### WESLEYAN' ALMANAC MAY, 1877.

Last Quarter, 5 day, 7h, 4m, Morning. New Moon, 13 day, 1h, 15m, Morning. First Quarter, 19day, 8h, 42m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 26 day, 11h, /441.4

D	Day of Week.	SUN				MOON.						13	HTde	
K		R	ise	8	Sets	R	ses	S	outh	s'	Sets		Halle	
_	Tuesday	4	54	7	0	11			.58		51		47	
2	Wednesdy	4	53	7	1		orn	3	52	7	50	10	26	
3	Thursday	4	51	7	2	0	38	4	43	8	51	11	4	
4	Friday	4	50	7	4	1	- 8	5	31	9	54	11	48	
6	Saturday	4	48	7	5	1	33	6	16	10	59	A	40	
5	SUNDAY	4	47	7	6	1	53	6	58	A	3	1	42	
7	Monday	4	46	7	7	1	11	7	39	1	7	2	56	
8	Tuesday	4	44	7	8	2	30	8	20	2	10	4	9	
19	Wednesdy	4	43	7	9	2	48	9	2	3	16	5	3	
10	Thursday	4	42	7	10	3	5	9	44	4	23	5	57	
îĭ	Friday	4	41	7	11	3	27	10	30	5	33	6	35	
12	Saturday	4	39	7	13	3	53		20	6	47	7	14	
13	SUNDAY	4	38	7	14	4	28	A	15	8	2	7	50	
14	Monday	4	37	7	15	5	12	1	14	9	16	8	28	
15	Tuesday	4	36	7	17	6	10	2	16	10	22	9	7	
16	Weduesdy	4	35	7	18	7	22	3	20	11	18	9	53	
17	Chursday	4	34	7	19	8	39	4	21		orn	10	40	
18	Friday	4	33	7	20	9	58	5	17	0	3	11	30	
29	Saturday	4	32	7	21	11	15	6	8	0	36	m		
20	SUNDAY	4	31	7	22	Α,	32	6	58	1	1	0	29	
21	Monday	4	30	7	23	1	46	7	45	1	24	1	36	
22	Tuesday	4	29	7	24	2	58	8	31	1	41	2	47	
23	Wednesdy	4	28	7	25	4	10	9	18	2	4	3	59	
34	Thursday	4	27	7	26	5	25	10	7	2	26	5	1	
25	Friday	4	27	7	27	6	29	10	<b>5</b> 9	2	49	5	56	
26	Saturday	4	26	7	28	7	46	11	51	3	19	6	45	
27	SUNDAY	4	25	7	29	8	50.	m	orn	3	56	7	32	
38	Monday	4	24	7	30	9	48	0	47	4	44	8	14	
29	Tuesday	4	24	7	31	10	31	1	42	5	36	8	53	
30	Wednesdy	4	23	7	31	11	7	2	34	6	37	9	32	
	Thursday	4	22	7	32	11	35	3	24	7	14		11	
-50		-			- 1			-						

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and II minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Chartan lottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport. 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

### VALUE OF SMALL THINGS. Though little I bring,

Said the tiny spring, As it burst from the mighty hill, Tis pleasant to know. Wherever I flow. The pastures grow greener still.

And the drops of rain, As they fall on the plain,

When parched by the Summer heat, Refresh the sweet flowers, Which droop in the bowers, And hung down their heads at our feet.

Though the drops are small, Yet, taking them all, Each one doing all that it can To fulfil the design Of its Maker divine. What lessons they give unto man!

May we strive to fulfil All his righteous will.

word! Creator Divine! We would ever be this And serve Thee, our God and our Lord.

Who formed the whole earth by his

#### A BODY OF MINERS IMPRISONED TEN DAYS IN AN INUNDATED MINE.

# A THRILLING STORY.

LIVERPOOL, April 12. — During a period of nearly ten days a terrible battle has been raging in the Welsh Colliery of Troedyrhiw, a battle in which death savagely fought on one side and the brave miners of Pontypridd on the other. The tale is one that will live long in the homes of the Vhondda Valley. It is a story the details of which have been given day by day, and which has stirred to the lowermost depths the sympathies of the English people, and enlisted the earnest solicitude of the Queen herself. Day after day since the strange calamity occurred which closed a number of hapless miners in a living tomb, the first tidings for which the newspaper was searched at every household table, has been the latest report from that dreadful Troedyrhiw Mine. When the news had been read that the miners were still entombed, public sympathy and interest gradually quickened into an absorbing anxiety, which converted the battle, waged so long and earnestly for life, into a national event. It was on Wednesday, the 12th, just as the day-shift colliers were quitting the Troedyrhiw Pit, when the catastrophe occurred. Some last incautious blow, or some accidental breach of wall or vein, burst the thin partition which held back a vast concealed reservoir of subterranean water. when suddenly, with a rush like that of an angry incoming sea, a black Cocytus of flood broke in upon the mine. Filling the lower galleries and the bottom of the shafts, driving before it the atmosphere from every portion of the workings, Mr. Parker, one of the officers of the this mysterious deluge cut off two parties of men, who escaped with difficulty loud voice, said, "A message from the from the peril of immediate drowning, ply to find themselves immured in the first and second adits of the mine nearest the upper shafts. No sooner was it known that a number of operawere missing, than scores of brave

