VOL XXXIII.

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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1881.

No 15

THE "WESLEYAN."

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FROM THE PAPERS.

It is stated that the first three Wranglers at Cambridge University, England, this year, were abstainers from alcohol

The Jews of Hungary form less than five per cent of the population: but they furnish eighteen per cent of the university students and two-thirds of the Jewish students study jurisprudence.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, will spend this summer at his home in Massachusetts, where he will hold a sort of select comp-meeting for advanced Bible scholars. It is said he intends visiting Europe in the fall.

The first systematic attempt at an enumeration of the Jews in Cincinnati has just been completed. There are 8.000 of them in the city, and 15,000 of them in the State. The Church property in Cincinnati is estimated to be worth nearly \$500,000.

The Rev. Mr. Marsland, of Central Village, Coun., introduced some statisties into a recent sermon, showing that a very light assessment would raise his salary from \$700 to \$1000. His congregation disliked this so much that they equested him to resign.

The Congregationalist says of the Woman's National Temperance Union that "ssociations of liquor dealers have sublicly stated that they feared no foe so much as those persistent Christian women who carry temperance sentiment into every corner of the land.'

The Nashville Advocate pertinently says: "There is too much gunpowder used by Christian nations in dealing with the heathen to justify hope for the speedy conversion of the latter until there is a change. The heathen will not receive the gospel from those who offer it with bloody hands.

Major Mills, an Episcopalian, has given \$500 to the Endowment Fund of the Weslevan Theological College, Montreal, on condition that no students be admitted who use tobacco. Compliance with the requirement is an easy one under the provisions of the Discipline of the Methodist Church .- Guardian.

In a recent discourse on the miracle in Cana of Galilee, Mr. Spurgeon incidentally remarked: "I abstain myself from alcoholic drink in every form, and others would be wise to do the same." This statement should effectually settle all doubts about the distinguished preacher's position on the temperance question.

It seems strange, but the Christian at Work avers there are pew-holders in a New York city church "who, under an old church charter, pay but \$50 rental yearly for pews, go to Europe a year or two, or more, re-let their pews for \$400 and \$500 a year, and pocket the

The police authorities of New York ment officers to the Church of St. Vincent's fair (Roman Catholic) and compelled the stoppage of the share and lettery business there. A great outcry was made, and the police were charged with cutting down the receipts at least

The Isle of Man is now the isle of woman. It has enfranchised female owners of property and added nearly five hundred names to the voting register. Elections are shortly to be held, and when the new Tynwald meets, a movement will be begun for a further extension of the franchise to women who are occu-

Thomas Carlyle remembered Edinthus concerning his legacy: "May it run forever if it can, as a thread pure water from the Scottish rocks tinking into its little basin by the wayside for those whom it veritably belongs to. Amen. Such is my bequest to Edinburgh University."

The woman's suffrage question has during the past winter and this spring the subject of discussion and oting in several state legislatures; and no instance has it achieved a victory. Yet both the discussion and the voting how that the cause is constantly gaining strength, and that the day of its

The Missionary Review says that not less than 3.000,000 men in China perish annually from the use of opium Two-thirds of the adult males and onesixth of the women are believed to smoke it. In Ningpo, a city of 400,000 people, there are 2,700 opium shops. England devotes 1,200 square miles of the richest soil of India to its growth, and has this year increased the area.

A bill has been introduced in the French Legislature providing that any citizen who loses his life while saving life or property at a fire, any physician who dies while labouring in the hospitals in time of epidemic, and any one who dies while endeavouring to save a fellow-being shall be regarded as a soldier slain on the battle-field and insure a double pension to his family.

The Wesleyan Advocate and the New York Advocate are both reproving the indecent begging letters that are being sent to Geo. I. Seney every day by the bushel. Mr. Seney writes a note to Dr. Haygood, and says he cannot even answer the letters, much less give to the applicants. Such monstrous acts upon the part of people are enough to deter good people from giving at all to any

The Christian at Work says: The Bishop of London held a service recently for the admission of the first merchant captain admitted by a bishop to the unpaid office of lay reader. Singuhas officially recognized the services to religion rendered by captains of merchant ships, who conduct divine services, hold Bible-classes, manage adult bury the dead at sea.

That was a very sensible idea which Sunday-school in a neighbouring State carried out last week. at its anniversary, by distributing to those present pack ages of ten kinds of flower-seeds, with plain and full directions as to how to sow and how to care for them, offering at the same time a prize to be given at midsummer at an exhibition of all the flowers produced from these seeds for the best shown in cut or potted flowers. -Christian Union.

The thirty-third anniversary of modern Spiritualism was celebrated April 1. If ever there was a proper correspondence between a date and a thing, it is the celebration of the birth of the most insinuating, yet the most absurd and demoralizing, superstition on the first of April. They claim that 5,000,000 have been fooled by it. But their statistics are as mythical as their other appeals to credulity. The real description of it is, "Infidelity with a ghost in it."-N. Y. Advocate.

One by one things slip out about the forthcoming Œcumenical Conference. I hear that the non-invited speakers are not to occupy more than five minutes in any speech they may make. If they are in the middle of the word Mesopotamia and have got only the first two syllables out, down they are to go at the sound of the President's bell. I know several long-winded sermonisers and speechifiers whom it would be a pleasure to see thus condensed.—London

What a fund of vitality there must be in that Methodism which not only provides ministers for its own several branches, but also many of the most effective men in other denominations I hear that the Rev. James Jackson Wray, who left the old Weslevan body in a hurry nearly two years ago, has got a famous congregation in the Whitfield Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, and that he is as much a Methodist in his sermons as ever. It is the old wine in a new bottle.—London

On the 28th of March as the Rev. A Heath, pastor of the M. E. Church, Pittsford. Vt., was sitting at a window in his sitting-room talking with some friends, a rifle bullet came through the window, and buried itself in his left lower jaw, causing a compound fracture. No report was heard; later investigation showed that the bullet came from a gun discharged some half-mile distant, of burgh University in his will, and writes course with no design to speed it on such an errand. The ball has been extracted, and Mr. Heath is doing as well as can be expected.

A recent English decision holds that the public, including a man's immediate neighbors, must submit to the inconvenience necessarily occasioned in repairing or rebuilding a house; but if the inconvenience is prolonged for an unnecessary time, or increased by the unreasonable manner in which the building operations are carried on, such operations are public nuisance; and a person who has suffered thereby a particular damage, other than and beyond the general inbumph cannot be much longer postpaned. The argument of mere sneering and ridicule is about obsolete.—N. Y. Independent. action for such nuisance.

