

The Wesleyan.

353
Longworth

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OUR EXCHANGES.

It is reported that there are about 20,000 total abstainers in the British army, and about 60,000 in the navy.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, sen., of New York, now in his eighty-first year, enjoys a pension of \$5,000 a year from St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, over which he was thirty-five years pastor.

The *Christian Ledger* urges upon all to "remember Lord John Russell's Christian and dying injunction—only three carriages, and no parade, no procession, no vain display."

M. Lunier, secretary of the French Temperance Society, estimates that fifty per cent. of all the idiots and imbeciles to be found in the large cities of Europe have had parents who were notorious drunkards.

All cannot be missionaries to foreign fields, nor is it desirable that all the willing workers should go; there is much to be done at home. One good work you can do is to labor to introduce a religious paper into the homes of all your neighbors.

The Mormons send more missionaries out of Utah than Christian churches send into that territory. Seventeen Mormon elders recently left Utah for Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States, to make converts and secure Mormon emigrants to Colorado.

The London and South-western Railway, having put eleven persons in a compartment intended for only six, was sued by one of the passengers for damages. The Court held that the act was a breach of contract, and gave verdict for the full amount claimed, \$10.

Mr. Herreshoff, the president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Bristol, R. I., is entirely blind, yet he invents and builds torpedo boats and small steam vessels for Governments all over the world. It is said that he can tell as much about the construction of an ordinary steam launch by feeling as others can by seeing.

The importance of the Sunday-school work was well demonstrated in the Pan-Presbyterian Council during the session devoted to that branch of Christian work, when it was stated that accessions to churches in twenty-three States and four Territories during the year previous to the report have been 124,358 from Sunday-school scholars.

Mr. Longman, the widely-known publisher of London, has sold his estate at Farnborough Hill to the ex-Empress Eugenie for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It consists of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and a picturesque mansion. The ex-Empress intends to build on the property a memorial chapel, to receive the bodies of the ex-Empress and the late Prince Imperial.

The *Daily News* Naples correspondent writes—"Signora Adel-Capel has offered to the Municipal Council of Florence a silver box containing ashes from the tomb of Dante Alighieri, begging that it may be kept in one of the Florentine museums. The Council has accepted the gift, and proposes to keep the precious relics in the museum in the course of preparation in the quarter called Leonora di Toledo, where all the antique banners possessed by the city are to be collected.

Says the *Educational Weekly*: "Grammar is the worst taught subject in the schools. Outside of the graded schools too much time is spent in arithmetic. It is arithmetic, arithmetic, from six to twenty. The height of the schoolboy's ambition is to 'cipher' through the arithmetic three times. The anxious father says: 'I want my boy good in arithmetic,' and so he graduates from the school in possession of this branch of learning, perhaps, but unable to speak or write a sentence accurately."

Vermont takes the lead in the production of maple sugar, producing 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds annually. New York comes next, producing one-half as much as New York. The States of Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Michigan and Wisconsin produce annually about 1,000,000 pounds each. The aggregate product of 1879 is estimated at 17,000 tons. The production of maple syrup annually is stated at 1,000,000 gallons, in which Ohio takes the lead.

One of the most successful hospitals in London is conducted on temperance principles. It is called the Temperance Hospital. The use of alcohol as a beverage is forbidden, and it can be given to patients only as a medicine upon a written pre-

scription by a physician. Practically alcohol is never administered. The cases treated have been of the ordinary character, and the mortality has been 4 1/2 per cent. In most of the London hospitals beer is given out as part of the regular diet, and the annual expense for liquors is very large.

Without calling any Advisory Council, the Metropolitan Temple Church, San Francisco, by its pastor only, and his aids in the ministry, received B. O. D. Banks McKenzie, the Temperance Lecturer, into its fellowship from the Baptist church in Reno, sat in council upon him, ordained him, and gave him a letter again to the church in Reno. It was all done at a stroke on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 18. That was quick work, and "not to be judged by common standards." Speaking classically the whole affair was *aut generic*.—*Herald of Truth*.

An incident of a pleasing, though but of a trifling nature, took place in Belfast recently. The Rev. Dr. Appelle, of the Methodist College, happened to look in at a conference connected with the Episcopal Church, at which a large number of clergymen were present, and where the Archdeacon of Cork was reading a paper on "The Duty of Christ." Dr. Appelle, being observed in the body of the hall, without the least expectation on his part, was cordially invited to take a seat on the platform, and subsequently was asked to engage in prayer.—*Methodist*.

Bismarck was asked by his secretary what he thought of the solution of the problem by a nation taking up towards all churches a purely Erastian, and towards all creeds an absolutely Agnostic position. "Erastianism let us leave by all means," he exclaimed, but Agnosticism never. A people that gives up God is like a Government that gives up territory—it is a lost people. There is only one greater folly than that of the fool who says in his heart there is no God, and that is the folly of the people that says with its head that it does not know whether there is a God or no."

The memoir of Charles Sumner makes no mention of his views beyond the grave. Dr. Newman says he visited him in his last sickness, and the dying Senator talked with him freely and tenderly of the immortal life. He looked forward to a meeting with his beloved mother who had preceded him. During the last years of his life, while in Washington, a class of colored students from Howard College came every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock to his house, and he read with them in the Greek Testament. He took peculiar interest in this work, and greatly enjoyed himself in the exercise. *Zion's Herald*.

Dr. Wilms, the late distinguished and beloved German surgeon, came to his death by a pitiful road. Just as he completed an operation, his assistant accidentally pricked him with a needle under the thumb-nail. Dr. Wilms treated the tiny wound as all surgeons know how to do—yet in attending afterward upon another patient, a particle of poisonous matter found its way to the wound. About an hour later a fierce burning set in, and the experienced operator, who knew every phenomenon of the human organization so exactly, told his colleagues that blood-poisoning had set in. His friends believed that the means which he used had expelled the poison; but Dr. Wilms himself was less sanguine. He had just reached his fifty-eighth year.

Although representing no particular Church the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, United States, received an ovation at the recent meeting of the Congregational Union. Anyone who has read his famous "Monday Lectures" cannot be surprised at this. In response to loud calls Mr. Cook briefly addressed the meeting in a speech full of point and pith. Speaking of religious life in America he said he believed there was not more than one hypocrite in twelve. He did not regard that state of things as hopeless; at any rate it was not so in the days of the Apostles. The one traitor, however, amongst the twelve Apostles did have the grace to go and hang himself. But in the modern world, and especially under the voluntary principle in the United States, it turned out that Judas had not the grace to hang himself, nor his Church brethren the courage to do it for him.—*London Watchman*.

The following illustrative case is given by a correspondent of the *Times*:—A legacy of £3,000 lapsed through the death, under age, of the legatee. A doubt arose as to whether this was to be considered to use the legal terms—a lapsed or a vested legacy. In the one case the money would be divided among five, in the other among eleven, relatives or their representatives. This seems a simple matter. A judge might decide the legal point, and then the division be made. But no. The question must be argued, and each of the eleven persons among whom the money might have to be divided must be represented by his or her solicitor, who again each employed one or more counsel. The case, I believe, was considered by the judge when it did come before him so simple that he decided without hesitation; but the whole of this machinery had to be employed, nearly four years passed before it was settled, and the cost was upwards of £600.

THE THEATRE.

The Rev. Theodore Copley, whose bright and cheery religious spirit will shield him from any charge of being "strait-laced," gives his views of the theatre in a paper read before the late Presbyterian Council.

Every popular amusement which invites God's people must submit to the tests which a Bible conscience imposes. For example, the theatre constantly bids for the support of Christian people, and of late there has been an increasing tendency among church-members to be drawn within its glittering and godless walls. The advocates of the modern stage are careful to choose their own ground—they defend an ideal theatre; but we recognize no ideal theatre no more than an ideal church. A theatre whose plays should contain no line in violation of Christian morality, whose performers should be men and women of unchallenged virtue, whose audiences should be composed of the purest people, and which should bar its doors against every immodest costume and licentious temptation would certainly be entitled to respectful treatment from the Christian Church. But every man of common sense knows that the actual average American theatre is no more like this ideal play-house than the average Pope is like St. Peter or the average politician is like Abraham Lincoln. If our average theatre should attempt to conform itself to such a puritanical ideal, it would be deserted by the vast majority of its present patrons in twenty-four hours. As the Church came in, the thrusters for sensual stimulations would go out. An ideal puritanic stage would go into bankruptcy as speedily as the dram shop which should furnish nothing but lemonade and cold water; and for the very sufficient reason that the great mass of theatre supporters visit the play-house for passionate excitements. They go there for the very purposes which make it dangerous to a servant of Jesus Christ. They go there to gratify what is carnal in their nature, and not to fit them, better for life's highest end—to serve and glorify God.

Let it be understood distinctly that I do not affirm that every popular play is immoral or that every actor or actress is immoral, and every attendant upon a play-house is only "on the scent" for sensualities. But we do affirm unreservedly that the whole trend of the popular stage is hostile to holiness, and the Christian who discards holiness discards Christ. We affirm that it ignores God and too often tramples on his commandments. If the theatre be a school of morals, it must be judged by its pupils and graduates; and we do not hesitate to declare that an institution which unsees womanhood, by putting her before the public in male attire and often in almost no attire at all, is an anti-Christian abomination. The accomplished Mrs. Frances Kemble, in her maturer years, condemned the stage. One of the most eminent living actresses declares that she only enters the theatre to enact her part and keeps no company with her profession. A converted actor said to me, while passing a play-house in which he had often performed: "Behind those curtains lies *Sodom*!"

The American theatre, be it observed, is a concrete institution, to be judged as a totality. It is responsible for what it tolerates and shelters. We, therefore, hold it responsible for whatever of sensual impurity and whatever of irreligion, as well as of whatever of occasional and "sporadic" benefit, there may be found up in its organic life. Instead of helping Christ's Kingdom, it corrupts and destroys. We pastors know too well that when our church-members are enticed within its walls they do not find there a recreation of body and soul for a more vigorous service of their Lord. Their spiritual garment is not always brought away "unspotted by the flesh." They have given public sanction and pecuniary support to an institution whose doors open downward, and not upward towards a Christian home in the heavens. Can a servant of Jesus take coals of fire in his bosom and not be burned? The average theatre is a gilded nastiness. Can we handle pitch and not be defiled? What concord hath Christ with Belial? Wherefore, come out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you, and be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Evangelical Christian of Lausanne has warmly espoused the cause of the "Salvation Army," which some among ourselves would fain put down as a public nuisance. M. A. Gardun has opened a series of articles founded on the best information and handled with a determination to resist this unmerited contumely. He begins by justly stating that British Christians of the aggressive order are not to be judged by mere numbers. They are, on the contrary, a minority of the whole people, who endeavor by activity and zeal to supply the lack of numerical forces, depending upon a good conscience and the grace of God. "The pagans of England," he does not hesitate to say, "are more de-

graded than those of Africa." The regularly-organized orders of Christians are obliged to acknowledge that they severely touch the masses. Regular preaching is "Hebrew" to them. There is no way of saving such but by descending into their haunts. This has been done for the last twelve years, at least in many places. Prominent in such labors are the "Salvation Army"—"Ulans" as Spurgeon calls them. The writer sketches General William Booth. Born at Nottingham in 1829, at fourteen he became a member of the Methodist Society. Two or three young men had begun religious meetings in the working quarters of the town. He joined them, and began to speak indoors and outside. Before eighteen he was regarded as a local preacher of merit, and was induced to study for the regular ministry. But medical opinion said this would be too much for so delicate a youth, who had better continue his more active career. Without much training he became "Reverend" at twenty-four. One of his early visits was to Guernsey, where in daily labors he had numerous converts. He soon began to be asked for in various English towns. At Sheffield in four weeks he added 932 members to the different local churches. In five years he was reported to have won over to the Gospel nearly two thousand souls. The experience of a few years of his largest appointment led to the conviction that his calling was to missionary work, a conviction which his wife shared with him. In 1861 he set up on his own account. On this determination M. Gardun has some sensible and judicious remarks, neither blaming the Methodist Conference nor censuring Mr. Booth's decision; and we leave him for the present, among the Cornish miners, preaching, praying and exhorting from morn to midnight.—*London Watchman*.

