which we were riding, on his way to his meeting. The agitation still continues and both parties are seeking to make out of it as much political capital as possible.

C. H. PAISLEY.

Edinburgh, Sep. 23, 1884.

TO THE POINT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—No doubt reference will be made in your editorial columns this week to the recent didactic exercises of Mount Allison College and Memorial Hall. But possibly you may find space also for a few lines of correspondence.

There was much on that occasion to excite the admiration of visitors. The buildings now completed by the erection of the college edifice, with a noble campus, form an attractive group; a credit to the denomination by which the work of higher education has been undertaken, and an honor to the country.

There was very much in the forcible and beautiful addresses of that day to deepen a sense of the importance of education upon Christian principles, and the thought was cherished by not a few that the occasion should be signalized by generous contributions.

In connection with the evening banquet there was appropriate sentiment, and ready response. At one point there was a suggestion of finance. Several parties, unable to accept an invitation, had enclosed contributions to the Building Fund. Two gentlemen present had offered each \$1000 towards the liquidation of the remaining debt of twelve thousand dollars. But it was soon apparent that a feeling of sensitiveness in regard to what might have seemed like taking undue advantage of assembled guests repressed the generous impulse.

As one who hoped to do a little in the way of substantial aid to the educational enterprise of Mount Allison, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment that a suitable opportunity was not afforded in that direction. Others shared in the regret. A lady at my side had asked to have a contribution announced. Conversing with a business man of Halifax, as we returned by train, I found that the impression made by what he had heard and seen, after an absence of years, had led him to devise liberal things. He had made up his mind, if the opportunity were afforded, to make himself responsible for \$1000 of the debt on the college, to pay interest on that amount until such time as he would find it convenient to cancel the obligation. The offer still holds good, upon condition that the college building be placed free from debt. Others may do likewise.

The friends of Mount Allison have already done nobly in the way of finance. But, cheered by the offer of at least three contributions of one thousand dollars each, shall they not make another earnest effort to relieve their beautiful college structure from the incubus of debt? May not a correspondence be opened up at once with President Inch and Treasurer Wood, naming sums that would have been announced at the dedication, had opportunity been afforded? Contribution in June next might in case of a complete financial success be prepared for the *Jubilate Deo*.

GRADUATE.

LITERARY, Etc.

The publisher of the *Lion*, N.Y. Citizen printed on the 26th ult. the first newspaper in the world, the type of which was entirely set by machinery.

Mr. Walter Satterlee, of New York, the well-known artist, has furnished for a holiday book entitled *Stories in Rhyme for Holiday Time*, by E. J. Wheeler, to be issued by Funk and Wagnalls.

T. Woolmer, London, publishes, as another of those "Devotional Manuals" intended to minister to the spiritual growth of the Methodist membership, *Spiritual Songs*, a selection from the poems of the Rev. John Mason, which have gone through at least twenty editions in forty years. This little book will well serve its purpose.

The new Prohibition paper, *The Voice*, announced by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Day Street, New York, in its salutatory declares that its publication it represents no society, no organization of any kind; for its utterances the editor and publishers only are responsible. Its eight numbers will be sent for 25 cents.

Following Christ: or Councils to Young Christians and others. By a Layman. London: T. Woolmer. This

is a most useful tract. It should be given to those who have been led to decision for God during special services, and who need plain and Scriptural counsel as to the ordering of their new life. Class-leaders, too, will find it a good guide in the treatment of those committed to their care.

*The Orphans of the Forest*, or His Little Jonathan, is another of those books suitable for libraries or gifts of which Mr. Woolmer, of the London Methodist Book-room, has issued so many of late. Annie E. Courtenay, its author, has already written several pleasing stories, and this, longer than the others, will not lessen her reputation. Her style of writing is attractive and her lessons always safe. In these respects the present volume, starting with good counsels given in a gipsy camp, is no exception.

The *Canadian Methodist Magazine* for October has the following: The Lord's Land, by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, B.D.; Lady Brassey's Adventures in China and Japan; Up Vesuvius, a racy sketch, by John Cameron, Esq.; of the Toronto *Globe*; and a Visit to New Orleans, by Miss E. R. Withrow. All four are illustrated. Another paper of great interest is by Dr. Vincent, on an Alliance for Popular Education, being an appeal to all the Churches to combine to raise the moral and intellectual status of the people. A graphic account is also given by an eye witness of the working of the Atlantic cable. The Story of Max, the Converted Jail-bird, will touch every heart. An article from the N. Y. Independent congratulates the Canadian Churches on the progress of Christian Union in this land. This is a number of unusual interest.

METHODIST NOTES.

The Woodstock *Sentinel* says that "a large and handsome pipe organ, manufactured to order by Frederick Peters, St. John, for the Methodist church of this town, has reached here and will be at once placed in position."

At a meeting of the teachers and officers of the Fredericton Methodist Sabbath school held on Monday evening, Mr. Martin Lemont was elected Superintendent to succeed the late S. D. McPherson, Esq. Mr. J. J. Weddall was elected Assistant Superintendent.—*Reporter*.

On Sunday last the Sunday-school anniversary of the Grafton street church was held. The Rev. R. Brecken addressed the children in the morning and the Rev. J. J. Teasdale the parents and friends in the evening. Both services were very interesting. The annual meeting takes place to-morrow evening.

The net proceeds of a festival at Bailey's Bay, Bermuda, as reported in the *Royal Gazette*, were nearly \$100, to be used in payment of the debt on our church.—At a tea-meeting on the 22nd inst., at Springfield, N. B., at which the Rev. W. W. Brewer lectured, the sum of \$72 was raised towards the purchase of ground for a church at Boileau's Corner.

On the 5th inst., the anniversary sermons of the Queen Square church, St. John, were preached by the Rev. J. A. Rogers, of Yarmouth. The pulpit and communion rail were decked with flowers. Large congregations were present. A love-feast was held at 3 p.m., and the communion at the close of the evening service. There was also a prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Collections were taken in aid of the trust funds. The annual lecture was given on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. J. Shenton, on "Notes of a visit to England."

ABROAD.

An exchange says: "The fall term of Ohio Wesleyan University begins with a full tide of religious zeal and fervor and with penitent seekers at the first religious meetings. It would excite tears of joy and shouts of praise in the whole church to look in upon these hundreds of young people in their prayer meetings and hear their fervent prayers and glowing testimonies and songs of praise."

Signor Filippini, the Methodist pastor at Spezia, Italy, where the cholera has lately raged, most urgently appeals for means for the opening in Spezia of a small "Methodist Orphan Home." "Many children are now left alone in the world. What is to become of them if some pious hand is not stretched out to help them? Who knows how many will die of hunger? How many will often follow destitute for crime also often follows destitute." He offers as a beginning, in the name of himself and wife, to gather into his own house as many as it will accommodate.

Mr. E. Vichery, of Sydney, N. S. W., who is now in London, appeals through the *Irish Christian Advocate* for at least eight young unmarried ministers for New South Wales, whom, President and officials of the Conference commissioned him, if possible to obtain—"men physically and mentally strong, full of earnestness and imbued with the spirit of their Master." For such a passage and outfit will be provided and a circuit immediately on arrival.

A weekly paper has made its appearance, representing the entire Methodist of New Zealand, and the journals

previously published by the different branches of Methodism have been discontinued. Tidings of revival are sent from different parts of the colony. God's people are rejoicing as in the time of harvest. There is also in several parts of the colony a revival of the old-fashioned Methodist doctrine of entire sanctification.

The Vatican is again having trouble in South America, for which the Methodists are somewhat responsible. His holiness is extremely shocked to learn that a goodly number of American Protestant school-mistresses have been appointed to the popular schools, at least with the consent of the government, and threatens to recall the apostolic delegate from Buenos Ayres in case the Argentine Republic insists on pursuing this course.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.  
Caledonia, Oct. 21, 22, 23, Dep. Hockin and Scott.  
Port Montreal, Nov. 24, 25, 26, 27, Dep. Lockhart and Shepherdson.  
Mills Village, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Dep. Huestis, Brown, Borden and Scott.  
Ritely's Cove, Jan. 28, 29, Dep. Borden, Hockin, Chesley.  
New Germany, Nov. 24, 25, 26, Dep. Borden and Hockin.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.  
Annapolis, Oct. 28, 29, J. M. Fisher, D. W. Johnson.  
Gravelly Ferry, Oct. 29, Time for Lower Canada to be arranged, W. H. Hearts, C. Jost, S. B. Dunn, W. V. Vroom.  
Bridgetown, Local Arrangement, J. M. Fisher.  
Mt. Mission, Local Arrangement, C. Jost, Middleton, Nov. 3, 4, 5, C. Jost, J. Johnson, W. Phillips.  
Aylesford, Oct. 28, 29, 30, J. Taylor, W. G. Lane, G. E. Johnson, W. Phillips.  
Berwick, Nov. 4, 5, C. Jost, W. G. Lane, J. Bleckhorn.  
Canning, Local Arrangement, S. B. Dunn.  
Hillsburg, Oct. 27, J. Taylor, W. H. Hearts, S. B. Dunn.  
Weymouth, Oct. 28, 29, J. Taylor, W. H. Hearts, T. C. Hooper.  
Digby Neck, Local Arrangement, W. H. Hearts, D. W. Johnson, Wm. Sharrs.

