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HINDOO WORSHIP.
A Tract printed for circulation among
the Hindoos in Trinidad, in their own
language, containing an Epitome of
their Creed, translated on the voyage
to Bermuda at the Editor's request by
Rev. K. J. Grant.

In the matter of worship the sacred
Vedas say that God is the peerless un-
equalled Brahman, who is master of all
beyond all. But in the whole Hindu-
tan there is no puja-sthan for his wor-
ship, neither is he worshipped by any
Hindu, but Hindu people leaving him,
worship deotas and these are 300,000-
000 in number. Amongst these are
Brahma, Vishnu and Mahadar, who are
called the trides (Trio or Trinity).

Ten Incarnations of Vishnu are de-
lineated.
1—The first is called the fish avatar
or incarnation. Vishnu took this form
and appeared to Satyabralita (Noah)
to warn him of the general deluge and
to request him to place the four Vedas
in the boat which he (Vishnu) would
support or preserve.

2—The second incarnation was taken
in the form of a tortoise in order that
he might support the earth on his back.

3—The third incarnation was in the
form of a wild Boar that he might lift
up the earth on his tusk.

4—The fourth incarnation was in the
form of a man lion. The object of this
incarnation was to destroy an impious
prince, Hiranya-Kashipu. One day
when this prince was reproaching his
son for worshipping the gods, the man-
lion came forth from an alabaster pillar
and tore up his body with his nail, then
placed his son upon the throne.

5—The fifth incarnation was in the
form of a dwarf, that he might deceive
Raj-bali. This Raj-bali had received
great power on earth and in heaven.
One day a dwarf came to him (Vishnu
in the form of a dwarf) and asked him
if he would give him as much territory
as he could reach over in three steps.
Raj-bali consented. The dwarf stretch-
ed his steps so far that there was no
place left for Raj-bali but the sovereignty
of Patala, or the infernal regions.

6—The sixth incarnation was taken
in the person of Parsuram. His object
was to destroy the Chattris or second
caste who were become tyrannical. He
is said to have exterminated the men
twenty-one times, the women each time
producing a new race.

7—Vishnu's seventh incarnation was
in the person of Rahma-Chandra, who
came to destroy Ravana, King of Sanka
or Ceylon. This Ravana withdrew from
his throne and kingdom and lived an
ascetic life in the jungle. Among other
acts of devotion he is said to have stood
on his head 1,000 years. In recogni-
tion of his services the god Brahma
gave him ten heads, with a promise
that no god, angel or demon should
ever have power over him. Then Rav-
ana assumed his sceptre and exercised
most tyrannical sway, killing his sub-
jects and dismaying the gods. To devise
means for his restraint, a council was
called by the chief god Brahma. None
of the inferior gods could propose any
measure to restrain him. Even Brahma
confessed his inability, having given Rav-
ana his promise. At this moment
Vishnu, the second person in the trio,
entered, riding upon an eagle, clothed
in garments tipped with gold and a
crown of glory on his head. He saw
anxiety on every countenance. On en-
quiry he was told the cause. Vishnu
meditated. He asked Brahma, "Have
you promised that man might not re-
strain Ravana?" Brahma answered,
"No." Then said Vishnu, "I will take
the form of a man and dwell among
the sons of men, and as have been his
sins so shall be his ruin." Vishnu
then prepares to take his incarnation