FOR JESUS' SAKE.

After an evening service on a recent Sabbath a stranger called upon a person connected with the American Board, and said, "I owe a debt which I would like to pay you." The manner of the stranger heightened the wonder his words had excited. He was apparently in humble circumstances, and it was not difficult to believe that he was in debt, yet he owed no money to the person he addressed. When asked to explain, he replied, "Oh! it is not an ordinary debt, but God has been good to me, and I owe him so much: I thought I could perhaps pay part of my debt to him through you." And he at once handed over \$100 to be used for Africa. The amount seemed so large in view of humble circumstances of the donor, that he was questioned as to his ability to make such a gift. It came to light that he had a family of children, and that his trade was one from which few would suppose he could earn anything more than a bare support. Yet he answered cheerfully "Yes, I am able to give this, for I have it. It does not belong to me, I owe it all to him." Would that all Christ's redeemed people apprehended as clearly as this man the debt of love they owe.

A TRUE HERO.

At a recent meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society, held in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Dr. Punshon, told of a true hero:

The chairman had said that missionaries were heroes; he thoroughly agreed with that sentiment, supposing always that the missionary was animated by right motives, and was prompted by a desire for the glory of God in the salvation of men. He refused to think that the old heroic race was not dying out. He had stated in former meetings that some two years ago he had got a sort of simultaneous, though involuntary accord of sentiment which impressed him as a call from God. He received a letter from an official of a kindred missionary society urging the Wesleyan Missionary Society at all convenient spend to send a missionary to Persia, where there was a hungering of hearts for the Gospel, a preparedness to receive its truths, a wonderful subsidence of all elements of opposition, and altogether as plainly an open door as it was possible for the providence of God to indicate, into that country. About a fortnight afterwards he received a letter from a young man in Liverpool stating that for years it had been impressed upon his mind and conscience—and the impression had been deepened with reflection and intensified by prayer—that it was his duty to go and preach the Gospel in Persia. But there was one drawback—he thought the report called it impetuosity—the want of money, so it was impossible for them to accept the offer or listen to the call. Twelve months passed away, and the man's impressions deepened almost into an agony, and he wrote again, saying— "I must preach the Gospel in Persia; send me with a single outfit and your credentials, and I will go and unfurl the banner of the Cross, perhaps in that old city Shiraz, where the echoes of the voice of the sainted Henry Martyn had not died away. As that letter was read before the Missionary Committee he saw hard-headed, watchful men of business brush the tears away, and all around the board of green cloth there ran the conviction that

at all hazards they must secure that man. They got him, but as they could not yet commence a mission in Persia they did the next best thing, and sent him to Fyzabad, in Southern India, where he would labour amongst a Mohammedan population and be ready to step into Persia when the purse-strings and the heart-strings of the great Methodist people were loosened, and they were enabled to begin a mission there. He went to Fyzabad, but Persia was to him as Calais was to Queen Mary. Only a few months passed away when he wrote home, saying, he still wanted to go to Persia, and asked permission to go up the Persian Gulf and see if he could find an opening. Permission had been given him, and if he did not find an opening he would not be surprised to hear that he had made one. (Applause.) As Oliver Cromwell used to say, "It's good to strike while iron is hot, but better to make the iron hot by striking." He called that missionary a hero.

ROMISH SCHOOL TACTICS.

The Parliamentary inquiry into the way in which the Roman Catholic clergy in Belgium are fighting the free schools shows some curious facts. The Vicar of Izel, to take one instance, has been "instructing" the boys and girls in his confirmation classes that it is a religious duty to disobey their parents if their parents tell them to go to the Government school. The parish priest of Cross-Fays informed his congregation from the pulpit that fathers and mothers would do much better for their children if they allowed them to run about the streets and the fields all day, than if they sent them to schools which were not under the religious rule of the Church. "If wives cannot persuade their husbands to remove their children from such schools," said he, "it is the duty of the wives to separate from such husbands." In many places the priests directly inform their hearers from the pulpit that every educator who derives his or her mission from the State is a reprobate and a castaway, living under the curse of God; and the children are taught that there is nothing wrong in insulting, disobeying, or injuring those whose existence and occupation offend the Almighty. A complaint has been lodged against the pastor of Vierres that he has organized a system of persecution against the school mistress of the commune. She is a pious Catholic and insists upon going regularly to the church; the clergyman encourages her fellow-worshippers to push her out of her seat, the children from the rival "Catholic school" were told by the pastor to draw her seat from under her just as she was going to sit down, and to follow her with screams and yells when they met her out of doors. The priest of Chiny gives odd instructions to the children of his parish who attended the Communal school. He told them that the schoolmaster belonged to that class of sinners who sold their souls to the devil for a couple of francs; and he ordered them, as a religious duty, to stop their ears and make a noise, while the teacher was giving his lessons, in order that none of his devilish doctrines might enter into them and destroy their souls.

They manage things more slyly in Nova Scotia. In one of our towns Father—cultivated the head teacher, and then kindly told him one day that it was hardly worth while to have the Bible read in any of the rooms, thus obliging the Roman Catholic scholars to enter the schools somewhat later in the morning. The Gallic-like teacher intimated his assent, but, on attempting to act upon the counsel of the wily priest, found that he had to deal with teachers who had what he lacked—Protestant backbone.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

For the purpose of accorded a reception to this popular American religious lecturer and author, large numbers of representative clergy and ministers assembled on Friday morning, by invitation of Mr. George Williams, at breakfast in the Young Men's Association, Aldersgate-street. The assembly included the Bishop of North Queensland (Rev. Dr. Dyke); Dr. Fraser, Presbyterian; Dr. Rigg, Wesleyan; Mr. Hodder, Mr. Alderman M. Arthur, M.P. (Lord Mayor elect), the Revs. Newman Hall and W. M. Statham (Congregationalist), the Revs. J. T. Wigner, J. A. Spurgeon, and Dr. Stanford (Baptists), each offering fraternal greetings on behalf of the denomination severally represented, and thanking Mr. Cook for his numerous publications of world-wide renown. A letter was read from Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, greatly regretting his inability to attend, and remarking upon the arrival of Mr. Cook in England as a very important juncture as to secessionism. He believed the visit to be quite providential. The Earl of Shaftesbury wrote in a similar tone. The Rev. Joseph Cook acknowledged the reception in an effective speech. He has since commenced a lecturing tour throughout the provinces, subsequently purposing to appear upon London platforms.—*English Paper*.

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Our Home Circle.

A BROKEN WING.

I walked in the woodland meadows,
Where the sweet thrushes sing,
And I found on a bed of mosses
A bird with a broken wing.
I healed the wound, and each morning
It sang its old sweet strain;
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soared as high again.

I found a youth's life broken
By sin's seductive art,
And, touched with Christ-like pity,
I took him to my heart
He lived with a noble purpose,
And struggled not in vain;
But the soul with a broken pinion
Never soared as high again.

But the bird with a broken pinion
Kept another from the snare,
And his life that sin had stricken
Raised another from despair.
Each loss had its compensation,
There are healings for each pain;
But a bird with a broken pinion
Never soars as high again.

—Christian Weekly

WHY SHE NEVER DRANK WINE.

"Of course we must have wine. Just think how perfectly shabby it would look!"

The remark was made by a beautiful girl as she danced out of the conservatory with a spray of pink blossoms in her hand.

"It is my first party, and I want everything splendid. And auntie," turning to a sweet-faced woman, with large, love-gleaming eyes, and an almost alabaster purity of complexion, "you must wear that rose-colored brocade. It is just the rage now, and your hair will trim beautifully. I am so glad we are to have plenty of flowers."

Helen Brayton was just from school, where she had been since she was ten years old. Of course she knew little of life; but her father was a wealthy man, and her dream of "everything splendid" was about to be realized. Aunt Agatha was her mother's sister, a scholarly woman of whom she knew little, save that she was a trifle eccentric, giving away nearly all of her income and never so much as touching wine.

Mrs. Brayton leaned back in her luxurious chair, and rested her eyes with a mother's delight on Helen's face.

"If we have wine, Aunt Agatha cannot come," was said slowly.

"Cannot! Why so?" with a shrug of her pretty shoulders. "She will not be obliged to taste it."

Mrs. Brayton beat her satin-slipped foot against the Persian carpet. It was a question she could not decide. Mr. Brayton had given her carte blanche. He had not time to attend to it, he said. In calling in Agatha she had not thought of wine. With exquisite taste and wonderful tact in arrangement, her services would be invaluable. All the morning she had been trying to persuade the really elegant woman to consider this as an exceptional case. Not that she cared for it; neither did Mr. Brayton. But what would people say? Mrs. Brayton was not one with moral courage to oppose Madame Grundy. She could not endure to be called shabby, especially when the money in hand would enable her to be profuse.

All the while Helen stood at the back of Aunt Agatha's chair talking of the pink and silver brocade. "Nobody will know it was ever worn. I am sure it would never show a seam."

A servant entered bearing a silver waiter, and on it a small card. Helen colored, and Mrs. Brayton excused herself and went down to the parlor.

"Do say you will not mind this time, auntie?" pleaded Helen.

"And thus break my promise?"

"Did you promise, auntie, never so much as to drink a drop?"

"I promised never so much as to drink a drop; neither would I stand by and see another drink."

"That is going a little too far, I think, auntie. If another drinks it will not hurt us."

"I am not so sure," returned Aunt Agatha. "Whose card was that Dick brought in?"

"Henry Fargo's," answered Helen, with a vivid blush.

"If Henry Fargo should drink wine to excess, would it not hurt you?"

"O auntie! he never could," with a face from which all color had fled.

"If I have been rightly informed, one of his brothers died a drunkard," persisted Agatha Fleming.