YARMOUTH DISTRICT.  
Arcadia, Oct. 28, 29, 30, 31, The President, W. A. Outerbridge, and I. M. Mellish.  
Hebron, Oct. J. Strothard, P. H. Robinson, and I. M. Mellish.  
Brenton, Nov. last week, The President, J. Strothard, P. H. Robinson, and W. A. Outerbridge.  
Port La Tour, Jan. last week, J. E. Donkin, H. Smith and J. L. Dawson.  
North East Harbor, Jan. third week, R. Williams, J. L. Dawson and J. G. Bigney.  
Shelburne, Dec. 2nd week, R. Smith, J. L. Dawson, and W. Williams.  
Lockport, Nov. last week, J. G. Bigney, J. E. Donkin and R. Williams.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.  
Sackville, Local arrangements, Dep. W. H. Lodge, and G. W. Fisher.  
Tintamar, Local arrangements, Dep. R. W. Weddall.  
Point de Bute, Local arrangements, Dep. R. W. Weddall and G. W. Fisher.  
Bay Verte, Local arrangements, Dep. B. Chappell and W. Penna.  
Rayfield, Local arrangements, Dep. S. Ackman, B. Chappell.  
Albert, Local arrangements, Dep. B. Wilson, and G. W. Fisher.  
Alma, Local arrangements, Dep. D. Currie.  
Petitcodiac do do, Dep. R. Wilson and A. LePage.  
Hillsboro, Local arrangements, Dep. D. D. Currie.  
Elgis, do do Dep. I. N. Parker.

GUTSBOBO' AND CAPE BRETON DISTRICT.  
Guttsboro', Local arrangements, Dep. J. Astbury and W. Alcorn.  
Canso, October, Dep. W. J. Purvis and C. W. Swallow.  
Machester, October, Dep. W. Purvis and C. W. Swallow.  
Gabarus do Dep. W. H. Evans.  
Port Hawkesbury, Local arrangements, Dep. J. Astbury and Wm. Alcorn.  
Port Hood, Local arrangements, Dep. C. W. Swallow.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.  
Sussex, November, Dep. Brotherton Shenton, R. S. Crisp, J. Crisp and A. D. McCully.  
Apohequi, Oct. 27, 28, Dep. J. Crisp, A. D. McCully.  
Apohequi, Nov. 3, 4, Dep. J. Read, D. D. Moore.  
Hampton, Nov. 13, Dep. A. D. McCully and J. W. Wadman.  
Upham, Dep. T. Marshall and D. D. Moore.  
Jerusalem, Oct. 27, 29, Dep. E. Slackford and T. Marshall.  
Jerusalem, Nov. 3, 4, 5, Dep. W. Dobson, and R. Opie.  
Hantsport, Jan., 1885, Dep. W. Dobson, A. McCully, J. E. Irvine.

Under the leadership of the London Sunday-school Union, Sunday and Monday, October 19th and 20th, have been set apart as a time for universal prayer for Sunday schools. Among other arrangements it is proposed that, on the Lord's day morning, October 19th, from seven to eight o'clock, private intercessory prayer be offered on behalf of Sunday-schools, and that at the close of the afternoon or evening service the teachers, in union with other Christians meet for thanksgiving and prayer.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

The United States Prohibition party has issued an address calling on the people to observe October 29 as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; for the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic drinks.

Several companies, such as the Connecticut Mutual, the Provident, and the Mutual Life insert, as a condition in their policies, that, if within three years of the issue of a policy, the insured contracts intemperate habits, the company shall have the right to cancel the policy by tendering the cash value of it at that date.

At the second temperance meeting in St. John, N. B., held on Friday evening last, the unanimous vote of the twenty-seven delegates was in favor of another attempt to carry the Scott Act. A meeting will be held on the 28th, when the county will be heard from.

Two Scott Act contests took place on the 9th. In Stanstead County, Quebec, where on the former contest the act was defeated on a vote of 760 yeas to 941 nays, it was carried by 247 majority. In the county of Simcoe and Parry Sound, districts which were grouped in one vote, the act was carried by one, 1,000 to 1,200 majority.

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION.

The appointment of Senator Masson, as Lieut. Governor of Quebec, was gazetted on Saturday.

Interchange of money orders can be made between Canada and France and Algeria after November 1st.

Counterfeit notes of the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island are afloat in St. John. Several spurious \$2 notes have recently been taken by St. John merchants.

The purchasers of Anticosti Island intend making a watering place of the island, with hotels on a large scale and a line of steamers connecting with all railway points on the main line.

The Nova Scotia school act making attendance at school for eighty days in the year by all children between seven and twelve years compulsory has been adopted in two or three places.

In a suit in Toronto, brought to recover damages against the Phoenix lodge of Oddfellows for injuries received while being initiated as a member of the lodge, Judge Galt gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$530 damages.

The steamer *Beta*, which brought up from Bermuda the 20th company of Royal Engineers, was obliged to carry two patent life rafts this voyage in order to comply with an Imperial regulation which requires all ships carrying troops to be provided with them.

At Annapolis, N.S., last week Judge Thompson sentenced two men named Bent to Dorchester, one for fourteen and the other for twenty years for stealing a horse, wagon and harness. The sentences though heavy, gave satisfaction in the county.

The Stipendiary Magistrate of Portland and Chairman of the St. John Alms House Commissioners has been placed in a most unfortunate position by the discovery of a deficit in the Commissioners' accounts of from eight to ten thousand dollars.

On Saturday, just as the Governor General and party arrived at the Provincial Building, Mr. John Wisdom, an elderly and respected resident of Dartmouth, who had been standing among the crowd on the lower side of Hollis street, suddenly dropped dead on the sidewalk.

Last week the Kays St., Methodist excursion train was suddenly stopped with a violent shock a short distance beyond Ellershouse. On examination it was found that the rails had been broken and spiked with evident malicious intent. Fortunately no damage resulted.

A person who nine years ago left Yarmouth for the United States, leaving behind him debts of about \$6000, has notified his creditors to call on an agent to receive fifty per cent of their claims. For several years he has barely made a livelihood, but during the past three years has been doing better, as he deserves to do.

A fine ship of 1,630 tons named the *Trojan*, was launched at Summersville, Hants Co., on Monday. She was built and owned by Capt. Geo. Armstrong. A handsome ship called the *Lansdowne* was launched from North's shipyard, Kingston, on Tuesday. She is about 1,400 tons register, is owned by her builder and will be commanded by Capt. E. Lockhart.

On Saturday afternoon a boat containing two men named Horne and Cleary, accompanied by their wives, capsized and sank near George's Island, on the way to their homes at the Eastern Passage. It is supposed that the effort to carry too much sail, and the being struck by a sudden squall, when the sheets were fastened, caused the accident. Mrs. Cleary, who was rescued, lived but a very short time. The bodies of Horne and his wife have been recovered.

On Saturday two heavy explosions took place in the new Parliament buildings in Quebec. Large blocks of cut stone were hurled to a distance of hundreds of feet. The men were away at dinner, or a frightful loss of life would have ensued. The only parties near were one Martel, who was seriously injured, and Charlebois, the contractor, who was thrown to the ground, but with the exception of a few bruises was uninjured. It is universally conceded that the explosions were caused by dynamite fired by clockwork. The government offer four thousand dollars for information leading to the conviction of the plotters. The first explosion, which occurred at 12.35, blew out about thirty feet square of the front wall, but the second, which occurred at 2.45, destroyed the north-east corner of the structure. Intense excitement was caused.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Popular disturbances are again developing at Harbor Grace.

A despatch from Hopedale, Labrador, announces the loss of a fishing vessel and all hands numbering five.

GENERAL.

On the 23rd inst. the British Parliament meets. The session is likely to be the most exciting and important of modern years.

Advices from Madagascar state that the Hovas will resolutely resist the French advance into the interior of that island.

The South Australian Assembly has affirmed the principle of payment of members: £200 a year is the amount suggested. It has also abolished judicial oaths.

There are at present twenty-five thousand persons unemployed at Lyons, France. The industrial crisis is attributed to treaties of commerce, railway tariffs and the system of taxation.

It was reported on Sunday that there were in the cholera infected districts of Italy, 239 fresh cases and 137 deaths, including 115 fresh cases and 51 deaths at Naples.

Consultations among the English Conservative leaders have resulted in the decision to reject the redistribution scheme, to maintain opposition to the franchise bill and try to force a dissolution of parliament.

Eighty-seven diamonds were found in the centre of a piece of soap by the New York custom house officer the other day. The smugglers had also valuable diamonds hid in various places about their person or baggage.

Advice from Japan state that on Sept. 13th Yokohama and Tokio were visited by a terrible typhoon. In the latter city three thousand houses were wholly or partially destroyed, and twenty persons killed. The loss of life at sea was appalling.

At the prime meridian conference in Washington on Monday, Rutherford's resolution in favor of Greenwich as prime meridian was adopted, twenty-one nations voting in favor of it; and France (San Domingo) against it; and Brazil abstaining from voting.

The confederation of the Australian colonies seems to be assured. Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland and Western and Southern Australia have accepted union on the basis laid down by the delegations from the different governments. Two colonies have yet to be heard from.

The British Commodore on the Australian station has been instructed to proceed to New Guinea and proclaim a British protectorate over the southern coasts of that island. The protectorate will include the islands adjacent. Settlements will not be present be permitted.

Even liberty of thought is repressed in Russia. The University at Kieff has been closed and nearly 900 students have been arrested. At St. Petersburg a great political trial is just being finished. It was conducted privately. Six officers have been sentenced to death, and six others are banished to Siberia. The execution will probably be in secret.

