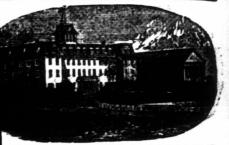


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No. 43

"Ye shall pine away in your iniquities."--

Grief holdest fast upon my heart. I dare Not mourn nor weep; must show no tears. I am The servant of my God. His word I must Obey. The tenderest ties of life are naught, Compared with God's commands.

My servant now a sign to you shall be. In all that he hath done, so ye shall do, For ye have sinned; a bloody city now Ye are. My laws ye will not keep, but serve Strange gods. As he doth mourn, so shall mourn,
Shall pine away in grief, and sin shall eat
You up, until you know the Lord is God.

God spake to me and said," To-day a grief shall come into thy house And heart, most grievous to be borne, with a Sore stroke, thine eyes desire, thine hearts delight Sha'l be removed, yet neither shalt thou mourn Nor weep. Thy tears shall not run down. I must obey when God commands, and He Has said, "Go to this rebellious house, And teach by parable, what they must bear For all their sin, yea thou thyself shall be For all their sin, yet thou thysen shall be A sign." So out I went at early morn To teach, yet knowing well some painful stroke Should visit me that day.

I went and faced the angry multitude, And told of God's just wrath. And as I talked My heart would sink for very fear. And yet, I must not stay my words, but tell God's truth And all day long I walked the streets, and did My Master's work.

And now, when dewy eve had spread Her somber mantle o'er the earth, and yet No evil came to me, my weary way Wended home. And there, I thought, I should Find rest. Yes, God hath changed His mind, be-

cause His words hath found a place within the hearts Of those who heard to-day, and they have felt The greatness of their sins. The grief, my grief Shall come, and I need neither mourn

Thus thinking of the words of God, And of his wondrous ways, I reached my home Yet some strange fear still hung about my heart; Some undefined, some latent pain, that could Not form itself in words or thoughts. And she, My faithful wife, who oft in younger days, Was won't to cheer me up, and whisper words Was won the cheef in ap, or she should still, in this My hour of deep perplexity and fear, Give counsel wise, and still speak words of hope

But why this quiet, this hush about the house? And where is she? Why does she not to night Appear, as she has always done? And can it be the stroke has fallen, and that My eyes desire has gone, as God had said;
"Behold to day I take away from thee
Thine eyes desire as with a stroke" while yet
I whispered to my heart, the Lord's too good
Too kind to cause such grief? Yet it is so The fact, the awful fact, that must for all My life cause grief within my heart, has come

My wife is dead. My heart stood still. My mind refused to act And yet it seemed to say, make one great mourn, And let me now find ease in tears.

The throbing grief wrought hard within my heart To find a vent, while I with all my power Tried to suppress that grief for God had said let Yet neither shalt thou mourn, nor weep, nor Thy tears run down, forbear to cry, and for The dead make no lament," and then The grief found case in prayer. O God give

To bear this stroke, this life long pain. And strength though It doth my heart consume, help me to do Thy will, till thou shalt say, Well done come now To thy reward.

I sat beside the dead, till morn appeared, And then went forth to do again as I Had done before, to speak God's word, and left The dead to be entombed by other hands. And as I spake I could not hide my grief Though I did neither mourn nor weep, but day By day grew weak, so that the people said Wilt thou not tell us what this is to us That thou dost so?" And I the answer gave, The Lord hath said, "Your eyes desire shall be Shall pine away, and ye shall know that I The Lord am God. Withdrawn, and ye in your iniquity Halifax, N. S., Oct. 10, 1879.

# AFTER BUSINESS.

Business ought not to be restful. A true man of business works his brain almost incessantly during business hours. There are very few employments in which it is smooth sailing all the day long. Business has its troubles, its anxieties, its careful watchings. A business man is on the strain all day to keep things right behind him, sound under him, and opening before him. He has to contend with opposition and competition. There are men lying in wait to deceive and ensnare him. He has to put his whole mind to his business. There must be no diversion. He must be wholly in his affairs if he is to be a successful business man.

His home is that from which he goes to his work, and that to which he returns from his work. It is very important that a man shall enter upon the morning serene. To that end all about his house ought to be quiet and sweet. Wife and children and servants ought to study his physical and mental needs. He should go down from his under the tired wings of the spirit to doorstep crowned with so many bene- lift it up. dictions that he shall long for the hour which will allow him to return. Then there will be to him nothing before in "in business;" but "after business." the way of harassing anticipations to But in "business" we should do that,

bring to his work. door behind him and go home to be at ness" should be such as shall make the home. The jaded toiler ought to enter hours in "business" as sweet and rea balmy atmosphere. The gentle wife, freshing as they are powerful and prothe loving children, the trained servants | ductive. should give to this resting place a

charm which makes him forget his cares, his anxieties, and his "bull" and "bear" fights down on the Exchange.

All these deliciously soothing attentions should come spontaneously. In his home the business man must not be exacting. Perhaps the wife has had a day of trial. It is not always easy to manage domestic affairs. Servants are not always angels that, having lost their wings in heaven, have come down to human kitchens. The children don't always feel well, and their mother torments them. But each partner in the domestic establishment should, as far as possible keep annoying details from the other partner—the wife from the husband and the husband from the wife. The business man, after business hours, ought not to "talk shop." Reading, music, conversation, rollicking, religious devotions in the season thereof, these should fill up the hours after business. The man of business should not repel his children because he is tired or because he wants to think. He has no right to be thinking about his business after the hours. Let his children climb over him. Let them fetch him down on his all-fours; let them straddle him, let them chase him round the chairs. Det them be gladder to have their father come home than to have any angel out of heaven drop down in their midst. It will not only be better for the children and the wife and the whole domestic circle, but in an especial manner it will be better for his ears, walks more slowly than usual, the business man himself. He will go back to his work fresher, stronger and

like a giant. But if the business man be so unfortunate as to have no home circle, let him be careful in regard to one thing, that he abstain from all studies connected with his business. If he be engaged during the day in finance, don't let him read the newspapers in those portions where they give an account of the stocks. Let him frequent no business him set himself systematically to give even among ourselves, there are many a certain number of hours before sleep who are, to some extent, sensible of to the study of some subject as remote these changes, and the sensation is as possible from that which engages his attention in business hours.

Some time ago we were at a book auc-

tion, where an acquaintance of ours, who had been a professor of Greek, purchased a costly book on the higher mathematics employed in civil engineering. Upon our inquiring what in the world he wanted with that, he told us that he had purchased it for a certain gentleman in Wall-street. This person never was an engineer, and never expected to be engaged in that business. He was in large financial operations, and making money rapidly; but he had been wise enough to discover that if he thought all day and all night upon the same subject, the unrelaxed tension of his powers would take away the elasticity, and so he set himself doggedly three hours every evening, studying engineering, just because it was so far removed from the question upon which he

the day. This was eminently wise. Sunday comes after business, after all the business days of the week. Sunday ought to be a day of mental, as well as spiritual, repose. It is not a day on which to read hard books on theology. Even the clergyman must abandon his studies on that day. We must have repose and quiet and refreshment. That is the reason why even intellectual men, when they go to church don't wish to hear great sermons. "Great sermons" are a delusion and a snare. Men ought not to pursue a long course of hard thinking on Sunday. Business men can employ their nights reading treatises on theology and metaphysics, and this would do them good. But after all the strain of the week it is a mistake to ask intellectual men to listen to long arguments. They want that which will quicken the moral sense, while it soothes the tired spirit; which will lessen the cares of the world and the heart, and put wind

It is wise to learn the uses and adbreak the full power which he shall and only that, which will make the employment of "after business" sweet, Business over, he should lock his and the employments of "after busi-

DR. DEEMS.

Readers of "Quentin Durward" will readily remember the importance which moments how many times. Whitefield Louis XI. of France is said to have attached to the warnings of his astrologer, but they may possible have overlooked the exceptional instance in which think the best was reached. common sense prevailed over superstition. The king-according to the story-had a mind to hunt one day, momentum. The familiarity, by often and, being doubtful of the weather, repetition, with the language of an inquired of his astrologer whether it oration, grooves, so to speak, a flange as freely as if the two were talking togewould be fair. The sage answered on the memory, and secures for pro-ther. with confidence in the affirmative. At the entrance of the forest the royal cortege was met by a charcoal man, who expressed to some menials of the train his surprise that the King should have thought of hunting on a day which threatened tempest. The collier's prediction proved true. The King and his court were driven from their sport often, surely, could readily be polished well-drenched, and Louis having heard and feathered for easy fight and certain what the collier had said, ordered the aim. Under such training the Methoman before him. "How were you more dist minister was a superior public accurate in fortelling the weather, my friend," said he," than this learned man?" "I am an ignorant man, sire," answered the collier, " was never at school, and cannot read or wight; but I have an astrologer of my own, who shall foretell weather with any of them. It is, with reverence, the ass who carries my charcoal, who always, when bad weather is approaching, points forward and tries to rub himself against walls; and it was from these signs that I foretold yesterday's storm," The King burst into a fit of laughing, dismissed the astrological biped, and assigned the collier a small pension to maintain the quadruped, swearing he would never in future trust to any other astrologer than the charcoal-man's ass. Indications such as those here spoken of have been familiar to country folk from the earliest times: for it is quite certain that club; but if he must go to a club, let the lower animals feel approaching it be one of artists, or of men engaged chauges of weather in a way which we in any other business but his own. Let can very imperfectly understand. Still,

be counted as strictly scientific.

not to be neglected by the careful stu-

generally unpleasant. Old wounds are

We can have some respect for the misguided zeal of the Roman Catholic. employed his powers during the rest of | because there is at least a certain robustness and earnestness about it;—but how a man or woman of sense can put then must be honestly earned. up with the puerilities and affectations of Ritualism, we do not comprehend, if such be the fact. The men who follow it ought to be put in petticoats, and the women ought to be rich old maids who know no more about the realities of life than lap-dogs and petted cats do about the pangs of hunger or the toils that constitute the habitual experience of the uncomplaining ox or the plodrepulsive thing in any connection; in connection with religion the matter becomes too serious to excite contempt: it awakens pity.

# " LIBERAL" TENDENCIES.

One of the safeguards of American institutions is found in the liberty which every man has to make a fool of himself. With less liberty he might be a hero or a martyr; with so much justment of things. It is not always freedom he must stand or fall by his be. And the greater part of them fall meets a worse fate by making itself ridiculous. It seems to be the office of the Liberalism of the day to illustrate tended zeal for " natural rights of man."

FORECASTING THE WEATHER. OF SERVATIONS ON PREACHING. HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Frank in sail he knew in a few had preached that sermon. Its power grew in the ratio of repetitions. The great orator himself gave judgment

The rudder consumes a part of the power of the engine. Steering checks pulsion the whole attention and energy. The highest verve is attained.

The short pastorate, the wide circuit, and the wider district gave the Methodist preacher many new audiences for the same sermon. A dull man could not fail to improve the material and the delivery. The arrow shot

speaker. It is a maxim of writers for the stage and of theatrical critics that the first presentation of a play is designed to give the author hints for improvements rather than reputation.—The artist sets his picture in different lights, and is never weary of retouching it; and a duplicate from his brush is always superior to the original.—The shorthand reporters at Washington furnish the addresses to each speaker for emendation before they are put in type. They are again submitted in the proof for further improvement, and then after publication they are not stereotyped for three days, and in the meantime alterations for their betterment are allowed and often made.

The speech on the Debt Question that was muddy, hesitating and scattering, a month ago, has become by triweekly repetitions, by additions, and by pruning, bold, quick, compact.-Richmond Adv.

# WHAT IS WANTED.

People want in you a Christianity painful before rain; the head aches that is Christian across the counters, before thunder, or there is a feeling of over the dining tables, behind the neighuneasiness difficult to explane, but bors back as in his face. They want none the less real. So also with in you a Christianity that they can find animals; they career wildly about the in the temperance of the meal, in mofields in restless excitement, they scratch | deration of dress, in respect for authothemselvs in the hedges, they rub them- rity, in amiability at home, in veracity selves against the wall, or their annoy- and simplicity in mixed society. - Rowance finds vocal expression, as in the land Hill used to say he would give the possessors of wealth to learn some agonizing yell of the aristocratic very little for the religion of a man useful lessons, among which may be menpeacock, or the discordant hee-haw of whose very dog and cat were not the the plebeian donkey. Such signs are better for it. They want fewer gossipping, slanderous, gluttonous, peevish, dent of weather, although they cannot conceited, bigoted Christians. make them effectual, all our public religious measures, institutions, benevo- the donor can have the satisfaction of lent agencies, missions, need to be man seeing the beneficial results of his charity. PUERILITIES OF RITUALISM. aged on a high-toned, scrupulous and unquestionable sense of honor, without evasion or partisanship, or over much of the serpent's cunning.—The hand that gives away the Bible must be unspotted from the world. The money that sends the missionary to the hea-

# WHAT MIGHT BE.

The difference between what is and what might be, and ought to be, is great. I refer now to the moral condition of the church and the world. Begin at home with myself, and my own church. I might be a much better man and minister than I am. I am set free by slave-holders in Cuba, accordding draught horse. Affectation is a painfully conscious of many respects in which I might be so. I might be more Christ-like and holy; I might be more that other slave holders intend to follow godly in my walk and conversation; I might be a man of more faith, and so of more power with God in prayer; I might be more faithful in all duties; I might prepare better sermons, and preach them better. Indeed there is no respect in which I might not be bet- eighteen. The senior member of the inter than [ am.

And as regards the members of our church, they might all be better than they are. The best of them are not as good as they might be, and ought to merits. Error, enjoying the utmost below the standard to which they freedom of expression, gains no help might attain. There is too much occafrom the faggot or the dungeon, but sion for it to be asked of them, "What soon ascertained that it contained the obdo ye more than others?"

BEATTY PIANOS AND ORGANS.—Those who wish to purchase a Piano or Cabinet Organ should not fail to send to Hon. DANIEL F, BEATTY, of Washington, New wick, is being fitted up with a freezer of Jersey for his latest circular. See his

The Dominion Telegraph Company propose to establish a telepone exchange system similar to those in operation in other cities. A central office is established, and the office or residence of every subscriber is placed in connection with it. Connecthat only at the hundredth time did he tions will also be made pith the railway stations, police and fire stations, hotels, shipping officers, etc. The subscriber can by calling to the central office obtain messengers to send to any part of the city, or can be placed in connection with any other subscriber with whom he can talk

> Recent elections in Ohio and Iowa resulted in sweeping victories for the Re-

> Irish discontent was shown in the recent attack made upon the land agent of the Marquish of Sligo while he was driving with his son near Mulranny, a town not far from Castlebar. A fierce struggle ensued; but the agent and his son escaped, not, however, until one of the assailants was killed. The Marquis of Headfort has received letters threatening violence unless his rents are reduced.