"That was Will. He was always a little wild. Went to San Francisco, spent a good deal, and drank to drown his trouble," was Helen's answer.

The Fargos lived in the same square. In the vacations Helen had seen a good deal of Henry, and learned through him of Will's wanderings. But she did not connect it with wine; the latter was a mere accident. He drank to drown his trouble.

The expression of Agatha Fleming's face grew tender; tears filled her eyes. It was a favorable moment to say to Helen all there was in her heart to say—why she should not touch wine.

"You have heard your mother speak of Herbert Weyburn? turning her gaze upon the young girl.

"Your old friend, or flame, I don't know which?" returned Helen, with all her usual vivacity. "Yes."

"My friend, as Henry Fargo is yours. We lived in the same square, and we loved each other with a love that grew stronger as we grew older. Herbert went to college. He was grandly gifted. But he learned to take wine; it made him brilliant. The head of his class, he was likewise the master of oratory. But he could not speak without his glass; then it required more—one, two, three at a time. His manner was no longer the same—at one time wild and capricious, at another time gloomy and morose. I expostulated. He was angry and upbraided me. The next hour he was ready to beg my pardon, and I forgave him. Of course he would never again give way. Thus it went on until he was ready to establish himself in business, and I was looking forward to becoming a happy bride. One night there was a quarrel, in which Herbert struck a brother lawyer and himself received a fatal stab in return. They had been drinking to excess, but when I reached Herbert he was rational. Never shall I forget his face as he said, 'The doctor says I must die. If I had never tasted wine, Agatha, this would not have been.'

"They had not told me that the wound was fatal. I buried my face in the pillow and sobbed outright. In that moment I would gladly have given my own life could I by that means save Herbert. My agony made him worse. They took me from him, and only permitted me to return when I promised to command myself. When I entered the room Herbert was lying with his eyes shut. As I approached I saw that his lips moved. Was he praying? I tried to think so, for I had been brought up to think it was a dreadful thing to die without an interest in Christ. As I knelt by his bedside he put out his hand.

"I have asked God to make it easy for you, Agatha. You warned me against drink; but I did not see the danger. Now I must die. But you will think of me sometimes, and, thinking of me, you will not fail to warn others against wine."

"I had promised to be calm, and to be calm I tried to point him to Christ. I cannot tell just how it was, but in death there was a smile on his face, as though at the last he caught the gleam of celestial wings. The thief on the cross received assurance—'This day shalt thou be with me in paradise.' I trust it was so with Herbert."

Silence brooded over the room. Helen did not lift her head. Agatha haws the first to speak.

"Now you know the reason why I do not drink wine, the reason why I do not go where wine is made a temptation to some poor soul who has not the strength to resist it. You will not now expect me to go to your party."

Slowly the brown head was lifted, while through tears Helen answered: "I shall not have wine at my party, Aunt Agatha. It is too dreadful; I cannot think of it. Will Fargo drank wine, and drank to excess. Henry takes a social glass. No," with more emphases, "I shall not have it. It shall never be said that I helped to make a young man a drunkard."

When Mrs. Brayton returned, Helen hastened to explain.

"We will not have wine, mother. I could never hold up my head again if I knew that one person was led to drink to excess through my offering him a social glass."

"What I have to say will be unnecessary in this case," smiled Mrs. Brayton. "I have just seen Henry Fargo. He hopes we will not have wine. Since Will perished miserably as he did, he cannot go where wine is used freely. As this is the first party of the season, he trusts we will set the example that many, very many, will gladly follow."

"I could never have done it but for Aunt Agatha," Helen answered, with her old bright look. "Henry Fargo shall never have it to say that I tempted him with wine."—Central Advocate.

ONE CONSECRATED LIFE.

"Many a year is in its grave" since a young girl from an humble home, nestled among the "everlasting hills" of Hampshire County, Mass., went forth to labor for her livelihood in a factory in one of the villages of Rhode Island.

During her sojourn in that place she was awakened to the fact that she was a sinner, and under the labors of Rev. Isaac Stoddard, of precious memory, was led to accept Christ as her Saviour. With heart aglow she returned to her home, earnest and zealous for the salvation of those so near and dear to her. But within her soul arose the cry, "Who is sufficient for these things?" for there was no evangelical preaching in the town, and souls were perishing—souls for whom Christ died.

In her perplexity she thought of the pastor whose labors had been so blessed to her. She invited him to visit her home, the good man "conferred not with flesh and blood," but obeyed the call, "assuredly gathering that the Lord

had sent him;" and the first Methodist sermon which had been preached in the hamlet. The field was white. The people desired Bro. Stoddard to become their pastor. He gave them the necessary instructions, and a petition was presented to the Annual Conference making known their request. To their great joy it was granted.

The Spirit accompanied the Word, and many souls were saved. A few years passed—years of earnest, prayerful labor; and, then, ere the cornerstone of the little church was laid, and while her life was yet in its morning, the young toiler folded her pale hands and entered into the joy of her Lord, leaving to the care of a covenant-keeping God her husband and five little ones.

Fifty years have come and gone. At the place where four ways meet stands the little church, but where are those who gathered within its walls? Most of those who were converted in that great revival are on the other side of the river, but their children and their children's children are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, doing good service for the Master.

Humble and obscure was the life of Clarissa Arnold Hall, the first representative of Methodism in that "hill country," but who shall measure its results? And one who years afterward was joyfully welcomed to the hearth-stone and shared with her children all the blessings of that Christian home, pays this poor tribute to her memory.—Zion's Her.

THE BRICKLAYER AND PARSON.

A Manchester curate, walking along a street in the dinner-hour, passed a lot of bricklayers smoking their pipes, and he heard one of the men say:

"I'd like to be a parson, and have now't to do but walk along in a black coat, and carry a walking-cane in hand, and get a lot of brass."

There was an approving laugh all around, whereupon the curate turned quietly around, and the following conversation ensued:

"So you would like to be a parson? How much do you get a week?"

"Twenty-seven shillings."

"Well I am not a rich man; but I will give you twenty-seven shillings, if you will come with me for a week and see what my work is like."

The bricklayer did not like the proposal, but his mates told him it was a fair offer, and he was bound to accept it. So he reluctantly followed the parson down an alley.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"To see a sick parishioner," was the reply.

"What is the matter with him?"

"Small-pox."

At this the man drew back. His wife and bairns had never had the small-pox, and he was afraid of taking it to them.

"My wife and bairns have never had the small-pox," said the curate. "Come along."

The man hesitated.

"O, but you promised to accompany me wherever I went," urged the curate.

"And where be you going next?" asked the bricklayer.

"To see a poor family huddled in one room, with the father dead of scarlet fever in it, and themselves all down with it; and, after that, to see another parishioner with typhus. And to-morrow there will be a longer round."

Thereupon, the bricklayer begged to be let off. Twenty-seven shillings would be poor pay for that kind of work, and he promised he would never speak against the parson again.—Litchfield Church.

SOME PHYSICAL FRUITS OF IDLENESS.

The mind should always be occupied; it is strengthened and preserved in a healthy state by work; whereas it decays or becomes impoverished by disuse; or, what is even worse, since it is impossible to keep the brain absolutely at rest, its powers should be profitably employed, or they react on the system, and give rise to the numberless ailments, physical, mental and moral, known as hysteria. This term almost implies that I am thinking of the female sex; certainly it is to women especially that the want of occupation applies. Young men are forced to get their living whether they like it or not; but a large number of young ladies in a family have absolutely nothing to do. Those brought up in the country have this advantage, that they may always make work for themselves; the village children may be taught and otherwise cared for; bringing not only a blessing on them, but a healthy body and mind to the benefactor.

In town the condition of middle-class girls is to me pitiable. They are too genteel to follow any occupation; they are often too many in a family to assist in domestic duties; they have returned home from school with some very poor accomplishments; their knowledge of French and German is not sufficient to allow them to converse in those languages; and music just enough to indulge in a doleful song or play badly

on the piano. They dawdle through the day in a listless way, and fall victims to a thousand little ailments which the doctor is supposed to put right by physic. And the most curious thing is that should the instincts of the girl force her to put some of her energies into use, she is as likely as not to be thwarted by the mother. I am a daily witness to this; and when young ladies are brought to me for advice, the invariable story is that they are overtaking their strength; the maternal instinct being so perverted that it has become with many the belief that every movement means fatigue, and absolute rest is the way to insure health.

It is against this very erroneous view that I am now preaching. These mothers do not come to the doctor for advice, but come to dictate to him; and they say: "I want you, doctor, to insist on my daughter not playing the organ at church, for it is too much for her; or having that children's class once a week, for she is always ill after it; but order her to have her breakfast in bed, and a glass of port wine about 11 o'clock." It is this fancied care on the part of parents which is so injurious; for the very energy of young people would command them to occupy themselves. I do not know that girls are worse than boys in respect to idleness; for probably the latter would not work unless obliged, and even for them an occupation is good quite apart from that at which they earn their daily bread.—Chamber's Journal.

THE TOMB OF THEMISTOCLES.

As if to have stood on the Plain of Marathon was not enough for one day's delight, we must needs start off after dinner (and by train, too, on the only railway in Greece!) to the Piræus, to pay our homage at the last resting place of the man who, whatever his faults, was the first to see what Athens had in her to accomplish, and to open her eyes, and guide her hands to the fulfilment of her destiny. Making our way as best we could in the darkness past the shipping and the dockyards, then through the straggling houses, which lie scattered above the harbor to seaward, and where, each house being provided with a fierce and obstreperous dog, we had some difficulty in escaping with a whole skin, we at length came out upon a narrow foot-path leading through waste moorland along the seashore. A scramble of five minutes or so through boulders brought us to a point where the coast turned slightly southward, and left us looking across south-west to the island of Salamis and the mountains of the Morea. Hard by lies the great Athenian. His tomb commands the scene of the battle, which rivals the fame of Marathon, and which would hardly have been fought at all save for him. Hitherto the night had been dark, and the moon chary of her light; but now, as we looked, she shone forth triumphantly, and amid flocks of white cloudlets, which here and there relieved the blue-blackness of the heavens. At our feet gleamed the dark waters of the gulf, just trembling in the breeze, and beyond the gleam the cone of Egina rose sheer into the silent air—Egina, the eye-sore of the Piræus. Behind Egina, and sweeping round to the right, loomed the hills of Argolis and Achaia. Nearer at hand lay Salamis, her jagged outline well defined against the sky. Between her and the shore little Pyttaleia, whose name lives in the record of the battle, asserted its existence by the steady ray from its light-house, shining across the mouth of the harbor. Looking inland, the lights of the Piræus added to the scene fresh interest, both of picturesqueness and of association, as showing that not less now than in old days, the place was full of the stir and hum of men.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Our Young Folks.

WHOSE FAULT WAS IT?

"Etta, won't you cover my new atlas this afternoon? I'm in such a hurry for it," said Johnnie Eaton to his eldest sister.