deep, and entered the workings, It was then ascertained that all the workings within a few hundred yards of the bottom of the shaft were filled with water to the roof, and no hope was entertained that any one would be discovered While the explorers were consulting as to what movement should be made, faint knockings were heard on the other side of the coal, as was conjectured, at a distance of thirty or forty their jackets, and, with mandrs, commenced cutting through the solid mass. The imprisoned were also at work. Throughout the night, relays of men toiled with desperate, untiring energy, cheered and encouraged by the knocking and sounds of labor of the imprisoned men. The task was very laborious, it having to be performed in deep water; but such was the progress made, that on the following morning a mandril struck through, and a hoe was made into that part of the pit where five men were shut up. The this chamber was a thick solid wall

next momenta terrific explosion occurred, and one of the imprisoned, a miner, named Morgan, was hurled into the opening, where the rescuers found him dead. The inundation had been so sudden as to imprison the air in the inner workings, and the force of this had kept back the water from the five men in that locality. The moment a small hole was cut by Mergan's mandril this volume of imprisoned air escaped and hurled the poor fellow's body into the opening and his soul into eternity. His body was soon after brought to the surface, and immediately following the four living men were brought up and delivered into the hands of their overjoyed friends. Others, however, were still missing; others were mourning over friends still immured in the pit, and once more the explorers, with willing hands, and stout, manly hearts, set to work. Once more knocking was heard, but at a considerable distance. These remaining prisoners were, like their released fellows, shut up in a chamber of compressed air in as good condition as when first built, leading out of a gallery which the water had entirely filled. The other end of coal, and beyond this again was another passage filled with water. Divers attempted to penetrate this latter passage but failed, and it was not until Monday, the 16th inst., that the water in it was so far reduced by pumping as to render work practicable. Till Thursday following the men who had volunteered for the task worked continuously by constant relays in endeavoring to cut a passage through the wall which separated them from their imprisoned comrades. The passage was about three feet in diameter, and the men carried on the work on their hands and knees. So great was the interest to effect their rescue that a colliery owner worth at least £50,000, went down in a train of a collier to lend a helping hand. On Thursday the Tescuers came near enough to communicate with the entombed. Shouting at the top of his voice, a miner asked. "How many of them are you?" The reply came back, "Five." It was then asked, "How have you lived?" To this answer was made, "By eating candles. Do make haste." Shortly after ten o'clock on Friday morning, the 20th inst., it was known that the men would be brought out alive, and a message which came up to that effect drew forth a ringing cheer from the excited crowd around the pit-a cheer which was re-echoed from one end of the village to the other. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the men who had been living buildings, exclusive of outbuildings, are for quite ten days in a tomb far underground once again came into the light of day and breathed the free air of the upper world. By a happy coincidence when the last man was brought to bank and was being conveyed on a stretcher covered with blankets into hospital, a message was received from the Queen. company, mounted a tram, and, with a

Queen." There was a rush of people

forward, and, the miners and all others

having uncovered, it was read. This

was followed with ringing cheers and

waving of caps. The message was as

follows: " Biddulph, Osborne, to Mr.

hardy Volunteers were forthcoming to Wales, Mine Inspector, Pontypridd:

descended the shaft, which is 276 feet accounts of the poor men in the mine. Are they saved? Pray telegraph."

WESTHISHM

Everything was in readiness, and the five rescued ones were carefully attended to by nurses and surgeons. It was learned from them that they had nothing to eat during their confinement except a little grease which had run from the box where they kept the candles. The first two days they had a light, but this went out at the close of the second day. They suffered terribly from thirst. feet. No sooner was this discovery During the imprisonment, and while made than a score of men threw off the work of rescue was going on, many prayer-meetings were held in the district and the men commended to the mercy of God.