CLEANSING AND KEEPING. As to "perfectionism" or "sinless-

ness." I have all along and over and

over again said I never did and do not hold either. "Sinlessness" belongs only to Christ now, and to our glorified state in heaven. I believe it to be not merely an impossibility on earth, but an actual contradiction of our very being, which cannot be "sinless" till the resurrection change has passed upon us. But being kept from falling, kept from sins, is quite another thing, and the Bible seems to teem with commands and promises about it. First, however, were consecrated by Popes, among Porto Novo died of poison, administered had finished her address, one of the pre-I would distinctly state that it is only as and while a soul is under the full powers bishop and consecrator for twenty-five lasted nine days. For the whole of this this, and, holding his written speech in of the blood of Christ that it can be years) consecrated by Pope Formosus, time a considerable number of human his hand, said, "I hope you did not find cleansed from all sin; that one moment's withdrawal from that power and it is again actively because really sin- sors ordinations to be null and Customs.' The missionaries, from their ning; and that it is only as and while kept by the power of God himself that and consecrator for twenty-nine years). cries of the sufferers, whose mutilated we are not sinning against him: one instant of standing alone is certain fall ! But (premising that) have we not been limiting the cleansing power of the precious blood when applied by the Holy Spirit, and also the keeping power of our God? Have we not been limiting 1 John i. 7, by practically making it relarly enough, it is the first occasion, at fer only to "the remission of sins that least in modern times, in which a bishop | are past," instead of taking the grand simplicity of "cleanseth us from all sin?" " All" is all, and as we may trust him to cleanse from the stain of past schools, visit the sick and dying, and sins, so we may trust him to cleanse from all present defilement—yes, all If not, we take away from this most precious promise, and by refusing to take it in its fullness, lose the fullness of its application and power. Then we limit God's power to "keep:" we look at our frailty more than at his omnipotence. Where is the line to be drawn beyond

> tinctly implies defilement without it. It was that one word "cleaneet which opened the door of a very glory of hope and joy to me. I had never seen the force of the tense before, a continual present, always a present tense, not a present which the next moment becomes a past. It goes on cleansing, and I have no words to tell how my heart rejoices in it. Not a coming to be cleansed in the fountain only, but a remaining in the fountain, so that it may and can go on cleansing

keeping implies total helplessness with-

Why should we pare down the commands and promises of God to the level of what we have hitherto experienced of what God is "able to do," or even of what we have thought he might be able to de for us? Why not receive God's promises, nothing doubting, just as they stand? "Take the shield of faith. whereby ve shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked ;" "He is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye, having always all sufficiency in all things;" and so on, through whole constellations of promises, which surely mean really and fully what they say .- Frances Ridley Have gal.

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

The following instructive and suggestive letter recently appeared in the Toronto Globe over the signature "Ver-

"SIR,-In your editorial you remark, - To say that the fact that three bishops at least are concerned in every act of ordination amounts to nothing unless always been thought necessary.

fact that one consecrator was sufficient priests who are interested in have in the early churches of Wales, Ireland elsewhere.

that the infallible bishops (or Pope) of the influence of the heathen priests. Rome required two or more supporters | Most of the time he is making incurtimes more, rival Popes; and many an opean trader; one portion, chiefly wonot. One of these divisions which com- their shops. The third portion is re- willing to come to her meetings at Belle- Dwight's Life of Edwards.

never Bishop of Rome.

"But let us come a little nearer ministers must follow him. Gregory XII., who was one of the three anti-popes and who was declared by the twelve of the Archbishops of York, and from 1133 to 1345 nine of the Bishops of Durham were consecrated directly or indirectly by Bishops of Rome. This is all detailed in Bishop Godwin's 'Lives of the English Bishops.' What priest can be sure that his orders are not derived from three of those prelates of Canterbury, York and Durham?

"Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a Baptist and was never baptized; and Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Butler, Bishop of what becomes of their ordination?

which he is not "able?" The very can trace my pedigree right up to the they were made to kneel down, stunned to grasp in the name and thought of God? out it, and the very cleansing most disapostles in an unbroken chain, but I with a blow on the head, before they Almighty. But the Lord Jesus God must be pardoned for saying that was had any suspicions, and thrown, still in our own nature—one like ourselves balderdash.'

" No historical student, nor lawyer. would give the slightest credence to any natalogues of Bishops, not even exceptng the celebrated 'Liberian Catalogue." which is full of interpolations, discrepncies, and contradictions: and the late Archbisaop Whately, who was immensey superior in logic and candor to Bishop Wilberforce, said, 'There is not a minister in all Christendom who is able to trace up with any approach to certainty his own spiritual pedigree.'

HABITATIONS OF CRUELTY.

The Rev. J. Milum, the general suprintendent of Wesleyan Missions in the Yoruba and Popo districts, left Lagos on the 15th of December last, and visited a number of places in Western Afri-During his stay the annual "customs" were being held at Abomev. These vere of the most horrible desaription, several hundred natives being killed is a most barbarous manner and effered in sacrifice. The "customs were observed notwithstanding the prethe reigning monarch. Mr. Milum had a missionary house at Wydah.

sence of Mr. Milum. Abomey is under French protection, King Gelele being conference with the king and the Prince respecting the re-establishing of The French Roman Catholic mission aries give a fearful picture of the counry. They say that the people are s mild indisposition that they find it difit can be proved that three bishops have ficult thaccount for the horrible cruelties practiced, except on the theo-"This cannot be proved, for it is a ry of the influence of the fetish ing the bloody sacrifices perpetuated. and Scotland, and perhaps, therefore, The number of human beings annually it was agreed there should be some singsacrificed is estimated at several thous-"Besides this, does any one pretend and. The present king is entirely under when consecrating; and if they alone sions in neighboring territories with his. performed the rite, of what value are two fanous regiments of Amazons. The their consecrations? For according to prisoners made in these expeditions are the Roman Catholic historian, Platina, dividel into three classes. One is sold there were twenty-seven schisms, dur- to the slave merchants of the interior, ing each of which there were two, some- and was formerly intended for the Eur-Anglican priest must still owe his orders men, is fattened and sold to butchers, the love of God, pressing on all to acto some of these schismatical pontiffs, who, revolting as the fact may be even cept it and give themselves to Him; and