> A Western gentleman who has gained some celebrity for accurracy as a weather calculator informs the public that October will be quite warm and showery; November a conglomerate mixture of all kinds of weather, but not very cold; December. like November, "only more so"—warm, wet, disagreeable, with short and sharp cold sraps; January, 1880, warm, wet and muddy, with some cold weather; February considerable rain and snow and a moderate amount of cold; March changeable, rather wet, and moderately cold. Whether this Western horoscope will be at all fulfilled in this vicinity remains to

> Experiments have been made at Washington with the view of lighting the Hall of the House of Representatives with the Electric Light.

> During his recent tour General Grant has been received by a large number of princes and potentates with marks of distinction: by Queen Victoria, King Leopold of Belgium, the Khedive of Egypt, the Sultan of Turkey, King Humbert Italy, Pope Leo XIII, President McMahon of France, the King of Holland, Em peror William of Germany, Prince Bis marck, King Oscar of Sweden, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King Alfonso of Spain, President Grévy of France, M. Gambetta, Viceroy Lytton of India, King Thebaw of Burmah, Prince King of China, the Emperor of Siam, and the Mikado of Japan.

> The scandal developed in discussions concerning the validity of wills might lead tioned these: Gifts to charitable objects if made by the donor while living: will accomplish more good than if left to be distributed by executors and lawyers, who usually manage to get a large slice for themselves; besides, in the former case, Wills should be made when in good health, if possible, before disease or old age impairs the powers. The time has gone by for even the most superstitious to indulge the idea that he will die any sooner for having made his will.

The Nashville Christian Advocate says. There are about eight hundred thousand communicants in the Southern Methodist Church. In addition to these there must be almost as many souls connected with Southern Methodist families and under Southern Methodist influence, though not on the church registers. Think of it. One in every fourteen persons in the South is a Southern Methodist, and one in every seven under direct Southern Methodist influence.

About six thousand slaves have been ing to recent information from Havana. The owners made a contract to secure their services for five years. It is said this example.

Among the benevolent institutions of Gonesse, a suburb of Paris, is an "asylum for aged domesticated animals." Among its inmates are a thirty-six-year-old cow. a twenty-five-year-old pig, and a goat of stitution is a mule aged forty.

A young Nihilist girl. named Gobieslawska, made her escape from the police of Moscow in a novel way. The officers had discovered the house in which she was concealed, and were about to make the arrest, when to their surprise they saw a balloon rising from the garden. It was ject of their search and two men, who rapidly disappeared, leaving the officers to gaze helplessly and disconsolately after them.

A vessel at Campbellton. New Branslarge dimensions for the purpose of carrying frozen salmon to England.

# A SERMON:

PREACHED IN THE QUEEN SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N.B., ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICA-TION OF THE CHURCH, SUNDAY EVEN-ING, OCTOBER 5, 1879. \*

BY REV. DUNCAN D. CURRIE.

" The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts.' Haggai 2 : 9.

The word glory is used in the Scriptures with some diversity of meaning. It was sometimes used by the orientals in the sense of distinguishing excellence, and in this sense it, apparently, is used in our text. Above the ark, between the two golden figures of the cherubim with outstretched wings, was the glory-the symbol of the divine presence. The presence of God constituted the distinguishing excellence of the place. There was a peculiar excellence about the Ark of God, and hence it was sometimes called "the glory of Israel." The beautiful robes of the priests were called "garments of glory." The vessels of the sanctuary, that were used in the service of the Lord's house, were called "vessels of glory." The prophet Haggai may be understood as saying in our text that: "The distinguishing excellence of this latter house shall be greater than that of the form-

1. Our text may be regarded as a prediction wherein there is instituted a comparison between the temple built by Solomon, and the later temple built by Zerubbabel.

The old temple of Solomon had its peculiar glory. It was magnificent in its proportions. It is said that it covered a square of six hundred feet, and that it had several thousands of columns and pilasters. It appears to have been perfect in its proportions, and faultless in all its details. It is a difficult thing even at this day to build a perfect house. It is doubtful if any man ever yet built a house with which, after the work was completed. he was entirely satisfied. But here was a building obviously designed by the Great Architect, and built according to a heaven-conceived plan, that in all its multitudinous details was probably as perfect a structure as it is possible for the hand of man to build.

One of the remarkable peculiarities of King Solomon's temple was that there was not heard upon the building, during its erection, the sound of hammer or axe, or any tool of iron. How impressive is this fact. The stones of which the house was built were all prepared and made ready in the quarries, and the timber used in its construction was thoroughly prepared in the forests whence it was taken, "so that there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building" (1 Kings 6: 7). Two hundred thousand men during Seven years were engaged in its erection. How remarkable that during all those years it never rained, as we are told, except at night, and on the Sabbath day. About this memorable temple, even considered as a work of art, there is a kind of glory whose fascination, during the intermediate nearly three thousand years, has faded not away.

The chief glory of this former house was in the fact that God condescended to dwell in it. Herein was a new display of the divine goodness-the God of heaven condescending to dwell in a building which was the work of men's, hands. This was the greatest glorythat God condescended to make this house His dwelling place: where He manifested Himself to men; where He heard their prayers; where He blessed their souls; and whence he sent away, with rich blessings upon them, the weary hearts that came to him in penitence and faith.

The second temple had its peculiar glory. It was built by Zerubbabel, a Governor of Judea, about five hundred years before the beginning of the christian era. It was repaired by Herod just before the time of the coming of Christ. Although this latter house was, in several particulars, a less splendid structure than the former, there was, nevertheless, a style and beauty about it that made it worthy of the admiration of all beholders.

There was a greater glory about this latter house than about the former, because within its walls the incarnate God, the only-begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth, appeared. He was the Jehovah of whom inspired men had written. He was the seed of the woman; the Son of Mary; Jesus of Nazareth; the King of glory. In this latter temple the Messiah proclaimed Himself; announced the new covenant—the covenant of peace; and published salvation. His presence there, with the attendant circumstances, and for his beneficent purposes, gave to the latter house a glory that exceeded that of the

2. We may recognize in our text a referen ce to the two dispensations, and an intimation that the glory of the latter should exceed that of the former.

The original admits of a rendering of this passage somewhat different from that given in our text, namely: "Greater shall be the

\* Published by request. Rev. Charles Stewart. D.D., Professor of Theology, etc., preached in this church in the morning of the same day, from Rev. 3: 8: "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." And Rev. Hezekiah McKeown, President of the Conference, preached in the afternoon, from 1 Thess. 2: 4: "But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our heart." The Rev. John Prince, ex-President of the Conference, offered the opening prayer of the evening service. Lesson Haggai 2: 1-9. Hymns

later glory of this house than the former." Putting both renderings of this passage together, we have a fuller exhibition of the truth. The two renderings are not contradictory; and each presents the same truth in a different light.

We may speak of the church of the old dispensation, and of the church of the new, as two developments of the same church. And so we may speak of the temple of Solomon, and of the temple of Zerubbabel, as two developments of the one house of the Lord. And hence we may say; "Greater shall be the later glory of this house than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The old dispensation had its glory. There was a glory in its services, in its symbols, in its ritual. There was an excellence about the old tabernacle and temple services that the people did well to appreciate. The psalmist once said: "In his temple doth every one speak of his glory." It was the tabernacle of which he thus spake, for the temple proper had not yet been built. Ofttimes the tabernacle was spoken of as God's temple. The glory was seen both in the tabernacle and in the temple, and every one who went there with a worshipping and a praying heart showed forth the glory of God.

The glory of the former dispensation, however, was circumscribed. It was confined to one people. And even the highly favoured Hebrew people were not, apparently, with but few exceptions, able to recognize the Messiah when he came. He waited long, for the fulness of the time, when the world would be sufficiently ripe to receive him, and his teachings. And when the fulness of the time had come, and he had appeared among men, it seemed as if, even in Palestine, there was scarcely root-room for that tree which he has planted, and whose branches are to grow and are to fill the whole earth.

In the latter dispensation there was to be a greater glory. The new order of things was not to be confined to one people. It was to overthrow institutions, and to permeate the thought of the world, and to revolutionize the kingdoms of the earth.

Haggai said that when Christ would come he would "shake all nations." Under the law Sinai, and the Sinaitic region, only were shaken. But all nations were to tremble under the influences that were to accompany the era of greater glory. Several of the prominent nations of the earth were shaken before the coming of the Lord, and that his way might be prepared. Mark the testimony of history. Just before Haggai's time the magnificent ancient Assyrian and the Babylonian empires had fallen, and the Medo Persian empire had risen upon their ruins. After this the Persian empire, having become the victim of gross vices, was shaken and overthrown. Then came the Grecian empire in its stead. Then the Grecian empire was shaken, and sundered into four parts. These in turn were shaken, and destroyed by the Romans. Thus not less than three magnificent empires were successively shaken, and scattered, between the era when the prophet spake these words, and the coming of the Lord, a period of about only six hundred years. And just before the Messiah came a universal peace prevailed, and the great political convulsions that for six centuries had shaken the nations, were overruled by the Providence of God to prepare the world for

the coming of Christ. Those shakings that preceded the advent of the Lord were suggestive of what would subsequently come to pass. He will shake all nations, said the Hebrew seer. Mark the results. Sometimes, perhaps, you wonder that so little has been accomplished in these eighteen hundred years. Greater is the marvel that so much has been done. See what has been done in Europe. Look over all the continents. How many millions have a rebel. In every triumph of the cross there has been a conquest that has shaken the conscience, and changed the heart, of an alien from the commonwealth. What our God in the elder time was amongst a small nationality, our Jesus now is amongst many peoples. In many lands to-day no deed of conveyance, no instrument of mortgage, no memorandum of agreement, no promissary note, no document of any pretensions, is of any value, if it fails to recognize on its face, the current year of the christian era. In these developments of the growing kingdom we recognize the glory of the later dispensation.

3. Our text suggests another outlook. We may apply these words to ourselves as individuals. There is a sense in which we speak of ourselves as a house. "If our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens." There is a striking contrast between the glory of God's people, while dwelling in this clay tabernacle, and the glory that is to be revealed hereafter. Greater shall be the later glory of Christ's saved people, than the tormer.

What are we? What is man? How wondrously are we made. How great the distinguishing excellence of man, when contrasted with the other creatures to which God hath given existence. The value of the individual transcends all human computation. The Scriptures of unvarying truth assert the incomparable value of the human soul. Though each of you is but an atom the preciousness of every one outweighs the value of a world. The giant mountains upon which the rainbows rest, and that are the thrones of the thunder, and around which the lightnings play, and from which the tumbling cataracts About each one, though insignificant he may appear in his own estimation, there is so great a preciousness that Jesus, the Lord of life and glory, hath redeemed him by his own most precious blood. How glorious a thing it is that provision has been made for the salvation of every man, and that each one may be saved, even here, and be an heir of God, through faith in the crucified One.

There is, however, a still grander glory for God's people. There is another realm than this, where there is no night, no temptation. no sin, no sorrow, and no death. The apostle speaks of us here as dwelling in a "vile body." There are in every one of us the springs of incipient decay and dissolution. But the eternal house in the heavens for the saved of the Lord is constructed after another plan, and will be faultless forever. The glory of the latter house will transcend, beyond all present conception, the glory of the

Christ came to build up spiritual manhood. The three and thirty miracles that he wrought indicated his power. The strange predictions that he uttered, suggested his omniscence. But these were not his grandest works. The chief glory of christianity is not in miracle. or prophecy, or ordinance, or in social influence, but in its power to change men's hearts, to spiritualize the race, and to save men into heaven.

What did it avail for Solomon and his contemporaries, and for prophet, and priest, and people of succeeding generations, if they were permitted to go round about the temple, and tell the towers thereof, and mark its grandeur, and enter within its courts, and worship in its corridors, if they failed to secure the salvation of the soul? What had it availed for the earlier attendants of the old Germain Street Church, if their hearts were not renewed by penitent and believing application to the blood that cleanseth from all sin? The outward and the material, after all, how beautiful and attractive soever they may be, dwindle into comparative insignificance, when we think of the soul and its eternal interests. Do you, with believing and loyal hearts, recognize the fact that there is a door open in the kingdom of heaven for all believers; and that greater, in that kingdom, shall

be the later glory of Christ's saved people,

than that which they here possess while

dwelling in the earthly house of this dissol-

ving tabernacle?

4. We stand to-day, so far as this church and congregation are concerned, upon the threshold of a new epoch. It is well that we should look back and see under what circumstances your fathers laid the foundations of the old Germain Street structure, of which this Queen Square Church, which we have this day dedicated to God, is the worthy successor. Ninetv and six years ago, on the eighteenth day of May, 1783, a few thousands of loyalists, from several of the adjoining States, entered your harbor to find a home, where they might still render loving allegiance to the sovereignty of the fatherland and enjoy the protection and the privileges which it accords to all its subjects. All of those men had suffered more or less, and some of them had had their fortunes sadly shattered, in the vicissitudes of the seven

Many were the difficulties which here, in the untrodden wilderness where this city now stands, they had to encounter. Rugged were the shores. Rocky were the hillsides. Plain were the houses that the wealthier built. Humble were the dwellings of the poor. But they grappled with their work. Streets were laid out. Lots were surveyed. On went the work. A town began to show itself. Eight years passed away, after the landing of the loyalists, before a Methodist preacher visited the growing town. The first Methodist minister who here called sinners to repentance was Abraham John Bishop. In the year sion to God there has been the surrender of 1791 he set up our banners in this city, in the name of our God. In 1792 a building, on the West side of Germain Street, between Duke and Queen Streets, was purchased, by the few adherents of Methodism then living here. In 1807 the foundations of the old Germain Street Church were laid. In 1808, on Christmas day, it was dedicated. In that building, in 1809, the first Sabbath School in the city was organized. From that time until now the Germain Street Church has had an uninterrupted pastorate of three score

> The old church was not remarkable for any architectural excellences. But it was a dwelling place of the Most High, where He made the place of his feet glorious. Souls were converted there. God's people were built up there in the most holy faith. It was the loved sanctuary of a praying people, and was precious in their sight. Its history, up to the time of the opening of the Centenary Church in 1839, if written, would tell of earnest work done for God, and of blessed results. The seventy years of its existence, from

1807 to 1877, may be divided into two equal periods of five and thirty years. During the closing years of the first of those periods, Dr. Enoch Wood was connected with the Old Church. He was stationed in St. John ten years from 1836 to 1846. He was at that time the foremost man of Methodism in this city. In 1838 the Methodism of St. John became two bands by the organizing of Portland into a separate circuit. In 1839 she became three bands by the opening of the Centenary Church. In 1842 she became four bands by the erection of Carleton into a separate circuit. The leading men identified with the work of the old church during the first half of its existence come, are composed of atoms. The great were Stephen Humbert, Alexander McLeod, mass of humanity is made up of individuals. John Ferguson, Hanford Magee, George

Whittaker, William Venning, Gilbert T. Ray John Owens, George A. Lockhart, and Geo. Taylor, all of whom have passed away; and John B. Gaynor, and David Collins who yet remain unto this day. Of the more prominent worthy men, of the later period of the existence of the old church who have gone hence, honorable mention was made in the opening service of to-day.