It should not be forgotten, as one of the many incidents connected with this thrilling affair, that the four men who first escaped, and the poor fellow who was their companion and subsequently suffered death, when surrounded by water, took, as they thought, an eternal farewell of each other, and then sang a well-known hymn in Welsh, of which the following is a translation:-

In the deep and mighty waters
There is none to hold my head But my only Saviour, Jesus, Who was slaughtered in my stead. He, a friend, in Jordan's river, Holding up my sinking head; With his smile I'll go rejoicing Through the regions of the dead.

It appears they were singing this when the welcome tappings were heard; 'and," said Thomas Morgan, "off went our jackets, and my beloved son, who is no more, worked all night with the energy of a lion. He passed the Jordan River, and is to-day on the holy hill of the better land."—Correspondence to N. Y. Herald.

#### THE GREAT EASTERN TO BE A MEAT SHIP.

The owners of the Great Eastern are, it is said, considering the propriety of converting that magnificent vessel into a huge refrigerating chamber for the conveyance of American meat. A recent examination has disclosed the fact that, like Great Britain-another of Brunel's ships—the hull is practically and the directors consider it would be new and improved engines and boilers into the vessel. They have been empowered to prepare a rough estimate of the cost of the new machinery; and in view of the fact that the vessel can even now steam as fast as any of the Atlantic liners, the trade in meat, which is being developed not only with the United States, but also with Brazil, promises to open a wide field of usefulness-a trade in which the great vessel need never carry only half a load.

HELPFUL SYMPATHY.—A newspaper editor in the mining regions of Pennsylvania philosophically observes: "When a man gets both of his legs mashed, rendering him unable to work for three months, there's nothing that cheer's him up so much, and so effectually keeps the wolf from the door, as for his fellow-workmen to pass a series of resolutions praying for his speedy recovery, and ordering an engrossed copy of the same to be presented to his family."

WOODSTOCK, N. B., BURNED.

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS FIRE.

(Special Despatch to Recorder.) WOODSTOCK, N. B., May 17. A fire broke out about two o'clock this morning and spread with such rapidity that in less than two hours the largest portion of the town was in ruins. The area in which the conflagration swept is about the same as in the fire of 1860, but the amount of property destroyed largely exceeds that of the latter. At least sixty burned. These include the large brick Connell block and Connel wooden blocks having nine stores in them. Allan's brick buildings. McCoy brick building, D. P. Brown's brick building, the American, formerly cable house, Donaldson's Exchange, Dr. C. P. Connel's house. Every dry goods store in town is destroyed with two livery stables, Connel's iron foundry, ware rooms, drug stores of Col. Baird, Dr. Smith, Diblee, H. R. Baird, Lindsay's and Dibblee's hardware stores, Bridges Bros'. and Jewett's jewelry stores, and many of the other places of business-groceries, provision dealers, liquors, clothing, and boot and shoe stores. The fire extended from the Meduxnekik bridge, which was saved with difficulty, north to the engine house, or three entire blocks on each side rescue their fellows. Many at once The Queen is very anxious for the last one block on each side of Connel Street

and East from Main Street oue block, or six blocks, according to the street boundaries, in all. But a small portion of the contents of any of the stores were saved; many goods were burned after removal to

It is impossible yet to estimate the probable aggregate loss. It is only known that the fire commenced in a harness maker's shop on the corner of Queen and Main Streets, how, can only be conjec-

An accident to the suction hose prevented early efforts to play a stream from the engine which aggravated the calamity.

## HOW TO EXPLODE A LAMP.

The Scientific American gives some of the circumstances which lead to the explosion of kerosene lamps, the philosophy of all of them being that the flames may pass down through the wick, and ignite the vapour which accumulates in the upper portion of the lamp. This vapour is not an explosive, as the term is ordinarily understood, but when it is confined so that the gases resulting from its combustion cannot escape freely into the open air, the vessel confining it will be shattered. This ignition of the vapour may be brought about as follows:

1. A lamp may be standing on a table or mantel, and a slight puff of air from the open window or door may cause an explosion.

2. A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table or mantel, and instantly ex-

3 A lamp is taken out into the entry where there is a draught, or out of doors, and an explosion ensues.

4. A lighted lamp is taken up a flight of stairs, or is raised quickly to place it on the mantel, resulting in an explosion. In these cases the mischief is done by the air movement-either by suddenly checking the draught, or forcing air down the chimney against the flame.

5. Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the light is a frequent cause of ex-

6. Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top, or one that has a piece broken out, whereby the draught is variable and the flame

7 Sometimes a thoughtless person puts a small wick into a large burner, thus leaving considerable space along the edges of the wick. An old burner, with its air draught clogged up, which rightfully should be thrown away, is sometimes continued in use, and the final result is an explosion.