menced in 1378 lasted forty years. Two served for the human sacrifices, which ville, promising them there a hearty Popes were elected. Each excommuni- take place in the months of August and welcome. Such true devotion to her cated the other, and which was the true September, during the celebration of Master's cause could not fail to be ap-Pope and which was the anti-Pope has the 'Grand Customs.' These ceremon- preciated even by these misguided peonever been determined. In 1411 there ies have a double purpose: that of paci- ple, and many testified their approval. were three Popes, each of whom had fying Ogun, the god of war, and other One female on the platform who is known anathematized the other. Here are deities, and also that of recalling the as a determined Communiste, warmly what you style 'defective links' enough memory of dead kings and of sending to embraced the speaker, saying, "she to ruin any genealogical chain, and there them supplies of men and provisions. would give anything to possess her faithis, therefore, no need of showing what In Dahomey, as in other savage countries, fulness and courage." It is hoped that is an undoubted fact, that St. Peter was provisions are placed in the tomb. When the brief record of these proceedings a king dies, all his women, slaves and may be an encouragement to others to

received his episcopal orders from Pope bodies were seen every morning in the public square of the town, arranged in lines. The heads had been cut off and Council of Constance to be neither a nailed along the walls of the royal pal-Pope nor a bishop. From 1119 to 1342 | ace. At eight o'clock on the morning of the ninth day the new king and his suite, preceded by the fetish priests, moved to the sacred wood, where the grave of the late king had been dug. The sacrifice began. Seven slaves were slain, and their blood was mixed with earth to form a kind of plaster with which the grave was lined. The seven heads of the victims, with provisions of all kinds, were deposited at the bottom. The body of the king was then lowered. Next were seen approaching nine of his women, in their brightest garments, pur-Durham, were sons of Nonconformists posely intoxicated beforehand with coand becomed baptism except what is pious doses of British tafia, or rum. is necessary for valid consecrations, ing smiles on each side, believing themselves the objects of an ovation. When God becomes intelligible. There is "The late Bishop of Oxford said—'I they reached the edge of the open grave something vast and vague and difficult alive, down on the body of their royal a child as we have been, and showing us spouse. Earth was then flung in, to what childhood ought to be in that home cover the whole pile of dead and living. At a distance of a few steps a stake was prepared. There the king's ministers were to be burnt. But these astute politicians had dressed up some slaves in their robes of office, who perished in

MISSIONARY COURAGE.

their stead, while they themselves made

good their escape."

On Sunday last, a crowded meeting of Socialists was held at the Theatre de Folies Parisiennes, in Belleville, Paris under the auspices of Louise Michel the returned communiste, now editing a French newspaper called La Revolution. The ostensible subject of discussion was "Women's Rights." After one or two speeches of an ultra-democratic and inflammatory character had been given, a lady stood up in the front row of one of the boxes, and said she also wished to speak, and to point out another respec in which men and women were all equal namely, in the sight of God! At the very name of God there was great uproar, but some present had already re cognized that the speaker was Miss de Broen, who for so many years has been labouring amongst them, and they were anxious that she should have a hearing. This, however, appeared to be impossible. till Louise Michel herself, with whom, it seems, Miss de Broen has for some time past been endeavouring to obtain an influence for good, came forward on the stage, saying the lady was well known to her, and begging that she might be allowed to speak. Great excitement and confusion followed. At length ing and one or two more addresses, and that, after that, Miss de Broen should address them. Accordingly, at a later period, she was invited to the stage, and then gave a short but pithy address to a comparatively attentive audience. She first interested them by speaking about her nine and a half year's work amongst them, referring especially to her Medical mission and sewing-classes for the women, and then went on to dwell upon and not one priest can be sure he does to relate, openly sell human flesh in concluded by inviting any who were

be bold for Christ under equally trying home. Many Archbishops of Canterbury "During the past year the King of circumstances. After Miss de Broen whom was Plegmund, in 891 (Arch- by a rival for the throne. His funeral vious speakers came up to the writer of who was succeeded by Pope Stephen victims were sacrificed every night in anything very objectionable in this; VI., who declared all his predeces- the fetish forest, destined for the 'Grand | you know it is not mine, it is Spencer's, translated from your countryman, Hervoid. Chichley in 1414 (Archbishop neighboring dwelling, could hear the bert Spencer." How little do these writers know the injury they do, or the vast responsibility they incur! - The

GOD REVEALED IN CHRIST'S HUMANITY.

In Rome there is a wonderful frescu by Guido, called the Aurora. It glows upon a lofty ceiling. Standing on the pavement, and looking upward at it. your neck stiffens, your head grows diszy, the figures get mazy and indistinct. But the owner of the palace has placed a broad mirror near the floor. You may sit down before that, and study the wondrous picture reflected in it. There is no longer stretch and strain and dixziness and indistinctness and inability. This Divine yet human Christ is the mirror of Deity for us. He is the enpress image of the Godhead standing with us in our numeraty. ess interpre God to our longing hearts. In Hint at Nazareth; carrying the burdens of a public life as we must, and showing us how to carry them; standing in the place of temptation as we must, and pointing out the method of our victory; lending His presence to our feasts, and telling us therefore that feasts are rightful even in this sad world; going with His sweet speech and tender touch to our funerals, and so letting us know that our worst grief is within His knowledge, and since it brings His presence, that grief even can become a most blessed sacrament: going before us into death, and then flinging the light of His resurrection back all along the dreaded way-our Lord Jesus-how loving, how long-suffering, how sacrificing, and vet how right and just : our Lord Jesus-not distant from us, not apart from us by chasm impassable, but close to us, braided into our human relations through this human nature which he shares with us. Oh, he s not vast and vague and difficult to grasp. He gives reality to our thoughts of God, for he is God, stooping to brotherhood with us, that our little thoughts may get on him some veritable and val uable hold. - Wayman Hoyt. D.D.

THEY SHALL SEE GOD .- " Once as I roce out into the woods for my health in 1737, having alighted from my horse in a retired place as my manner commonly has been, to walk for divine contemplation and prayer, I had a view that for me was extraordinary of the glory of the Son of God, as mediator between God and man, and his wonderful, great full, pure and sweet grace and love, and meek and gentle condescension. grace that appeared so calm and sweet appeared, also, great above the heavens. The person of Christ appeared ineffahly excellent, with an excellency great enough to swallow up all thought and conception-which continued, as near as I can judge about an hour-which kept me the greater part of the time in flood of tears and weeping aloud. felt an ardency of soul to be what I know not otherwise how to express, emptice and annihilated : to lie in the dust and be full of Christ alone; love him with a holy and pure love to trust in him : to live upon him; to serve and follow him: and to be perfectly sanctified and made pure with a divine and heavenly purity. have several other times had very much of the same nature, an-

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GROWING OLD.

O, to keep them still around us, baby darlings, fresh and pure, "Mother's" smile their pleasures crowning, "mother's" kiss their sorrows cure;
O, to keep the waxen touches, sunny curls,

and radiant eyes,

Pattering seet, and eager prattle—all young
life's lost Paradise!