The old church was an honored landmark in our Israel, was an important centre amongst us, and was, in a sense, the mother of us all. At the time of the great burning of the 20th of June, 1877, when the old house was consumed in the devouring flames, it was, and had for many years been, our oldest sanctuary in all this land. It had served its generation well. It has passed away forever. On this dedication day it well becomes us to ask; what shall be the future of this new and beautiful structure? Shall the glory of this latter house be greater than that of the former? The later decades should exceed

Architecturally this latter house exceeds in glory the former one in a great degree. You who, through weary months of fears and of hopes; of anxieties and of triumphs; have been battling against formidable difficulties. not knowing what the issue would be, and yet trusting in God who sustained you, we congratulate upon being permitted to see this auspicious day.

What more do you need that this enterprise may prove eminently successful? You need the co-operation of others around you, who recognize somewhat the results of your efforts, but who comprehend only to a small extent, perhaps, the heaviness of the burden you have borne. There are probably many in this assembly who should immediately come up to the help of the Lord by giving him their hearts, and by assuming a share of the burden of sustaining God's cause in this church. The silver is the Lord's. the gold is his, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, and all souls are his. He calls for the sacrifice of yourselves. Let there be now an intelligent recognition of the claims of the King of kings upon you, and an immediate surrender of the heart. And thus in the beginning of the endeavours of this people may it be apparent that the glory of this latter house shall be greater than the for-

Upon you rest weighty responsibilities today. Our text is not for you, the record of an accomplished work:-it is, rather, the voice of the prophet speaking of the generation that now is, and of others that are yet to be. The glory of this latter house—this Queen Square Church-shall be greater th an that of the former sanctuary. The fulfilment of this prediction depends largely upon you. Undismayed by gathering clouds; undaunted by coming difficulties; give yourselves, we beseech you, to the grand work to which you are called. Let this church be glorious in the grandest sense of the term. What constitutes the glory of a chnrch? Not stone walls, nor columns fair; not pinnacles, nor towers grand, nor spire; not gorgeous ritual, nor robed nor mitred priest; not waiting crowds to catch the tinsel of smooth rolling rhetoric; not organ peals, nor wellrendered music of the choir. But faith, and love, and earnest piety; devotion pure, and warmth of inward life: these constitute the glory of a church. It is not the homage of the eye, nor of the lip, nor of the ear, nor of the bended knee, that is most pleasing in the sight of God. He waits, rather, to receive from the weak, from the weary, from the wounded, and from the wandering, the sacrifices of a broken spirit and of a contrite heart. Let these be the offerings that here, continually, you shall bring to God; and then it will be manifest as the years roll by, and as one generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, that the glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former.

#### ing go, but never going himself; but he was emphatically a leader, saying by a holy life and sweet spirit come, follow me as I follow Christ. He was seldom if ever ab. sent from the means of grace, and at the official meetings of the church, the minis ter could always rely upon seeing him unless Providence interposed. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his movements and especially neat in his person and dress. He invariably were the old-fash ioned white neck handkerchief which a few years since was the distinguishing badge of the ministerial office in the Pro. vinces. I can never forget, the first time I saw Bro. Richardson. It was nearly twenty years ago in Zion's Methodia church, Hamilton. Having just arrived in the colony, I entered the pulpit for the first time on Wednesday evening and saw before me a gentleman dressed as I had been accustomed to see only ministers attired. So I put him down at once as be the preceding ones. Coming generations onging to the ministerial fraternity. should transcend in glory all their predecessaw he was attentive and devout, and concluded that he was the Presbyterian cler. gyman of the town. This thought, that I a young man, was preaching to an exper. ienced minister of another church, did not have a tendency to cool the hot Berma. dian atmosphere of a July night in the least. At the close of the service, I was surprised and delighted to be introduced to the brother who had unintentionally increased my pulpit bath, as a Methodis class leader. There that evening began

friendship which ended only with his

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from that time until his death he was an invalid and a sufferer. Having done God's will he was now called to suffer his will The Master's work which he loved so well and in which he had been so long engaged he had to leave to others. His speech was affected and it was with difficulty that friends could understand his utterances. But in his affliction he found the Lord to be his sun and shield; and he insisted upon being taken to the public service on 'he Lord's day, where he could hear God's word and worship with his people. Indeed he persisted in visiting the house of God as long as he could sit in the per during public worship. He had many trials during his earthly pilgrimage de monstrating the truth of the inspired utterance, "Whom the Lord loveth he chase teneth and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Death had again and again entered his domestic circle and borne away loved ones. So that though he had been blessed with ten children only three survived his demise. Still the heavies bereavement of his life came during his own protracted affliction when he appeared least able to bear it. On the of September, 1872, the wife of his youth and the mother of his children suddenly died. Mrs. Richardson was a health strong woman, who might be expected to live for years, while he appearing to stand on the crumbling edge of the grave might e expected to die any day. ry death took the strong wife and left the feeble, suffering husband to struggle on in lonely widowerhood for seven long Though the bereavement almost years. overwhelmed him in his physical weakness, amidst flowing tears and sinking nature his faith cried, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken a way; bless ed be the name of the Lord." When seven years subsequent his end came, he was ready: and not only with a willing but with a glad heart he welcomed the messenger sent to call him to take his place in the house not made with hands.

Affectionate and considerate as a husband and father; consistent and useful as a member of Christ's church; and loyal and patriotic as a citizen: lived and died our now sainted brother James Richard. son, late of Hamilton, Bermuda.

WILLIAM RYAN. St. George's, Bermuda, Oct. 11, 1879.

# OBITUARY

MR. JAMES RICHARDS

Died in the Lord, at his late residence in Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 18th of August, 1879, Mr. James Richardson, in the 77th year of his age. Bro. Richardson was a native of Scotland, and son of James and Margaret Mabon Richardson, religious impressions at length deepened of Morebattle, Roxboroughshire. He was born in Morebattle Parish, on the 22nd of Dec., 1802. His parents trained him according to the Presbyterian pattern of his day; and of him it might be said in truth, "Thy servant feared the Lord from his youth." On the 8th of Dec., 1824, he enabled to accept Christ as his personal was united in marriage to Mary Moffatt, Saviour. Soon after he connected hima worthy, devoted young woman, who was to him an helpmeet indeed for nearly half a century. In 1827 he and his wife arrived in Bermuda, and about two years subsequent they united with the Wesleyan unqualified respect and esteem of the com-Methodist Church. From that time until he was prostrate by disease a period of about forty years, he was a consistent, active and use ul member of the Methodist Church at Hamilton. The church soon perceived his worth and honored him with the most responsible trusts in her gift. He was a class leader, trustee and circuit steward, filling the positions with accept ance to the church and a credit to himself. Bro. Richardson was not only a Methodist by profession, but also by conviction. He was strongly attached to all the interests of the church of his choice, and labored to have its discipline observed to the letter. It has been said that Presbyterians with a New Testament conversion make the best Methodists: and his life would go far to strengthen that conviction in the mind of the careful observer. God

#### \_\_\_\_ WILLIAM ARNOLD LISWELL. It is not often we record the death of

one whose life reached the period of the subject of this notice. William A. Liswell was born in Halitax, N. S., Sept. 24, 1778, and died at Belmont, Hants. Co., N. S. Sept. 24th, 1879, just one hundred and one years of age. Avigorous constitution. not broken by needless exposure or impaired by injurious habits of any kind may in some measure account for his lengthened

The deceased early gave evidence of concern for the welfare of his soul, These into profound conviction of the need of salvation and earnest resolve to seek it. In the year 1838 under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Croscombe, during a revival of great power in the Methodist Church Oakland, Newport, father Liswell was self with that branch of the Christian church through the services of which he

had been so greatly blessed. As a citizen father Liswell enjoyed the munity in which he resided. His judgment in matters of local interest was sought, and his decision in all such cases

regarded as just and equitable. As the head of a house his example is worthy of imitation. In the continuous and orderly observance of family worship; in the loving yet firm discipline by which strength of parental affection was exhibited in the strong hand of parental control; in the importance attached to the religious instruction of his children he closely followed the example of one, the divine commendation of whose faithfulness was " For I know him that he will command his children and his household after him." As a Christian father Liswell manifested his attachment to Christ by punctual attendance upon the means of grace and devout attention to the preachhaving made the class-meeting a blessing ing of the truth. A shower of rain did to his own could be the to his own soul, he became its warm earnest not keep him at the fireside when duty

advocate and successful leader. As a leader was courteous, consistent and sympas was courted as, confidence and esteem f all who met with him. He was not a lass driver, pointing out the way and aying go, but never going himself; but he was emphatically a leader, saying by a holy ife and sweet spirit come, follow me as ollow Christ. He was seldom if ever absent from the means of grace, and at the efficial meetings of the church, the miniser could always rely upon seeing him inless Providence interposed. He was uiet and unobtrusive in his movements nd especially neat in his person and ress. He invariably wore the old-fashoned white neck handkerchief which a oned white need was the distinguishing adge of the ministerial office in the Pro. inces. I can never forget the first time saw Bro, Richardson. It was nearly wenty years ago in Zion's Methodist wenty years ago having just arrived the colony, I entered the pulpit for the rst time on Wednesday evening, and aw before me a gentleman dressed as I ad been accustomed to see only ministers ttired. So I put him down at once as benging to the ministerial fraternity. he was attentive and devout, and conuded that he was the Presbyterian cleryman of the town. This thought, that I young man, was preaching to an experenced minister of another church, did not ave a tendency to cool the hot Bermuian atmosphere of a July night in the ast. At the close of the service, I was arprised and delighted to be introduced the brother who had unintentionally creased my pulpit bath, as a Methodist ass leader. There that evening began a endship which ended only with his eath, and during all the intervening ears there was never even a misunder. anding between us.

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A large number of relatives and friends accompanied the remains to their resting place in the Oakland churchyard. Mr. Liswell was the father of nine children, thirty-eight grand children and eightysix great grand children. R. A. D. Avondale, Oct. 16, 1879

SAD AND SUDDEN BEREAVE-MENT.

On Saturday evening, the 4th inst., HARRIET P., youngest daughter of Stephen E. Bent, Esq., aged nearly seven years, by falling under the wheel of a load. ed cart was instantly snatched away. May God who comforteth those that are cast down, and who in His infinite counsel, worketh as He will, greatly comfort the bereaved, and render most salutary in effect to all, this solemn monition.

Jesus said suffer the little children to come unto me, Mark x. 14. At his bidding Hattie has gone from a now deeply sorrowing family, and from the Sabbath school; where she was occupied with many beautiful things concerning Jesus, to meet her dear ma, and to be employed with angels and saints in singing evermore of his redeeming love. "The grass withereth, and the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever." Isa. xl. 8.

Yet these new rising from the tomb, With lustre brighter far shall shine, Revive with ever during bloom, Safe from diseases and decline,

Let sickness blast and death devour, If heaven must recompense our pains, Perish the grass and fade the flower, If firm the word of God remains.

Bentville, Oct. 8, 1879.

#### IMPOSSIBLE THINGS.

1. To escape troubles by running away from duty.-Jonah once made the experiment, but he did not succeed. Therefore, manfully meet and overcome the difficulties and trials to which the part assigned you by God's providence exposes you.

2. To become a Christian of strength and maturity without undergoing several trials. What fire is to gold, such is affliction to the beliver. It burns up the dross, and makes the gold shine forth with unalloyed luster.

3. To form an independent character except when thrown upon one's own resources, The oak in the middle of the forest, if surrounded on all sides by trees that shelter and shade it, runs up tall and comparatively feeble; cut away its protectors, and the first blast will overturn it. But the same tree grow ing in the open field. where it is continually beaten upon by the tempest, becomes its own protector. So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources formes an independance of character to which he could not otherwise have obtained.

4. To be a growing man by looking to your position in society for influence. instead of bringing influence to your position. Therefore, prefer rather to climb up the hill Difficulty, than be steamed up by a power outside your-

# SPLITTING PAPER.

It is one of the most remarkable properties of that wonder product, paper, that it can be split into two or even three parts, however thin the sheet. We have seen a leaf of the Illustrated News thus divided into three parts, or three thin leaves. One consists of the surface on which the engravings are printed; another was the side con taining the letter press, and a perfectly blank piece on each side was the paper that lay between. Many people who have not seen this done might think it impossible; yet it is not only possible, but extremely easy, as we shall show.

Get a piece of plate glass, and place on it a piece of paper, and let it be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the two pieces asunder, when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and part to the other. Soften the paste in water and the pieces can be easily

removed from the cloth. The process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be utilised in various ways. If we want to Butteriok's Patterns. paste in a scrap-book a newspaper article printed on both sides of the July 19-1y paper, and possess only one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other. The paper when split. as may be imagined, is more transparent than it was before being subjected to the operation, and the printing ink is somewhat duller; otherwise the two pieces present the appearance of the original if again brought

have received the greatest number of unquestion ably reliable endorsements that any extern remedy ever received from physicians, draggist the press and the public. All praise them as great improvement on the ordinary porous platers and all other external remedies. LAME AND WEAK BACK, Sciatica, lumbage, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease Neglected Coughs, and all Local Aches and Paine, they are the best known remedy. Ask any one who has used them, or any good physician and he will confirm the above statements. Sold by all Druggists, Price 25 cents.



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and at the lowest prices consistent with first-class The cash system enables us to sell at a very smal

advance on cost of manufacture, although to honest and reliable parties we do not object to allow a reasonable time for payments. Parties ordering by mail can rely upon getting as good an Instrument as if personally selected by themselves. Any Organ or Piano not found exactly as represented can be returned to us at our expense. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen

Thankful for the very liberal patronage accorded us hitherto, we can only say that we will continue our endeavors to thoroughly satisfy our customers in all their dealings with us.

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By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c., St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough Nervousness, and is a most wonde.ful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demon-

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided enefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation, IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such

Ingredients as may be required IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of con-IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular

action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the sys-

tem until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficient Creator. NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this prepara tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTON.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypo phosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found

While they caused the formation of fat and ger erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The ionic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, citumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, it olving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time:

Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect

Which would induce an appetite; Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation: Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Typophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever ABSTRACT . EFFECTS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rtnewing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extrrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite tdan during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth: ploddiag, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment.

Note-Be suspicious of persons who recommere any other article as "just as good" though best ing a similar name, and of those who offer he cheaper priced article.

NOTE.—It is only the Independent, well-poster and unselfish Physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.



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Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS

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# BRASS and COPPER WORK

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, fill cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted

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And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

SMITH BROTHERS, Dry Goods Importers!

We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of

# Exceptionally Good Value.

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FULL lines of AMERICAN, CANADIAN, and MARITIME PROVINCES Manufacturers.

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25 Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

MILLER BROTHERS, Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SEWING MACHINES,

of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over Iwenty different kinds in Stock among which are

THE RAYMOND

THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET

REPAIR SHOP Where the repairing of all Sewing Machines will be attended to. Sewing Machines

Sewing Machines

\$5.00 to 100.00 SHUTTLES, NEEDLES and Extras of all kinds

Also, Importers of and Dealers in

# ORGANS

Mason & Hamlin, Geo. Woods,

Warranted.