The French consul at Shanghai promises that the French will not attack Shanghai or Woo Song unless China violates the law of neutrality. Henri Rochefort's paper asserts that the government has received alarming news from China and Tonquin, which it is withholding from the public. In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Marine introduced a credit of 10,000,000 francs for the expenses of the French operations in Tonquin for the last three months of the present year. It was referred to a special committee.

It is reported that General Wolseley bitterly complains that his advance has been paralyzed by the failure of the commissariat and transport services. A messenger sent out by Colonel Kitchener confirms the report of Colonel Stewart's murder. It is said that no British advance in force for the relief of Khartoum will be made until November. The *Madrif* of Dongola has ordered mounted irregulars to prepare to march to the front. The infantry will remain to protect the city in the event of El Mahdi's forces attacking it. The troops are reluctant to make the advance.

MEMORIAL NOTICE.

GEORGE SPARK GREEN.

George S. Green was born at Brigus, Nfld., Oct., 10th 1860, and died at the same place, Sept. 16th, 1884. Through the whole of his life he was the subject of the striving of God's Holy Spirit. Ofttimes in the Sabbath-school he was almost persuaded to be a Christian, but like many more he put it off from day to day, until he reached his 17th year. His conversion to God was brought about in such a way that the providence of God is directly seen. He had gone that year to the Labrador as clerk in the employ of Nathan Norman, Esq., and his mother after his departure made up a package of books to send him, among the which was a tractate called 'Too Late to Pray'. One Sunday, in his loneliness at Rigoulett, he was reading a novel (he was a great reader and very fond of books). When his eye rested upon the package his mother sent him, he opened it, found the above named tract, and read it. Immediately the spirit of conviction seized him, and he retired to the woods to wrestle and pray. Blessed be God, he found it was not too late for him to pray. God heard his prayers, saw his tears, accepted his sacrifice and filled his heart with love and his mind with peace. He could rejoice in sins forgiven. He sent home the joyful news to his mother, and the home was made glad. Being a good writer and wielding a facile pen, he wrote to many of his former companions, urging them to give themselves to Christ. From this time also he sought opportunities to do good. Whenever he went he testified for Christ to save from the guilt, power, pollution and consequences of sin. He enjoyed much of the love of God and the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit.

During the whole of the seven years he never looked back. This world had entirely lost its charms for him. It was thought by many of our ministers that he would have become a probationer for our ministry, and he said he often felt himself drawn to the work, but thinking he had not sufficient education he hoped that his way might be opened up some time in the near future. As his conversion had been brought about by the reading of a tract, he, as the Lord prospered him, bought a great many and scattered them broadcast over the land. One of his last acts was to make up a large package for each remote station in this Conference; and he brought them on to St. John's during the sittings of the Conference and gave them to the ministers to scatter among the people of their charges. I have said he was converted at Rigoulett, near Gros Water Bay, Labrador. Such being the case he was naturally very desirous that the people living there winter and summer should have a missionary sent them. Last year he generously paid the whole of the expenses incurred by the visit of the Chairman, the Revd. J. Embree, to Gros Water Bay and adjacent places. This year a missionary has been sent to labor in that far off region. How glad was our dear brother when he knew that Gros Water Bay was on the list of stations of the N. F. Conference. Had he lived, and God prospered him as He had the past two or three years, few laymen would have exceeded his liberality in furthering the cause of God in this Conference. But God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove him to a higher sphere, and we bow in submission to His will.

That fell disease, consumption, was the cause of his death. He has been ailing for the past two years, but was able to get about and attend to his business. It was only lately manifest that his end was near. He broke up suddenly, and was not quite a week confined to his bed. His last days were seasons of continual rejoicing in God's saving power and grace. Hearing he was taken suddenly worse, I hastened to his bed side, only to find him firmly trusting in Christ Jesus his Lord. He felt that his work on earth was done, and that he must make his final arrangements to depart hence. This he did in the minutest manner possible. In answer to my question how matters stood between his soul and God, he said: "I have no fear of death. Would be glad to go to day if it were my Father's will. I long to be dissolved. In my Father's house" &c. &c. His confidence in Christ was exceedingly firm. "I know he will not cast me off," he said, with holy joy. Visiting him the next day, I read the account of the transfiguration, which caused him to weep tears of joy at the thought that he should see Christ's glory. "The sight," said he, "will be too glorious, too glorious for such a poor, unworthy creature as I am." To his father, who, moved by his sufferings, said, "Poor Spark," he replied, "I am not poor." To his mother, the Sunday before he died, he said, "What a glorious thought, mother, I shall be in heaven before next Sunday. Living in a mansion, wearing a crown; but I have not done enough for the Saviour." On another occasion he said to her, "Oh mother the thin veil there is between me and glory." To his sister Aggie he said, "You will soon have another brother in heaven, see that you meet us there." The notary asked him in whose hands

he should place his will after he was gone. After the notary's departure he said, "Gone! Gone!! Gone to be with Christ which is far better! Gone to Glory!! All is bright! These were some of his last utterances and in this happy frame of mind he continued to the end. His end drew near and almost imperceptibly he passed away to the paradise of God. He thought he might be spared to see his dear wife and child who were on their way from their home in Green Bay in the S. S. Flower, but when he felt it could not be, he was perfectly resigned to the will of His Father in heaven. Thus lived, thus died George Spark Green. May we meet him in the better land. J. GOODISON.

Brigus, N. F.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The following appeared a few weeks ago in the Bermuda Royal Gazette. Its appearance in that paper shows that a change is taking place in that hitherto episcopally controlled colony. We copy it by request.—

One of the great questions which now agitate the public mind in England, is that of Disestablishment. Accomplished in Ireland, demanded in no uncertain tone in Wales, it presents in England an ever-widening front, and in the not far distant future will there be an accomplished fact.

The establishment of the Episcopal, as the State Church in England, was probably intended as a bulwark against the influence of Romanism, but in this century such safeguards are no longer necessary, for our higher civilization will allow of no curb on our religious tendencies. It has been proved in England again and again that the civil law is powerless to control the manner of worship of any congregation within the pale of Establishment, consequently its usefulness against change of any kind no longer exists: this with the ever increasing power of the Nonconformist bodies, makes its collapse only a question of time. As one among sister churches, powerful for good, it will perpetuate its existence, but as an establishment the end is not far off.

Throughout the British colonies and the larger dependencies of the crown, with their ever increasing importance, and consequent influence upon the policy of the world, as well as in the Great American Republic whose shores touch the waters of the eastern and western hemispheres, no State Church exists. The declaration of a Secretary of State that there is no Established Church in the Colonies (if I remember rightly), the refusal of the Crown to appoint Colonial Bishops, and the creation of Synods to guide the ecclesiastical policy; are strong evidence that no such thing as an Established Church exists under the British Government outside of England and Scotland. In Bermuda all churches are established, inasmuch as they all receive aid from the public chest, on the concurrent endowment system; among these the Church of England in Bermuda is in a greater sense established, as it is to a certain extent governed by Colonial enactments; but it must be borne in mind that these laws have been made by a Legislature, the majority of which have generally been members of the Episcopal body; the House of Assembly has thus been at times virtually a central vestry; and naturally enough has legislated for its own particular interests. The great numerical increase of the Nonconformist bodies, and the passing of the Synod Act, makes it become every day more apparent that this dual form of government cannot much longer exist; indeed such form of government is prejudicial to the best interests of the Church, for the membership of the House of Assembly is of a rather mixed nature, and it cannot be pleasant, (to use no stronger term), for the affairs of the Church to be open to discussion by—voted upon—and perhaps jeered at by members of other churches which glory that they are free of State control, or worse perhaps, by men who boast that they are members of no church, but who rather jeer at the founder of the Christian faith.

Some fear that disestablishment will cause the Church to lose prestige; this fear is groundless, for a church which is hoary with years, world-wide in its influence, cannot fail to itself and self-reliant, lose prestige. Some fear the Romanizing influence of a perhaps Jesuitical clergy; this fear is also groundless, as the influence of the people is far greater than priestly rule. I dare assert, that were the Church of England in Bermuda cut loose from all state control, governed by its Synod and actually a Church of the people, its sphere of usefulness would be enlarged, and healthier and stronger, it would hold no mean place in moulding the destinies of the sons and daughters of Bermuda.

Let an Act be passed, disestablishing the Church of England in any sense in which it may be established—placing its affairs entirely in the hands of its Synod—securing to it forever the churches and yards which it now holds,—settling for all time the vexed question which now

perpetually thrusts itself between the different churches, and which prevents that harmony which should exist between men who preach, teach and live in the same faith—the Cross of Christ—by embodying in the same Act the principles of the English Burial Bill, which, with or without disestablishment, must some day become the law of the land.

September 6, 1884.

AN AFRICAN PREACHER.