"Etta, where are you this moment," came a voice from the hall, as Johnnie laid his book in his sister's lap. The young girl took it with a cheerful smile.

"Yes, dear, I'll do it," and then hastened to answer the second call, which was from her "grown up" brother Will, at home just now on a visit.

"Oh, there you are, Etta, I want you to do something for me which no one else can do as well—I want this initial worked in my new silk handkerchief in your very best style. How soon can you do it, little Sis?"

Etta hesitated. "You can wait a few days, can't you, Will?" she asked. "I have so many things to do this week."

"This week, why I wanted it to-day," exclaimed her brother. "I thought of course, you'd do it this afternoon, it is such a little thing. Couldn't you make time for it, Etta?" with a coaxing smile.

"Yes, I suppose I might," said his sister; and Will, quite unheeding the

effort with which she spoke, thrust the pretty silk handkerchief into her hand, kissed her gayly and ran up to his room.

Etta went to Johnnie, still waiting for the atlas, with a slow step. These two demands upon her time would take up the afternoon, and she had planned a visit to a dear friend whom she had not seen for some weeks. But she went about her tasks, nevertheless, and soon dismissed Johnnie, who ran off with his nicely covered atlas, and an emphatic assurance that she was "the best sister in all the world."

Then she sat down to the embroidery, but this progressed so rapidly that by four o'clock the last stitch was taken, and Etta folded up her work with a smile, having decided that she would have plenty of time for a short visit yet. But alas! the door opened just as she rose to begin her preparations for her walk, and her mother said: "Etta, could you make some biscuits and molasses cake at once. I have just heard that the Selwyns are coming here, and we have nothing nice for tea. I would ask Hannah, but you know how cross she is if she is interfered with on ironing days, so I had to come to you."

"Oh, mother!" said Etta, "I was going to see Mary Ames. Couldn't Carrie or Sarah make the biscuit and cake this time?"

"I asked Carrie first, but she said she was too tired to do anything," replied her mother. "As for Sarah, you know how careless she is. She would let the biscuit burn, and forget to put molasses in the cake, I dare say. No, Etta, if you don't do it I must."

This was enough. Down to the kitchen went Etta, thinking regretfully of her friend, and the pleasant hour they would have had together. But the weighing, measuring, and mixing soon engrossed her attention, and it was not until after five that she was able to escape to her own room, to make herself presentable. Meanwhile her sisters sat in the parlor, attired in cool lawn dresses and all ready to entertain the Selwyns when they arrived. By the time Etta had made her toilet, another summons came from her mother. "Etta, dear, won't you just see that the tea table is nicely arranged? Margaret is so careless sometimes." So Etta paid a visit of inspection to the dining room, and there found enough to occupy her for some additional time.

When at last the guests were summoned to the prettily spread and tempting meal, Etta was hardly noticed as she slipped into her place, while Carrie and Sarah engrossed the attention of the visitors. But she did not repine at this, because it was always so, and she remained in the dining room when the repast was finished to attend to the various duties, as was her wont, without a murmur. It was so natural, such a settled custom, that she should be the helper and the care taker, and that her sisters should be ornamental and useless, that Etta's brow was quite unruined when at last she joined the party in the parlor. When it was time for their guests to leave, Mrs. Eaton proposed that the girls accompany them part of the way. Carrie and Sarah agreed to this at once, but Etta hung back. Her little sister would miss her, she knew, for it was her invariable custom to sit with the child for a half hour every night and tell her a story. So she excused herself and saw the others depart, not without a regretful feeling, it is true, but yet with no idea of evading her self-imposed duty.

And this history of part of a day was the history of Etta's whole life—always occupied by the cares and duties which should have been divided between the members of the family, but which fell so easily upon her willing shoulders. Is not this a frequent experience? Is there not in many households an Etta?—Christian Intelligencer.

GENTLENESS.—One day in winter a heavily laden team was going along one of the streets of Boston. It was just after a snow storm. Pretty soon the wagon got stalled in the snow and the horses stopped. The kind-hearted driver, instead of getting angry at the horses, cursing them and lashing them with his whip, got a shovel and cleared away the snow from before the wheels. Then he stepped up to the shaft horse, and patting him gently, said in a kind voice, "Now, Billy we are in a fix; you'll do the best you can, won't you?" The horse really seemed to understand what was said to him, and rubbed his head against his master's shoulder, as if to say, "All right, I'll do my best." Then he started with a will, and carried the wagon straight through the snow. A well-known gentleman, who belonged to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was going by, and saw what took place. He was so much pleased, that when he reached his office he wrote a note to the owner of the team, and enclosed a ten dollar bill for the driver who treated his horse so kindly.—Rev. E. Newton.

In some hearts which have tested the blessedness of communion with God, there are always peace and joy, the gladness of angelic song, even though around them may be a tension and aggravation and messiah clamor.

Sunday

LESSON VII.

JOSEPH THE

TIME—Joseph and promoted to kingdom, B. C. old.

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Zaphnath-pa in ancient ty persons on p nath is he wh ventrix of th goddess of wi means he who especially ad name confer commemorative which he ow second his i which he had ment. Asem Neith," the E founded of the Poti-pherah, and most pri termination drous foreign and Oxford o of its hiera centre of its

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Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON VII.—NOVEMBER 14, 1880

JOSEPH THE WISE RULER.—Gen. 41: 41-57.

TIME.—Joseph was released from prison and promoted to the second place in the kingdom, B. C. 1716, when he was 30 years old.

EXPLANATORY.

Pharaoh. A general name for the king of Egypt. Apophis was probably then the Pharaoh of Egypt. I have set thee over all the land. This appears too greatly at variance with probability to be tolerated, even in a romance. In the East, however, this is all different; and an advancement so great and so abrupt is still, although not common, of sufficiently frequent occurrence, that instances more or less analogous would, in the reading of this history, occur to every Eastern mind.

In the East, the seal alone has the effect which we give to both the seal and the signature. People in the East do not sign their names. They have seals in which their names and titles are engraven, and with which they make an impression with thick ink on all occasions for which we use the signature. To give a man your seal, is therefore to give him the use of that authority and power which your signature possesses. Vestures of fine linen. Denoted the rank and station to which he was exalted, as it appears that dresses of this fine fabric were only allowed to be worn by people of the highest rank and distinction in Egypt. Put a gold chain about his neck. This was a badge of office worn in Egypt by the judge and the prime minister. It had a similar use in Persia and Babylonia (Dan 5: 7).

Made him to ride in the second chariot. Thus arrayed, Joseph is placed in Pharaoh's second chariot (next to Pharaoh's), and in the midst of a splendid procession conducted through the city of Heliopolis. That music attended this procession is highly probable. The Egyptian band consisted of the harp, the single and double pipe, the flute, guitar and tambourine. Bow the knee. The heralds that went before him cried, Abreck! This word Abreck, according to the best authorities, signifies pure prince. It was intended, then, to signify that Joseph was not recognized as a native Egyptian,—that he was no longer a foreigner, but as one born in the land.

Zaphnath-paaneah. It was not unusual in ancient times to give new names to persons on particular occasions. Zaphnath is he who receiveth. Neith, i. e., the inventor of the art of weaving, and the goddess of wisdom. Paaneah. This name means he who flies from (avoids) pollution, especially adultery. So that the first name conferred by Pharaoh upon Joseph commemorated the divine wisdom to which he owed his exaltation, and the second his innocence of the crime for which he had so long suffered imprisonment. Azenath. Either "devoted to Neith," the Egyptian Minerva, or compounded of the two names Isis and Neith. Poti-pherah. The priests were the highest and most privileged class in Egypt. Intermarriage with this caste at once determined the social position of the wondrous foreigner. Heliopolis was the Rome and Oxford of ancient Egypt, the capital of its hierarchy and its university, the centre of its religion and learning.

Went throughout all the land. Made an immediate survey to determine the site and size of the storehouses required for the different quarters of the country.

The earth brought forth by handfuls. That is, in vast abundance. This, or even more than this productivity, is not at this day unusual in Egypt. There was not a place in the then known world so well adapted to the production of corn (grain) as Egypt. This plenty was occasioned by the annual rising of the waters of the Nile, to an unusual height. The waters deposit on the land a rich loam which they bring down with them from the mountains above. It is this deposit which may be considered as constituting the wealth of Egypt.

And he gathered up all the food. During the seven years of plenty Joseph gathered up all the surplus food and placed it in granaries. By what means the government obtained possession of the corn, we are not informed. Some are of the opinion that the surplus corn was bought up by Joseph, which might be done, at a time of such abundance, at a comparatively small cost.

Unto Joseph were born two sons...Manasseh. The first son he called MANASSEH, which means forgetting—or forgetfulness. "For God, said he, hath made me to forget all my toil, and all my father's house." It does not mean that these things were obliterated from his mind—for the very act is one of remembrance. He cherished no resentful remembrances against those who had been the instruments of his affliction. The memory of his troubles was comparatively lost in the happiness that had now succeeded.

The name of the second...Ephraim. Which means fruitfulness. No man ever more occasion than Joseph to know the fruitfulness of affliction. God cuts even to the quick the branches of the vine that he will bear much fruit. We may search history, we may explore the knowledge and experience of our own lives, in vain, for any instance of much fruit for God or for man having been yielded by unafflicted men. For God hath caused, &c. It is a beautiful and interesting circumstance in the history of Joseph, that he has God ever before his eyes.

The seven years of dearth began to come. That famine has frequently occurred in Egypt, is notoriously a matter of history. As the plenty was occasioned by extensive and unusual overflowings of the river, so the dearth was occasioned partly by the failure of the overflow and partly by the prevalence of the south-east wind. The rise of the water much below the usual mark would prevent the sowing of a sufficient quantity of grain, and the prevail-

ence of the south-east wind would tend to destroy even that which was sown, after it came up. In all lands. The neighboring countries, Canaan, and probably parts of Syria, Arabia and Africa.

Joseph opened all the storehouses. The granaries are frequently represented on the monuments. They appear to have been public buildings, usually of vast extent, and divided into vaults, some of which had arched roofs. Sold unto the Egyptians. The money he obtained for the corn he brought into Pharaoh's house (chap 47: 14), thus enriching the king's exchequer to a very considerable extent. But money soon failed, and the Egyptians came to Joseph for food, saying, Give us bread" (chap 47: 15). He replied by offering them bread in lieu of their cattle; and "they brought their cattle unto Joseph." But the cattle, too, failed. And Joseph bought all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh; for the Egyptians sold every man his field. It may be asked, would it not have been more generous to have given them food, and allow them to retain their flocks and herds? That provision was made for the most indigent, we cannot doubt. These transactions originated in the proposals of the people themselves, and Joseph only agreed to their own terms. To have supplied the people with corn when their cattle were disposed of, without an equivalent, would have been injurious both to themselves and to the interests of the state. To give food to a people tends to destroy their independence of mind, and to foster habits of indolence. The country was divided into many districts or provinces, in consequence of which the supreme power was comparatively feeble. He did not reduce them to a state of slavery, or take away their land from them. On the contrary, he gave them corn on the condition that henceforth they should till the land as tenants of the crown, paying to Pharaoh one-fifth of the produce (chap 47: 23, 24). All this was done for the general good (to make them one strong nation), to which each particular person in his turn was obliged to contribute.