# HOUSE AND FARM.

GARDENING ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Under this heading, D. H. Jacques, Esq., contributes to the Semi-Tropical Magazine some timely hints to agriculturists, from which we make the following extracts:

Watering so as to merely wet the surface of the ground often does more harm than good. The roots of the plants are thereby attracted to the surface, thus temporarily moistened; but as it soon becomes as dry as before, and harder than ever, the young roots perish in the intervals of watering, and the plant is weakened rather than strengthened, and not infrequently killed outright. The ground should be well soaked and the watering not frequent. In the case of trees, shrubs, and large herbaceous plants, it is well to draw the surface earth from them to the depth of two or three inches, doing it carefully, so as not to injure the roots, apply the water, and then return the dry soil. This prevents immediate evaporation and gives the roots the full benefit of the water, without exposing them to be burned up by the hot sun. Where this not practicable, as among small plants, holes may be made near them with a dibble or sharpened stick, and water poured into them from the nozzle of a watering pot. The plants may afterward be slightly sprinkled from the nose of the pot and the ground stirred with the prongoe.

Saltpeter, a tablespoonful or more to a bucket of water, is an excellent occasional application to most kind of garden plants, being at the same time a fertilizer and an insect destroyer. Many grubs and bugs may be destroyed by copious waterings with this solution.

To keep plants bearing: The production of seed is an exhaustive process, and, as a rule, its completion is signalized either by the death of the plant, if an annual, or by a temporary suspension of the process of growth, if a biend for which Nature has sustained has been attained. If we are cultivating it for seed, our object is the same. and we should not interfere with na ture's processes; but if, as in the case of the okra, the cucumber, and the sum. mer squash, we make use of the immature fruit and desire to increase and prolong its production, we must carefully cut off, before maturity, all that is produced, whether we can make use of them or not, so as to encourage an abnormal production. Also, where a root or a bulb is the object of cultivation, as in the Irish potatoe or the onion, we should remove the lower stems. If seeds are desired, certain plants should be set apart for their production and the earliest and best fruit be allowed to ripen. The same rule applies to the flower garden. If we desire continued bloom, the plants must not be allowed to mature seeds. Moss for potted plants: It is beneficial, at this season, to cover the earth around plants in pots and baskets with a layer of fresh moss, to be changed as it becomes dry and dead. It keeps the moisture from evaporating, secures a greater uniformity of temperature, and improves the looks of the plant.

Transplanting: Tomatoes, peppers, and egg plants should be transplanted. as required to keep up a succession of fruit, choosing showery weather for the operation, or watering and shading as heretofore directed. In light, porous soils, transplanting becomes a work of some delicacy and difficulty, as the summer advances, especially when the rains are light and infrequent, as is often the case at this season. See previous hints

on this subject. Flower garden work: In the flower garden the operations of the month are mainly the same as in the vegetable garden. Stir the soil, kill all weeds, trans-

plant, shade, and water. Liquid manure is here fully as effective as in the kitchen garden, giving wonderful size and brilliancy to the flowers. Rose and other bushes will be much benefited by a top dressing of pulverized charcoal and ashes composted with rotten muck or surface soil from the woods.

# CHILDREN'S CORNER

YOU DEAR LITTLE CHILDREN.

You dear little children that sit in the shadow. With tears on your faces, come hither

to me; I'll tell you a story of what will come after: Of sounds you will hear, and of sights you will see.

The morning is dreary, and rain has been You sit in your places and shiver with But wait and be patient, the hours that

are coming Will wave all their banners of scarlet and gold.

And oh, the fine frolics! and you will be in them! And oh, the sweet singing! and you will And oh, the bright blossoms that bloom

in the gardens! Your hands will gather them, damp with The mists will roll up from the valleys

and vanish, You'll wonder to see that the world is so wide, With so much to do in it; and the brave workers

Will beckon and call, till you stand by their side. Your hearts will beat faster, the moments will hasten:

But you will toil joyfully, year after I know even now in your dreams you are saying,
"The world shall be better because we

are here!" Oh, dear little children, that sit in the shadow, And grieve that the morning is dark

with eclipse.

The splendour of noonday will soon overtake you! Oh wait for its coming with smiles on

your lips! -Mrs. E. M. Gates in Herald and Presbyter.

## WHAT TOTTY TAUGHT THE DEACON.

BY HOPE LEDYARD.

Carefully Totty stepped along the street. It was the first time in all her life that she had been to the minister's, and Totty felt very grown up indeed.

But to tell you what she had in her basket, and why she is going to her minister's, I must go back a week or two. Three weeks before, Mrs. Dallas, (Totty's mother) was very ill, so fill that the doctor said she might not get well, and Mr. Duncan, the minister, ennial or a perennial. The immediate came to see her. Now Mr. Duncan flad