A heavy bereavement has fallen upon the Gold Coast District, West Africa. The Rev. W. A. Sharpe has paid the penalty of missionary toil at one of the deadliest stations in West Africa. The story of his romantic life will bear repetition. I give the following from his own lips: "I was born at Boondy, Kooka Country, Housa States, about the year 1850, of Mohammedan parents, being the fifth child of seven. Up to my sixth year my father took me to the mosque with him, taught me Mohammedan prayers, and protected me with tira (charms). In spite of the tira, at six years of age I was taken very ill, and in consequence was brought to a Fetish doctor, who craftily prescribed a change of faith. This prescription was carefully administered, a heathen name superseded my Mohammedan one, a tree was given me as my idol; I was taught to say prayers to it, and was called after it, 'Cabogga Galinna'—i. e., 'Cabogga's new child.' Twelve months after this, having been sent by my father from the farm to our village home to fetch some fire, on my return with the pan of burning embers I was met by two men, one on foot, the other on horseback, who beckoned me towards them. Thinking they wanted to light their pipes, I innocently went up to them, when the one on foot seized me and handed me up to the mounted one, who, setting me on his saddle, at once drew his sword and vowed if I cried he would cut off my head. Then away he galloped with me a distance taking five days on foot to the town of Konoo. There he was joined by his comrade, and they jointly sold me to an Ilorin dealer. Thus was I kidnapped and sold into slavery. From Konoo I was driven a fourteen days' further journey to Ilorin, and there put in chains to prevent my running away. Here I was kept a few weeks until more unfortunate like myself were obtained, and then marched seven days' journey down to Abeokuta. Being by this time worn almost to a skeleton, no one would buy me, so I was driven three days further to the town of Lagos, and there offered for sale. Here, again, no one would speculate in me. I looked so unpromising, so I was brought back to Abeokuta, and sold at last to a cooper, himself a slave. With me as his redemption price, he purchased his own liberty. My new master, being a cook, was soon afterwards employed at the Wesleyan Mission house, but shortly after this he died, and I fell into the hands of the missionary, who gave me my freedom, found me employment as house servant, and sent me to school. For years the Mission-house in Abeokuta and then the one in Lagos was my home, and I was taught the truths of that Gospel which I should probably never have heard in my native land. It was not, however, until April, 1869, that those truths sunk into my heart, and I became a child of God."

At the close of 1869 he became paid agent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society as an interpreter and assistant-schoolmaster. From interfering sermons he advanced to the office of a local preacher, and from a schoolmaster to that of a catechist and then became a candidate for the ministry and a probationer. He did excellent work in Lagos, breaking up hard soil in the King's quarter; but his heart ever turned to his own country, and several times he "offered for the Niger Mission." He even made a journey up the Niger in a futile attempt to find his parents. His name appears in the Minutes of 1879 opposite Igboho, but the difficulty of reaching this station being great, and an opening presenting itself at Eggon, on the Niger, the Rev. John Milum located Mr. Sharp at this latter place. Here, on the border of his native Housa country, near the point of the river which he had crossed as a slave some twenty years before, he preached the Gospel of liberty and salvation. After four years of earnest toil in this pestilential town he descended the river Niger, with definite intention, to take his final examination at the district meeting prior to ordination. But, whilst those who knew William were anticipating for him a future of great usefulness, the Master said, "It is enough." He lingered a few months after retiring from the active work, and then passed away to his reward.

You have seen a ship out in the bay, swinging with the tide and seemingly as if it would follow it; and yet it cannot, for down beneath the water it is anchored. So many a soul sways toward heaven, but cannot ascend thither, because it is anchored to some secret sin.—F. Witness.

BREVITIES.

Some thoughts are prayers. There are moments when whatever be the attitude of the body the soul is on its knees.

Edmund Burke used to recommend Butler's Analogy to infidels as a cure for skepticism, whenever they had brains enough to understand it.

A noble and attractive every-day bearing comes of goodness, of sincerity, of refinement; and these are bred in years, not in moments.—F. D. Huntington.

Nothing makes so much noise as a rickety wagon with nothing in it, unless it be the man who insists on talking when he has nothing to say.

Ambition is a good thing; energy is a good thing; industry is a good thing. But restlessness, fretfulness and worry—these tend to insanity and death.

An asylum for dishonest cashiers is talked about in Canada. There are scarcely enough of palatial residences to go around.—Council Bluffs (La) Non-pariel.

A druggist who has opened a new store at the South End, advertises, "Arnica, sticking plasters, splints, bandages, and other base-ball goods."—Exchange.

"Only one trouble with that preacher," said the brakeman, as the sermon closed after a slow train of an hour and a quarter. "What's that?" the switchman wanted to know. "Poor terminal facilities," the brakeman replied.

A visitor in Dublin was asked by a car-driver if he wanted a car. "No," said he; "I am able to walk." "May yer honor long be able but seldom willing" was the witty rejoinder.

We sometimes get into trouble when we say what we think; but always into greater trouble when we do not think what we say. In the first case we may be imprudent; in the second case we tell a lie.—Texas Advocate.

Simmons, the Quaker in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was the late Samuel Reynolds of Indianapolis; Mrs. Stowe has recently written a letter, recounting Prof. Stowe's meeting with him in 1848 when Mr. Reynolds told over the story of Nathan and his young master with such infinite naïvete."

The master of his college summoned the late Charles Stuart Calverley, one day, and said: "I don't know, Mr. Calverley, how it happens, but whenever I look out of the window I see you jumping over that wall." "Well, master," replied he, "it certainly has often struck me as odd that whenever I jump over that wall I see you looking out of that window."

We must have a weak spot or two in a character, says O. W. Holmes, before we can love it much. People that do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is good for them, or use anything but dictionary words, are admirable subjects for biographies. But we do not care most for those flat-pattern flowers that press best in the herbium.

There are jokes and jokes. George Eliot says: "A difference in taste in jokes is very trying to the affections," which wise expression is put to the test more frequently than you would think if you didn't take the trouble to think about it at all. How often has a friend told you something that he considered a good joke when the recital has betrayed a lack of sense, taste or heart which you did not suspect before and which lowered him very much in your esteem.

To impress children with the importance of economy, M. Dulac, a French teacher opened a savings bank in his school. To each of his school children he deposited small rings thus begun in France, has extended to Germany, Hungary, Italy, Belgium and Holland. In France the number of school savings banks in 1880 was 10,261, with 213,136 depositors. The whole amount thus deposited by children at that time was more than a million dollars.

Emerson, in one of his recently published speeches on Webster, describes the real weakness of the great statesman as no one else has done, and furnishes the true cause of his failure. He says: "It was the misfortune of his country that with this large understanding he had not what is better than intellect and the source of its health. It is a law of our nature that great thoughts come from the heart. If his moral sensibility had been proportioned to the force of his understanding, what limits could have been set to his genius and beneficent power?"

The following is told of Samuel Randall, the editor of the August Chronicle. He attended one day a colored church in the country, and had in his pocket a silver half-dollar, just the fare back to Augusta. At the conclusion of his sermon, the minister ordered a collection for his own benefit. "Of course," said he, "I expect every person to give something; but I've told Mr. Thomas, up de land yonder, had some turkeys stole Friday night. I don't want any man who had a han' in stealin' dem turkeys to put any money in de plate." When the plate reached Mr. Randall, not a man had refused to contribute, and the preacher's eyes were on him. His half-dollar accordingly went into the plate.

Universal Testimony. Cannot be disputed, and the case is yet to be heard from in which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has failed to perform a perfect cure. This with painless and rapid action and freedom from annoyance during use. The great corn and bunion cure stands unrivalled. Sure, safe, painless. Beware of frauds offered as substitutes for the great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprietors. Use no other.

Eruptive Diseases, such as Pimples, Boils, Blisters, Ringworms, Sals Rheum, Tetter, &c., yield readily to a persistent use of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, which by purifying the blood remove these unsightly evidences of inward disorder. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine.

For Bronchitis and Asthma, try Allen's Lung Balm; the best cough prescription known. See Adv.

Lots of People get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidney-Wort. It acts at the time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of diseases.

No Matter. No matter where pain, lameness or soreness exists, Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken or applied will give immediate relief, and a positive cure quickly follows its use.

The pay roll of the U. S. Government amounts to \$20,605,835.95.

The most dangerous fevers are typhoid, bilious, malarious and gastric. These all originate in the stomach, liver or bowels, and may be easily prevented. One of Parson's Purgative Pills each night for a week will drive disease from the system.

In the city of Canton, China, which has a population of 1,500,000 there is not a newspaper of any kind.

Paris has just taken a census. It shows a population of 2,239,928, of whom 10,789 are English and 5,937 Americans.

Messrs W. J. Nelson & Co.: "I have used your Minard's Liniment and think it is the best Liniment put before the public. It sells like hot cakes. Send me one more gross at once.—Messrs KENDRICK & PAYNE, Barrs River, N.B.

No white man ever set foot in the fine country north of India, known as Kalristan, until over a year ago.

A Missionary just returned says he regards Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain killer in the world.

On the open plains, in the country of Ximines, Mexico, five large springs of water have suddenly burst forth where there has been continued drought for ten years.

KEEP IN THE FASHION. The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted. 10c at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt.

The easiest way to pay a gas bill is to burn kerosene. The surest way to get rid of rheumatism, croup, hoarseness, sore throat, and all aches and pains is to use freely Minard's Liniment internally and externally.

The total area of the seas in the world is 231,915,905 square miles, while that of all the continents and islands is only 34,354,950 square miles.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT. Mr. Bloomer of Hamilton, Ont., suffered for many years with a painful running sore upon one of his legs, which baffled all attempts to heal until he used Burdock Blood Bitters, which speedily worked a perfect cure.

The New Zealand Government has authorized an agent to collect two hundred stoats and weasels for the purpose of thinning out the rabbits in that colony. Each animal is expected to cost about \$30 before it is landed.

PROMPT MEASURES. Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds and cure coughs in their early stages. Hagyard's Pectoral Balm does this most speedily and effectually.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Hanington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages 30c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

CLERGYMEN, Singers and Public Speakers will find "PROSPERIZED" Emulsion of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or Bronchial Tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full tone and strength to the vocal organs and uparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution. Always ask for PROSPERIZED Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

IRON IS KING.—and Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic is called the King of Blood Purifiers.