CASTOR OIL FOR AXLES.—Castor oil is undoubtedly the best, and therefore the cheapest, for iron axles, which should always be wiped clean. Col. Curtis informs us that his market wagon would run only twenty miles before requiring to be greased when lard was used, but with castor oil it ran sixty miles, and was good for twenty more—a big difference, and worth remembering. He further remarks that a wheel well lubricated will turn one-half easier, and wear as long again, a gain of 150 per cent., by the liberal use of oil.

Hardly any one who has a large acquaintance or who reads the obituary or death notices in the public prints, can fail to have noticed how fatal a disease congestion of the lungs is, especially in this city. It really seems sometimes as if it caused half of all the deaths that occur. Each fall it appears to grow more dangerous. This season it has been very virulent, owing, probably, to sudden changes. Congestion of the lungs invariably begins with a cold, to which scarcely anybody attaches any importance, and the cold is neglected until it results in the painful, and always alarming disease. "Only a cold!" echoed the renowned Abernethy. "A cold is always to be feared." Colds have killed more men than battles have. There seems to be no way of guarding against congestion of the lungs. One person is as subject as another to it. Rugged constitution, vigorous health, general attention to hygienic laws, have no power to prevent it. Congestion of the lungs slays a giant as quickly as it slays a pigmy; an accomplished athlete as quickly as a puny invalid. One meets this morning a friend flushed with youth—energy. Within a few days he is dead. Congestion of the lungs has cut him down. Persons who care to live—and the fact that they do live shows that they care—cannot be too watchful of the beginnings of congestion of the lungs, which is one of the most insidious and formidable foes of human existence. Mr. Fell was the inventor of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, which is so deservedly popular everywhere, says: "Without offering any argument to enforce my opinion, I most positively assert as a fact, so long as the patient continues to breathe, no matter how languidly, though abandoned by the physician, the case is by no means hopeless. Fellows' Hypophosphites administered with cod liver oil, as directed, will act beneficially and effectively. It excites the movement of the secretions, stimulates the nerves and muscles into action, and develops the process of expectoration, cleaning out the tubes and air passages, induces appetite, strengthens and restores the sufferer to health. Let the reader, whether physician or layman, reflect, that this is written not for mere mercenary considerations, but the writer has known many cases, has witnessed many cases treated by his Syrup, and has treated several himself with his Syrup, in no single instance unsuccessfully, all were restored to health, and in several instances they were pronounced beyond the possibility of recovery by attending physicians.

MONTREAL, June 12, 1873. MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SON.—I had for twenty years been subject to frequent and severe attacks of Rheumatism which had so prostrated me that it was only with the assistance of a crutch and a cane that I could leave my chair or move about my room. Of the many remedies I had used and means I had tried, nothing did me any permanent good until nearly two years ago, when a friend brought me a bottle of your PAIR BRADICATOR, and at her request I gave it a trial, although without any confidence in it or hopes of a cure.

The result of its use has been most satisfactory, it has freed me of rheumatic pains, and although the cartilages of many of my joints have been greatly enlarged, I can easily walk five or six miles without using a cane, a result that has astonished my acquaintances, and a knowledge of which has induced many others to try it, and all that have used it speak highly of it.

I can confidently recommend it, and willingly satisfy anyone of the facts of this case by calling upon me, No. 92 Craig Street, Montreal. JAMES ADAMS.

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Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light upon the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

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

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Ground Cinnamon,

Ground Cloves,

Ground Ginger,

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WHOLESALE

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SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. I GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases of pleurisy and effusions.

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

October 12, 1879. Yours respectfully, A H SAXTON, M.D. Baltimore.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparing disease, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form.

December 10th, 1878. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M.D. New Orleans, La.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced a spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered God Liver Oil and Lime, and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and before it was all taken I was better. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better.

Following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your Emulsion and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine.

Very truly yours, H F SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

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

R W HAMILTON, M.D. SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, No. 14, 79 1 year. NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS.

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REV. A. W. NICOLSON.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that on Monday afternoon, Rev. A. W. Nicolson of Annapolis, met with a serious accident, while returning from a funeral at Clements. His horse having stepped into a hole in a "crossing," he was thrown violently over the head of the animal, striking on his face, and cutting it a good deal. He thinks that he got up and assisted the horse to rise, but a woman who came along and tied up his face says that she found him insensible. He has no recollection of walking to the nearest house, though he did this.

The doctor, who feared congestion of the brain, would not allow him to return home that night, though the parsonage was but two miles distant. On the following day he was taken home. On Wednesday he was sore and somewhat feverish. Mrs. Nicolson hopes that in a few days he will be better, though the cut, into which a great deal of gravel found its way, will be slow to heal. The people of his charge are exceedingly kind. Mr. Nicolson was to have been in town next week. We hope that any postponement of his visit, if necessary, may be but brief.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

The Convention of Dalhousie College took place on Tuesday afternoon. Leading citizens filled the Legislative Chamber on the occasion. Principal Ross presided. Several degrees were conferred, after which Professor McGregor delivered the introductory address, on "The conditions of scientific progress." During the course of its delivery, which occupied nearly three quarters of an hour, the Doctor was several times interrupted by applause. At the request of the Principal, Hon. S. L. Shannon also gave an address, in which he made reference to the former condition of Dalhousie, its present flourishing position, and the incentives to effort on the part of the students. He was followed by Sir Wm. Young, who, in response to loud calls, spoke upon several topics of interest to the friends of the institution. One of these was the appointment to the new Professorship of Rev. John Forrest, the present pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church in this city. Frequent allusions were made during the afternoon to the munificent liberality of Mr. George Munro, whose present and intended gifts are likely to make Dalhousie the most richly endowed college in Canada.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Thanksgiving day has passed. Its observance in the city, so far as we can judge, was quite general, and religious services were, on the whole, well attended.

Things from all quarters tell of shipwreck and loss of life. Our own coasts have suffered less severely than have some other parts of the world. We have had few frosts and no severe cold; likewise, and in what are thought to be more favored places, heavy snow-storms have taken place.

Provincials generally will be rather pleased than disappointed by the election of Garfield as President of the United States. His exact majority cannot for a little time be known, but his election is determined beyond doubt. Assuming latest reports to be correct, Garfield and Arthur have secured 222 out of the 369 votes of the Electoral College,—a majority of 85. A full and complete Republican victory is accorded by all the Democratic papers. A "Solid North" against a "Solid South" will not tend to that repression of sectional feeling which is so desirable. November 25th is appointed a day of Thanksgiving in the neighboring Republic. The burden of rejoicing will be felt no doubt by Republican office-holders, now re-instated for another Presidential term.

The news-caterers at the other end of the Atlantic cable have been so busy with the rival warman of the world that we have heard less during the week about more important matters. The number of Land-league meetings held on Sunday last indicates no abatement in Irish agitation. Several of the speeches were highly inflammatory. At Limerick a feature of the reception to Parnell was the martial-like marching and military drill of the processions of the peasantry. The procession at Bantry of Walsh and Healy, charged with threatening to compel a Mr. Manning to quit a farm which he had recently leased, was commenced on Monday. This event marks a new era in the action of the Government. Both defendants were committed for trial at the next Cork assizes. The issue of Parnell's appeal to America for aid will be watched with interest. Practical help from that quarter might hasten any contemplated outbreak.

The victory of Col. Clark over the Basques, will not, we fear, end strife in that quarter. Some neighboring tribes, regarding the action of the Colonial government as indicative of English treatment of themselves, have joined the Basques; others are hesitating. It is to be hoped that the rumor respecting the murder of four missionaries by the natives may soon be contradicted.

Matters remain unchanged on the Turkish borders. Ireland is really aiding Turkey by giving Gladstone's government employment at home.

A telegram received in London from Chili, dated Oct. 28, states that negotiations for peace between Chili and Peru were fruitless. Preparations are being hurried for a Chilean expedition against Lima.

About twenty members were added to the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia at its late session. Reports from subordinate divisions are regarded as encouraging. The present organ of the body—the Alliance Journal—will cease to appear at the end of December. After that day Mr. J. A. Halliday, late publisher of the *Berwick Star* will issue a new paper devoted to the interests of Temperance. The officers of the Grand Division for the ensuing year are:—

- G. W. Patriarch—W. O. Silver, Halifax.
G. Associate—R. T. Murray, Halifax.
G. Scribe—J. F. Parsons, Halifax.
G. Treasurer—H. A. Taylor, Halifax.
G. Chaplain—Rev. T. Rogers, Grand Pre.
G. Conductor—Hugh Fraser, Elmisdale.
G. Sentinel—Walter McCurdy, Middle Musquodoboit.
P. G. W. P.—Rev. George Christie.

PRECIOUS GEMS.

Mr. Waterston, an eminent London jeweler, gave an interesting lecture lately on gems and precious stones. He said that, with the exception of the diamond in the glass cutter's hand, they are intrinsically worthless, their high estimation in olden times having been due to their use as magical charms against evil, while in latter times they have been prized as concentrated expressions of wealth and splendor. He said that the Braganza, belonging to the crown of Portugal, and still in the rough, is the largest diamond. It weighs 1,680, and the Koh-i-noor, before being cut, weighed 787, carats. There are cruel allegations against the Braganza, to the effect that it is only a white topaz. In this case a diamond belonging to the Rajah of Matan comes to the top. A governor of Batavia offered \$2,500,000 for it, and the Rajah refused the offer, saying his diamond was a talisman upon whose possession depended not only his own happiness and success, but that of his whole family. Of rubies scarcely more than two can be deemed historical. The first and most famous is that in Victoria's cross. It is believed, on tolerably good authority, to have been worn in front of the helmet of Henry V. at Agincourt.

BAD COMPANY.

Several weeks ago a party had gathered at the house of B. A. Register, in the fifteenth district, so we are informed, for the purpose of eating water-melons. In front of the yard is a large grove, and a little three years old child of Mr. Register's wandered out into the grove, while the crowd were gathered in the front porch of the house. After some time Mr. Register, who had been watching the child, saw that it was playing with something. He approached the fence and looked over, and was astonished to find a very large rattlesnake playing with the child, twining around its arms, laying its head lovingly on its breast, and twining about its body, and seeming to be delighted with its new friend. The child was in the highest glee, and was as happy as if in its mother's arms. Register called to the crowd, who went to the fence, and were appalled at the critical situation of the child. A plan was devised by which the child was enticed away from the snake. On the first alarm the snake sprung its rattles, and was ready for fight. It was killed, and found to be quite a large one, and had fifteen rattles.—*Americus (Ga.) Republican.*

LIQUOR AT RUGBY.