One bright head above the other, tiny hands that clung and clasped, Little forms that close enfolding, all of Love's

best gifts were grasped: Sporting in the summer sunshine, glancing fearless, careless mirth.

O to keep them !-how they gladdened all the path from day to day, What gay dreams we fashioned of them as

in rosy sleep they lay How each broken work was welcomed, how each struggling thought was hailed, As each bark went floating seaward, love bedecked and fancy sailed!

Gliding from our jealous watching, gliding from our chinging hold, Lo! the brave leaves, bloom and bourgeon; lo! the shy, sweet buds unfold; Fast to lip, and cheek and tresses steals the

accents of the bay. Neither love nor longing keeps them; soon | dows; let just and generous thoughts in other share than ours Those young hands will seize their weapons,

build their castle, plant their flowers; Soon a fresher hope will brighten the dear eyes we trained to see; Soon a closer love than ours in those awaken-

So it is, and well it is so; fast the river nears the main; Backward yearnings are but idle, dawning never glows again; Slow and sure the distance deepens, slow and

sure the links are rent; Let us pluck our autumn roses, with their sober bloom content.

All the Year Round.

BIRDS AT THE WINDOW.

"Better be at work," grumbled John Spence, as he passed the minister's house, and saw Jenny, the minister's daughter feeding the birds that came every day to her window. "My girls have some Mr. Spence. thing else to do. I'll not give a cent to support such lazy doings."

"Good morning, Mr. Spence," said a friendly voice. "I want to | "Jenny is so good and sweet that know how much you will put down for Mr. Elder's salary this year? We want to increase it to \$500 if

"Not a cent," was his emphatic answer. "Oh! you're jesting, Mr, Spence,"

said his good-natured neighbor. "No: I'm in earnest. My girls have something better to do than buke. feeding birds. Humph! Do you see that?" and he pointed to a window where Jenny Elder, the minister's daughter, stood feeding half a dozen birds that flew close to her hand: one or two of them even

lighting on her shoulder. "Well, that is beautiful exclaimed Mr. Egbert.

" Beautiful ?" "Yes; don't you think so?' "I think she'd better be at work," replied Mr. Spence in a hard voice. Mr. Egbert turned and looked at

his reighbor in mute surprise. "I mean just what I say," added no time to waste after that fashion, and I can't see that I am under any obligations to support other people's daughters in idleness.'

"Jenny Elder is no idle girl said Mr. Egbort, a little warmly.

" Don't you call that idleness? " No. It is both rest and invigoration. The ten minutes spent with those birds will sweeten her life for a whole day. She will hear them twittering as she goes about her household duties, and be stronger and more cheerful in consequence."

Mr. Spence shook his head, but not with the emphasis of manner shown a little while before. A new thought had come into his mind. A bird had flown in through a window of his soul.

" Work, work, work, every hour and every minute of the day," said Mr. Egbert, "is not best for any one-not best for Jenny Elder, nor for your daughters nor mine."

"Nobody says it is," replied Spence. "But-but-" His thoughts were not very clear and so hesitat-

"The rest that gives to the mind a cheerful. tone, that makes it stronger and healthier, is the true rest, because it includes refreshment and invigoration."

"Nobody denies that" said Mr. Spence.

"And may not Jennie's ten minutes with the birds give her just the refreshment she needs, and make years. her stronger for the whole day? If not stronger, then more cheerful; and you know how much comfort | ed, subduing his voice that he might to a household one cheerful spirit not betray too much of what he may bring."

"You have such a way of putting | said." things," replied the neighbor in a changed voice. "I never saw it in et, feasting her eyes on the bird; this light before. Cheerfulness- and I'll love it if it doesn't sing a oh, dear! I am weary looking at note." discontented faces. If feeding birds children to begin at once."

window," said Mr. Egbert.

like that," was replied.

"To the windows of your soul I Spence shook his head. shoot too high for me.'

"Thoughts are like birds-right thoughts like doves and sparrows; ens. Open the windows of your mind, and let such thoughts come in. Feed them, and they will sing been. to you and feed your soul with music. They will bear you up on round the winter hearth,
Bidding all the bright world echo with their their wings; they will lift you into at pleasure. When Mr. Egbert saw er and feel stronger. You will be a wiser and happier man."

"I never did hear any one talk just as you do, Egbert!" said the neighbor. "You look into the heart of things in such a strange

"If we can get down to the heart of things, we are all right," was the smiling answer. "And now we want to know how much we may maiden's bashful joy; want to know how much we may Fast the frank, bold man's assertion tones the count on from you towards Mr. Elder's salary. Open wide the win-

> "As much as last year; perhaps more. I'll think over the matter,' was replied.

While sitting at dinner with his family on that day Mr. Spence broke the constrained silence, the usual accompaniment of their meal, with the words-

"I saw a bsautiful sight this morning.'

Both the sentences and the tone in which it was spoken were a surprice. A weight seemed removed from every one—a shadow fell from each dull countenance. All eyes were fixed in inquiry upon him.

"Jenny Elder at a window, with wild birds feeding from her hands, and sitting on her shoulders," added

"Oh, yes: I have seen it often, said Margaret, his oldest daughter, a light breaking over her face. even the birds love her. I wish they would come to my window."

"You must ask Jenny her secret said the father with a gentleness in his voice that was such a surprise to Margaret that she looked at him in wonder. Mr. Spence noticed and understood the meaning of her look. He felt it as a revelation and a re-

The dead silence soon passed away. First one tongue and then another was unloosened; and in a little while the whole family were in a pleasant conversation—a thing so unusual at meal time that each one noted the fact in wildered surprise.

Mr. Spence opened the windows of his soul still wider, and let the singing birds come in. All the hours of that day he pondered the new ideas suggested by his neighbor, and the more he considered them the clearer it became that there was a better way to secure the Mr. Spence. "My daughters have happiness of himself and family than the hard and narrow one he had been pursuing. Minds needed something as well as bodies. Tastes and feeling had their special needs. Soul hunger must be attended to and

As he came home from his shop that evening he passed a store, the windows of which were filled with cages of singing birds; and as his eyes rested on them he remembered how often he had heard Margaret wish for a canary, and how he had often said, "Nonsense, you've got something better to do than wasting our time with birds."

Mr. Spence saw things in a diferent light now.

"She shall have a bird," he said, peaking to himself, and turned into he store.