Prince,

PIANOS

Weber, Steinway, Emerson, &c.

The Bell, &c. OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools.

Good Local Agents wanted in Towns, where not yet appointed.

REPORTS PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and

Mercantile Blanks, We are now prepared to execute al Orders for the above well

MODERATE RATES WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

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AT 42 BEDFORD ROW Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

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OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORS CORNER OF GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS, Halifax, N.S.

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# NOVA SCOTIA JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., LL. B. Steam Machine Paper Bag Mana-

factory: THE CHEAPES'I IN THERMARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING In all its Branches.

#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MISSION-ARY COMMITTEE of the Nova Scotia Conference, will be held in the School Room, of Brunswick St. Church, Halifax, on Wednesday, October 29th at 9.30 a.m.

S F HUESTIS.

THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND CONFERENCE will hold its ANNUAL MEETING, in the Queen Square Methodist Church, St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, the 28th day

of October, at 10 o'clock a. m H. McKEOWN, President of N. B. and P. E. I. Conf.

### REVIVAL WORK.

During the past winter Rev. J. O. Peck, pastor of the St. John's Methodist Church, Brooklyn, New York, received over three hundred persons into the church on probation, as the fruits of revival services. He recently received two hundred and twenty-seven of those probationers into full membership. Others will be hereafter received. Mr. Peck expects to save ninety-eight per cent. of them. He depends largely for success upon getting his young converts into class-meetings, and keeping them there, and keeping them at work for Christ.

#### THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

The land agitation in Ireland assumes a serious aspect. The cry is being iterated, and [reiterated, that the land of Ireland should be taken from the present landlords and given to the present tenants. The [landlords, it is urged, are the descendents of the haughty Normans, who came over with William the Conqueror, and appropriated the lands of the Saxons. These landlords, it is claimed, have had terms. the lands long enough, and, now, the lands [should revert to the tenants who are the deacendants of the conquered

Anti-rent demonstrations are being held in different parts of the country. A Mr. Bigger, M. P., holds that the true panacea for the evils of Ireland, is to bny out the landlords, and convert the occupiers into owners of the soil. He proposes that "the landlord should be called upon, for the public good, to sell his land to the occupier at a tair purchase, and that the Government, which should have the inter- switch engine was allowed to remain on ests of all classes at heart, should inter- the track a few moments too long. Hence fere to tacilitate the arrangements between | the express train, having, meanwhile, landlords and tenants."

The continuous agitation of this vexed question, between landlords and tenants. may develop some very deplorable results. It were well it some satisfactory solution of this irrepressible conflict could be speedily reached.

# AFGHANISTAN.

The progress of the English forces under General Roberts is encouraging. He has reached Cabul, without any disaster, and without much fighting. The city has been evacuated. It is not probable that any resistance will be offered to a peaceful entry. General Roberts has dispersed the Afghan forces. He has captured a large proportion of their artillery, and has taken possession of the fortifications commanding the city.

The latest advices indicate that the Ameer, Yakoob Khan, is about to abdicate, and that General Roberts is making arrangements for maintaining order in Afghanistan, and for carrying on the administration of affairs. England has informed Russia that British influence must dominate in Afghanistan's foreign relations. A magazine at Bala Huzzar has been blown up, whereby twenty-seven British and many Afghans were killed.

An interview has recently been had between Lord Salisbury, representing England, and Schouvaloff, representing Russia. Schouvaloff proposed that the western part of Afghanistan should be placed under the jurisdiction of Russia, and that England should have possession of the western part as far as the Hindoo Koosh. Salisbury declined the proposal, claiming that England will settle the future of Afghanistan in her own way. It is rumoured that assurances have been received, by to a living death. the English Government, from the Shah of Persia, of such a nature as to satisfy more room; a more commodious build-Beaconsfield that Persia, in the event of ing; and "daily bread." There are now complications between Russia and England, will not take sides with Russia. The relations just now between England and Home. This institution needs the practi- of her hiding places, a few weeks ago, a Russia are extremely critical.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, pastor of the Free been resting for several months, on account of impaired health. We are glad press their gratitude by the presentation the hundred dollars. This young girl of to notice that his health is fully restored, of a timely and needed offering to the a good family, and sensitive in an extreme and that he has resumed his regular duties. Halifax Infants' Home? We have much degree, resented indignantly and scorn-We hope our young country will yet, for several decades, be favored with the productions of his able pen, and the utterances of his eloquent tongue.

#### THE UTE INDIAN WAR.

The United States has granted large tracts of land called reservations to various tribes of Indians in different States and territories of the West. In 1868 the United States assigned to the Ute Indians a reservation, in what was then the Territory of Colorado. A second Treaty was made with the Ute Indians in 1874, more clearly defining their rights and duties . It was in the treaty of 1868, provided, on the one hand, that the Indians should settle on their reservation and remain there, and relinquish all claim to any other lands in the Union. On the other hand, the United States agreed to defend the Indians in their title to the reservation, and to aid them there.

In the treaty of 1874 lit was provided that a portion of the reservation should revert to the United States, and in consideration thereof the United States was to pay the Indians a specified sum of money, annually, forever.

Difficulties arose between the Indians and their white neighbours. The reports of the difficulties, and their causes, are conflicting. It is probable, however, that the Indians have been most shamefully treated by the whites. The Indians resisted the high-handed injustice that has been perpetrated against them. The result is the United States has declared war agains the tribe.

General Crook is in command of the troops in this war. He is a distinguished soldier; and has had large experience in Indian warfare. He has indicated his reluctance to enter into this struggle. He said, when accepting his marching orders, that: it is a hard thing to fight the Utes "when I know that they are clearly in the right." General Crook will probably conquer the Utes, and bring them to

#### RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

It is not pleasant to read that, by a railroad disaster in Michigan, within the last few days, eighteen or more persons were killed, and many others were m ore or less seriously injured. The Pacific express train was reported as behind time going westward from Detroit. Some officials at Jackson assumed that the train would arrive there, still behind time. A made up her lost time, dashed into the switch engine. Several passenger cars were badly smashed up. Railway corporations have no souls. One remedy for such carelessness, and consequent loss of limb and life, is to touch the pocket of the negligent companies, seriously, through heavy damages.

# THE HALIFAX INFANTS' HOME

A few philanthrophic persons opened a Home for Infants in this city in 1875. It was known, at least to a portion of our people, that the odious system of Baby Farming existed in this city. To prevent this evil, as far as possible, and to rescue uncared for infancy from cruel neglect. from beatings, bruises, and an untimely end, the Infant's Home was called into existence, and is still being sustained.

Two hundred and fifty destitute infants have been received into the Home. Some have been kept there for a few weeks only; others for several years. Fortyseven of the babes that were received into this establishment, have been adopted therefrom, into permanent homes in various parts of the country.

The infants that are recipients of the solicitude, sympathy, and care of the Home, have been taken from amidst surroundings more or less wretched. The Infants' Home can show a bright record of valuable effort during its existence of four years. It has taken the sick, the wasting, the wounded, the filthy, and the dying, from habitations of cruelty, and of want; and has clothed, and fed, and nourished them, and has thus saved them from an early grave, or from being brought up

The Home, we are informed, needs about sixty persons to be provided for, daily, including nurses and infants, in the cal sympathy of the charitable. Would it not be well, just at this Thanksgiving season of the year, for those, whose children call the exact spot where, amid some rub-Baptist Church, Fredericton, N. B., and know not the wretchedness of poverty and bish, it had been placed. She, straightway, Editor of the Religious Intelligencer, has shame, and for those who were themselves accused a young girl, of about fourteen once the children of happy homes, to ex- years, one of her apprentices, of stealing pleasure in giving insertion to the follow- fully, the barbarous accusation. She gave ing plea in behalf of the Institution. We way to paroxysms of grief. The dress-

# A MOTHER'S PLEA FOR THE IN-FANTS' HOME.

Pity, help the little children Who enjoy no father's care, And o'er whom a tender mother Never breathes a loving prayer.

Who will hear them, who will heed them, As they perish one by one, In this world of joy and beauty,-Underneath the blessed sun?

See! they perish near God's temples Where a loving Saviour stands Bidding all to help in mercy :-Will you need the Lord's commands?

Hear the wailing of the children: O, it breaks my very heart When I see that in our city Women do the murderer's part!

Ears as deaf and dull as adder's, Catch the babies' famished cries; Eyes as pitiless as Herod's Watch their dying agonies.

Blood is on thy skirts, O city!

Blood of many a little one! God in judgment will require it;-He will make His justice known. Are they sinful little children? Outcasts to be flung aside,-

Trodden underfoot, or tortured,-Victims of our greed, or pride? Sleep, yes sleep in peace, O mothers, With your darlings safe in bed:

Do not dream of those poor infants, Outcast, starving, dying,—dead. Let not their pinched faces haunt you, Nor their forms all bruised and scarred Why your happiness and comfort

By such visions grim be marred? What to you are starving infants, If your own are amply fed? What to you are pain and torture Falling on another's head?

Why should Dives mar his feasting? Why should Laxarus have a crumb? Let them die, your outcast infants: In the grave they must be dumb!

No, my sisters! up to Heaven Shall ascend their bitter moan: God himself is their avenger Sitting on His righteous Throne.

Mock not God with hollow praises In your churches, in your homes, While the blood of murdered children, Up before His presence comes.

If you show no love, no pity, Caring not how children die,— In your hour of woe and anguish Will the Saviour heed your cry?

Mothers, sisters, in whose bosom God's great love has found a place, Hasten to the rescue, hasten As ye prize the Saviour's grace.

Rich men, help us in your bounty, Give us freely of your store: Fruit you'll find most richly, surely, When your gold avails no more.

You can help to save the children, From the grasp of cruel hands, Help, O help! 'tis God commands.

Jesus loves and seeks the outcast, Saves the weakest and the worst, Is the Friend of friendless children, Though by Pharisees accurst.

Brothers, sisters, will you follow Him who come to seek and save? Or the Pharisees, as cruel. Cold, and heartless as the grave?

By His love who to redeem us Died upon the shameful tree,-By His love who 'mid heaven's glory Still remembers Calvary,-

By His love I now implore you, Rise to help us while you may; Help to save the little children Who are perishing to-day!

GIVE! AND GOD WHO OWNS ALL RICHES SHALL YOUR BOUNTY WELL REPAY! E. C. M.

# BARBAROUS ACCUSATIONS.

There is a dressmaker in one of our eastern towns who has a peculiar way of doing some things. She sometimes hides money and other valuables in out-of-theway places, and then appears to forget where the treasures have been deposited. She, several years ago, hid her watch in a trunk, and subsequenty not remembering where she had left it, and being unable to find it, she accused a relative of stealing her watch. The accused party, conscious of innocence, was not very greatly disturbed by the false accusation. Not long | try. after the dressmaker found the watch where she had hid it in her trunk.

The same woman on another occasion accused one of her apprentices of stealing twenty dollars. The missing twenty dollars was afterwards found by the erratic dressmaker in the place where she had

Recently the dress-maker has been playing her old game. She concealed, in one hundred dollars. When, not long after, she wanted her money, she could not rewould also call attention to a communica- maker told her story to the parents of the tion on this subject in another column: accused apprentice, and with such appar-

ent sincerity that the parents did not know but their child was guilty of the alleged crime. The dressmaker and the parents upbraided the innocent girl. They threatened her. They talked of the penitentiary, and the gallows. The girl protested that she was innocent. She wrote a touching letter to the dressmaker, denying the charge against her. She sobbed her life out, dying on the third day of a broken heart. The verdict of the coroner's jury was: "Died of paralysis of the heart from

over excitement." Since this girl died the lost money, one hundred dollars, has been found in a box of rags, where it had been placed by the owner. Prior to the holding of the inquest the dressmaker had added another foul accusation against the innocent victim, in saying she had committed suicide by taking poison.

The people of the place where this tragedy occurred are about to place a monument over the grave of the unfortunate. But no monument of marble or of bronze can bring that young life back again. Why does not the jurisprudence of the land provide that for the utterer of false accusations there shall be meted out an adequate penalty?

#### REVIVING PROSPERITY.

One of the signs of reviving prosperity in the United States is the fact that since the resumption of specific payments the influx of gold into that country amounts to more than \$45,000,000. The exports from the United States now very largely exceed the imports. Within a few years several hundreds of millions of dollars in American securities, largely government bonds, have been returned, as the means of settling the balance of trade in their

Another sign of the times is the recent rise in Stocks, and in Railroad Bonds, in New York, and throughout the country. We do not know upon how sound a basis the advance rests. Within a year twenty-six Stocks of railroads, that are reported as having paid no dividends, have risen in the market to the aggregate amount of one hundred and thirty-nine millions of dollars. The bonds of eleven roads have advanced to the amount of nearly nine millions of dollars. The bonds are undoubtedly good property. But we may look out for a crash in the Stocks some of these days. The shrewder speculators will stand from under before the damaging tumbling comes.

The Bonds of the St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad (reorganized St. Joseph and He preferred the child that could laugh Denver City), that were scarcely worth 10 per cent in the market, a year ago, with the Stock of the same road thrown in as valueless, are now quoted in New York as their fathers and mothers, but were as worth 82 per cent, and the Stock at 17

THE Newfoundland papers, by the last mail, contain extended notices of JOHN Munn, Esq., who, for many years, has been one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Harbor Grace. He died at Southport, England, on the 29th ult., at the age of seventy-two. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; and while contributing liberally from his ample resources to the support of his own church, he evinced his appreciation of Methodism, by frequent and generous gifts toward the various enterprises of our church. Rev. Mr. Angwin, for several years an intimate friend of Mr. Munn. has kindly furnished an article in reference to him which will be found in another column.

THE last number of the Toronto Weekly Globe furnishes its readers with a wellexecuted likeness of Rev. EDWARD HART-LEY DEWART, D., Editor of the Christian Guardian, of Toronto; and contains also an appreciative pen and ink sketch of his career. Mr. Dewart has scarcely yet attained unto the maturity of his powers. He is now, and is likely for many years to be, one of the stronger men of our coun-

Many of our readers will regret to learn by correspondence in another column, that Rev. R. O. B. Johnson, of Gabarus, is now laid aside from active work, and has been for several weeks, on account of serious illness.

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

TAKE.—We are advertising in this paper to-day Dr. Wolfe's Common-Sense Book. It is offered "as a free gift" to any person suffering with Consumption, Asthma, or Catarrh, or any other disease of the nose, throat, or lungs. The Doctor has made the treatment of the organs of respiration a special practice for over thirty years, and has put his varied experiences and reflections in this little monograph. The book is very handsomely printed and illustrated. Send for it, by all means, especially if you have a cough, or any disease of the nose, throat, or lungs. See his advertisement.

THE ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC for 1880 is received. It presents a very fine typographical appearance.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.