"Tom" Hughes' second letter to the *London Spectator*, dated from his new colony, Rugby, Tennessee, contains this interesting passage:—"The drink question has reared its baleful head here, as it seems to do all over the world. The various works had gone on in peace till the last ten days, when two young natives toted over some barrels of whiskey, and broached them in a shanty, on a small lot of no man's land in the woods, some two miles from hence. Since then there has been no peace for the manager. First, a laborer or two was suddenly missing from his work on the road; then, a mechanic became incompetent here and there on the hotel or at the sawmills; till on Saturday last the crisis came, and some twenty men got drunk and gambled all through Sunday, getting very near a free fight in the end, and on Monday half the work collapsed. Happily, the feeling of the community is vigorously temperate, so energetic measures are on foot to root out the pest. A wise State law enacts that no liquor store shall be permitted under heavy penalties within four miles of an incorporated school; so we are pushing on our schoolhouse, and organizing a board to govern it. Meantime we have evidence of unlawful sale (in quantities less than a pint), and of encouraging gambling, by these pests, and hope to make an example of them at the next sitting of the County Court. This incident has decided the question for us. If we are to have influence with the poor whites and blacks, we must be above suspicion ourselves. So no liquor will be procurable at the Tabard, (the new hotel of the English colony), and those who need it will have to import for themselves."

HID TREASURES.

Work on the wreck of the British frigate *Hussar*, which now lies at the bottom of the East River below Point Morris, is now being pushed with great vigor. Operations were begun this season in June, and will be continued until floating ice threatens to cut the divers' air-pipes and lifelines. What is left of the wrecked man-of-war rests in eighty to ninety feet of water, and owing to the great depth and swiftness of the tide, the divers can make only slow progress. The schooner *Hudson* is held in position over the wreck by five anchors—two astern and three forward. In a shanty on her deck is a steam engine, which operates the air and the

hydraulic pumps and other machinery. The mound of rubbish at the bottom of the river—all that remains of the frigate—is mined with a hydraulic drill. Six men are engaged in the work. The enterprise is in the hands of a new company. Whether or not the workmen have found any of the treasure supposed to have gone down with the frigate is not known, for an injunction of secrecy has been laid upon them.

It is the opinion of many divers who have worked upon the wreck that when the *Hussar* was blown up by divers fifty years ago that portion of the vessel holding the ship's treasury was cut off and carried away some distance by the tide.

The *Hussar*, while on her way to Norwich, Conn., on November 25, 1780, struck on Pot Rock, in Hell Gate. She had on board, it is believed, \$360,000 sterling, which was intended for the land and naval forces engaged in subjugating the Americans, and seventy American prisoners who were chained to the gun deck. Her commander beached her near where she now lies, and endeavored to hold her in position by hawsers attached to trees on the shore. When the tide began to ebb some of the lines parted, while others drew the trees up by the roots. Finally the frigate listed and went over the precipice over which she was hanging into nearly ninety feet of water, carrying with her the seventy prisoners manacled on the gun-deck. The officers and crew escaped.

OUR WORK IN ROME.

From the correspondence of the *Methodist Recorder*, we clip the following respecting Methodism in the city of the Pope. The writer, who had not opportunity to listen to Signor Sciarelli in the morning, says:

In the evening we repair to our own church in the Via della Scrofa. This block of mission premises, of which the church is only a part, speaks volumes as to the self-denying labors of the Rev. Henry Piggott, B.A., his noble and devoted wife, and their Italian confidants in the work. Mr. Piggott is the preacher this evening, and the sermon or lecture which he delivers is the last of a series devoted to the discussion and defence of the doctrine of our Lord's divinity, anent which there has been, just before, no small stir among both Catholics and Protestants. The congregation numbers probably 250 persons. In each seat are leaflets, containing copies of the three hymns selected for the service, and also announcements concerning the work of our mission in "the Eternal City." From it we glean the following particulars: There are four missionaries, Messrs. Piggott and Foster, Signor Sciarelli, Italian minister, and Signor Capellini, the military chaplain. It omits to mention the wives of these brethren, who are doing splendid service in the conduct of Sunday-schools, mother's meetings, and meetings of women for religious instruction. At the Chiesa Evangelica Metodista, Via della Scrofa, Divine worship is conducted twice on the Lord's day, with Sunday-school in the early morning. A public service also takes place on one week evening, a special service for soldiers on another evening and a class meeting on a third. In the Trastevere, the old Roman quarter, on the other shore of "Father Tiber" at No. 95, Via della Lungaretta, service is held once on Sabbath, and once during the week, with Sunday-school and women's meetings. As the service on this Sabbath evening proceeds it is evident, even to a foreigner, that Brother Piggott is dealing vigorous blows at the doctrines of the Papacy; for among the mixed company in the rear there are expressions of dissent. Still the preacher steadily proceeds with his discourse, until so demonstrative are these "unbelievers" that they have to be remonstrated with by the custode. This not proving effectual, the aforesaid official goes out, and shortly returns with the appointed officer of the law, at whose command the offenders betake themselves elsewhere, and the service concludes in peace. What strides in liberty has Rome taken since the departure of the French troops, and the Pope's temporal power with them! We can hardly believe our own eyes that this respect for the decorum of service, and vindication by the representative of Italian law of our right to worship the God of our fathers according to our conscience, are being shown in the city of the Pope, in a Methodist chapel situated immediately opposite to the Cardinal Vicar's palace! Well may we say, with adoring yet astonished gratitude, "What hath God wrought!" Service ended, we repair to Mr. Piggott's home and, amid a circle composed of all the ministers with their families, join in English hymns of praise and acts of devotion, and thus close our memorable "Sunday in Rome."

METHODIST ITEMS.

The foundation of the new Centenary Church, St. John, will be finished it is expected, by the middle of November.

Rev. W. W. Colpitts now preaches on Thursday evening of each week, at Upper Woodstock, N. B.

The new Methodist Church at Sbedia, N. B., was dedicated on Sunday last, Rev. Dr. Stewart, Thomas and Duncan taking part in the services.

A tea meeting in aid of the Parsonage Fund was lately held at Fairville, N. B., in Mr. Manson's carriage store room, which was kindly lent and neatly fitted up for the occasion.

The congregation of the Fredericton Methodist Church held a social on the evening of the 25th ult., in the basement of their church—one of a series they intend holding through the winter. The entertainment was a decided success and all went home pleased with the efforts of the committee. About nine o'clock trays were passed around bearing eatables of all descriptions provided by the members of the committee. Mr. Evans delivered a short address and the meeting broke up at ten o'clock.

On Sunday morning the 24th ult., Rev. D. D. Carrie preached an eloquent sermon to a large congregation in the Methodist Church at Fredericton. Mr. Jas. B. Mace, A. M., assisted at the service.

From the pastor of Queen Square Methodist Church, St. John, N. B., we learn that the anniversary services have been attended with satisfactory results. Revs. J. Lathern and R. Brecken preached excellent sermons. Mr. Lathern, also, by request delivered his lecture on "Have-look" to a delighted audience. The contributions of the congregation towards the liquidation of the debt on the church had reached \$1000.00 on the 30th ult.

Several pleasing incidents are noted in connection with the opening of the new church at Lincoln, N. B., on the 24th inst. A choir of singers from the Methodist Church at Fredericton supplied the music during the day. The very handsome reading desk used on the occasion was the gift of Messrs. J. C. Risteen & Co. of Fredericton. One pleasing feature of the morning service was the reading of a letter from E. H. Wilmot, Esq., to S. Glasier, Esq., stating that Mrs. L. A. Wilmot had requested him to present for the use of the Church the Orchestra used by the late Judge Wilmot. This will be a great assistance in the conduct of future services.

Missionary meetings have been held according to arrangements in the Maitland Circuit. That at Selma was attended by Messrs. Temple and Fisher. Mr. Fisher presented facts gathered from a wide field, illustrative of the happy results of Gospel effort. Mr. Temple followed him with "The duty of redeemed man to consecrate his life and service to God." Both ministers spoke like thoroughly earnest men. Mr. Fisher, the only member of the deputation at Moose Brook church, gave an address highly appreciated by his hearers. At Tenny Cape the superintendent of the circuit, the Rev. T. D. Hart, had the whole subject to himself, and the audience were pleased to say that they were not disappointed. While at Selma, the Rev. R. A. Temple delivered his lecture on "Instinct and intelligence as exhibited in lower animal life." The lecture, which was given as by a thinker who would benefit his hearers, had many "passages of beauty and bright sparkings of wit."

ABROAD.

During Dr. Johnson's charge of English Book-Room affairs, it is stated, the debt has been reduced to \$8,000, and the capital increased by \$3,000, making an increase of \$16,000. The Book-Room report is privileged to be presented at the Ministerial Conference. Reports of other departments in Methodism are nearly all presented and considered in the Mixed Conference.

Quite recently an American minister was detained in Belfast on his way home, and found himself on the Sunday morning in a strange town where he was not known to a single individual. He inquired the way to the nearest Methodist Church, and, being observed in the congregation in the garb of a minister, was invited to preach. At the close of the morning service there was a prayer meeting, which was the beginning of a mighty revival in that place.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Some very fine specimens of mica have lately been brought from St. Paul's Island. It is said that there are large and valuable deposits of this mineral on that island.

The Supreme Court will hold a special sitting at Annapolis, on the first day of December next, for the trial of Joseph N. Thibault.

The Halifax branch of the Dominion Savings Bank did the largest day's business on Saturday ever done in a single day since its establishment here.

The *baque Clydesdale*, of Liverpool, G. B., (partially owned in Yarmouth,) went ashore near Parraboro', N. S., during the gale of the 2nd and has become a total wreck. Crew saved. She is insured in England.

A barn belonging to Archibald McLellan, of Advocate Harbor, was accidentally set on fire by some boys playing with matches and burned with all its contents to the ground. Loss \$600 and no insurance.

Some weeks ago the *Windsor Mail* referred to the washing away, by the tide, of the banks on the Fa mouth side of the Avon. If something is not done to stop the effect of the tide, serious damage will be done to the dykes.

On the 30th ult., the schr. *J. C. Newell*, of Cape Island, coal laden, from Boston for Prince Edward Island, while entering Lockport harbor mistayed and struck the south east point of Cranberry Island and sank in about four fathoms of water. The crew was saved.

It is understood that Mr. Harrington who defended the negro Mitchell for killing Maclean, at Bridgetown, is preparing a petition to the Dominion Government, asking for a commutation of the death sentence. It is expected that the death sentence of Smith, the murderer of Huey, at Lunenburg, will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. George Thomas' dwelling house on Princess-street, St. John, has been purchased by Mr. Thos. Gilbert for \$10,000.

Beginning on the 8th of November, the International Steamship Company's steamers will make two trips a week between St. John and Boston.

At St. John last week Andrew Lawson was stabbed in the groin by a man named Wark who had been ejected from a saloon. It is thought that he mistook Lawson for the proprietor. Wark has been arrested. Lawson is in a precarious state.

