

The Wesleyan.

397
Longworth 111

Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Publisher.
Rev. DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Editor.

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

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

No. 43

"Ye shall pine away in your iniquities,"—
Ezekiel xxiv. 29.

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

God said,
My servant now a sign to you shall be,
In all that he hath done, so ye shall do,
For ye have sinned; a bloody city now
Ye are. My laws ye will not keep, but serve
Strange gods. As he doth mourn, so shall ye
mourn.

Shall pine away in grief, and sin shall eat
You up, until you know the Lord is God.

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

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

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

His words had found a place within the hearts
Of those who heard to-day, and they have felt
The greatness of their sins. The grief, my grief
Shall come, and I need neither mourn
Nor weep.

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

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

My heart stood still. My mind refused to act
And yet it seemed to say, make one great mourn,
And let me now find ease in tears.
The throbbing grief wrought hard within my heart
To find a vent, which with all my power
Tried to suppress, that grief for God had said
"Yet neither shalt thou mourn, nor weep, nor
Thy tears run down, forbear to cry, and for
The dead make no lament," and then
The grief found ease in prayer. O God give
strength
To bear this stroke, this life long pain. And
though
It doth my heart consume, help me to do
Thy will, till thou shalt say, Well done come now
To thy reward.

So all night long
I sat beside the dead, till morn appeared,
And then went forth to do again as I
Had done before, to speak God's word, and left
The dead to be entombed by other hands.
And as I spake I could not hide my grief,
By day grew weak, and that the people said
"Wilt thou not tell us what this is to us
That thou dost so?" And I the answer gave,
The Lord hath said, "Your eyes desire shall be
Withdrawn, and ye in your iniquity
Shall pine away, and ye shall know that I
The Lord am God."
R. T.
Halifax, N. S., Oct. 10, 1879.

AFTER BUSINESS.

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

His home is that from which he goes
to his work, and that to which he re-
turns from his work. It is very im-
portant that a man shall enter upon
the morning serene. To that end all
about his house ought to be quiet and
sweet. Wife and children and servants
ought to study his physical and mental
needs. He should go down from his
doorstep crowned with so many bened-
dictions that he shall long for the hour
which will allow him to return. Then
there will be to him nothing before in
the way of harassing anticipations to
break the full power which he shall
bring to his work.

Business over, he should lock his
door behind him, and go home to be at
home. The jaded toiler ought to enter
a balmy atmosphere. The gentle wife,
the loving children, the trained servants
should give to this resting place a

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

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

But if the business man be so unfor-
tunate as to have no home circle, let him
be careful in regard to one thing, that
he abstain from all studies connected
with his business. If he be engaged
during the day in finance, don't let him
read the newspapers in those portions
where they give an account of the
stocks. Let him frequent no business
club; but if he must go to a club, let
it be one of artists, or of men engaged
in any other business but his own. Let
him set himself systematically to give
a certain number of hours before sleep
to the study of some subject as remote
as possible from that which engages his
attention in business hours.

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

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

It is wise to learn the uses and ad-
justment of things. It is not always
"in business;" but "after business."
But in "business" we should do that,
and only that, which will make the em-
ployment of "after business" sweet,
and the employments of "after busi-
ness" should be such as shall make the
hours in "business" as sweet and re-
freshing as they are powerful and pro-
ductive.