IN GRAFTON STREET CHURCH SERMONS BY REVS. S. E. DUNN, AND D. D. CURRIE.

(From Halifar Herald Monday Oct. 20.

The Sabbath School Anniversary in connection with the Grafton Street Methodist Church was held yesterday. In the morning Rev. S. B. Dunn preached a sermen to the children of the Grafton St. and Coburg Road schools taking for his text Zechariah viii , 5, " And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls He remarked that the prophet was looking through the telescope of prophetic vision. and saw the signs of human happiness in the groups of rosy, frolicsome boys and girls playing in the streets. His subject, he said, was "boys and girls," and if it was not large, it was very important' and if it was not interesting as well, that would be his fault and not theirs. Someboby had said, "The hope of the world lies in the cradle," but it didn't stop there. Boys and girls have a habit of getting out of the cradle, but others get in, and so "the bright succession runs." This was why they are so very important. He then asked what their future was going to be. What they were now, in all probability they would be when they where men and women: for, "Childhood shows the man, as the morning shows the day." Wild oats sown in youth would yield white hairs, wrinkled faces, aching hearts, bitter memories, premature graves and a woeful hereafter. He then proceeded to enlarge upon the wisdom of choosing good models for imitation Speaking of the imitative instinct in youth he said that the evil was more naturally and readily imitated then the good, and referred to the pupels of Plato copying his crooked shoulders rather then his noble qualities of mind. Only the good and the wise where to be imitated. The ancient Romans used to place in the vestibules of their houses the busts of their great men, that their children might be reminded of their many virtues. He next advised the cultivation of the childlike spirit. The childlike spirit was the best for men and women, as well as for boys and girls, many of whom would like to go back to the innocence and simplicity of long clothes and short cradles, whiping out all the dark and bitter memories that lie between. Referring to Wordsworth's line, "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," he said that some people were never so near heaven as they are when they are children. for the longer thay live the farther they depart from virtue and God. He didn't want the boys and girls to be little old men and little old women, but to be children while they were children, and men and women when they were old enough, He was not one who admired precocious children that where beyond their years, that know too much and know too soon. and cry all in a breath, whose little life was like an April day, an alternation of sunshine and shower. He preferred the boys and girls that didn't know as much willing to be tanght. He preferred the rough-and-tumble, whole-souled rattle of innocent glee. If boys will be boys, let them be boys; they will be men soon enough, and then the roguish wrinkles that are now seen at the corners of their laughing mouths will by-and-by be found on their care-worn foreheads instead. He admonished the young to cherish the loving forgiving spirit, and to take special heed to warned and instruction. Even sin had its warning voice just as much as the venomous reptile has its rattle. Conscience warning them of danger, and its monitions were to be renarded. He concluded with some encouragement. If wise counsel were heeded they would make themselves happy, and their parents too; for said he, "Happy are the parents that never caused their childern a blush, and happy are children that never caused their parents a tear." Quoting the words of Chrysostom, he said, "None can hurt a man who will not hurt himself." If they heeded wise counsel, not only would they be happy, but the bright promise of their life would be fulfilled. He hoped their life would be, not like the Jordan which rises at the "foot of beautiful Hermon and runs through the pleasant groves of Dan, to end at last, after a broken, crooked course, in the Dead Sea;" but he hoped it would be like a river, pure in its rise, fructifying in its course, to empty its swelling tide into the ocean of God.

# THE AFTERNOON SERVICES.

A public meeting was held in the afternoon, but in consequence of the rain, the attendance was comparatively small. The report of the Grafton Street School, which was read by the Secretary, Mr S H Black, shows the number on the roll to be as follows: 1 Superintendent. 1 Secretary, 2 Librarians, 8 male and 15 female Teachers, 103 male, 165 female scholars; being an increase upon the previous year. The report of the Coburg Road School was presented by the Superintendent, Mr J S Belcher; Teachers, 9; Scholars, 84. Both schools were shown to be in a prosperous condition. The meeting was then addressed by Hon. S. L. Shannon, Edward Lloyd and Dr. Woodbury. Interesting pieces were sung by the schools, and after the benediction by the pastor, who presided, the meeting was brought to a

# THE EVENING SERVICES.

In the evening there was a large attendance, notwithstanding the very disagreeable state of the weather. The Rev. D. D. Currie preached from Deut, 6:6,7:

"And these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart; "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou

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THODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.

GRAFTON STREET CHURCH. MONS BY REVS. S. B. DUNN. AND

D. D. CURRIE.

Halifar Herald Monday Oct. 20.1 Sabbath School Anniversary in tion with the Grafton Street Methhurch was held yesterday. In the ng Rev. S. B. Dunn preached a serthe children of the Grafton St. burg Road schools, taking for his echariah viii , 5, " And the streets city shall be full of boys and girls." narked that the prophet was looking h the telescope of prophetic vision. w the signs of human happiness in oups of rosy, frolicsome boys and aying in the streets. His subject, was "boys and girls," and if it large, it was very important' and not interesting as well, that would ault and not theirs. Someboby " The hope of the world lies in dle." but it didn't stop there. Boys is have a habit of getting out of ile, but others get in, and so "the uccession runs." This was why so very important. He then asked eir future was going to be. What re now, in all prebability they be when they where men and for, "Childhood shows the man. orning shows the day." Wild oats youth would yield white hairs, faces, aching hearts, bitter memomature graves and a woeful heree then proceeded to enlarge upon om of choosing good models for Speaking of the imitative n youth he said that the evil was urally and readily imitated then

en his noble qualities of mind. good and the wise where to be The ancient Romans used to he vestibules of their houses the heir great men, that their chilht be reminded of their many He next advised the cultivation hildlike spirit. The childlike the best for men and women. for boys and girls, many of uld like to go back to the innosimplicity of long clothes and lles, whiping out all the dark memories that lie between. to Wordsworth's line, "Heaven t us in our infancy," he said people were never so near heay are when they are children, iger thay live the farther they m virtue and God. He didn't oys and girls to be little old ttle old women, but to be chilthey were children, and men n when they were old enough. one who admired precocious nat where beyond their years, too much and know too soon. ed the child that could laugh in a breath, whose little life n April day, an alternation of nd shower. He preferred the rirls that didn't know as much athers and mothers, but were be tanght. He preferred the tumble, whole-souled rattle of lee. If boys will be boys, let boys; they will be men soon ad then the roguish wrinkles w seen at the corners of their ouths will by and by be found re-worn foreheads instead. He

and referred to the pupels of

pying his crooked shoulders

were heeded they would make appy, and their parents too; Happy are the parents that their childern a blush, and ildren that never caused their ar." Quoting the words of he said, "None can hurt a not hurt himself." If they counsel, not only would they t the bright promise of their fulfilled. He hoped their not like the Jordan which foot of beautiful Hermon ough the pleasant groves of last, after a broken, crooked Dead Sea;" but he hoped it a river, pure in its rise,

n its course, to empty its

the young to cherish the

iving spirit, and to take special

rned and instruction. Even

warning voice just as much

pmous reptile has its rattle.

warning them of danger, and

as were to be renarded. He

ith some encouragement. If

nto the ocean of God. FTERNOON SERVICES.

eeting was held in the afteronsequence of the rain, the s comparatively small. The Grafton Street School, which he Secretary, Mr S H Black, mber on the roll to be as perintendent. 1 Secretary, 2 nale and 15 female Teachers, female scholars; being an the previous year. The reburg Road School was pre-Superintendent, Mr J S hers, 9; Scholars, 84. Both hown to be in a prosperous he meeting was then adon. S. L. Shannon, Edward Or. Woodbury. Interesting ng by the schools, and after n by the pastor, who pre-ecting was brought to a

EVENING SERVICES.

ng there was a large attenstanding the very disagreee weather. The Rev. D. D. ed from Deut, 6:6,7:

words which I command shall be in thine heart; shalt teach them diligently ren, and shalt talk of them test in thine house, and valkest by the way, and st down, and when thou

### POSTAL CARDS.

AN OPIUM PLASTER, placed on the stomach, will stop the most violent and constant vomiting, when nothing else will. This may be relied on. It has saved life. Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct., 79.

Boiestown, Oct. 14, '79.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 31st, Miss Hughs and her Sunday School gave a concert in the new Temperance Hall, in this place, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in turnishing the parsonage. The affair was a great success, the hall was filled with delighted hearers, and the re-

ceipts at the door were \$64.00.

We have held our Relief and Extension Fund meetings, being ably assisted by brethren L. S. Johnson and Knight. Had very interesting meetings, and our subscription lists, when completed, will amount to over \$70.00. K. K.

MONCTON, N.B., Oct. 21, '79.

MR. EDITOR,—Arrived home from Ottawa on Sunday morning. Meeting of the Central Board an exceedingly interesting and important one. About ten thousand dollars less to be appropriated than last year. The sum of \$650 voted to provide additional assistance at Mission Rooms. The Nova Scotia and N. B. and P. E. Island Conferences receive respectively nearly \$700 more than last year.

Our Relief and Extension services, held last Sunday. Revs. Dr. Stewart and C. H. Paisley, M.A., did good service. Financial results satisfactory. Our indefatigable ladies, by an oyster supper and subscriptions, have secured about \$100 for parsonage purposes.

Yours, &c., R. Duncan.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

FIRST ANNUAL LECTURE AND SERMON, DELIVERED BEFORE MOUNT ALLISON THEOLOGICAL UNION.

Allow a reader to express, through the columns of our connexional paper, the pleasure and profit derived from a perusal of the lecture and sermon named above. While of especial interest to preachers, they cannot but repay every thoughtful reader who gives them a care ful perusal.

Dr. Steward has, to our mind, happily hit upon the most impregnable ground that can be occupied for the defence of the Gospel-"Christ's own teaching regarding his person and work." This is the citadel of our holy religion. All external evidences of its authority and blessedness are but the outworks. Not only is the position impregnable, but it is the most commanding ground from which to ill of consumption confined to her room, proclaim the truth and commend it to we instinctively anticipate the lecturer's house. I told her sad tale to Mr. M., he we instinctively anticipate the greatest wonder conclusions: that the greatest wonder of Christ's life is his teachings; that they thing for her." I said, what can I do? of Christ's life is his teachings; that they reveal the mind of a teacher who was in the baginning with God and who was God. This being true, his teachings are the infallible touchstone by which to detect truth or error in the religious creeds and practices of Christendom. They must therefore, of necessity, be preached dog. matically. Preaching them in their sterling simplicity is the antidote alike for the refined poisons of nominal Christen. dom, and the crude mixtures of heathen. ism just merging from Polytheism into

Monotheism. The sermon by Rev. Mr. Brown is like a sequel to the lecture. Providence must have guided our brother in selecting a topic that dovetails into the other so fittingly. The sermon shows us that all the world, civilized or savage, needs for religious doctrine or for instituting moral reforms, is that Christ should be preached unto it. The most effectual preaching is preaching Christ without any apologies, or any appeal to science and philosophy as operating in other spheres of knowledge. The Gospel can commend it. self. It will prove its own credibility. It will win its own way. It will demonstrate itself to be the wisdom of God and the

power of God. Timid preachers, lacking in faith, are forever preaching apologetics. Occasionally others are tempted to air their scholarship in the same way. Let us be warned by Uzzah—If Dagon falls before the ark of God, it can take care of itself. The cause of our Redeemer is not a puny infant that needs the guiding hand of the officious, or that may be fondled in a patronizing manner by the pride of learning. It can stand on its feet; it is full grown; it is mighty to the pulling down of strongholds. In history it is an accomplished fact. Miracles of grace and heart. felt experiences are all the evidences it needs to furnish now. Let the pulpit preach Christ crucified; let the pew believe it; let the world try it.

MR. EDITOR, -Dear Sir, -I see by the newspapers that John Munn, Esq., late of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, has recent ly passed away from the toils and trials of this life to, I hope, and believe, the rest above. But of the time and circumstances of his death I have no knowledge.

On seeing the notice of his demise, the thought occurred to me, that from the friendly tearing and liberal support which Mr. M. gave to our cause in Newfoundland, that his name should not be allowed to pass away, without some notice of his almost life-long efforts to promote our

worthy member of the Church of John treated with diabolical ernelty, starved to Knox; but for years after his settlement in Harbor Grace he was a regular attend. care of infants too young to be admitted ant at the Methodist Church in that town, into any Orphanage. We do a great deal and by his money, and personal inhuence, not only promoted the interests of Methodism in Harbor Grace but throughout the library of Northundland. And his influence, not only promoted the interests of Methodism in Harbor Grace but throughout the library of Northundland. And his influence, nor the months are utterly destitute. We sailors that are utterly destitute. Island of Newfoundland. And his influ- upon the road to ruin.

ence as a leading merchant, and a talented and strictly honorable man, was of great service to our cause. And he did not withdraw his helping hand, even after the appointment of a minister of his own church at Harbor Grace, (mainly through his means), but he continued his liberal help to our church to the end. The last record at hand is the Newfoundland Minutes of Conference for 1877 by which I see John Munn for General Missions \$21, special for Newfoundland, \$42, total \$63. But as the oldest minister in this part of the world, who had the privilege of preaching Christ to our departed brother, I ask the favor of recording in your valuable

paper a few reminiscences concerning this

worthy man. If my memory can be trusted my introduction to him took place at Harbor Grace in the spring of 1834. This was soon after he opened business in partnership with Captain W. Punton, who was every inch a man, tall, stout, noble, honorable, a fit partner for the ruddy, young smart man that Mr. Munn then appeared to be. Both attended our church. In 1841 I was appointed to Harbor Grace when I found Mr. M. taking an active interest in our cause both as trustee of mission property, and attendant on the means of grace; and although his means and business were not in any way equal to what they reached afterwards; yet he was the largest subscriber to our funds, and when I was leaving the circuit he came to the side of the ship and handed me a roll of dollars which I found of very good service on entering upon my new but poorer circuit.

For many years he was found at our Missionary meetings in Harbor Grace advocating the cause by excellent speeches and liberal offerings. But on one occasion he was not in his place on the platform, and asking the cause, we were told, "He will not be with us to-night, something has displeased him, and he has refused to take the chair, and will not be at the meeting." We were all sorry to lose so valuable a friend, but soon after the meeting opened Mr. M. entered the church, and sat near the door, but soon came to the platform and gave us one of the best speeches I ever heard from him, and put down his usual donation, he told us he could not stay at home, that he must come, that his conscience told him that the cause of Christ should not suffer for these little personal matters.

In 1874 I visited St. John's, N. F., and from thence proceeded to England in one of the Allan steamers. Mr. Munn and many other old friends were fellow passenmy friend. He was then an old man, but Munn that I had the pleasure of knowing wanted.

in former days.

I shall close this imperfect sketch by relating the following incident. There were many steerage passengers on board the Allan steamer returning to the old country, I visited them occasionally, and on one of my visits found a poor woman He replied, you know many of the passen-gers from Newfoundland, and some of them are your old friends, you must go to them, and I will get one of the passsengers to accompany you, and handing me a sovereign said, "Now you had better try." I did try, and in about twenty minutes gave the poor sufferer about seven pounds stg., all through the influence of this generous man.