"Oh, father! not for me?" Mr. Spence was taken by surprise at the sudden outburst of delight that came from Margaret, when she understood that he had really bought her the bird. Tears filled her eyes. She threw her arms

around him and kissed him. "It was so kind of you-and I wanted a bird so much!" she said. Oh. I'll be so good, and do every-

thing for you I can." What a sweet feeling warmed the heart of Mr. Spence through and through. The delight of this moment was greater than anything he remembered to have experienced for

"I am glad my little present gave you so much pleasure," he answerfelt. "It's a good singer the man

"It's a beauty!' returned Margar-

" Such a little thing to give so at the windows is an antidote to much pleasure!" Mr. Spence said fretfulness, I shall recommend my to himself as he sat and pondered this new phase of life. And to his "Let the birds come first to your thought came this reply; "A cup | She saw him in the social circle

new ideas and thoughts came in One look of disapproval, one honest gence—casting their seed everyupon him, and he saw that the mind had needs as well as the body; and that unless these were supplied, wrong thoughts like hawks and rav- life would be poor and dreary-just and children had for the most part

Mr. Spence never shut that window, but let the birds fly in and out purer regions. You will see clear- him he received him with a joyful heart and pleasant smile, and doubled his subscription to the minister's salary.—T. S. Arthur.

THE HOME OF VEGE. TABLES.

A Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: A recent inquiry as to where the cereals and other products come from, has led me into some good agricultural reading, and it may be interesting and trust. to have the following digest, which can be preserved for future reference and a basis for profitable talk, and to while away a long winter's evening. Madder came from the peril. You are the appointed Celery originated in Ger-The chestnut came from many. The onion originated in Italy. Tobacco is a native of Egypt. The nettle is a native of Virginia. Europe. The citron is a native of The pine is a native of Greece. America. The poppy originated in the East. Oats originated in North Africa. Rye came originally from Siberia. Barley was found in the Himalaya. Wheat is supposed to have come from Asia, and to have grown spontaneously in Tartary. north of the Hymalayan mountains. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. Sunflower was brought from Cabbage grows wild in Peru. Buckwheat came from Siberia. Millet was first known in India. The apple and pear are from Europe. Spinach was first cultivat. ed in Arabia. The mulberry tree originated in Persia. The horsechestnut is a native of Thibet. The cucumber came from the East Indies. The quince came from the island of Crete. The radish is a native of China and Japan. Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin. The garden cress is from Egypt and the East. Horse-radish came from the south of Europe. The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name. The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean. The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian production. Hemp is a native of Persia and the Rast Indies. The tomato originated in South Africa, but was known in England as early as 1597. Deodens, a Holland agriculturist, mentions the tomato in 1583, as a vegetable to be eaten with pepper, salt, and oil." The bean is a native of Persia. The beet originated in Africa and Asia. The

INTEMPERANCE AND THE HOME.

cabbage came from England. Cay-

enne pepper came from the tropics;

the best varieties from the West

Indies. The sweet-potato came

from tropical America, and was

early introduced into Europe. Corn,

or Maize, is a native of South Ameri-

ca; early introduced into Europe.

We were residing in a beautiful village. It was a June morning; the soft light was painting the eastern sky. The green ivy was climbing over the casement of our cottagetheir earliest carols, and the breath of morning was freighted with perfume. All Nature, suimate and inanimate, invited to holy thanksgiving. But yonder, returning from midnight orgies, was the confirmed inebriate, stupified as to all the noble impulses of his early manhood. His faltering steps were tending toward that little home, almost hidden smid the graceful maples, which his own hands had planted in other days. Children were there in the beyday of life, too young to comprehend the sadness of their home. The once dithesome maiden—now the discomolate wife-was there, wakeful during all the hours of the livelong night. That footstep upon the threshold. that loud rapping upon the door, were but signals of her distress. Let us recall the brief years of their

united allotment. He was, in early life, the associate of some who are now leaders in the nation. Bndowed amply by nature, admitted always to the best circles, and welcomed to the bar at an early age by the most influential in his profession, all predicted for him a brilliant career. Unfortunately, she who was to share his destiny had no fixed principles respecting the dangers of intoxicating beverage. She provided it at each evening call.

"Oh. I'm too old for anything thirsty lips it is sweeter than nec- The puritanical admonitions of the dangerous ways, through the tanvillage pulpit furnished the staple gled paths of forest and jungle-And then, as if a window had been of ridicule. Her influence confirme even the seas and the rivers preopened in his soul, a whole flood of ed him in the habits of dissipation. senting no obstacle to their diliword from the unseen depths of her where, sure that if the rain from affectionate nature, would have heaven followed they should find given another direction to all his the fruit, and, though after many as his life, and the lives of his wife Why could not some blessed angel have gently lifted the veil upon her dark future? Why did not some invalids, shut out from the courts deep, divine prophecy, from out her of our dear Lord's house on earth, immortal being, fortell the inevi- do something-much, to bring down table results of youthful dissipation? this rain, by spending the half hour She laughed with secret scorn that in which we know the word is beone so noble, with such self-control, ling preached, and which we usually could ever betray his grand destiny. devote to study of the Bible, in He did betray it, and with it all the prayer for this very blessing-the wreck, morally and physically, he sower?" lost his position in society, and rein June threw his beams upon a ness and refreshing, "the rain also," since lost for her their divine music.

Women of America, unfurl the guardians of our nation's destiny. Your silent, yet potent, influence in the home is our hope. Be true, true as the brave defenders of your own households, true as those who hold the reins of highest power. How can you touch the wine-cup, or use the common beverages that conceal the consuming fire? Your own religious life is arrested by it; and not only this, your home is put in fearful jeopardy. O suffer the desolated firesides, the unrecorded grief of widows and children, to enforce this appeal! Listen! As you value depth of piety, a quiet conscience, an influence that shall bless others, do not hesitate. God, our country, the Church of the blessed Lord and Saviour, require the women of our times "to touch not, taste not, handle not."

THE DEEP MEANING.

"I cannot let him go. Why, he might be ill; and, among strangers, who would care for him? If he should die away from home, how

could I endure it?" Such were the expressions of a mother who thought she had consecrated her children to the Lord, but who would not consent to the plan for one to go to distant regions to teach the Gospel to needy ones. Though himself quite decided on the plan for going, he could not nothing of, and, reading its title, he leave his mother while feeling thus, at once guessed who had put it trious and steady she seemed at her and lingered till at length she gave | there, and in his rage he tore it in consent. But she always spoke of him with a sigh, and with eyes brimful of tears, as of one quite lost next day his ire was increased by from the family; though frequent | finding the pieces on his toilet | her not half the pleasure she felt and loving were the letters sent table. He immediately rang the when, towards the close of the allhome from this earnest Christian

A little more than half the year -which was the limit of his first absence-had slowly rolled away, and there came a new sorrow to this burdened heart. The eldest of the family, a promising young man in active business in the city, camehome from his shop one day saying he did not feel quite well, and would lie down. In answer to his mother's inquiries, there appeared nothing alarming about his symptoms, and after a little she left him for duties in another part of the house, but returned to find htm a corpse.