It is probable that more lumber than was ever cut in any previous year will be brought down the St. John next spring.

The Messrs. Miller, of Derby, have replaced their Bark Extract factory, destroyed by fire during the summer, with a new building, commodious and equal in every respect to the old one.

The late rains have set free an immense number of logs detained at the head of the St. John and Miramichi rivers. Those coming down the latter river have reached their destination too late for the mills, which are nearly all shut down for the season.

A few days ago some miscreant removed the spikes from the rails on the Grand Southern R. R., in the vicinity of Oak Bay, causing the ballast cars to leave the track. It was by this accident that Conductor McPeake was badly injured.

Immense quantities of potatoes are being sent from New Brunswick to the United States by every available route. Two hundred and eighty-seven car loads were shipped from points via N. B. and C. R. R. during the first three weeks in October.

On Tuesday afternoon, Wm. Malone, of the Portland, St. John Police force, shot John McFarlane through the heart, killing him almost instantly. The latter had made his escape from the officer who was following him. The watch, for the theft of which McFarlane had been seized, had been stolen by a companion and given him. Malone gave himself up.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Schooners arriving from Prince Edward Island entered at the Halifax Custom House on Saturday 10,652 bushels potatoes, 981 bushels turnips and 1,356 bushels oats.

A wave of suicidal mania seems to have touched the Island. Several attempts at self murder have of late been reported. More than one of these have been successful.

Cape Traverse and vicinity were visited on the 25th ult., by a snow squall which covered the face of the country with a mantle of white that did not disappear till the next day.

Mackerel did not take their departure from Tignish coast this season till the 22nd ult., which is about three weeks later than usual.

The *Transit*, a ship of 896 tons, belonging to Bristol, G. B., in ballast, bound for Miramichi, went ashore about half a mile north of Tignish on the morning of the 25th and is a total wreck. The weather was very thick at the time, and the wind blowing a regular hurricane.

Several drowning accidents are reported in the island papers. Thomas A. Bell, of New London, on the 24th ult., by the upsetting of a boat; E. J. McDonald, mate of the *Mary Jane*, by falling overboard on the 19th ult., and Alex. Nicholson, second mate of the *Lauretta*, of Charlottetown, by being washed overboard on the 13th of Sept.

UPPER PROVINCES.

A drove of 250 head of Texas cattle was recently driven all the way from Nebraska to Winnipeg in charge of five mounted drovers.

The Hudson Bay Company exported eastward from Winnipeg furs amounting in value to \$128,000 on the 2nd of October. The value of a previous shipment, was \$44,000.

The *Ingersoll Chronicle* says: The apple crop was never larger in this vicinity than this season. Sixty-five cents per barrel is the highest price paid for the best winter varieties.

There is now a direct mail between Winnipeg and Toronto, avoiding the usual delay at Windsor for the re-sorting of the letters, thus gaining 24 hours in the receipt and delivery of the mails at both cities.

A Montreal despatch states that the daughter of a wealthy farmer of Ormstown, in the county of Chateauguay, has entered an action of \$25,000 damages against a young farmer for breach of promise. She had resigned her position as manager of a cheese factory and had purchased her trousseau when he backed out.

ABROAD.

The public debt of the United States decreased during October seven millions.

President Hayes has proclaimed Nov. 25th a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Nine Land League meetings were held in Ireland on Sunday last.

The Princess Olga, youngest daughter of the King of Greece died on Monday after a few days illness.

Lady Mountmorres, widow of Lord Mountmorres, murdered in Ireland, has been assigned rooms by the Queen at Hampton Court.

A ship across eight miles in length is being cut across Cape Cod dike. This canal will shorten the distance between New York and Boston about one hundred miles and avoid the stormy voyage around Cape Cod.

On Sunday last a horse car got such an impetus on a hill on Staten Island that it became unmanageable. The horse being detached the car flew to the bottom of the hill, to be smashed to pieces. One of 60 passengers about 35 were badly cut and bruised, but none fatally.

The rain on Friday and Saturday has enabled the boats on the Hudson canal to resume navigation. Seven hundred boats with ninety thousand tons of coals were waiting for water. If the water permit, six thousand tons will reach tide water daily until the ice closes navigation.

News has been received from the west coast of Africa of the death of Choo, Governor of Whyah. The funeral was celebrated by a massacre of natives. The annual celebration in his memory will last four months, during which time two hundred captive chiefs will be beheaded. The English have refused to attend the celebration.

Memorial Notices.

Ten thousand times ten thousand, In sparkling raiment bright, The armies of the ransomed saints...

STEPHEN JUDKIN BRANGMAN died at his residence, St. David's Island, Bermuda, April 27th, 1880, at the advanced age of 73 years...

MRS. AND MISS E. WEDDALL, OF FREDERICTON, N.B.

Mildred Weddall was born in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1806. Her maiden name was West. It was her sad lot, very early in life to be left without a mother...

Rejoicing in the success attending the labors of her devoted husband, her spirit was in a measure sustained under her heavy burdens; and this period of heavy toil and severe privation was often alluded to in her last illness with feelings of gladness and love.

On Thursday, October 14th, the beloved wife of our Recording Steward—John H. Taylor—passed away in the 36th year of her age, leaving her devoted husband and five children to mourn their loss.

In my hands no price I bring, Simply to thy cross I cling, she entered into eternal rest on the 13th of January, 1880.

During the illness, and previous to the death of Mrs. Weddall her second daughter was called home.

Elizabeth A. Weddall was converted at the age of thirteen, while attending Sackville Academy, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mrs. Palmer. Her Christian life from that period was very consistent and progressive.

The time wearily passed away, liable at any moment to bring severe attack, of pain, yet she repined not, but gave expression to feelings of unbounded trust in her Lord, and with all her bodily weakness her faith became more lively in its exercises.

Thy way, not mine, O Lord, However dark it be! Lead me by Thine own hand, Choose out the path for me.

About three weeks before her death, her mother was thought to be near the valley, and the members of the family at her request gathered around her bed and together partook of the Lord's supper.

Her life was then rapidly drawing to its close, and for a time it seemed difficult to decide whether the mother or the daughter would be the first to join the family above.

With triumphant faith in the prospect of immediate death she used the Psalmist's words: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, &c., and in the fulness of her hope gave expression to her wish: "I desire to depart and be with Christ."

ANNIE TAYLOR.

On Thursday, October 14th, the beloved wife of our Recording Steward—John H. Taylor—passed away in the 36th year of her age, leaving her devoted husband and five children to mourn their loss.

Her faith as far as we can judge never wavered. Her confidence was firm, her joy abundant, her praises frequent. Her life exhibited a modest, retiring Christian deportment, positively refreshing.

A Friend now in weakness with earthly hopes fading On Christ my soul's anchor I calmly rely. The subtle sunshine stole through the leaves, bathing them with indescribable glory as her pencil unskied out the words "Oh blessed thought, that there is rest forever."

Correspondence.

THE LABRADOR MISSION.

For many years a minister of the Newfoundland Conference has been appointed to labor on the southern part of the coast of Labrador. In fact Red Bay has become one of our Mission Stations, and Bro. Bowell has been laboring there and in the neighborhood for nearly three years with much success.

But, as of late many of our fishermen have had to go some hundreds of miles north of Red Bay, it was deemed highly expedient at our last Conference that another man should be sent northward. Two things, however, were wanting. First, the man; then the means of defraying the expenses attending the employment of such. Certain lay brethren, however, whose hearts are always ready to respond to the call of necessity, promised to remove the latter difficulty, if the Conference would meet the former.

The plan proposed being to go at once as far north as was necessary, and then work southward, gave us an opportunity of visiting the different harbors in the Straits of Belle Isle, as the steamer Hercules in which we took passage had to call at those places before going north.

All went well until we reached Jigger Tickle. Here, although it was the 18th of July, we met an immense body of ice, which rendered all efforts to get further north futile; consequently we harbored, and in a very short time found that a field of drift ice, extending some ten miles eastward, had completely pent us up.

At Turnavick we were warmly welcomed by Abraham Bartlett, Esq., and family, of Briggs, who did their best to make our few days stay with them all that could be desired. On the Sabbath a store, which had been fitted up for religious services, was kindly placed at our disposal.

The influence of the Spirit was felt in each of the services, so that to preach the word was a pleasure to the preacher, and to listen to it a satisfaction to the hearers. Taking this as a starting point, some four and twenty harbors between this and Francis Harbor, extending over a space of two hundred and seventy miles, were visited and with but one or two exceptions preaching services held in each.

The houses along the shore were visited, as well as many vessels lying in harbors; the inhabitants of which were prayed with, and exhorted not to neglect the soul's welfare, in their haste to provide for their temporal wants.

There is one thing however which is greatly needed to do this work satisfactorily; that is a steam-launch, with which a Missionary could move from place to place with much greater satisfaction than he can at present. When it is remembered that there are no roads on this coast, and that travelling has to be done altogether by boat, it will be easy to understand that great risk is oftentimes run by exposure in open boats on these wild shores.

Believing that in the Methodist Church of Canada there are many of our lay brethren who have large hearts, long purses, and a strong desire to make a good investment in this direction, we make this appeal. It should be a pleasure to any such brethren to present a gift like this to the cause of God, more especially if the launch was named after the donor. The gift once bestowed, and

the launch established on the coast, we have every reason to believe that those on whom such a benefit would be conferred, would bear the expense of working it for the future. The spiritual needs of the thousands who are scattered along these shores during summer months combine to enlist your sympathy in this undertaking.

JOHN PETERS, Bett's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld.

NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH RICHMOND, N. B.

During the pastorate of the Rev. William Harrison, it was resolved to supersede the old church at McKenzie's Corner by a structure more in keeping with the necessities of this prosperous community. Subscriptions were obtained, plans prepared, and the work completed without a single tea-meeting or bazaar, and without leaving a balance of debt to be discharged by further effort, and all within themselves.

The church is 48x30 feet on the ground. The walls are 16 ft. high and rafters 32 ft. long—making the church 42 ft. from the sills to the top. The windows are furnished with gothic tops. The body of the church inside is 41x29, with 25 ft. ceiling, supported by four framed arches with gables or buttresses at the lower end, and with a key stone in the centre.

The dedicatory services were held on the 17th inst. On the previous evening the annual meeting of the Educational Society took place. This was the concluding service for the old building, and was in every way worthy of the cause, the people and the occasion.

On the morning of the Lord's day a large congregation assembled in the spacious and beautiful new church. Every available seat, and every place for standing was occupied, while some sought to hear at the opened windows, and a large number of others, for want of room, left to attend the Presbyterian meeting.

The Rev. E. C. Turner, superintendent of the Circuit, and Wm. Harrison, took part in the dedicatory service, and the Rev. Mr. Hanscom, M. E. Minister of Houlton, Maine, offered the dedicatory prayer. The Rev. Dr. Stewart preached the dedicatory sermon, taking for his text Heb. xii. 28, 29. The sermon was an eloquent exposition of Gospel truth, accompanied with much spiritual power.