DR. DEEMS.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

Readers of "Quentin Durward" will
readily remember the importance which
Louis XI. of France is said to have
attached to the warnings of his astro-
loger, but they may possibly have over-
looked the exceptional instance in which
common sense prevailed over supersti-
tion. The king—according to the
story—had a mind to hunt one day,
and, being doubtful of the weather,
inquired of his astrologer whether it
would be fair. The sage answered
with confidence in the affirmative. At
the entrance of the forest the royal cor-
tege was met by a charcoal man, who
expressed to some menials of the train
his surprise that the King should have
thought of hunting on a day which
threatened tempest. The collier's
prediction proved true. The King and
his court were driven from their sport
well-drenched, and Louis having heard
that the collier had said, ordered the
man before him. "How were you more
accurate in foretelling the weather, my
friend?" said he, "than this learned
man?" "I am an ignorant man, sire,"
answered the collier, "was never at
school, and cannot read or write; but
I have an astrologer of my own, who
shall foretell weather with any of them.
It is, with reverence, the ass who carries
my charcoal, who always, when bad
weather is approaching, points forward
his ears, walks more slowly than usual,
and tries to rub himself against walls;
and it was from these signs that I
foretold yesterday's storm." The King
burst into a fit of laughing, dismissed
the astrologer, and assigned the
collier a small pension to maintain the
quadruped, swearing he would never
in future trust to any other astrologer
than the charcoal-man's ass. Indications
such as those here spoken of have been
familiar to country folk from the ear-
liest times; for it is quite certain that
the lower animals feel approaching
changes of weather in a way which we
can very imperfectly understand. Still,
even among ourselves, there are many
who are, to some extent, sensible of
these changes, and the sensation is
generally unpleasant. Old wounds are
painful before rain; the head aches
before thunder, or there is a feeling of
uneasiness difficult to explain, but
none the less real. So also with
animals; they career wildly about the
fields in restless excitement, they scratch
themselves in the hedges, they rub them-
selves against the wall, or their annoy-
ance finds vocal expression, as in the
agonizing yell of the aristocratic
peacock, or the discordant hee-haw of
the plebeian donkey. Such signs are
not to be neglected by the careful stu-
dent of weather, although they cannot
be counted as strictly scientific.

WHAT IS WANTED.

People want in you a Christianity
that is Christian across the counters,
over the dining tables, behind the nei-
ghbors back as in his face. They want
in you a Christianity that they can find
in the temperance of the meal, in mo-
deration of dress, in respect for autho-
rity, in amiability at home, in veracity
and simplicity in mixed society.—Row-
land Hill used to say he would give
very little for the religion of a man
whose very dog and cat were not the
better for it. They want fewer gossip-
ing, slanderous, gluttonous, peevish,
conceited, bigoted Christians. To
make them effectual, all our public re-
ligious measures, institutions, benevo-
lent agencies, missions, need to be man-
aged on a high-toned, scrupulous and
unquestionable sense of honor, without
evasion or partisanship, or over much
of the serpent's cunning.—The hand
that gives away the Bible must be un-
spotted from the world. The money
that sends the missionary to the hea-
then must be honestly earned.

WHAT MIGHT BE.

The difference between what is and
what might be, and ought to be, is
great. I refer now to the moral con-
dition of the church and the world. Be-
gin at home with myself, and my own
church. I might be a much better
man and minister than I am. I am
painfully conscious of many respects in
which I might be so. I might be more
Christ-like and holy; I might be more
godly in my walk and conversation;
I might be a man of more faith, and
so of more power with God in prayer;
I might be more faithful in all duties;
I might prepare better sermons, and
preach them better. Indeed there is
no respect in which I might not be bet-
ter than I am.

And as regards the members of our
church, they might all be better than
they are. The best of them are not as
good as they might be, and ought to
be. And the greater part of them fall
below the standard to which they
might attain. There is too much occa-
sion for it to be asked of them, "What
do ye more than others?"

BEATY PIANOS AND ORGANS.—Those
who wish to purchase a Piano or Cabinet
Organ should not fail to send to HON.
DANIEL F. BEATTY, of Washington, New
Jersey, for his latest circular. See his
advertisement.

"LIBERAL" TENDENCIES.

One of the safeguards of American
institutions is found in the liberty
which every man has to make a fool of
himself. With less liberty he might
be a hero or a martyr; with so much
freedom he must stand or fall by his
merits. Error, enjoying the utmost
freedom of expression, gains no help
from the faggot or the dungeon, but
meets a worse fate by making itself
ridiculous. It seems to be the office of
the Liberalism of the day to illustrate
this law. Our readers are familiar with
its bold assumptions of wisdom, its
loud professions of charity and its pre-
tended zeal for "natural rights of man."

OBSERVATIONS ON PREACHING.

Franklin said he knew in a few
moments how many times Whitefield
had preached that sermon. Its power
grew in the ratio of repetitions. The
great orator himself gave judgment
that only at the hundredth time did he
think the best was reached.