PLEASE DON'T BEAT THIS.—Phylodermaif the most popular article in the market for chapped hands and sore lips and face affections. Having a change for any roughness of the skin.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents per bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Tooth-ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Linctum in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

You make no mistake when you buy Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic; it is the standard remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, General Debility and all impurities of the Blood.

SCOTT ACT.—The Scott Act is being rigidly enforced (in the "Iron") and Estey's Fragrant Phyloderma is still the standard remedy for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Chaffing in Infants &c. &c.

MANY OF THE PATENT Medicines of the age are advertised to cure everything, but "Sciaticin" is prepared only for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT and NEURALGIA, and cures by neutralizing the RHEUMATIC POISON in the Blood. For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHOEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale and Exchange. See also for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. W. B. CHAPMAN & Co. Richmond, Virginia.



THE REPRESENTATIVE MUSIC HOUSE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES. The Manufacturers we represent have received the SUPREME AWARDS AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS WHERE EXHIBITED. WE WERE AWARDED ALL THE PRIZES AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION 1881 FOR BOTH PIANOS AND ORGANS.

This with our Exhibits fully furishes our claims on the minds of the Public. Our LARGE PURCHASES from the BEST MANUFACTURERS enable us to sell for from 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS than the average dealer. Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES. Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the installment plan. Name this paper. W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 Hollis Street.

J. S. LATHERN, M. D., M. L.R.C.P. London. Physician and Surgeon, Office, 247 Brunswick St.

WELCOME SOAP. (TRADE MARK) SOAP. Acknowledged the "STANDARD" of LAUNDRY SOAP. There is but One. Every bar is stamped with a pair of hands, and no Grocer should be allowed to offer any substitute. In the use of WELCOME SOAP people realize "VALUE RECEIVED" and discover that superiority in WASHING QUALITY peculiar to this Soap.

LO... 21... MACHIN... Manufact... for... MACHINERY... Public Bu... Steam a... HOT AIR... Cast an... PUMPS... SOLE... Patent... HAR... CLAI... 60 &... Respect... Hardwar... Our RET... Fancy G... ORDERS... '84. SPRING... COLE... Have received... SPRING... Hats... Satin, Drab... and D... Ha... Clerical Ha... all selected... LINCOLN BERN... A large S... MENS', YO... Stra... Trunks, Umbre... coats... WHO... 143 C... Agent for... CLINTON... MENE... BEL... TROY... Manufacture... Special att... BELLS... McSHAN... CELEBRAT... for Churches... and Circular... HE... ang 18-1v... BU... School... WASH...

# LONGARD BROS.,

213 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N.S.

## MACHINISTS, STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS

COPPERSMITHS PLUMBERS, Etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass & Copper, Work for Engineers', Plumbers', and Vessels Use.

MACHINERY FOR MILLS, MINES FACTORIES, STEAM PRINTING OFFICES, ETC., MADE AND FITTED UP.

Public Buildings, Churches, Factories and Residences

SUPPLIED WITH

Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus.

HOT AIR FURNACES & PLUMBING FIXTURES.

IMPORTERS OF

Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, PUMPS, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, Etc., Etc.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**LONGARDS Patent Improved Hot Water Boiler**

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

### CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

60 & 62 Prince William St., St. John, N.B.

Respectfully invite attention to their COMPLETE STOCK in Hardware, Cutlery, Glass, Twines, Agricultural Tools, Fine Hardware, etc.

ALSO IN

Our **RETAIL DEPARTMENT** a most varied Stock of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN

Fancy Goods, Plated Ware, Silver Ware, etc., etc.

ORDERS BY MAIL ATTENDED TO WITH CARE

### '84. SPRING & SUMMER '84.

#### COLEMAN & CO.

Have received their full Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

#### Hats & Caps

Satin, Drab Shells, Black, Brown and Drab Felts, Straw Hats, &c., &c.

Clerical Hats in Soft and Stiff Felt all selected from the well-known houses of LINCOLN BENNETT & CO., CHRISTY & CO., A. D. TOWNEND & CO.

A large Stock of **MEN'S, YOUTH'S & CHILDREN'S**

#### Straw Hats,

all new Styles.

**Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Umbrellas, Waterproof coats, Baskets, &c.**

143 Granville Street.

Agent for Lincoln & Bennett's HATS.

#### CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO.

SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NEW YORK.

#### McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those CELEBRATED CHIMES AND BELLS for Churches, Academies &c. Price and Circulars sent free.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Academies, Schools, etc. Price and Catalogue sent free.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

### JOHN K. TAYLOR

#### MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

UNION STREET CARLETON ST. JOHN, N.B.

#### CLAYTON & SONS

Begin to inform the public that they have a stock of cloths direct from the factories, embracing New and Standard varieties in

Diagonal and Checked Worsted Fancy Striped Trouserings, Broad Cloths and Velvets, Light and Dark Tweeds, Serges, Doekskins,

which are being made up to measure at the shortest notice.

Please note, stock is imported from makers, being turned over quickly is always new.

Goods for Cash at Uniform Profit.

Careful, expert Cutters. Trained, reliable Workpeople.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

You are respectfully invited to call before leaving your clothing orders.

#### CLAYTON & SONS,

11 Jacob St. Halifax, N.S.

#### "A GREAT BOOK."

#### The Natural Law In The Spiritual World.

By HENRY DRUMMOND, F. R. C. E., F. G. S.

414pp. New Edition Ready. Price, \$1.75.

FROM THE PRESS.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of it, and those who fail to read it will suffer a serious loss. Possesses a deep interest on every page."—The Churchman.

"This is every way a remarkable work, worthy of the thoughtful study of all who are interested in the great question now pending as to the relations of natural science to revealed religion. A mine of practical and suggestive illustrations."—Living Church.

"This book is a defence of doctrines of the Faith from a standpoint to new that it will make a new departure in apologetics."—New York Herald.

"The theory it announces may almost be termed a discovery."—Aberdeen Press.

"Its originality will make it almost a revelation; the charm of its style will give it fascination—the soberness of its thought will commend it to the most critical," etc.—Christian Union.

S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville St. Halifax, N.S.

# 1884 -- FALL -- 1884

Our importation for this Fall are now ready for inspection

Merchants visiting this market will be well repaid by inspecting our Stock, which is complete in every department and contains the leading Novelties in Millinery and DRY GOODS.

## SMITH BROTHERS,

150 Granville and 25 Duke Street.

### WARNE'S STAR SERIES.

Each Volume is neatly printed, and elegantly bound in Extra English Cloth with Ink and Gold Stamping, and contains from 250 to 400 pages, size 18mo.

Price: 50 Cts. Each. Postpaid to any address. Sent on receipt of price.

- Daisy. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
- Pine Needles. " " "
- Nettie's Mission. By Alice Gray.
- Stepping Heavenward. By Mrs. E. Prentiss.
- Annet Jane's Hero. By Mrs. E. Prentiss.
- Flower of the Family. " " "
- Toward Heaven. " " "
- Dunellan. By Grace Kennedy.
- Patience. " " "
- Mary Elliott. By C. D. Bell.
- Hope Campbell. " " "
- Horace and May. " " "
- Ella and Marion. " " "
- Kenneth and Hugh. " " "
- The Grabbans. " " "
- Rosa's Wish. " " "
- Aunt Alice. " " "
- Picciola. By X. B. Saintline.
- What Katy Did. By Susan Collidge.
- What Katy Did at School. " " "
- Weary-foot Common. By Leitch Ritchey.
- Grace Huntley. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
- Merchant's Daughter. " " "
- Daily Visitation. " " "
- Srdonie's Dowry. By the author of Dervise.
- Prince of the House of David. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham.
- Pillar of Fire. " " "
- Throne of David. " " "
- Admiral's Will. By M. M. Bell.
- Silvia and Janet. By A. C. D.
- Lass o' Lowries. By F. H. Burnett.
- Cloversly. By Marv A. Higgin.
- Sweet Counsel. Sarah Tytler.
- Milestones of Life. By Rev. A. F. Thompson.
- Little Women. L. M. Alcott.
- Little Wives. " " "
- Barriers Burned Away. Rev. E. P. Roe.
- Opening a Chestnut Burr. Rev. E. P. Roe.
- Without a Home. Rev. E. P. Roe.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. Mrs. Stowe.
- Dorothy. By A. Nutt.
- Helen's Secret. By Darley Dale.
- Only a Girl Life. Mrs. Mercier.
- Moods. L. M. Alcott.
- Bessie Harrington's Venture. J. A. Matthews.
- Willow Brook. By E. Wetherell.
- From Jest to Earnest. By E. P. Roe.
- Home Sunshine. By D. Bell.
- Little Camp on Eagle Hill. " " "
- The Torn Bible. Alice Somerton.
- A Knight of the Nineteenth Century. E. P. Roe.
- Near to Nature's Heart. E. P. Roe.
- His Somers Rivals. " " "
- The Home at Greylock. Mrs. E. Prentiss.
- Our Ruth. Mrs. E. Prentiss.
- Wide Wide World. " " "
- Queechey. " " "
- Old Helmet. " " "

Usual Discount to Sunday Schools, etc., etc.

Many of these books can be had in Stiff Paper Covers, 30 Cents each.

S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville Street.

#### THE METHODIST PULPIT.

A Collection of Original Sermons from living Ministers of the United Methodist Church of Canada.

WITH INTRODUCTION. Rev. G. PHILLIPS, M.A., Editor.