The Rev. Mr. Hanscom preached in the evening from "Isaiah's vision," to another audience which filled the house to its utmost capacity. The sermon was one of great power and gracious influence. On Tuesday evening the annual missionary meeting was held, and was ably addressed by Revs. E. Mills, M. R. Knight, A. B., and Dr. Stewart. All of these brethren were well prepared for their work, and presented such views of their subjects as must have given a new impulse to the cause of Christ among us.

E. C. TURNER.

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It is near midnight. A beautiful idler has been dozing for more than an hour. Suddenly she rises, stretches, yawns, and says firmly to herself: "Come, now! no more laziness. Go to bed."

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me credit for genius. All the genius that I have lies just in this: when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

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PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1880.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. Rev S B Dunn 7 p.m. Rev R Brecken Grafton St. Rev S B Dunn 7 p.m. Rev G O Robinson Kaye St. Rev C M Tyler 11 a.m. Charles St. Rev S F Huestis 7 p.m. Rev H P Doane Cobourg Road Rev G O Robinson 11 a.m. Dartmouth Rev H P Doane 7 p.m. Rev C M Tyler BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev J. L. Spoonagle Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

Book Steward's Department

S. F. HUESTIS, Book Steward.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REMITTING MONEY.

1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

2.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that time they do not appear.

Will our ministers keep before their congregations the fact that they can have the WESLEYAN from this date to the end of December, 1881, for only two dollars.

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MARRIED

At Pownal, on the 26th ult., by Rev. George M. Campbell, Mr. John R. A. McNeill to Miss Mary Jessie McLean, both of Charlottetown.

At the residence of the bride's brother, J. S. Boyd, Moncton, on Wednesday, 27th ult., by the Rev. Robert Duncan, Mr. John Cochran Patterson, of Sussex, Kings Co., to Mrs. Henrietta Lawson, of Moncton.

At Brunswick Street Methodist Church, Halifax, on Thursday, 28th ult., by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Ralph Brecken, pastor of the Church, E. D. Adams to Annie L., daughter of the late J. Wesley Hennigar.

At the Grafton Street Methodist Church, Halifax, 27th ult., by Rev. S. B. Dunn, John L. Bolman to Jessie M., widow of the late F. W. Morris, m.d., and daughter of George S. Solomon, Esq., of Lunenburg.

At Parsonage, Welsford, N.B., by Rev. A. E. LePage, October 28th, Miss Janie A. Kirkpatrick to Mr. John H. Graham, both of Blissville Parish, Sunbury Co., N.B.

At the residence of the bride, October 22nd, at Cape Negro Island, Shelburne Co., N.S., by the Rev. J. C. Ogden, Mr. John Cook to Mrs. Lavina Doane.

On the 20th ult., at the Methodist Church, Keswick, N.B., by the Rev. James Crisp, Mr. Justin S. Bart to Hilda C. Crispy, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Crispy, all of Keswick, York Co., N.B.

At the Methodist Church, Athol, October 26th, by the Rev. J. Craig, A. Clarke Baker, of Athol, to Annie E. Salter, of Wallace, Cumberland Co.

At the residence of Mr. E. Davison, River Philip, October 27th, by the Rev. J. Craig, R. H. Cooper to Mrs. Articia Hodgson, both of Spring Hill, Cumberland Co.

At Westchester, October 27th, by Rev. A. D. Morton, A. M., Aaron Hodgson, of Farmington, to Grace H., youngest daughter of the late Eliezer Steadhouse, of Westchester, Cumberland Co.

At the Methodist Church, Baie Verte, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Rev. Thomas Stebbings, of Souris, P.E.I., to Miss Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Cyrus Goodwin, Esq., of Tidnish, N.B.

In St. John, N.B., on the 27th of October, by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Mr. John Irvine, of Portland, St. John, to Elsie, daughter of the late Angus Sutherland, of Salmon River, Queens Co.

At the bride's father's, Upper West Branch, Nicholas River, Kent Co., N.B., on the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Howie, Samuel Girvan, Sen., to Susan, daughter of John Girvan, Esq.

At the residence of F. D. Bell, Esq., M.D., Charlottetown, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Mr. Archibald MacCougall to Miss Emma Hutton.

At Summerside Methodist Church, on Wednesday evening, the 20th ult., by Rev. T. J. Dienstadt, Sarah Louise Strong, eldest daughter of Hon. W. G. Strong, to Colin Wright, of Beedevue.

October 7th, at the Methodist Parsonage, Exmouth Street, St. John, N.B., by the Rev. H. McKeown, Mr. John McLean, of Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., N.S., to Miss Lizette McKeown, of the same County and Province.

DIED

At Lower Selmah, September 22nd, Mrs. Sarah McKenzie, aged 47 years, relict of the late David W. McKenzie, and daughter of the late James W. Kitchin, of Pictou. She rested from life happily trusting in Christ her Saviour.

At Upper Selmah, October 22nd, Jessie Smith, aged 25 years, daughter of David R. Smith, Esq. In her sickness she was supported by grace and in death she triumphed through Christ.

At Bear River, on Monday, the 18th ult., after a short illness, Mr. Constant C. Morse, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 26th ult., of diphtheritic croup, William Hamilton, youngest son of the late James B. Oley, in the 10th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Saturday, the 22nd ult., at Auburn, California, Mr. James T. Maclean son of the late Rev. John Maclean, of Pictou, and brother of J. S. Maclean, of Halifax.

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday, October 27th., Eliza Macgregor, in the 82nd year of her age, a native of Charlottetown, and many years a devoted member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The deceased was a daughter of a former Attorney General of this province, and grand daughter of the late Rev. John Macgregor, L.D.M., minister of the 17th Avenue Square Church, London.

Suddenly, at Halifax, October 28th, Margaret, wife of James Mitchell, aged 67 years.

At Canard, October 23rd, C. C. Hamilton, m.d., aged 67 years.

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We would like to make these changes and improvements beginning with January, 1881. We ask therefore an immediate and active canvass, and as soon as Five hundred new subscribers shall be added to our list, we shall proceed with the improvements. Let every subscriber make this offer known to others and help us in this special effort.

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Nova Scotia Conference.

The Meeting of the Missionary Committee, of the N. S. Conference, will take place (D. V.) at Windsor, on Tuesday the ninth of November, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Conference Special Committee will also meet at the same place on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

R. SMITH, President.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND PARSONAGE AID FUND.

The Committee of this Fund will meet at Windsor on Tuesday Nov. 10th, at 4 p. m.

New Brunswick and P. E. I. Conference.

The Missionary Committee will assemble (D.V.) in the Centenary Methodist Church, St. John, on Wednesday morning, November 10th, at 9 o'clock.

The Committee on the State of the Church will meet in the Centenary Church at 3 p. m., on the same day.

The Committee of the Annuitant Society will meet in the Centenary Church on Tuesday evening, November 9th, at 7 o'clock.

E. EVANS, President.

BAZAAR. KAYE ST. HALIFAX, N.S.

The Ladies of the Kaye Street Methodist Congregation intend holding a Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles on the

14th and 15th of December,

to aid in liquidating the debt on their Church. Contributions in articles and money are respectfully solicited, and may be sent to any of the Committee as below:

Mrs. McCALLUM, Pres. Mrs. Phillips. Miss E. Hills, Sec. Mrs. Mark Lamert. Miss E. Reid. Mrs. John Mosher. Mrs. Lewis Kaye. Miss E. Longard. Mrs. C. Chambers.

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READ WHAT THE INVENTOR, MR. FELLOWS, HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIS SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES. In the summer of 1864, I was suddenly effected by a copious expectoration of mucopurulent mucus. I had been declining in health for some months, and, being exceedingly nervous, the symptoms caused alarm. As my business was that of a dispensing chemist, the shop was constantly visited by medical men, all of whom tendered their advice. During 1864 and 1865 my chest was examined by ten first class physicians, some of whom pronounced the case Bronchitis; some, not wishing to cause alarm, or unwilling to venture an opinion, gave no decision; some stated equivocally that I had Tubercular Disease of the Lungs, and located the trouble where the pains were felt. By professional advice, I used, in turn, horse-bark exercise, country life, eggs and ale in the morning, tonics, Bourbon whiskey, cod-liver oil, electricity, tea, and various inhalants, but the trouble increased. Expectoration became more profuse and offensive. Night-sweats set in. Cold chills, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, cough, blood-streaked expectorations, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of memory, loss of ambition, accompanied by general prostration, showed themselves. Under the microscope the blood was found to contain but a small portion of vitalized corpuscles; the heart's action was feeble; the pulse intermittent; the stomach could not digest properly, so that flatulency and acidity was the result. Finding the symptoms indicated Consumption, I determined to use every effort to stay its progress, and, if possible, to cure it. I selected the most powerful tonics and moderators, and combined them with the vital constituents of the human body. For months I endeavored to amalgamate them before my efforts were crowned with success. I cannot speak too plainly or too strongly of the effects produced, and the benefits I derived from the composition.

At first my appetite increased; the expectoration became easy, and the mucus was less profuse; the bowels became more copious and less frequent; cold chills ceased; night-sweats lessened; I gained in weight; the hacking cough left me; refreshing sleep returned; my spirits became buoyant, the mind active and vigorous. I continued taking the Syrup month after month; but owing to the damp, foggy climate of St. John, my recovery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual return of strength for three years, during which time I continued taking the remedy. My present weight is one hundred and eighty-eight, being thirty-eight above my usual. I have no symptoms left denoting disease. The only notable sign during twelve months was the expectoration. Now that has stopped, and I consider myself well. The reader may ask, How do you know your difficulty to have proceeded from ulcerated or tubercular lung? I answer, In the most certain of all modes for ascertaining. In March last I coughed from the right lung a piece of PHOSPHATE OF LIME, half the size of a pea, which could have come from no other place, and which the highest authority in Lung Diseases (Laennec) states is the result of tubercle, which has been cured. Added to this, I had the leaden-colored, purulent, blood-streaked expectoration, and the opinion of one of the best diagnosticians in my country. I believe I have experienced all the symptoms incident to the two first stages of Consumption, and have successfully combated them, so that I do not despair of any case where there is left sufficient lung tissue to build upon. I can only add that the mere monetary consideration of increased sales would never induce me to publish this report, but a sincere sympathy for the poor Consumptive, with whose misfortune I believe it villany to trifle.

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During the ings in conn Convention we very largely e were commenc and Sanky, a since. About ent evangelic and for the fir of this Prote That was Loro and active sy effort is so wel

At a meetin Church Coun 30th ult., a ver presented. T suffered heavil ty investments ed. In consequ mended to the aries of the pr also stated th loss it had bee the Scottish G paper, at the e

Dr Nelson, Granville, N. by drinking w ed through a supplied from tons. The wat running along course each tim in the paint an of the cistern, ing quantities then pumped t feet of lead pip lay in the bott was the only w used constan cooking meat drinking. The fatally a few da attacked on a critical cond