The rudder consumes a part of the
power of the engine. Steering checks
momentum. The familiarity, by often
repetition, with the language of an
oration, grooves, so to speak, a flange
on the memory, and secures for pro-
pulsion the whole attention and ener-
gy. The highest *ecce* is attained.

The short pastorale, the wide cir-
cuit, and the wider district gave the
Methodist preacher many new audi-
ences for the same sermon. A dull
man could not fail to improve the ma-
terial and the delivery. The arrow shot
often, surely, could readily be polished
and feathered for easy flight and certain
aim. Under such training the Metho-
dist minister was a superior public
speaker.

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

The speech on the Debt Question
that was muddled, hesitating and scat-
tering, a month ago, has become by tri-
weekly repetitions, by additions, and by
pruning, bold, quick, compact.—Rich-
mond Ad.

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HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Dominion Telegraph Company pro-
pose to establish a telephone exchange sys-
tem similar to those in operation in other
cities. A central office is established, and
the office or residence of every subscriber
is placed in connection with it. Con-
nections will also be made with the railway
stations, police and fire stations, hotels,
shipping officers, etc. The subscriber can
by calling to the central office obtain mes-
sengers to send to any part of the city, or
can be placed in connection with any
other subscriber with whom he can talk
as freely as if the two were talking toge-
ther.

Recent elections in Ohio and Iowa re-
sulted in sweeping victories for the Re-
publicans.

Irish discontent was shown in the re-
cent attack made upon the land agent of
the Marquis of Sligo, while he was driv-
ing with his son near Mullranny, a town
not far from Castlebar. A fierce strug-
gle ensued; but the agent and his son
escaped, not, however, until one of the as-
sailants was killed. The Marquis of
Headfort has received letters threatening
violence unless his rents are reduced.

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

Experiments have been made at Wash-
ington with the view of lighting the Hall
of the House of Representatives with the
Electric Light.

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

The scandal developed in discussions
concerning the validity of wills might lead
the possessors of wealth to learn some
useful lessons, among which may be men-
tioned these: Gifts to charitable objects
if made by the donor while living, will ac-
complish more good than if left to be dis-
tributed by executors and lawyers, who
usually manage to get a large slice for
themselves; besides, in the former case,
the donor can have the satisfaction of
seeing the beneficial results of his charity.
Wills should be made when in good
health, if possible, before disease or old
age impairs the powers. The time has
gone by for even the most superstitious
to indulge the idea that he will die any
sooner for having made his will.

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

About six thousand slaves have been
set free by slave-holders in Cuba, accord-
ing to recent information from Havana.
The owners made a contract to secure
their services for five years. It is said
that other slave-holders intend to follow
this example.

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

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

A vessel at Campbellton, New Bruns-
wick, is being fitted up with a freezer of
large dimensions for the purpose of car-
rying frozen salmon to England.

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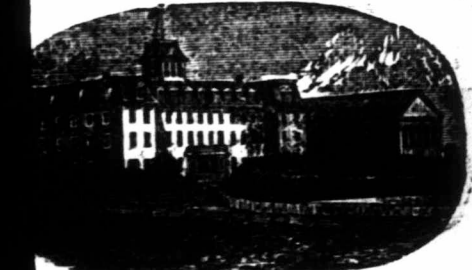
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gradually and insensibly
that suddenly we find our-
selves deprived of hearing
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to you.

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and all the best features of the work, which receive
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any other machine and reduced to only \$25.

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Adjusting Shuttle, with New Automatic Thread-
ing Feature.

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and large-sized bobbins, holding 1 1/2 yards of
thread, going away with the frequent re-wind-
ing bobbins.

Shuttle Tension is directly upon the thread,
upon the Bobbin, as in other Machines, in-
variably, whether the Bobbin is full or
empty.

Perfect uniformity of stitch and Tension.

Upper and lower threads are drawn together
and kept simultaneously in the centre of the
needle, the stitch precisely alike on both
sides, and of uniform thickness, from light gauze
to heavy upholstery.

Light and powerful—the only reliable feed
that will do all the work of any other
machine, and will last until the next century
begins.

Simple and efficient.

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