—is born of a Queen—of Ayodya, the
name given him was Ramah. He
had afterwards a brother, Lackshuman.
While yet young as a farmer he was
ploughing in the field, when out of a
newly made furrow came forth a man
pure and beautiful. She became the
wife of Ramah. Ramah had but his
mother, and been severely treated by
his stepmother. He fled from the
kingdom and sought a hermitage in the
jungle with his beloved Sita and his brother,
Lackshuman. Ravana bears of the
beautiful woman and determines to
secure her. He appears possessed of
the power of translating himself
through the air at pleasure. One day
he mounts his magic car and speeds to
the forest where Sita dwells. Hiding
himself at convenient distance, and se-
curing the services of a fakir (sorcer-
er) he prepares to capture Sita. Next
morning as she opened her door, the
goblin, in the form of a gazelle, stands
before her. Charmed with the crea-
ture's beauty, she cries—"O Ramah,
Ramah, if I owned the skin of this
gazelle, to cover my couch, I would sit
as a queen—yes, as thy queen, O
Ramah!" Ramah seized his bow and
arrow, pursued the gazelle swiftly, fol-
lowed by his brother. Ravana entered,
seized Sita and carried her off in his
magic car. Ramah on returning had
a foreboding of evil. His worst fears
were realized—Sita had departed. He
went in search of the lost one, aided by
birds and monkeys (which in conse-
quence are worshipped by Hindoos).
He ascertained she had been borne
away to Ceylon. Reaching the coast
of Coromandel the difficulty was how to
reach the island. A monkey-general
proposed to convey mountains from
the Himalaya range and form a
bridge. Across this Ramah passed
with his forces. Mighty foes were
now met not only did the mon-
ster Ravana appear but all his kith
and kin of gigantic stature. One bro-
ther was 1500 miles tall, with a beard
80 miles long, who awoke only twice
a year to receive food. He is now awake.
One after another of these foes is slain;
blood runs in streams. Sita is rescued
but has to pass through fires of purifi-
cation before she can be restored to
her lawful husband. He then con-
ducted her home to her kingdom in Oude.

8—The eighth incarnation was in the
person of Baliram the brother of Krishna.
His object was to destroy the dem-
ons.

9—The ninth incarnation was in the
person of Budh. He spread infidel
notions in Hindustan and diverted the
minds of the people from the worship
of the gods.

10—The tenth incarnation is yet to
be (not a few of the Hindoos be-
lieve that the person of the tenth in-
carnation is the white man. It may yet
prove that he, carrying the gospel, is the
fulfillment of this expectation.)

Here follows an earnest exhortation
to abandon the worship of false
gods, and exposing the obscenity of
certain allusions in the sacred books,
with a description of the Christian reli-
gion of which the above is in some
respects a sad and blasphemous caricature.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The Providence Press relates a ro-
mantic story of a mechanic in that city.
Forty years ago there lived in Provi-
dence, within a stone throw from where
Grace Church now stands, a young man
of great intelligence and wonderful
mechanical ability, who spent a little
fortune in vain attempts making a
perfect representation of Russian iron
and after as many failures as attempts
in this undertaking he became utterly
ruined, financially. His ambition for
the secret increased as his fortune grew
smaller and smaller, and when absolute
want stared him in the face he became
possessed with the determination to
accept of the only means of obtaining
one of the greatest secrets in the me-
chanical art, and to gain this he must
suffer penal servitude in the dungeons
of Russia. The rulers of Russia are
the only possessors of the art of mak-
ing what is known as glazed Russian
iron used extensively for all kinds of
stoves and stove-pipe work, and which
has for nearly a century been made

geographical and connected idea of the
grounds, and is the best, if not the only
way, of gaining any adequate concep-
tion of the immensity of the Exhibition at the
commencement. We will not tarry to
view the wonderful statues along this
line, but will make the trip as quickly as
possible, keeping our eyes out over the
grounds as we go, and return at once to
our starting point.

THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.
This building is in the form of a paral-
lelogram, extending east and west 1890
feet in length, and north and south 464
feet in width. The frame work is of iron.
The foundation stone consists of 672 stone
piers. The largest portion of the struc-
ture is one story in height, and
shows the main cornice upon the
outside at 45 feet above the ground,
the internal height being 70 feet. We
would like to indulge in minute descrip-
tion here, for this building of itself is
worth making a pilgrimage to see; and
did the visitor see nothing but this im-
mense structure and its contents, he
would be amply repaid for coming from
any part of the globe. But let us go in-
side. As you enter at one of the main
entrances, you are at first overwhelmed
and bewildered by the almost endless vari-
ety and boundlessness of the exhibit that
strikes your eye. You are now in the
world's miscellany. Here the nations of
the earth have poured out their produc-
tions of almost every kind. Here the
naturalist may find the finest cabinet that
ever feasted eye or mind. Men and wo-
men of every rotation may find here some-
thing to meet the demands of thought and
fancy. The specialist, whatever his spe-
cialty, is here gratified. You can get any
thing almost in this building. If
you want a nice little chronometer, not as
large as a gold dollar, set in your gold pen,
to keep you from writing too long a
letter, you can have it here, and it
will cost you only the paltry sum
of \$1000. If you are fond of lying in bed
in the morning, and want to do it in gen-
uine Oriental style, why here you can rest
in a bedstead carved by a Japanese lady,
worth only \$4000. You can rest if the
grotesque and hideous images do not dis-
turb your slumbers, and bring on the
nightmare. If you are fond of canaries, and
don't like the trouble of taking care of
living ones, you can have a mechanical
one here that will move itself as grace-
fully, and sing just as sweetly as any liv-
ing one you ever saw. So perfectly life-
like is it, as it sits and sings under its
glass globe, that, as you look and listen,
you might be in danger of asking, as sev-
eral ladies did while we were near, "How-
ever does that bird live and sing in that
globe without air?" If you like music
don't care to be troubled with the mu-
sician, here you can have what you desire.
Up in one of the balconies, and suspended
from the ceiling you will find Electric
Echo organs, that will charm you with
sweetest harmonies, with no fingers
touching the keys—no fair hands sweep-
ing the key boards. Away in a distant
part of the building some one plays on
one of the great organs, and these, in-
spired by the spirit of electricity, catch
up the strain and send the echoes sweetly
back again. We are soon going to have
it here, so that Phillips can sing in New
York and we may sit in Philadelphia and
enjoy it; so that Moody can preach in
Chicago, and we can listen and be charmed
into being good while setting in our
parlors in Boston. We shall soon be able
to turn our music and oratory as we now
do water and gas. When this invention
is perfected, it will wonderfully cheapen
these necessary commodities—all can have
the best—and it will be a perfect provi-
dence to those who are, too stingy to pay
for their music and preaching. But we
must not linger here. If you want to
know of all the wonders of the Main Build-
ing come and see for yourselves. In the
meanwhile we will turn our eyes and di-
rect our steps towards

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Drifting into one
of the numberless currents setting in from
all parts of the world towards the great
central vortex, we found ourselves, a few
days since in the fine old city of Brotherly
Love. We came of course to see the
world's exhibit of her skill and wealth and
power. After securing rooms and resting
a while in the Atlas Hotel, which, by the
way, professes to have accommodation for
five thousand persons, and which we
would not care to recommend to our Pro-
vincial friends, unless they are fond of be-
ing lulled to sleep by the songs of what
one of the Japanese guests calls "mus-
ketees," we sallied forth to do up the Cen-
tennial Exhibition. Fear not, a descrip-
tion of the mammoth affair will not be
inflicted upon me; we desire simply to
give a slight idea of the nature and im-
mensity of the Exhibition to our friends
who may not be privileged with seeing for
themselves.

The Exhibition buildings are located in
Fairmont Park. They are situated on
some of the most beautiful spots on the
western banks of the Schuylkill River,
groves of stately trees surrounding them,
splendid views of river and landscape be-
ing afforded. The reservation of ground,
exclusively for exhibition purposes, em-
braces 236 acres, in addition to which
there are other enclosures for the display
of live stock. The buildings are located
mainly in a group, separated by conven-
ient distances.