12 mo. cloth, 178 pages. Price \$1.25.

#### PRIZE ESSAY ON MISSIONS.

#### THE HEATHEN WORLD

THE NEED OF THE GOSPEL AND THE CHURCH'S OBLIGATION TO SUPPLY IT.

By Rev. G. PATTERSON, D.D.

12m. o. cloth, 293 pages. Price 70 cents.

Deeply impressed with the condition of the Heathen World, of its need of the Gospel, and of the obligation of the Church of Christ to supply that need, a gentleman offered a prize of 100 guineas for the best Essay on this important subject. The competition was open to the Dominion of Canada and the Island of Newfoundland.

"It covers the ground fully, is exceedingly interesting and well written, and leaves the impression that the Committee did not err when it awarded the prize."—Spectator, Ham ton.

S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville Street.

### JUST PUBLISHED.

#### THE SIXTH ANNUAL LECTURE

OF THE THEOLOGICAL UNION

OF MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

By REV. E. EVANS,

SUBJECT, The Crigins of Organization and Government of the Early Church.

#### THE ANNUAL SERMON

By REV. S. B. DUNN.

SUBJECT, Justification by Faith.

Published in one VOLUME. S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville St.

#### CHURCH BAZAAR,

From several letters received expressing satisfaction at our "Special Terms to Bazaar Committees" we select the following from Mr. J. W. Cassidy, secretary of Carleton St. Sabbath School.

"I am glad to commend to Sabbath schools and other religious institutions in their Bazaar enterprises, the goods of your 'Indian Bazaar,' having realized a handsome contribution to our Sabbath-school from the sale of your goods. Our dealings with you were very satisfactory."

Committees may return articles remaining unsold and in good order.

Dealers in fancy goods should send for our Catalogue of shells, etc.

#### INDIAN BAZAAR,

91 and 93 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

#### Salvation Army Books

##### Aggressive Christianity

##### PRACTICAL SERMONS

By MRS. CATHARINE BOOTH, With Introduction By DANIEL STEELE, D.D.

12 mo. cloth, 174 pages, 60 cents. The usual discount

#### Traps for the Young.

By ANTHONY COMSTOCK, Of the Society for the Suppression of Vice in New York.

A new, thrilling, but prudent description of the Author's adventures with crime, as in bringing the victims to justice.

12mo. cloth \$1.20.

"Let 'Traps for the Young' be widely circulated, not among the young, but among those who have the care of them, among all Christians, patriots, and philanthropists. For to save the young is the most important and the noblest work in which either young or old can engage."—J. M. Buckley, Editor N. Y. Christian Advocate.

S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

#### G. A. HUESTIS

Windsor, N. S. Dealer in the finest qualities of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles &c.

Few people know the value of such wares. Purchasers are deceived by dishonest dealers, especially by Peddlars who are often purveyors of the JEWELRY BUSINESS and sometimes unprincipled swindlers.

Orders sent to me will receive my personal and careful attention, and I guarantee all purchasers RELIABLE GOODS and VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

Prices and Samples will be sent on application postage paid. References required from strangers asking samples.

I refer any persons to whom I am unknown to the Editor of the "WESLEYAN," the Book Steward, or to almost any other Methodist minister in the Province.

G. A. HUESTIS, N. B.—Communion Services supplied at short notice.

### ONTARIO MUTUAL Life Assurance Co.,

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT. DOMINION DEPOSIT, \$100,000.00.

ASSETS, -1883, - - - \$533,705. RESERVE, - - - \$485,554.04. SURPLUS, - - - \$43,761.95.

HON. DIRECTORS: FOR NOVA SCOTIA, P. E. ISLAND, AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

HON. S. L. SHANNON, Halifax. HON. JAMES YEO, M.P.P., Port Hill, P. E. Island. WM. H. WEBB, Esq., (Brown & Webb), Halifax. ANGUS McMILLAN, Esq., Summerside, P. E. Island. JAIKUS HART, Esq., Halifax. WM. GOWE, Esq., Halifax.

The history of the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE has been from the beginning of the Company up to the present time, a record of success, alike creditable to its founders, its board of directors, its officers, its agents, and a discerning public.

Success begets Success. The growth of the Company has been rapid, healthy and constant, showing in each year since its establishment:—

in membership: in premium receipts: in interest received: in assurance in force: in new business: in surplus for distributing; and in ready convertible cash assets.

The object of all connected with its affairs has been to make it one of the best, the most substantial, and enduring Companies of its kind. That success has so far attended their efforts—the present admitted high financial standing of the Company abundantly proves. Its income has advanced from \$9,698.89 in 1870, to \$190,182.60 in 1883, and its assets from 6,216,000 to \$533,705.00. The number of Policies issued for the first four months of 1883 was 312, for a total amount of \$423,100. And for the same period in 1884—Policies issued 503, for a total amount of \$722,250, being a gain of 191 Policies and \$309,150 in amount. These facts speak for themselves and should induce all intending insurers to pause and weigh well the record and result of this Popular Company before coming to a final decision.

The thirty-four death and endowment claims maturing in 1883, were paid upon an average of one-fourth of a day from the completion of the claim papers, and there did not stand on the books of the Company at the close of the year, any claim disputed or contested.

Promptitude in settling claims as well as Equity and Liberality mark the whole history of the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE. Ministers will do well to apply to the undersigned for special information before placing their risks in other Companies.

GEORGE KNIGHT, 332 BRUNSWICK ST., - - - HALIFAX, N.S., MANAGER FOR NOVA SCOTIA, P. E. ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

#### Sunday School Libraries.

It will be to your advantage, if you want good, sound Sunday School Library Books, to write to us for lists. Our libraries are cheap.

THE A. L. O. E. LIBRARY 60 Volumes, 16 mo. net \$28 00

PRIMARY LIBRARIES. For Juvenile Scholars and Infant Classes. The Pansy's Primary Library. 30 Volumes, 12 mo. net \$7 50

The Primary Economical. No. 1. 40 Volumes, 18 mo. net 7 50

The Primary Economical. No. 2. 40 Volumes, 18 mo. net 7 50

Model No. 4. 60 Volumes, 48 mo. net 10 00

Little People's Picture Library. 60 Volumes, 48 mo. net 10 00

ECONOMICAL LIBRARIES. No. A. 50 Volumes, 12 mo net \$24 50

" B. 50 " " " 20 00

" C. 40 " " " 18 50

" D. 50 " " " 24 50

DOMINION LIBRARIES. No. 1. 50 Volumes, 16mo net \$25 00

" 2. 1-0 " " " 25 00

" 3. 50 " " " 27 50

ACME LIBRARIES. No. 1. 50 Volumes, 16mo net \$25 00

" 2. 50 " " " 25 00

EXCELSIOR LIBRARIES. No. 1. 50 Volumes, 18mo net \$15 00

" 2. 40 " " " 14 00

" 3. 15 " " " 9 00

" 4. 15 " " " 9 00

MOEL LIBRARIES. No. 1. 50 Volumes, 16mo net \$22 00

" 2. 50 " " " 16 80

" 3. 50 " " " 27 50

THE OLIVE LIBRARY. 40 Large 18 mo Volumes, net \$25 00

LYCEUM LIBRARIES. Youth's Series. 30 Volumes net \$ 3 60

Children's Series. 20 Volumes " 2 40

#### Toronto Selected Libraries.

No. 1. 1-0 Volumes, 16mo net \$25 00

" 2. " " " " 25 00

" 3. " " " " 25 00

All the above mentioned Library Books contain many illustrations, are strongly bound, and put up in neat boxes ready for shipping. These Libraries are giving great satisfaction wherever sold.

Be sure and send for Lists of the Books contained in these Libraries to

S. F. HUESTIS, Halifax, N. S.

Also in Stock a large assortment of books at 15, 25, 30, 35, 45, 60 cents and upwards. A discount of 10 per cent to Schools. Send for Catalogues.

#### WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL TUNISON'S

NEW & SUPERIOR CANADA MAPS & CHARTS.

As paying as any agency in the world. For full particulars free, address,

H. C. TUNISON, Map Publishers. 388 Richmond Street, London Ont. Mar 14-6m

### STOP AND THINK

before you buy all the extensively advertised nostrums of the day which have made no genuine cures, and have nothing to commend them to the public, but false praise from the vendors, who instead of manufacturing an article of worth, which would cost money, give to agents immense profits to ensure their sale, and the sick who have been induced to try them, only find out when too late that they are really no better, and often worse than before using them, then in the meantime the proprietors have

### CAREFULLY

laid away a fortune, and in a short time the very same disease to be seen or heard. Gates' Life of Man Bitters may be relied on as a medicine of great merit, and has made some of the most remarkable cures ever known, and has never been introduced into any locality where it has not given evidence of great value to the suffering sick. Hundreds of cures have been made in the provinces with this medicine in connection with the Invigorating Syrup, and hundreds of certificates from good citizens, and the clergy, many of which are under oath, can not fail to convince the most skeptical of their great curative properties.

### DON'T BE DECEIVED

use the medicines that has been tested for over forty years, and will certainly cure you. So positive are we of their power to cure, that we offer a reward of \$100 for a case they will not cure or help, and \$1000 for a false statement made by us of any certificate of cure this medicine has not accomplished. Sold every where at 50 cts. per bottle, 12 bottles for \$5.50. Manufactured by D. Gates South Middleton, N.S.