Sympathizing friends tried to comfort her, but from the first she window, the birds were caroling said: "It has a deep meaning to me. He was ill, and I could do nothing for him. He died at home, but I had not so much as a farewell look! It is to teach me that God can keep or God can take his own. I said with my lips that H. might go, but my heart never said so till now. From henceforth he may labor where the Lord calls him."

When the heart feels so strongly at meaning of God's providence. not, rather, search their own hearts | gale swept in, I said to see if there be any "wicked way" of withholding what is God's own? —Congregationalist.

THE "SHUT-IN SOCIETY." As I lay upon my sofa last Sabbath morning thinking prayerfully

of the servants of God, some of them very dear to me personally, who aided: were at that time preaching his word in our own and other lands, I seemed to see as in vision a vast extent of country, over which a great multitude of men and women were walking, and as they went scattering seed.

Some walked with feeble step and bowed forms; more ran swiftly; while the most with steady stride and uplifted head advanced continually, but all sowing seed diligently as they went.

of water is a little thing, but to with the wine-sap, and smiled. the shady valleys, over rocky and of a lifetime,-T. L. Owyler.

life. O, why did she not see it? days, "return again, bringing their

sheaves with them. And then I shought, "Cannot we affection and hope of her life. A rain of the Spirit upon the seed-

Thus may we, "passing through duced his family to abject want, the valley of Baca (the vale of The sun which rose that morning | weeping), make it a well" of sweetdesolate home. The early notes of for which we plead, "filling the the morning songsters had long pools." Though shut in, and shut out from setive work, we may help All was blasted-hope, affection to make the outside "wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose," while we ourselves shall "go from banner of total abstinence in the strength to strength, every one in home. Turn to the future. Behold | the heavenly Zion, the Church how our civil institutions are in above, appearing before God," in whose presence our prayers shall be exchanged for praise.

For "he that watereth," by his prayers and tears, "shall be watered again" in his own soul richly by the dew of the Spirit. 'They who grow in grace shall at last be made perfect in glory;" and he groweth faster than any other, whose heart is most concerned for the glory of his Lord, most earnestly desirous for the coming of his kingdom in the conversion of the world unto him who came to bless, who died to save it.—Presbyterian Banner.

WHAT A LITTLE BOOK DID

Mr. S. A. Blackwood relates an instance in which a word was made efficacious to the saving of a soul. He was travelling on the top of a coach from London to Croydon, and after discussing the topics of the day with one who sat beside him, he turned the conversation to the things of heaven, to the disgust of another pessenger sitting near, who talked of "canting hypocrites," etc., and when the coach stopped left his seat. In descending, the pocket of his coat opened, and Mr. Blackwood dy for use." dropped in the little book entitled 'Eternal Life." When the gentleman reached home and emptied his | ward the busy group, and admiring pockets he found, amongst other their skillful performances. things, a small book that he knew pieces, and threw it inside the fend- | brought over a beautiful iced queen er. When he returned from town the cake and gave it to her. bell, and asked the servant why they had not been destroyed." And when she replied that in gathering them up she had seen the word "Eternity," and did not like to burn them, she was in anger ordered from his presence. When the ser- But who has been here before me, vant was gone he began to look for I wonder?" she added with surthe word that had so arrested her prise. attention, and then he sought to connect sentences by strips of paper of the young girls. "I could not that one buys round postage stamps, and managed in this way to fasten the book together, and became converted by roading it. One day when Mr. Blackwood was walking in been so thoughtful about doing Cheanside, he was startled by the work that was not attractive." exclamation, "You are the man!" and a ragged book was held up to his astonished gaze. He disclaimed all knowledge of that particular her labors, she certainly felt much book, and was then informed of the happier than if she had been allowcircumstances related above, and of the spiritual change in the heart of mental matters which seemed #0 the gentleman that had taken place | tempting to her among her your by means of it.—British Evangelist.

PERSONAL WORDS .- On a cold winter evening I made my first call on a rich merchant in New York. shall others dispute it? Shall they As I left his door, and the piercing

"What an awful night for the poor!"

He went back, and bringing to me a roll of bank bills, he said: "Please hand these, for me to the poorest people you know." After a few days I wrote to him

the grateful thanks of the poor

whom his bounty had relieved, and " How is it that a man so kind to his fellow creatures has always been so unkind to his Saviour as to

refuse him his heart?" That sentence touched him to the core. He sent for me to come and talk with him, and speedily gave cently been converted and brought himself to Christ. He has been a into the Church, were offered tickmost useful Christian ever since. ets to the theater. "We will not But he told me that I was the first go-we are Christians," they said person who had talked to him about quietly and firmly. That settled it; his soul in nearly twenty years. they did not go. Their white robes One hour of pastoral work did more are unstained, and the bird of para-Up to the high places, down to for that man than the pulpit effort dise, a good conscience, sings in the

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

HOW EFFIE HELPED

One day, when she came home from school, Effic found the sitting. room and kitchen occupied by consins and friends, all very busy and very lively, for they were make ing preparations for a wedding One of Effic's sisters was soon to be married, and of course there was a great deal to be done.

Effic thought how nice it would be if she could help make the cakes and spread on the icing; for it was a country wedding and much of the 'refreshment' part would have to be done at home. It seemed such easy work mixing things together. beating eggs, etc.

So Effie went first to one and then to another, begging that she might be allowed to help.

"No, child, no; what do you know about such things ?" a rather impatient old lady said to her. Another said:

" Oh, my! now school's out, we hall have no more peace. Children are always in the way!'

After Effic had been rebuffed in all her attempts at being useful in the pleasant way she wanted to be she happened to cast her eyes upon a large work-basket in a corner of the sitting-room, and she saw that it was filled with stockings and socks waiting to be looked over and renaired

"Now, if I really want to be use ful," thought the little girl, "I might get these stockings out of the way for this busy week. They have been forgotten, I suppose-but I would rather make cakes.

Effic was but eleven years old. but she knew how to darn very nicely, for her mother had taught her, and she had been willing to

Down she sat, therefore, close to the table in the corner, so as to be out of the way, and began her selfdenying work.