Entering one of the great ways opposite
the Trans-Continental Hotel, on Gerard
Avenue, turning to the right, and walking
a short distance, we come to the Main
Building. Instead of rushing in here, as
one feels strongly compelled to do, let us
get on board one of the trains running on
the International Exhibition Line, and
take a turn around the grounds. This is
the first thing every visitor should do, for
it aids one very materially in getting a

authority we submit it, that American in-
vention in labour saving machinery has
done more in all foreign exhibitions to in-
dicate the progress of our country than
all other departments together.

About the first rush one makes here is
to see the monster Corliss Steam Engine
which drives the main shaftery of the
Hall. The cylinder is 40 inches in di-
ameter, and weighs 55 tons; the horse
power is 1400. This engine drives about
a mile of shafting. One of the grandest
sights here is that of watching this giant
in the morning, awakening from his slum-
bers and setting in motion the countless
pieces of machinery he propels. He shakes
himself and says "Let there be motion,"
and motion is through every part of the
immense building. Motion followed by
deafening rattle and clatter, and thun-
dering noise, creating, as it ramifies
through the various machinery, the most
curious and wonderful productions.

Here you find all manners of machines,
all the way from the Corliss engine down
to a darning machine. Here are sewing
machines of all kinds, Knitting machines,
machines for doing everything almost.
We did not see the Chinese praying ma-
chine, but we did stumble over an instru-
ment belonging to the same family, and
quite as wonderful. A small sewing ma-
chine-shaped and piano-constructed affair
called the Type Writer at which you can
sit down as on a piano, and let out come
your letter or sermon, all printed and
ready for circulation—and done up in less
than half the time you would require for
writing. We were especially interested
in this piece of machinery, and so we
optime will all our fraternity be. Why, just
think of the luxury of curling yourself up
on a lounge, and dictating a sermon,
while your wife sits smilingly by play-
ing it off for you as she would a tune!

In this Hall, perhaps, more than any
where else on the grounds, one is impres-
sed and awed over by the wonderful inven-
tive skill and power of man. God made
man upright but surely he hath found out
many inventions. But one's thought
reaches beyond the merely human, as he
contemplates those infinitely varied pro-
ductions, for after all, as Moses made the
Tabernacle and its furniture according
"to the pattern showed him in the mount,"
so man has made all these things from
patterns furnished by the Divine mind.
The inventor's inspiration and power come
from God. The piously inclined visitor,
standing amidst the endless variety of
Machinery Hall, finds many incentives to
glorify the infinite Inventor, who is really
the Creator of all he beholds. But we
must not linger here moralizing or we
never shall get through.

On the west side of Belmont Avenue,
directly opposite the Womens' Pavilion, is
THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILD-
ING.

Let us spend a few minutes here. The
building is 490 feet long, by 346 feet wide,
and covers more than two acres. It con-
tains the collection, provided for by an
executive order of the President of "such
articles and materials as will, when pre-
sented in collective exhibition illustrate
the functions and administrative facilities
of the Government in time of peace, and
its resources as a war power, and thereby
serve to demonstrate the nature of our
institutions, and their adaptation to the
wants of the people." Here the War De-
partment exhibits a complete historical
display of the progress made in the man-
ufacture of arms, ammunition, and accou-
trements, from the earliest days of the
Republic until the present time. Here
old Probabilities reveals the secrets of his
trade. Here the Treasury show us how
money is made, and the Engineers' and
Quartermasters' Departments how to
spend it. Here the Navy Department has
a splendid exhibit, so also the Interior De-
partment. The Indian Bureau tells about
the red man's manners and customs, and
mode of warfare. The Smithsonian Insti-
tute exhibits here its vast collection of
treasures of the sea and land, in every
department of knowledge, and in every
branch of science and art, carrying out
the design of its founder—"the diffusion
of knowledge among men."

Here we found Washington's War
Tent and Relics, intensely interesting to
all true hearted Americans, and we believe
to all of every nation who love the good
and brave. We would like to speak of
some of these old relics in detail, but stir-
red our hearts with unutterable emotions
as we looked upon them, but we have no
time to waste in sentiment, and as

329

Carlton Mrs C O