### AGAIN

The object of all connected with its affairs has been to make it one of the best, the most substantial, and enduring Companies of its kind. That success has so far attended their efforts—the present admitted high financial standing of the Company abundantly proves. Its income has advanced from \$9,698.89 in 1870, to \$190,182.60 in 1883, and its assets from 6,216,000 to \$533,705.00. The number of Policies issued for the first four months of 1883 was 312, for a total amount of \$423,100. And for the same period in 1884—Policies issued 503, for a total amount of \$722,250, being a gain of 191 Policies and \$309,150 in amount. These facts speak for themselves and should induce all intending insurers to pause and weigh well the record and result of this Popular Company before coming to a final decision.

### CHURCH BAZAAR,

From several letters received expressing satisfaction at our "Special Terms to Bazaar Committees" we select the following from Mr. J. W. Cassidy, secretary of Carleton St. Sabbath School.

"I am glad to commend to Sabbath schools and other religious institutions in their Bazaar enterprises, the goods of your 'Indian Bazaar,' having realized a handsome contribution to our Sabbath-school from the sale of your goods. Our dealings with you were very satisfactory."

Committees may return articles remaining unsold and in good order.

Dealers in fancy goods should send for our Catalogue of shells, etc.

#### INDIAN BAZAAR,

91 and 93 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

#### Salvation Army Books

##### Aggressive Christianity

##### PRACTICAL SERMONS

By MRS. CATHARINE BOOTH, With Introduction By DANIEL STEELE, D.D.

12 mo. cloth, 174 pages, 60 cents. The usual discount

#### Traps for the Young.

By ANTHONY COMSTOCK, Of the Society for the Suppression of Vice in New York.

BOOK STEWARDS DEPARTMENT

Receipts for 'Wesleyan.

Rev. Wm. Ryan, for H. M. Parker, \$2.00
Rev. F. Whitman, for Mr. Huntly, 1.00
Rev. W. B. Thomas, for James Mottson, 2.00
A. H. Brown, Mrs. Moriah, Mrs. Settle,
I. Levi Smith, Eliza Smith, each \$2.00, Mrs.
Smith, Rev. W. Sheers, each \$1.00, Geo.
Cruwys, \$4.00.

MARRIAGES

At the Parsonage, Bridgetown, by the
Rev. Cranwick Jost, A.M., on the 17th ult.,
Mr. Herbert Smith to Miss Mary E. Allen,
both of Phinney's Cove.

At the Parsonage, Bridgetown, by the
Rev. C. Jost, A.M., on the 20th ult., Mr.
Marsden Farnsworth to Miss Abbie Smith,
both of Phinney's Cove.

At Granville, by the Rev. C. Jost, A.M.,
on the 1st inst., Stephen E. Bent, Esq., of
Bentville, to Mrs. Emma Bent, of Granville.

At the Parsonage, Bridgetown, by the
Rev. C. Jost, A.M., on the 11th inst., Mr.
George B. Hall, to Miss Phoebe E. Hill,
both of St. Croix, Annapolis Co.

At the Parsonage, Mill Village, on Sat-
urday, October 13th, by the Rev. A. Hockin,
Michael E. McKenna, of Charleston,
Queens Co. to Ada L. Bell, of Vogler's
Cove, Lunenburg.

At Dartmouth, Oct. 13th, by the Rev. J.
L. Spangley, Mr. Samuel Findley, of Sam-
bro, to Miss Charlotte Johnson, of Dart-
mouth.

At Advocate Harbor, N.S., by Rev. J. W.
Howie, May 14th, Mr. Josiah R. Tate, mer-
chant, of Advocate, to Miss Clara A. Mor-
fist, at River Hebert, N.S.

At Advocate Harbor, by the Rev. J. W.
Howie, August 13th, Mr. Obed Knowlton,
son of Mr. James D. Knowlton, to Miss
Ella Knowlton, only daughter of Mr. Wm.
Knowlton, all of Advocate Harbor.

At Advocate Harbor, by Rev. J. W.
Howie, on the 8th inst., Mr. James R. Mc-
Cordy, of St. Martin's, N. B., to Miss Lizzie
Duff, daughter of James Duff, of Allen
Hill, Camb. Co., N.S.

At Advocate Harbor, by Rev. J. W.
Howie, on 9th inst., Mr. Herbert A. McCabe,
of Eatonville, to Sarah M. McWhirter, of
Apple River.

At the Methodist church, Sheffield, N.B.,
on the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. W. Hamil-
ton, brother of the bride, Mr. Chas. E. Faw-
cett to Miss Nellie J. Hamilton, both of
Baie Verte, Westmoreland Co., N. B. As
this was the first marriage solemnized in
the church, the bride, in accordance with
the appropriate and time-honored custom,
was presented with a copy of the Bible and
Hymns—a gift of the trustees.

At New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 19th,
by the Rev. J. S. McKay, Mr. Chas. S.
Windsor, of New Westminster, to Augusta
Rosina, only daughter of the late J. P.
Fellow, Esq., of Windsor, N. S.

DEATHS.

In St. John, N. B., on the 6th inst., Mary,
widow of the late William Purchase, of
Cornwall, England, in the 88th year of her
age.

At Salmon Beach, Gloucester Co., N. B.,
on the 10th of August, calmly trusting in
the Lord Jesus, Sarah, beloved wife of Wil-
liam Smith, in the 62nd year of her age.

At Windsor, on Wednesday, Oct. 8th,
Frances Maria, daughter of George E. and
Elizabeth J. Fellow, aged 2 years and 10
months.

At Salmon River, on the 27th ult., Mabel
Gardner, only daughter of James H. and
Henrietta Whitman, aged 4 years and 2
months. A lovely child taken from earth
to live in heaven.

COLEMAN & CO.

Have received their
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
HATS, CAPS and FURS.

SATIN & FELT HATS
THE LATEST STYLES FROM
LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO., TOWNEND & CO.
AND CHRISTY, (of London).

—ALSO—
A Large and Personally selected Stock of
FURS

—IN—
SEAL & ASTRACHAN JACKETS & DOLMANS.
Cashmere scarves and
Dolmans

Lined with Squirrel and other kinds
of Fur.

—ALSO—
Fur Collars and Caps, Bos's Trim-
mings, Muffs, & c.
A very cheap lot of SHOULDER
CAPES from \$3 to \$4.

Buffalo and other Robes,
Trunks, Valises, etc.
143 Granville Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

FURS PREPARED AND ALTERED.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY
HAS PROVED THAT
PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
with Hypophosphites, etc., has produced
more cures and given permanent relief in
more cases of consumption than any other
remedy. In diseases of women and children
it is having remarkably good results. Put-
tner's Emulsion is sold by all druggists.

PRICE . . . . . 50 Cents

NOW READY!
Blank forms of Circuit Finance for quar-
terly distribution.
Price 60cts, per 100.
Send for same, to S. F. HUESTIS,
141 Granville St.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES.
UNRIVALED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 115 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

POPULAR
Sabbath School Libraries

AT THE
METHODIST BOOK ROOM
141 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.

The Popular "PANSY" Books.

No writer has achieved a more enviable reputation than "PANSY."
Her style is unique, and the strong, healthy, natural spirit breathed through
all her writings, ennobles the mind—making the manly more strong and the
womanly more true.

- An Endless Chain.—One of the
most attractive books on the list for
Sabbath-school and family reading. 1.25
A new Graft on the Family Tree. 1.25
Bernie's White Chicken.—To
which is added "The Diamond Brace-
let."—A prize missionary story. .75
Chautauque Girls at Home (The)
—This sequel to "Four Girls at Chau-
tauque" shows most interestingly the
"Four Girls" exemplifying religion in
Christian life and work at home. 1.25
Cunning Workmen.—A story of
rare interest and value to all interested
in Sabbath-school work. 1.00
Divers Women.—By Pansy and
Mrs. Livingston. 1.25
Doct's Journal; or God is love.—
A mirror calculated to enforce a great
truth. .75
Dr. Deane's Way, and other stories.
—By Faye Huntington and Pansy. 1.00
Eating and Re-echoing.—By
Faye Huntington. 1.25
Ester Ried. 1.25
Ester Ried "yet speaking."—
Fully equal to "Ester Ried." 1.25
Five Friends.—A story which is in
its way a delightful character study. 1.00
Four Girls at Chautauque.—Girl
life and character portrayed with rare
power. 1.25
From Different Standpoints.—
An impressive and fascinating story. 1.25
Getting Ahead.—Very fully illus-
trated. .75
Grandpa's Darlings.—Many a
"darling" will be delighted with this
charming story. 1.25
Hall in the Grove (The).—A
worthy companion volume for "Chau-
tauque Girls at Home." 1.25
Helen Lester.—To which is added
"Nannie's Experiment." 1.25
Homesick Passages. 1.25
Jessie Wells; or, How to save the
Lost. .75
Julia Ried. 1.25
King's Daughter (The). 1.25
Links in Rebecca's Life. 1.25
Mary Burton Abroad.—A book
which is as instructive as it is entertain-
ing. .75

Sold at reduced prices with Discount to Schools.

The Original \$500 Prize Stories.

- Andy Luttrell. Price \$1.50
Shining Hours. 1.50
Master and Pupils. 1.50
May Ball. 1.50

The Committee of Examiners, Rev. Drs. HERMAN LINCOLN, J. E.
RANKIN, and G. T. DAY, commend the

New \$500 Prize Series.

Now complete in 13 volumes, as more valuable and attractive than any
books of their class heretofore mentioned.