The merry laughter among the young cousins, as they went in and out to the oven with their delicate cakes and other things, sounded pleasantly to Effie, and she longed to be among them; but she reflected:

" Mother will be so tired by this evening that she will not want to do her darning, and it will be a nice surprise to her when she finds all these socks and stockings have been put in their proper drawers all res

So she persevered with her quiet task, glancing once in a while to

One of the cousins who had be cross" to Effic, noticed how induswork in the corner, and after awhile

But that, nice though it was, gave ernoon, her mother, tired with her baking and other work, sat down by her work-table, saying:

"I would like to lie down and rest a little, but I must get the weeks' mending out of the way.

"Your little daughter," said one but notice her, after she had been refused when she wanted to help with the cakes and sweet things. Not many little girls would have

And when Effie was kissed and thanked by her mother, and had seen her comfortably resting after ed to help with the icing and orns cousins. She felt sure now that she would only "have made a mess," as they said, for she knew nothing about such doings.

Little girls are sometimes troublesome when they undertake to do things of which they have no knowledge, and are called "officious."

This day's days experience was useful to Effie. She had borne potiently the disappointment of not being allowed to help in the way she would have preferred, but in the performance of a nearer duty, she had proved herself really a valuable assistant; and in after years she learned to know and value, under all circumstances, the wise and practical suggestion, "Perform the duty that is nearest thee."

This is from the Nashville Advecate: Two young girls, who had reyoung hearts.

SUNDAY

COVETOUS

The man Jesus to act t biter between Whether his him of any pa whether he w than his righ clearly appea upon it a war the latter is position. Hi not, however acter of the wrong, but u

cide such a d of keeping w dom was not fore he had civil disputes ly constituted sumptuous m such a disput to infer that to act as as They may of peacemakers prevent much suits. The tended to con His office, an pretation of be equally we may not bri to Him asou The parabl to us a striki

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as the accoun rior Lord ; h terests of h nature; and ture life, he not uncertain sual enjoyus work and eternity. to reckon on ture, to for down their p period of tin ate decree, gency can al haps, a still bustow a thou To enjoy th reckless of co of the future end of life. able sight the through life wby or for end i : viewmorbing-air for sufficient time and fo sad as it is, t sented to us people by w Oh! iet it no teach us to 1 may apply (Psa. xc. 12).

> rich in doc great purpos prepare for cannot form walue of thin ture into acc sist in the treasure in l able; and d his soul to s to give acco mortal, sou body, and al soul beres i as some thinking pr soul which woluptuary! ande its o surrender i enjoyments through th body. And for judgme from this, folly of the lived so as the evil of feit in that ful moral and the ne fully punis Jesus Cl

This parat

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OUNG FOLKS.

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he Nashville Advogirls, who had reverted and brought were offered ticker. "We will not istians," they said y. That settled it; Their white robes nd the bird of paracience, sings in their

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

APRIL 24, 1881.

COVETOUSNESS .- Luke xii. 13-31.

The man mentioned appealed to Jesus to act the part of a Judge or arbiter between bimself and his brother. Whether his brother had defrauded him of any part of the inheritance, or whether he was seeking to obtain more than his rightful share of it, does not clearly appear. But as our Lard founds upon it a warning against covetousness the latter is probably the correct supposition. His refusal to interfere was not, however grounded upon the character of the claim, whether right or wrong, but up in the fact that to decide such a dispute was altogether out of keeping with his mission. His kingdom was not of this world and therefore he had no authority to decide civil disputes. There were the properly constituted courts, and it was a presumptuous intrusion for him to bring such a dispute to Jesus. We are not to infer that Christians are to decline to act as arbiters in such disputes. peacemakers by doing so, and may prevent much evil in protracted lawsuits. The words of Jesus were intended to correct a mistaken view of His office, and to prevent a misinter-pretation of his mission. We should be equally wrong in inferring that we may not bring our temporal troubles to Him asour Saviour, Brother, Friend.

The parable in the lesson presents to us a striking picture of a successful man of the world. All his undertakings had so prospered that he had to enlarge his barns and storehouses. He had reached a point at which it was not necessary to trouble himself any sun never touch it. But few plants longer about business. After due consideration he determines to give himself up to a life of epicurean case and laxury. With sensual delight he gloats over the prospect, and congratulates his soul on the gratifications laid up in store for years to come. But how erroneous were his calculations. That same night his life in this world came denied all direct sunlight. The best He was evidently a very thoughtful,

calculating man; but his thoughtfulness did not take the right direction. "He thought not thankfully of God the Giver; he thought not of himself as the accountable steward of a superior Lord; he thought not of the interests of his spiritual and immotal nature; and though be thought of future life, he thought of it as certain, not uncertain, and as a scene of sensual enjoyment, not of holy, useful work and diligent preparation for eternity." How many like him seem to reckon on life, to build on the future, to form their schemes and lay down their plans as if they had a long period of time secured by some abs late decree, which no possible contin-gency can abbreviate. There is, perhaps, a still larger number who do not bestow a thought on the subject at all. To enjoy themselves while they can, reckless of consequences, and heedless of the future, they consider the great end of life. Can there be a more pitiable sight than that of a man passing through life without seeming to know wby or for what he lives?—with no end i rview-no purpose in life-doing norbin :-aiming at nothing-at a loss for sufficient ways in which to kill time and fritter away life-and yet. sad as it is, this is the spectacle presented to us every day by numbers of people by whom we are surrounded. Oh! let it not be so with us! "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom' (Psa. xc. 12).

This parable of our Saviour is very rich in doctrinal teachings. 1. The great purpose of the present life is to prepare for the future one. 2. We cannot form a true estimate of the value of things without taking the future into account. 3. True riches consist in the favor of God, and having treasure in beaven. 4. Man is accountable; and death is the requirement of his soul to stand before God in order to give account. 5. "The soul is immortal, something distinct from the body, and shall survive it; for by the soul here is not meant animal life, as some vainly interpret, but the thinking principle in man, that very soul which, in the 19th verse, this rich voluptuary addresses, and calls to lay aside its cares and anxieties, and to surrender itself to ease, and to those enjoyments of which it is capable through the gratified senses of the body. And that this soul was required for judgment and punishment appears from this, that it is declared to be the folly of this worldly man that he had lived so as not to be rich toward God, the evil of which could to him be only felt in that future state where that awful moral poverty would be revealed, and the neglect of religion in this life fully punished.

Jesus Christ enforces his admonition against inordinate desire for, or anxiety about, the things of this life, by the repetition of a very instructive part of the Sermon on the Mount. We are pointed to the ravens, the lilies and tue grass, as illustrations of the care of our heavenly Father: and reminded that his care for us, intelligent, responsible, moral, immortal beings must be much greater than for these objects. If we are Christ's disciples we shall show our superiority to the people of the world by seeking first the kingdom of God-making it paramount in our

providence, sloth or carelessness. It is only mordinate care for this world that is rebuked .- Abridged from Wesleyan Methodist S. S. Magazine.