"Go thou and do likewise." "Inas much as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me," are the words of the Master. THOS. ANGWIN.

MR. EDITOR,-The superintendent of the Gabarus circuit, Rev. B. O. Johnson has been entirely laid aside from active work, during the past six weeks, from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. The most alarming symptoms have subsided, still he remains in a very feeble condition, and we fear will not be able to resume his beloved work for some time. Rev. J. S. Coffin has supplied a Sabbath, and when possible will come again. In the meantime, through the faithfulness of our beloved and zealous local preacher, William Nicoll, all our regular services have been kept up. Our Sabbath congregations being even more than usually large. Our dear people have manifested much sympathy for us in this severe trial, and may earnest prayer continually ascend in behalf of their sick pastor.

The fruits of the gracious revival of last winter remain to an encouraging degree. The testimonies given in our class and prayer-meetings are very ardent and cheering. The revival influences have not subsided with the busy season. Though sailing and fishing have scattered our male population, when they occasion. ally return, we are encouraged to know that our brethren are steadfastly clinging to the rock of their salvation. Several conversions, under the stated means of grace during the summer, have proved that the Lord is giving his seal to the labours of his faithful people.

One of our dear young brothers, lately brought to God, is prostrated from the samo cause as his pastor. Gaharus, Oct. 10.

> 61 Victoria Road, Halifax, Oct. 21st., 1879.

MR. EDITOR .- Will you kindly permit me to call the attention of our Methodist churches, and especially of my sisters in the Methodist connection, to the claims of the Infants' Home in this city? We take It is well known that J. Munn was a care of little children that are usually

Scores of babies rescued by us are now five pews, including some of the cest sit-very happy in christian homes in the tings in the church are yet to be disposed George Barn t Helps, to Harris country,—some growing up (I hope good of. Each pew holder, at the time of pur-

Yours most respectfully, ANTOINETTE NORDBECK. P.S.-I am Treasurer of the Infants' Home, and collections sent to me will be duly acknowledged.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The barns of John McKay, Esq., North Earltown, were totally destroyed by fire on the 14th inst. Loss \$2000. No in-

Rev. D. McMillan, Presbyterian, La Have, has accepted a call to Sydney Mines. The new American Telegraph Company is about to extend its lines from Nova

Scotia to Louisburg, Cape Breton, Mr. Ellershausen of the Betts Cove Copper Mine is about to purchase some copper mine interests in Cape Breton. He has recently leased one copper mine there for two years.

The clothing of a seven years old daughter of Mr. Moses Durant, Athol, took fire a few days ago when she was standing too near a stove. She died in seventeen hous thereafter.

The Halifax Herald Publishing Company will publish an evening edition, daily. The Company has purchased the right and title of the late Reporter.

Mr. E. F. Clements of Yarmouth, has established a line of steamers between Yarmouth and the West Indies, calling at Bermuda and St. Thomas. The first steamer, the "Alpha," 400 tons, will leave Yarmouth, Nov. 20. Yarmouth to Bermuda, cabin, \$15, to St. Thomas \$30, to Barbadoes \$40.

The boy Rupert Lang, 9 years old, who fatally stabbed another boy, Edward Allison, aged 16, in Brunswick Street, Halifax, about six weeks ago, was tried in the Supreme Court, last week, and found gers. I found that time had told upon guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. He was allowed the same kind, friendly, generous, John to go, on giving bail to appear when

The Annual Meeting of the Halifax and Dartmouth Sunday School Association was held on Monday evening last in the Lecture Room of Brunswick Street Church. A. N. Archibald, Esq., President was in the chair. Revs. Da Burns, W. H. Evans, and C. B. Pitblado; and Messrs. Duncan McGregor, Jas. Forrest, who evidently could not live long. Her and J. T. Mellish took part in the proproclaim the truth and commend to every man's conscience. The exposition of this subject by the lecturer is clear and of this subject by the lecturer is clear and turning to England, with her old father of the exposition of this subject by the lecturer is clear and turning to England, with her old father of the exposition to the process of the exposition of this subject by the lecturer is clear and the exposition of this subject by the lecturer is clear and the exposition of l earnest. As we read along, and small children, to enter the work- were read. There are in connection with the Association 28 schools, 529 officers and teachers, 4,330 scholars. The average attendance during the past year has been 448 teachers and officers, and 4,430 scholars. The officers for the following year are : President, A. N. Archibald; Vice President, Joseph Bell; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Waddell; Committee, C. Robson, W. B. McNutt, D. Black. wood, John Bourgoyne, James Forrest, John Nalder, C. H. Longard, Wm. Crowe, and Dr. Woodbury.

# NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Board of School Trustees of Fredericton has recently dispensed with the services of some of the teachers in that city, and has reduced the salaries of others. In this way a saving of more than two thousand dollars per annum is effect-

Counterfeit money to the amount of \$62.00 in 25 and 50 cent pieces was found recently in the mud by some boys in Domville's Slip, St. John.

THE CHORAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY of the Queen Square Methodist Church, St. John, gave a sacred concert in the new church, last evening.

CENTENARY CHURCH, St. JOHN .- The anniversary exercises of the Centenary Church Sabbath school were held on Sunday afternoon last. Addresses were delivered by Revs. H. McKeown, President of the Conference, Dr. Pope, John Read, and B. Chappell. The singing was under the direction of Mrs. D. J. McLaughlin, Senior. The anniversary sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. Joseph Hart, Pastor of the church, from 2 Tim. 3:15: "And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

About one thousand persons a week are leaving St. John by the International steamers. They are seeking homes in the States, and are from various parts of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

THE BELIVEAU ALBERTITE COMPANY in boring at Taylor Village, Westmorland County, has struck another vein, apparently of great thickness. Latest reports say not less than twenty five feet in thick-

Edward H. Conroy, book-keeper for Messrs. Wm. McKay & Co., Fredericton. has absconded with nearly \$800 of his employers money. He has been arrested.

QUEEN SQUARE METHODIST CHUBOH. The auditorium of this church contains one hundred and forty pews, capable of seating about seven hundred persons. The sittings were disposed of last week. An upset price of \$4 and \$3, according to locations was placed upon the sittings. Twenty-five of the pews disposed of realized \$17.50 each; eight \$15.00 each; and eleven \$14.00. Mr. John Bullock took the highest price pew, paying \$25. Mr. S. G. Blizamounts are for one year only. Twenty- of Halifax.

Scores of babies rescued by us are now five pews, including some of the best sit- On the 36th Sept. at the Me of. Each pew holder, at the time of purchase, pays \$4 for the custion, and a quar-

Methodists.

Thanksgiving day is near: will you allow me to ask our brothers and sisters in the country, as well as in the town, to make some little collection for us on that day? The Presbyterians do so: the Baptists do so: and I do not like to have it said that my Methodist brethren and sisters are less mindful of our dear Saviour's command, or less anxious to win His blessing for caring for "those little ones."

Chase, pays \$4 for the custion, and a quatter of St. George's.

On the Sth Occoberat the Methodist Church, in St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm. Ryan, Robert Harley James, to Lacy Maria Borge, that the sums paid, as preference, are collectable yearly, in addition to the regular annual rental, and form part of the annual rental, and form part of the annual rental, fully explain the teason of the apparently small sums that were offered as preference; while at the same time, in the value of St. George's.

On the Sth Occoberat the Methodist Church, in St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm. Ryan, Robert Harley James, to Lacy Maria Borge, third daughter of Robert Boggs, of St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm. Ryan, Ryan, at the expectations of the trustees. The fact the sums paid, as preference, are collectable yearly, in addition to the regular annual rental, and form part of the annual rental, fully explain the teason of the annual rental, and form part of the annual rental, in St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm. Ryan, Ryan, Robert Harley James, to Lacy Maria Borge, On the Sth Occoberation of St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm. Ryan, Ryan, Robert Harley James, to Lacy Maria Borge, On the Sth Occoberation of St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm. Ryan, Ryan, Robert Harley James, to Lacy Maria Borge, On the Sth Occoberation of St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm. Ryan, Ryan, Robert Harley James, to Lacy Maria Borge, On the Sth Occoberation of St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev. Wm Ryan, Ryan, Robert Harley James, to Lacy Maria Borge, On the Sth Occoberation of St. George's, Bermuda, by the Rev which is, probably, preferable to obtaining a larger lump sum payable at once. The trustees regard the result so far as most a larger lump sum payable at once. The trustees regard the result so far as most satisfactory.

Mr. W. Morgan Smith, of St. John, has been appointed Government architect in the place of Mr. Stead. The position is worth \$2,000 a year.

J. Wilson Bell, proprietor of the Park Hotel, Dorchester, was drowned on Monday last, by falling into a well in his cellar. He had gone to draw a pail of Portland, Maine. water, and was, after some time, found dead, with his head, shoulder, and one arm in the water.

Lt. Col. W. T. Baird, who has been for the last forty years a resident of Woodstock, has removed to St. John. He has been appointed Paymaster and Military Store-keeper for that city. Col. Baird is extensively known in the upper counties of the St. John river, and is a general favorite. St. John receives in Col. Baird an estimable citizen and valuable acquisition.

The total value of goods entered at the Custom House, St. John, during September last was \$278,571 against \$636,840 in September 1878. The value of goods withdrawn from warehouse was, in September 1879 and 1878 respectively, \$88,741, and \$155,449, and the duties collected for September 1879, \$61,96, while in the September of the previous year it was \$114,-353. The exports for September 1878 were in value \$345,633, and in 1879 \$242,-

Diphtheria is sadly deopulating the invenile portion of the population of St. Croix, N.B., and Vanceboro, Me.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Nicholas Conroy, a prominent politician of Prince Edward Island, and for a long time a member of the local parliament, is dead.

It is rumoured that Charles W. Strong, Esq., Collector of Customs, etc., is to be appointed to the vacant judgeship, occasioned by the death of the late Hon. Wm.

H. Pope. James Brazil, Esq., has raised some potatoes in the vicinity of Summerside this season measuring 23 inches in cir cumference.

The "Island Argus" has recently published an interesting series of articles on " Mountain Mining Life," by James H. Fletcher, Esq., formerly editor of the Argus, and now residing in Colerado.

Mr. J. J. Fletcher, of Mount Stewart, well use meats canned in their own country as in any other part of the world.

# WESTERN PROVINCES.

Rev Alexander Topp, D.D., Presbyteriap, Pastor of Knox Church, Toronto, died, at the age 64, with startling suddenness, on the 6th iust. He had been suffering from heart disease for a year and a half. During a call upon a paishioner he complained of a feeling of fatigue and faintness, and, reclining on a sofa, died in a few moments. He was one of the strongest men of the Presbyterianism of the western Provinces. He has been pastor of Knox Church about 20 years.

A banquet was given to Sir. John A. Macdonald at Quebec last week, at which he delivered a racy and good-humored speech. Upwards of three hundred persons were present.

Sir Francis Hinks who has been on trial before the Supreme Court, Montreal, has been convicted of making false returns to the Government, concerning the affairs of the Consolidated Bank. It is not often that a Knight is convicted of a criminal

Her Roya. Highness the Princess Louise, and suite; and Sir William Fenwick Williams, left Quebec, for England, on Saturday last, per Steamer Sarmation. The importation of cattle from the Un ited States into the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island has been prohibited for an indefinite period.

# GENERAL.

Disastrous floods are reported from Spain. Inundation has followed inundation in various parts of the country. In Malaga and Alicante districts two thousand horses were destroyed, last week, and five hundred persons perished by the floods. In the Lercia district five hundred and seventy bodies have been recovered, after the subsiding of the waters. More than a thousand lives have been lost. More than 2,000 houses bave been destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at 30,000,000 frances.

# MARRIED

On the 16th inst., at the residence of Geo. Wilso J, Esq., of this city, by the Rev. John Read, Mr. Lemuel F. Fowler, of Cambridge, Queens Co., to Miss Alice McDonald, of Johnston, in the same

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Crisp, Clara, second daughter of Mr. Robert Briggs. of Jacksonville, Carleton Co., to Frank A. Lockhart, of Blissville,

At the Tay, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. L. S. Johnson, Mr. George Richardson, of Derby, Nor thumberland Co., to Miss Lida May Young, of Nashwaak, York Co.

On 16th inst, by the Rev. W. H. Evans, Sergt. Michael Dooling, to Miss M. A. A. Backman, all

\$2,500 a year.

I have nearly 500 Agents on my Goods and am daily getting more. Many of them stamp for particulars. No postal answered. REV S. F. BUCK, Milton, Pa.

# WANTED.

A respectable Young Person to take charge of the education of a young child, and willing to assist in the duties of a small household. Apply, in the first instance, to Rev R B Mack, Acalia Mines Oct 10 3ins

DOLLARS a week in your own town.

Terms and a \$5 outfit free.

HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

May 31

20 LOVELY ROSE-BUD CHROMO CARDS or 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 10 cents. 223m Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

ORGANS 13 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Oct's. 2 Knee Swells. Walnut Case, warn't 6 years. Toct. Pianos, Stool, Cover and Book, only \$143.75. Latest Illustrated paper sent free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.Y.

WANTED The most complete and comprehensive one wol.) ever published. Free, 3.75.
BRADLEY, GARRETSON & Co., Branterd, Ontario.





# GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS,

INVIGORATING SYRUPS,

From the Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia. Formerly manufactured by Mrs. Gates, of Wilmot, who was prenounced incurable of Liver Complaint and Dropsy by many skilful physicians, when producing several receipts from an eminent French physician she was entirely gural and afterward. has started a factory for canning meat. physician, she was entirely cured and afterwards He believes that Canadians may just as cured hundreds of cases for which at first there public through the persuasion of those who at present consider they are indebted to them for the preservation of their lives. These preparations have been thoroughly tested in Nova Scotia for the last 36 years, in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, which a few of the nume ently hopeiess cases, which a few of the numerous certificates we possess, and which will appear from week to week in this paper, loudly testify. These medicines are extracted entirely from the roots and plants of the Vegetable Kingdom, such as Life of Man Roots, Sarsaparilla, Consumption Roots, Male and Female Nerve Roots, &c., which make up our compound of different remedies, viz: No's 1,2 and 3 Bitters, No's 1 and 2 Syrups. These being made in a liquid are easily taken even by children and the Syrups operate as a mild and gentle physic without griping or pain, and do not, like many other medicines, leave the stomach and bowels in a werse state than it found them, but will impart a healthy tone and vigour before unknown. These medicines do not contain any calomel or mineral of any name or nature but are confidently recommended and may be taken with perfect safety for all kinds of Humours, Fevers, Eilliousness, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Heart-burn, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Heart-burn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Whooping Cough, Colds. Coughs, Stomach and Pin Worms. Asthma, Heart Disease, Pleurisy, Piles, Running Sores, Stoppage of Menses, Measles, Kidney and Gravel Complaints, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Erysipelas, and all impurities of the Blood. All admit so effectual a remedy for Dropsy never was known. If your liver is torpid and inactive, if you are troubled with the Jaundice only try our medicires, be cured and believe. Ladies in the turn of life will find in them just what they want. Young ladies in particular just budding into womanhood above all others should never be withwomannood above an others should never be with-out them, they are what they want at this critical period. Mothers should see to this and provide their daughters with them. Children crying their little lives away while worms eat up their vitals, may be cured, their termentors killed and driven away by the timely use of these effectual remedies. We do not pretend to offer them to the public as a perfect cure for every disease, which every intelligent mind knows is out of the question. We

only wish to make known what they positively will do and no more. Therefore we submit this state-ment to those who are willing at least to make a trial, their judgment we sanguinely await knowing it must be the same as thousands have already given. We wish to inform all that our medicines are prepared with great care, especially for family use, and also advairably calculated to preserve health, remove disease and restore nature to its own state that no family should be without them. These medicines are carefully compounded upon scientific principles by those thoroughly acquainted with the medicinal properties of each article used, as well as the effect the combination will have on the system, consequently we feel safe in recommending our medicine with the greatest confidence. It has become an undeniable fact that when the system becomes infected with malignant diseases seated in either the nervous, muscular, or glandular parts of the body, it can only be made healthy by cleansing the blood; and this done the disor-der lets go its hold and nature resumes her original standing. A medicine that does not therefore strike at this, the root of all discases, cannot nor should not have any claim to public attention. The blood is the grand consideration then and it beblood is the grand consideration then and it becomes the duty of the strong as well as the weak and unhealthy, to guard well this part on which so much of our comfort depends. No one should neglect, especially in the spring of the year, to take a few bottles of No. 2 Bitters and No. 1 Syrups which will extract the water and purify the blood regulate the bowels, increase the appetite, and renovate the system. Full directions on late! and wrapper.

For sale everywhere at 5) cents per bottle.

Manufa tor d by C. GATES, SON & Co.

Mid fleton, Annapolis Co. N

NOVEMBER 2, 1879.

THE PERFECT PATTERN.-1 Peter 2: 11-25.

#### EXPOSITION.

Verse 11-as strangers and pilgrims "the first word properly means those who are in a strauge house; the second, those who are in a strange country. You sojourn in the body; you are pilgrims in the world." Fleshly luots, Ephes. 2; 3. 2 Peter 2: 18. Titus 2: 12. Gal. 5:/19. 21. These lusts drag down the immortal part of man to the level of the mortal. Ver. 12-your conversation honest; your conduct comely and commendable in all respects, Phil. 4: Glorify God in the day of visitation ; they shall own the grace of God in you, and follow your example at the time when God shall give them fresh offers of mercy, Matt. 5: 16. Verse 13, 14-every ordinance of man, every institution of government current anongst men. For the Lord's sake, they were to recognize the Providence of God in secular governments, whether that of the emperor as supreme, of governors of provinces under him, or of magistrates appointed to sub-ordinate spheres, Rom. 13: 1, 2. Verse 15-put to silence the ignorance of foolish men; men who have spoken evil of you, because they have misunderstood you. Ignorant slander can only be silenced by persistent and unmistakable goodness. Verse 15—as free, and not using your liberty; Christ's freed men (Rom. 8: 1, 6: 14, 18. Gal. 5: 13), and because freed by him his loving and most faithful servants not using the freedom of the Gospel as a covering for careless and sinful lives. Verse 18-servants, be subject; the servants of those times were slaves. "Froward" masters are such as are of an irritable temper, unjust in their claims, unrighteous in their payments, and unkind in their government, 1 Tim. 6: 1. Verse 19-this is thankworthy, Luke 6: 32. The phrase indicates a course of conduct which is out of and beyond that which is ordinary; which may not have its reward on earth and amongst men, but will have its recognition in the day of God. No motive is strong enough to sustain such conduct but "conscience towards God," a constant sense of the divine presence, and a pure desire of pleasing him. Verse 20 -buffeted.....endure it; receive blows (as was customary with slaves), ye bear it, " with the reluctant, dull endurance of a criminal who cannot avoid his punish-Acceptable with God; the word here translated "acceptable," is the same as that previously rendered "thankwoi-God himself will at last acknowledge such conduct as having been done unto him, Matt. 5: 10. Verse 21-were ye called, by the very profession of your christian faith. Christ also suffered for us; this was the form of his well-doing; he could not accomplish the design of redeeming man from iniquity without suf-fering. See verse 34; Heb. 12:1, 2. Verse 22—who did no sin; his suffering was innocent, without the slightest personal fault, in act or word, 2 Cor. 5: 21. Heb. 7: 26, 27. 1 John 3: 5. Verse 23 They have need often, always, to look to the tree, that we should live. Here, then, —who when he was reviled, reviled not Jesus. "Consider him that endured such is again; the suffering of Christ was an example of patience, John 8: 48, 49. Matt. 27: 12, 39, 44. Verse 24-who his own self; the suffering of Jesus was an exhibition of self-denying love towards us. Bare our sins; as our great sacrifice, Jas. , 1-18. 2:21. Heb. 7:27, 9:28. On the tree, on the cross. The great purpose of the of the flock. He knows every one of the sacrifice is defined in the following clause compared with Titus 2: 14. Rom. 6: 11. Verse 25—sheep going astray; in allusion to Isaiah 53:6. The shepherd: ch. 5: Isaiah 40: 11. Ezek. 34: 23, 37 24. John 10: 11. Bishop of your souls i the word "Bishop," or "Episcopos," properly signifies "overseer," or "visitor." and refers to that part of the shepherd's work which involves the knowledge of the flock and of the need of every sheep in it.

# LESSON.

I. Christ is our example. - What words in verse 21 refers to this? Jesus taught his first disciples that they had in him a pattern of the life which they were to lead, and his words are equally addressed to us who have been made acquainted with his life in the narratives of the four Evangelists. He laid emphasis on the features of character to which they were to pay most attention. Live: John 13: 34, with Ephes. 5: 2. 1 John 3: 16. Humility; Luke 22: 27, with Phil. 2: 5, 7. Meekness; Matt. 11: 29. Self-denial; Matt. 16: 24. The apostles never forgot the Master's words, and held up the example of Jesus before themselves and others for imitation, 1 Peter 1: 15, 16. Heb. 12: 3, 4. Rom. 8: 29. 2 Cor. 3: 18. A young artist is taught his art first by imitation; his first lessons are in copying; afterwards he studies the works of the great masters; he tries to penetrate their secrets of compounding and using colours; their modes of work; and though his own picture may be different to any other in subject and detail, it is painted in the spirit and manner of the greatest examples he can find. A child, with small feet and little strides, walks after his elder brother. The scholar, learning to write, keeps his eye on the "pattern" at the head of the page, and copies it as well as he can with ever-increasing proficiency. But an objection and a difficulty presents itself to the mind. "The example is too great, I can never reach it.' Here is the answer : " The way to excel in any kind is to propose the brightest and most perfect examples to our imitation. No man can write after too perfect and good a copy; and though he can never reach the perfection of it, yet he is like to learn more than by one less perfect."-Tillotson. We are not left to our natural powers in this work of imitation. The help of God's Holy Spirit is specially pro-

mised towards this end, 2 Cor. 3: 18. II. The imitation of Christ in various circumstances.—The christians to vhom Saint Peter wrote lived in circumstances dignified reply, "every one of those poor very different to those which surrounded

of the vices which accompany heathenism. They lived under other laws and were circled by other customs. And in the circumstance selected for particular reference by the apostle (verse 18), their social position was a great contrast to that of Jesus, for they were slaves, the absolute property of capricious and irresponsible masters. Yet to them the example of Jesus is commended for imitation. circumstances, again, are very different from those of the primitive christians, and sometimes we may be tempted to think the example of Christ inapplicable It is requisite for us to strip from that great Example all accidents of time, place and manner, and note the principles which actuated the Lord, and then the Example is brought into close adaptation. "We must follow the example of our Lord, as one learning to write follows his copy. Look to his example before thou begin, and after thou hast begun to do any gracious or virtuous action, reflect upon thy doing, and examine it according to thy copy and amend what is wrong. The nearer thou art in conformity to him, art thou the more perfect. In conversation with men in the world, make him thy example. Learn moderation from him, rather to lose the vigour of thy right than to offend; so did our Lord: though he was not obliged to pay tribute, yet rather than be would offend, he paid it. When thou art tempted to seek thy own private advantage, and to mind thine own things with the forgetting of all others, look to Christ who sought not his own things, but came to seek and to save others. Look to him in his calling. He was very diligent. 'Wist ye not,' said he, 'that I must be about my Father's business?' Look to him in his sufferings as thy example in thy sufferings, be patient and submissive, for so was he to the will of his Father. In his greatest agony he said, 'Not My will, but Thine be done.'"—Colvill.

III. The imitation of Christ in suffering. The case present to the mind of the apostle was that of a christian slave who might have a "froward" master, ill-tempered and unjust, verse 18. From such a master, he might have to "suffer wrongfully," even to the punishment of stripes and blows, verse 19. The temptation under such circumstances -would be to murmur, to indulge feelings of malice and revenge, or to throw up the practice of piety altogether, as too difficult. The course conduct recommended is patience, meekness, and conscientious discharge of every duty. The example of Jesus is advanced to enforce these injunctions. He set before him a noble course of well-doing, even the redemption of the human race. Such a course involved a life of purity and goodness amidst misunderstanding, slander, opposition, rejection. It terminated in the agony of the cross. Yet in pursuing that course he exhibited sinless innocence, meekness, unshaken reliance upon God, and immeasurable love. Those who set forth at the call of Christ on a life of well-doing, are exposed to the slander of ignorant and foolish men; are derided, thwarted, and opposed, have often to yield their rights and suffer loss, and are made the subjects of annoyance, contradictions of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied and faint in your mınds," Heb. 12.

IV. A further encouragement to the imitation of Cnrist.—verse 20, with John 10: When we return to Jesus as the Good Shepherd, we find him the overseer sheep, John 10: 3. He knows when danger threatens any one of them, and is ever ready to protect and deliver, verse 12. He leads his flock where they may find rest and refreshment, verse 9. What must the sheep do, but hear his voice and follow him? "When he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him, for they know his voice," Jno. 10 : 4.

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT.

1 Peter 2: 22.- "Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth."

I. We have here the character of Jesus Christ .- " In him was no sin," of conduct or deed. He was a child who never did amiss. Across the quiet life of Nazareth, no stain or wrong left its mark. With the life of the subsequent three years, we are all made familiar in the four Gospel nerratives. What a busy life Jesus led! If there were any wrong in him, what provocations, temptations, inducements to evoke it! He neither sinned in action or word, because he was pure in heart. As once he turned to the Jews, so might he turn to the millions of people who have read the history of his life, "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" John 8: 46.

II. This innocent Jesus died for us .-Verse 24, "He bare our sins himself." What a man loves to do, and because he loves it, will have it done completely and well. he does it himself. So Jesus set before him the joy of redemption, and because no one could accomplish the work but himself, and because his heart was full of love towards us, he bare our sins himself. What is the tree referred to in verse 24? As a lamb was laid upon the altar of a Mosaic sacrifice. so Jesus laid down his life upon the cross, " the Lamb of God, who beareth away the sin of the

III. This innocent and suffering Jesus is our example.—Verse 21. We are to be dead unto sin and live unto righteousness. We are to suffer anything rather than do wrong. We are to be patient when called to suffer for our well-doing. We are to deny ourselves if we may do good to Spirit to enable us to copy that example.

"Honour all men."—An eminent French medical man was called upon to perform a delicate and painful surgical operation upon a French prime minister. The minister said to the surgeon, "You must not wrethes, as you call them, is as a prime They were surrounded by heath- minister in my eyes." All men have the cents per bottle.

ens. They were exposed to the seduction same nature, and all, as men, stand in the STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. same relationship to God, and are equally dear to him. "God is no respecter of persons." He "accepted not the persons princes, nor regardeth the rich more than the poor, for they are all the work of his hands." There is a legend that, in There is a legend that, in talking to Adam, an angel said, "There is a scraph in thee which may commune with God, and fly to heaven. It should not be bound to the earth." "There is a spirit it man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding." Therefore we ought to honour every human being, however ignorant, sinful, or vicious he may be, or whatever be his rank or station. He may be abject as the swine-feeding prodigal was in the far country, but he is dear to our all-merciful Father in heaven. The Roman Emperor Nero was a very fiend in cruelty, and a bitter persecutor of the christians, but God's word said, "Honour the king." Many christian slaves had very brutal and wicked masters, but these, too, had to be honoured "with all fear-" must give "honour to whom honour is due," because of their position, etc. Christian ministers have to be " esteemed highly in love for their work's sake;" and all christians should be particularly honoured as being & kings and priests unto God," "the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty."

A SINLESS LIFE.

1 Peter 2: 22.— 'Who did no sin, nei ther was guile found in his mouth.'

I. The life of good men. What does this verse mean? Of whom can this be said? W.:o "did no sin?" The Bible tells us of many holy men and women-Moses, and Samuel, and David; Hannah, and Mary, and Elizabeth; the Paophets who spoke in God's name, the Apostles who were sent to preach the Gospel of the Lord Jesus. All these, and many since, and now, have striven against sin and tried to live in the fear of God. But is it true of any of these that they " did no sin?" Of not one. For they, like all others, at some time, and in some way, "have sinned." Of whom, then. does our verse speak? Of Jesus only. He alone, of all who have ever trod the earth, " did no sin." Only in his mouth was no 'guile"-deceit, evil of any sort, found. Let us think of-

II. The life of Jesus .- What a wonderful life it was. Think of his great power over the sea and the winds, over sickness and evil spirits, and even death itself. Of his love, too, for all this was used, not for himself, but for the good of those about him? He was the Son of God. But he was also the Son of Man. He was poor, but he neither complained nor envied the lot of others who had more than he. " He was reviled," but he did not revile again. He suffered much, but he did not threaten those who injured him. No unkindness, or injustice, or wrong ever brought angry or evil word or deed from him. He was pure in heart as well as in life, ever ready to help those who were in need, to comfort those in sorrow, to teach the ignorant, to "bind up the broken in heart," to heal the sick, to give peace to all around him. And after this blessed life, " His injury, and persecution in many ways. own self bare our sins in his own body on

III. A pattern life for all .- " Leaving us an example, that we should follow his steps." This is put as one great purpose of Christ's life, to show us how to live. Can we, then, live as Jesus lived? Not so good, and pure, and great a life as his. But if we seek his help he will make us able to live a life free from sin, and full of good and of blessing to others. One way to do this is to look with care at the life which Jesus led. Where may we see that life? He was an "example"—or pattern for us. How is a pattern used in writing or drawing, or work of any sort? Thus may we ever use this great Patternlife. Ever "looking unto Jesus."

SECTION VI.—QUESTION 20.

Q. How does our Lord direct us to behave toward them who have injured us? A. The way in which our Lord directs us to behave towards them who have injured us is, that we are commanded to forgive them.