- Short-Comings and Long-Comings. 1.25
The Flower by the Prison. 1.25
Trifles. 1.25
The Judge's Sons. 1.25
Daisy Seymour. 1.25
Oliver Loring's Mission. 1.25
The Torch-Bearers. 1.25
The Trapper's Niece. 1.25

The \$1000 Prize Series.

Pronounced by the Examining Committee, Revs. Drs. Lincoln, Rankin and Day,
superior to any similar series.

- Striking for the Right. Price, \$1.75
Walter Macdonald. 1.50
The Wadsworth Boys. 1.50
Silent Tom. 1.75
The Blount Family. 1.50
The Marble Proseber. 1.50
Evening Rest. 1.50
Margaret Worthington. 1.50

Cash discount of 20 per cent to Sabbath Schools.
Address S. F. HUESTIS, Book Steward.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of diges-
tion and nutrition, and by a careful applica-
tion of the fine properties of well-selected
Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast
tables with a delicately flavored beverage,
which may save us many heavy doctors'
bills. It is by the judicious use of such
articles of diet that a constitution may be
gradually built up until strong enough to
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of subtle maladies are floating around us,
ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
by keeping ourselves for a fit with pure blood,
and a properly nourished frame."—Civil
Service Gazette.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic
Chemists, London, England.
e o w—6m.]

50 LOVELY new style Chromo Cards,
and a prize with every order, for 10c.
A. W. KINNEY,
Yarmouth, N. S.
1 yr, e o w.

New Discipline,
NOW READY.

EDITED BY
REV. A. WILLIAMS, D. D.,
By order of the General Conference.

Price, Cloth, net 60 cents; French
Morocco, net, \$1.00.

Address S. F. HUESTIS,
141 Granville Street.

Dr. Maria L. Angwin,

OFFICE 71 Lookman Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

OFFICE HOURS, { 10 to 11 a. m.,
& 2 to 5 p. m.

Dr. Angwin may be consulted in Dart-
mouth at her residence, corner Pise and
Dahlia Streets, from 7 to 9 p. m.
1 month.

BOOKS
AT THE
METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

(Cunningham Geikie's greatest
Work.)

DR. GEIKIE'S HOURS WITH
THE BIBLE;

OR SCRIPTURE IN THE LIGHT OF
MODERN DISCOVERY AND KNOW-
LEDGE. Each volume complete in
itself, with copious index and il-
lustrations, 12mo, cloth, be-
velled, 7s. 6d.

\* Beyond criticism.—The Churchman.
"Full of rich and varied learning."—New
York Herald.

This important book is now completed to
the N. W. Testament in six volumes. No de-
votional or Theological Library is complete
without it.
Usual discount to Ministers.

Address:—
S. F. HUESTIS,
141 Granville St. . . . Halifax, N. S.

5000

Bottles of Philoderma sold dur-
ing last winter shows the po-
pularity of this Toilet Prepa-
ration. Those who have once
used it say that they will never
be without it. It is the best
remedy ever put on the market
for the cure of Chapped Hands,
Sore Lips, Cold Sores, etc. Pre-
pared only by E. M. Estey,
Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

G. M. SMITH & Co.,
156 GRANVILLE ST.

NEW GOODS
—FOR—
Autumn & Winter,
1884.

EVERY DEPARTMENT
FULLY STOCKED.

We cordially invite an inspection of our
large stock of

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

Orders from the country solicited, which
shall receive our care and best attention.

MILLINERY

Made and attended to on the premises.

HALIFAX
PHOTOGRAPHIC
CO.,

CORNER OF
BARRINGTON & PRINCE
STREETS,
HALIFAX, . . . . N. S.

FIRST CLASS WORK AT MODERATE
PRICES.

3in.—3m.

FALL--1884.

THE SUBSCRIBER desires to draw
special attention to the fact that he
has this season prepared to do the CLOS-
ING & BUSINESS better than ever. Per-
sonal and close attention, with a very exten-
sive stock of all kinds of Cloths, good
mechanics, a reliable cutter of superior
taste and always up to time with orders;
entire him to increased patronage.

OUR OWN MAKE

of clothing is ever ample and well got up.

FURNISHING GOODS

which he need not enumerate as the com-
pose the usual variety.

Mr. Cleggmen is per cent discount.
Please call and examine goods and prices
before ordering or making purchases else-
where.

W. CUNNINGHAM,

184 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.
3 mos]

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of
purity, strength and wholesomeness. More
economical than the ordinary kinds, and
cannot be sold in competition with the mul-
titude of low test, short weight, alum or
phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall-st.,
N. Y.

Thom as A. S. DeWolf & Son,
Ship and Steamer Agents.
Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Insurances effected. Freight's Col-
lected. Charters obtained.
Goods bought and sold on Commis-
sion.
Agents for the "ANCHOR LINE"
and other Steamship Companies.
Halifax, N. S.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any per-
son who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound
health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no
equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for
eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will in-
stantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively
cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save
many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.
Prevention is better than cure.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,
now traveling in this country, says that most
of the Hens and Cattle Fowders sold here
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Don't delay a
moment. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

BROWN & WEBB'S
REAL FRUIT SYRUPS,

MAKE MOST DELICIOUS
SUMMER OR WINTER DRINKS.

Pure Sugar and Fruit Juices being used in their Preparation, are
Palatable and Healthful for the Well and the Invalid.

MAY BE HAD IN THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:
Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Lime Fruit, Lemon-
Gingerette and Limonia Cordial.

RETAIL of all respectable Grocers. WHOLESALE of
BROWN & WEBB, Halifax.

N. B.—Observe the New White and Gold Label, with fac-simile of our signature and
seal. BEWARE of so-called "FRUIT SYRUPS," with gaudy labels and
bright colors, prepared with chemicals, acids and artificial flavorings
and colorings.

PURE SPICES!

Brown & Webb's Ground Spices
ARE THE BEST.

Being Ground and Packed in our own establishment, we can warrant them absolute-
ly pure. The result of over "THIRTY YEARS" sale through the Maritime Provinces has
been to establish the fact that

BEST SPICES ARE BROWN & WEBB'S.

For sale by all Respectable Grocers and General Dealers.

BROWN & WEBB
Drug & Spice Merchants,

Halifax, N. S.

SPRING TRADE!

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ADDITION OF NEW STOCK, VIZ:
GOLDEN SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
SWISS HUNTERS, FOR \$10.00 EACH.

Fine Gold Jewellery, Silver Plated Ware, Jet Goods, Rock Crystal Spectacles and Eye-
glasses in Gold, Silver, Celluloid and Steel Frames. BEST AMERICAN EIGHT-DAY
CLOCKS, made after the French Marble Striking on Cathedral Gongs.

London Made Barometers, Thermometers and other Nautical Goods,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SHIPS CHRONOMETERS for sale and to hire and rated by transit observations,
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery put in order and warranted to give satisfaction.

THOS. G. JOHNSON,
187 Barrington Street.

GREAT TRIUMPH
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
COD LIVER OIL

—WITH—
Hypophosphites, Lime, Soda, etc.,
Is acknowledged by the leading Members of the
Profession, and testified to by many, to be the best and
most reliable cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, and Asthma,
Rickets, Rheumatism, Whooping-cough, Influenza,
Anemia, Loss of Weight and Flesh, Wasting and Child-
ren's Diseases, Emaciation, Impoverished Blood, Over-
worked Brain, Mental Anxiety, and the many other
Atonic Conditions of the Cerebro Spinal System, in
which PHOSPHORUS is so justly and highly valued.

This preparation is most agreeable to the taste, no
smell or taste to the Oil, and can be readily taken by
the most delicate stomach.

For sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

A.A. BLISS & CO.,

BOOTS and SHOES,
166 GRANVILLE ST.

FACTORY 267 BARRINGTON ST.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

SPECIALTIES.

Men's Calf Bals. - - \$2.99
Women's Oil Goat But. 1.99

The Glasgow and London
Fire Insurance Company

of Great Britain
Authorized Capital \$2,500,000
Government Deposit 100,000
Income 1,000,000
Assets in Canada 150,000

Risks taken at the lowest current
rates, and every information given by

Joseph S. Belcher,
22 Bedford Row.

S. F. HUES
T. WATSON

VOL XX

NOTE

The Christ-
tians plain
Keep in more

There are
passenger
on the Eng
Mail Gazette
class to be k

"What
one Ameri
copies, "Ste
is the pecc
robbing the
ing caught."

Corn is pe
and very ma
ter, and refu
did not rain,
sas Methodis

Christians
with the re
societies au
cal benefice
to perish fr
those societ
the Lord hi

The Indi
Mormon t
"They surp
have ever k
Jesus C
immortality
gard them a
so many oob

An Ameri
is a story
tending to a
mental calit
agements wh
men when s
ferred with
divinity, au
thought of
" You migh
encouraging

A marked
exalt localis
the provin
to deny the
terests of t
of a part ca
to local int
rational be
when the l
make a pe
whole, the
game are e

If some f
papers, mo
us a copy i
1884, whic
cord of sou
loons or liq
we will be
paper these
The saloon
in the crim
material to
campaign l
Adv.

Among o
to Rev. J.
lectures, w
a triple pe
intoxicatin
profanity,
into Sun
Mr. Cook t
thousand t
preacher w
a pledge to
his care, a
as well as
the young
preacher."

In this y
from beati
shares or
books that
turer of
employe
men. W
of these d
would ye
great war
all the gr
mosphere
settled pe

There a
like to ha
willing to
true reviv
for us.
We have
to refuse
because t
counterfe
have rece
surprised
several o
think of it
and in c
Adv.