It is a fact well established by unquestionable testimony that Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, invigorates and restores it to its original color and luster, faded gray or discolored hair, cheaply, quickly and surely. The poorest people prefer to buy it and use it, rather than to proclaim in a manner more forcible than words can delieneate, throng h blanched locks or grizzly beard, that they are aged and passing to decay. A very short trial will convince the most skeptical that it does eradicate the scalp diseases which rob the hair of its color and life .- Fort Scott (Kan.) Daily Monitor.

A Missionary just returned says he regards Johnsons Anodyne Limiment as bewond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain Killer in the world.

The most dangerous fevers are typhiod. billious, malarious and gastric. These all originate in the stomach, lives and bowls. and may be easily prevented. One of Parsons' Purgative Pills each night for a week will drive disease from the system.

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND CHOLERA INFANTUM, as well as all Sum. mer Complaints of a similar nature, the PAIN-KILLER acts with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY, and NEVER FAILS when taken at the commencment of an attack, and others. We can obtain the grace of the often cures after every other remedy has

> To persons employed in constant mental toil, study or anxiety, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is especially adapted, namely to Teachers, Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers and impecunious buisness men.

BEARINE FOR THE HAIR .- Use it once and you will have no other. Price, 50

RUTH LEE AND HER LITTLE FRIENDS.

BY LILLIAN GILBERT BROWNE.

The bell had just summoned the girls into school; they had taken their seats, and the roll was being called.

"Ruth Lee!" said Miss Gray, the

looking upfrom the book she repeated: "Ruth Lee!"

Hearing no response, she raised her head and said: "This is very strange. Ruth has

not been absent before this term; and so near the examination, too. I am very sorry. Ella May, I wish you would call at Ruth's this noon, and find out why she failed to come."

And Ella, being Ruth's particular friend, willingly undertook the errand.

When she rang the bell, and her said Ella. friends' little sister, Minnie, opened the door, Ella asked gayly:

ing? Is she at home? I want to see Come over to my house this afternoon But Minnie stepped before her, held

up her finger warningly, and answered; "Ruth is very sick, Ella."

"Sick!" exclaimed Ella in a startled whisper.

Just then Mrs. Lee came down stairs, and to the door.

"Yes," said she. in reply to Ella's troubled face; "Ruth is very ill. The doctor thinks she is going to have scarlet-fever; and I want you not to come

here until we know positively." "But may I not see her now? Just look through the crack of the door at her one minute? pleaded Ella, with the tears springing into her eyes.

"I am afraid not, Ella,". said Mrs. Lee. "If you should take the fever. I should never forgive myself for allowing you to run the risk."

So Ella turned sadly away with downcast face.

When she told Miss Gray and the and got quantities of trailing-vines and girls about Ruth, in the afternoon, they were one and all, very sorry, for Ruth was not only the best scholar, but the greatest favorite in the whole school

Ruth Lee was the eldest of four children, and their father, a Union soldier, had been killed during the Rebellion. Captian Lee was poor when he died, and since that his widow and children found it very difficult to get along. But Mrs. Lee had worked hard, and been able to keep her girls in school. Ruth was very quick to learn, was at the head of all her classes, and by her had promised to, but a great many gentle, unobtrusive ways had won the affection and esteem of both teachers and pupils.

Ella May was especially fond of Ruth. and although Ella's family were well off. Ruth never felt that there was any difference in their circumstances, because Ella was very careful she should. Every day Ruth and Ella were together at school; they always spent their holidays in each other's society; and on the whole, were so intimate that when ever one was invited anywhere, the other was also. Thus you see, Ruth's illness was a great sorrow to Ella, and she longed for the time when she would be allowed to see her friend. Every morning she walked past the house, and gazed at the windows, hoping to see somebody. Once or twice she did catch a glimpse of Minnie Lee; but when Ella beckoned her to come down, Minnie only shook her head sadly, and would not come.

Every afternoon Ella called at the doctor's office and inquired how Ruth was, and if he was sure she would get well. He only answered that he hoped so; but that he could not tell. Then Ella would go away again as sad as she

The time slipped by untill examination day, in which no one took much interest because Ruth was absent. Every one had expected so much on that day, that her absence cast a shadow over all the exercises.

Soon after vacation began, the crisis of Ruth's illness passed, and then she grew better slowly.

One day, after Ella had been to see her friend, she came running up to a group of the school-girls who were chattering together, and cried:

"Only listen, girls! I've been to see Ruth, and what do you think has happened to her? She is probably going to be blind! lsn't it awful? The doctor says he isn't able to do anything for her, and that she ought to be taken to New-York, as soon as she is well enough, and have her eyes examined!" And Ella paused out of breath.

"It's too bad," said Dora Dean.

"It's perfectly horrid!" added Mollie

"Yes," said Ella, who had just recov ered her speech; "and the worst of it is that her mother is so poor she can't afford to take Ruth to New York. I heard her say this morning she didn't see how she could possibly do it, and yet she felt as if she ought to."

" If I only had money enough, I'd give it to her in a minute!" exclaimed Edna Lindsey, opening her own diming. tive purse and gazing hopelessly at the fed pennies it contained.

"So would I, so would I," echoed all the others.

We might ask our fathers for it," said Dora Dean. "How much would it take, wonder?"

"Oh! ever so much! Two or three hundred dollars, I guess," replied Ella There was no answer, and without "Besides, I don't believe Mrs. Lee would like to accept so much from our fathers. I wish there was some way we could get it ourselves."

"1 tell you what, girls," exclaimed Mollie Brown, "let's get up a fair, Grown-up folks have fairs for every. thing, and I don't see why we shouldn't have one for Ruth. I'm sure she needs it as much as anybody."

"Capital!" cried all the others.

"That's just the very thing. And we can have it in the school-house,"

" We've got plenty of time, now it's vacation." add Edna Lindsey, "and we "Why, where was Ruth this morn onght to get it up pretty quickly. and talk it over, and arrange all about it. We must let the other girls know so they can work too."

That afternoon, Ella, Dora, Mollie. and Edna, resolved themselves into a work with right good will. Their parents approved the plan, and promised aid in various ways. All the other girls who went to the school joined in cordially, and many nimble fingers accomplished a great deal.

They made such quantities of tidies. mats, pin-cushion, toilet sets, needle books, breakfast-shawls, sofa pillows, babies' sacques and socks and cape leather dressing cases, spool-cases glove and handkerchief boxes, afghans, wrought chair-seats, and I know not what, as would have stocked a goodsized fancy store. They make every thing, in fact, that they could think of to attract purchasers. They decided to have the fair one Thursday afternoon and evening; and in the early morning several of the girls went into the woods wild-flowers to decorate the room with. While some of them arranged the tables, the others wreathed the doors, windows, maps, pictures, and tables with ground pine, partridge-vine, asbutus till the old school room looked like a woodland bower. The girls were delighted with the effect, and went home to change their dresses in high glee.

At two o'clock everything was in readiness, and the doors opened to receive the persons who had promised to come. And not only those came who more who had heard of the fair and its object, and the place was crowded from its opening till ten o'clock in the evening. Everybody praised everything, and when Ella, tired and sleepy, went home with one of the money-boxes under her arm, she declared to her mother she never had had such a good time in

The next morning Ella, Dora, Mollie, and Edna met, and counted over the money.

"O goodness!" exclaimed Ella, when they had nearly finished. ' I believe we have made almost three hundred dollars, girls."

They really had. The total amount was two hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-three cents. Pretty successful for a little girls' fair, was it not?

The next thing was to present the money to Ruth. Neither of them exactly wanted to perform that part, so they finally agreed to go together that afternoon to see their sick friend, and then Ella, who was most intimate with her, should make the present. In her mind, Ella composed a little speech to make; but when she got to the house and saw poor Ruth sitting in the darkened room with her eyes tightly bandaged, she just ran up to her, and kissing her, said:

"Ruth, dear, here's some money that we girls have made all ourselves to send you to New-York with. Won't you take it and go?"

And then the girls explained to Ruth all about the fair; for they had previously kept it a secret from her, When she fully comprehended it, she said, smiling through her tears:

Dear girls, how good you have been to me, and how I love you for it! You have followed Christ's beautiful rule, and have done as you would be done by. Whether I ever get my sight back or not. it will always make me happy to know that you cared enough for me to do so much to help me."

Three months after, Ruth returned from New-York to her home, her sight entirely restored. A happier company of little girls was never assembled then those who went to meet her, and to say :

"We knew God would not let so sweet and good a creature be deprived of the power of seeing his beautiful world. He knows you love him, Rutn, and he blesses you when most yot need his blessing. '

"So would I, so would I," echoed all

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hat afternoon, Ella, Dora, Mollie, Edna, resolved themselves into with right good will. Their parapproved the plan, and promised n various ways. All the other girls went to the school joined in cordiand many nimble fingers accomhed a great deal.

hey made such quantities of tidies, s, pin-cushion, toilet sets, needles. breakfast-shawls, sofa pillows, es' sacques and socks and caps, her dressing-cases, spool-cases glove handkerchief boxes, afghans, ight chair-seats, and I know not , as would have stocked a goodfancy store. They make everyg, in fact, that they could think of ttract purchasers. They decided ve the fair one Thursday afternoon evening; and in the early morning ral of the girls went into the woods got quantities of trailing-vines and flowers to decorate the room with. e some of them arranged the tables. thers wreathed the doors, windows, , pictures, and tables with ground partridge-vine, asbutus till the old ol room looked like a woodland . The girls were delighted with ffect, and went home to change

two o'clock everything was in ness, and the doors opened to rethe persons who had promised to And not only those came who promised to, but a great many who had heard of the fair and its t, and the place was crowded from ening till ten o'clock in the even-Everybody praised everything, when Ella, tired and sleepy, went with one of the money-boxes uner arm, she declared to her mother ever had had such a good time in er life.

dresses in high glee.

e next morning Ella, Dora, Mollie, Idna met, and counted over the

goodness!" exclaimed Ella, when had nearly finished. ' I believe we made almost three hundred s, girls."

really had. The total amount wo hundred and ninety dollars and hree cents. Pretty successful for girls' fair, was it not?

next thing was to present the to Ruth. Neither of them exwanted to perform that part, so nally agreed to go together that on to see their sick friend, and lla, who was most intimate with ould make the present. In her Ella composed a little speech to but when she got to the house w poor Ruth sitting in the darkbom with her eyes tightly bandhe just ran up to her, and kissing

th, dear, here's some money e girls have made all ourselves you to New-York with. Won't re it and go?"

then the girls explained to ll about the fair; for they had isly kept it a secret from her, she fully comprehended it, she niling through her tears:

girls, how good you have been and how I love you for it! You bllowed Christ's beautiful rule, ve done as you would be done by. er I ever get my sight back or will always make me happy to hat you cared enough for me to uch to help me."

months after, Ruth returned w-York to her home, her sight restored. A happier company e girls was never assembled se who went to meet her, and

knew God would not let so nd good a creature be deprived ower of seeing his beautiful He knows you love him, Rutn, blesses you when most yot need

sing.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and berbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taist of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tettor, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Veortine has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Pains In the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhecea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Veortine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

lates the bowels.

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own families.

whom we know, to precise the data decreased with the own families.

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C. H. TUCKER.

Pas. Ag,t Mich. C. R. R.,

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### LONDON LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.)

London, Sept. 26, 1879.

The report of the Select Standing Committee of the Dominion House of Commons on agriculture and kindred matters for the session of 1879 has just been issued. The inquiries of this committee were largely directed to the question of the cattle trade with Great Britain. It appears that while the navigation remained open last vear 18,655 head of cattle and 41,-750 sheep were sent to this country. Some 9000 of the cattle came from Chicago and North West, and the rest together with all but some 1000 of the sheep, were raised in Canada. The export value of the whole was \$2,117,525, the cost of feed to put them in condition for the voyage \$10 602 and the freight paid to the various shippers for their carriage exceeded \$500,000. It also appears that three fourths of the shipments made from New York and Boston were on account of Canadians, who have the export cattle trade entirely in their own hands. In reply to the question whether the trade was likely to increase in the future, one of the witnesses examined made reference to the fact that whereas only 18,600 head of cattle had been exported from Canada last year, the receipts in the market of Chicago alone were last year 1,038,608 head. In other words the entire shipments of cattle by the St. Lawrence route to this country throughout the year only equalled some two days receipts in the Chicago market, the year's value of the one being just over \$2,000,-000, and the year's value of the other being between \$65,000,000 and \$70,-000,000. It may be mentioned that ten years ago the receipts of cattle in Chicago numbered only 323,000. It is estimated that the cattle available for export purposes in Ontario and Quebec (the two exporting provinces) number something like 10,000 or 12,000 head, so it is evident that any extensive development of the export from Canadian ports can only occur in the event of the embargo upon Western American cattle being removed. One of the principal witnesses examined (Mr. Thos. Cramp, of the Dominion Steamship Company)

chief points he stated:-"The order of the Privy Council which has scheduled the United States necessitates the slaughtering of animals within ten days of their arrival on the other side of the Atlantie; at first this was a great blow to the trade, and the information, address regulation which came into force in Canada appeared to secure for Canadians the advantage. But Canadians have so small a number of cattle to export that they are able to make use of that advantage only to a small extent. At the same time, cattle cannot be exported from the Western States through Canada, so that this enormous trade from the United States is lost to Canadians and is done by Americans, although Canadian capital is largely invested in it. The trade is adapting itself to the ten days rule, and the time no doubt will come when Liverpool and Birkenhead will be the great cattle markets instead of Smithfield. Our geographical position has enabled us hitherto to tap the trade of the Western States, but it will now pass over American railways and American ground, and we will lose the advantage of it.

gave lengthy evidence as to the bearing

and effect of the existing prohibition

to export western cattle by way of Can-

ada. The following are some of the

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termediate points At 12.15 p.m (Accommodation) for Pictou and intermediate points At 5.00 p.m (Accommodation) for Truro and in-termediate stations

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AND DARTMOUTH. SUNDAY, October 19th, 1879.

11 a.m. B Rev. S B Dunn.		Rev S	r mestis
11 a.m.	Grafton S	t. Pev S.	7 p. m B. Dunn
Rev. S. F. Huestis	Kaye St.		
Rev. W. H. Eyans		Rev. C.	M. Tyler
11.0 m	Charles St		7 p. m H Evans
Rev. W. A. Black,	Cobourg B	τ.	/ P.III.
Par I M Mellish	Rev.	. W. A. B	Black, A.B
11 a m Rev. C. M. Tyler	Dartmouth	Rev. I. N	I. Mellish
BEECH STREET			
Preachers' Meetin	ig every Me	onday Me	orning at
Brunswick St. Chur	rch, at 10 o c	iock.	

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etters relating to the business of either the Book Room or the Wisleyan Newspaper Office, and all remittances of concy for the Wesleyan as well as for the Book Room should be addressed to the Policy of to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

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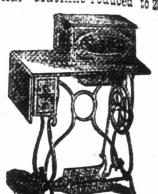
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