SCHOOL-WORK.

The New York Tribune says :

"The director of one of the largest state lunatic asylums in Germany maintaided at a recent meeting of physicians that much of the notorious increase of insanity in Germany is attributable to the excessive amount of thor until nearly 50. Scott was 43 work imposed upen the pupils in the when "Waverly" appeared. Richardnational schools. In order to acquit son became an author at 51. Defoe bimself in any way creditably, a pupil | was 58 before he wrote his first novel. of average ability must, it is calcula- "Gil Blas" was not finished until the ted, in addition to attending punctual- author was 97. All the great writers ly and working diligently during school of fiction have matured late, but the hours, work at home at least two hours periods of production have been predaily when in the lower classes, three | ceded by years of observation, study hours when in the middle, and four or and literary training. five hours when in the upper classes. A boy, therefore, of, say, sixteen years or upward has to work in school thirtysix hours and at home twenty-four hours a week, or, with the exception of Sundays, for ten hours of every day of the week. Several doctors in private practice, who took part in the discussion which followed the reading of the They may often constitute themselves paper, also spoke of the increasing frequency of morbid irritability in childien, the result of overwork, which. although it might not asways drive pupils into the lunatic asylum, often their constitutions.

FLOWERS IN THE SHADE.

The question "What flowers will grow in the shade?" is put to me every spring by scores of city people, whose little patch which they wish to devote to flowers is so walled up by neighboring houses, that the direct rays of the will develop their flowers there, and none will do it as well as if it were lighted up by sunshine a part of the day. Fuchsias, pansies, forget-me nots, violets, lobelias, lilies of the valley, phloxes, and other herbaceous plants, whose native habitat is shady wood, effect in such situations is produced by ornamental leaved plants, the beauty of which is not dependent upon their flowers. Among these may be ranked the gold and silver variegated leaved geraniums, achryanthus, alternantherus, begonias, caladiums, centaureas, hair which all admire. coleuses, etc., which if planted so as to bring the various shades in contrast. produce a pleasing effect, which continues during the entire summer months, and is not surpassed by any display of flowers .- Peter Henderson

USEFUL HINTS.

The lustre of morocco leather is re-

Sand paper is the best polish for flat irons. It removes all roughness and

age which shows diminished vitality. scription of one of the oldest and best Loose meals are one cause of loose

In making buns, take half a pint of milk, with yeast and flour for sponge; when light, aid five ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, two eggs; knead

For a plain rice pudding take one and a half copfuls of rice, one and one-fourth cuptule of summer, swo-quarts of milk, one cupful of raisins, and salt to taste. Place altogether in a pudding pan, and bake slowly watil done, but do not let it unke too hard.

When you see a man digging a cellar in soil which you know is underlaid by hard pan which retains the soil moisture. and will entail consumption on children reared in its cold exhalations, go to "It will most surely quicken the him and implore him not to do it .- Blood and Heal, as its acting power

The toad is really one of the most useful creatures a gardener can have about him. Infeeds on wood-lice, beetles, spiders, share with their shelle. Kept in a garden or a green house, it will destroy an immense number of injurious insects, while doing no harm itself.

Wood may be permanently colored a bottle. beautiful black by washing it with an aqueous solution of chlorhydrate of analine, to which a small quantity of chloride of copper has been added, and then painting it with a solution of bichromate of potash. The color is not altered by moisture, light, or chloride

If the strongest men were to clothe themselves in the same kind, form, and amount of garments that most women do, they would soon be laid up with some kind of sickness originating from the exposure. Although every weak illy-clad female will admit this, yet it is almost as difficult to persuade her to put on a sufficient amount of the right kind of clothing, as to parsuade an old tohacco user to give up the weed.—Dr. T, F. Rumbold.

Spring frosts, even severe ones, rarely do the hardy early vegetables any harm, but long-continued cold rainy weather always injures them. A conrespondent writes: "I have had lettuce, radishes, turnips, and cabbage three inches, and ontone and peas six inches high, all buried under a foot of we make sure work of its blessings all least. I have seen them frozen so stiff Iron," taken according to directions, other things shall be added to us. At that I could have kicked them all off the same time we must guard against the ground like icicles; but they thaw mind and gives lasting strength to the such an interpretation of the same time we must guard against the ground like icicles; but they thaw mind and gives lasting strength to the such an interpretation of our Saviour's ed out and continued to grow as though whole system. words as would give excuse for im- nothing had happened.

INFORMATION.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress and enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.

Thackery was not known as an au-

HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS. -Live stock of every description, whether hogs, poultry, sheep, horses, or oxen, are improved in weight, quality and health by these celebrated powders. No stable, or barn yard can pay fully where they are not used. Just give them a trial. Sold everywhere.

The novelty of shearing sheep by machinery will be presented at Russell, Kan, on the 13th of April at the fair lastingly and prejudicially affected grounds. On that day a sheep shear-their constitutions. Kansas wool-growers, representing about 40,000 head of sheep.

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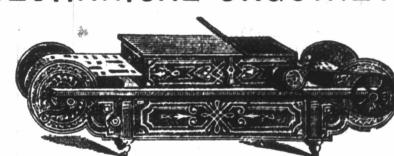
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THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1881.

EASTER.

The most important of the "movable feasts" of the ecclesiastical calendar has again been reached. Whatever shyness may be felt toward the "table" in which the name of the festival occurs, une can only rejoice that so many memdiers of the Christian Church can agree at a certain season to concentrate their thoughts upon that one grand, central topic of gospel teaching, the death of Christ for our sins, and his resurrecrection for our justification. Now, as in the past, rest from accustomed toil may be devoted by many to "revellings and frantic mirth," but the true Christian, much as he may regret this, is not thereby prevented from "keeping the feast, not with the old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth."

"Christ our Passover is slain for us. Before our paper shall have reached the hands of many of our readers, the appropriate scripture lesson, read at private and domestic and public worship will have reminded them forcibly of this solsun fact. Happy they who so linger at the scene as to cry out, "'Tis He, the ininite, 'tis He," and there make or refirm a covenant that shall never be broken. "Good Friday" has to not a few been emphatically "good," since from it they ever dated their bright enduring vision of a "Godhead reconciled." None, indeed, save those who at some time have clung to Jesus as the Infinite Saviour can enter into the fellowship of his sufferings. No endurance of physical agony can prepare one to do this, no aptness at placing one'sself in quick relation to another's sorwww can enable men to estimate this "love and grief beyond degree." The sufferings of Christ, increased by that strange sensitiveness which is the acaccompaniment of purity, may best be tasted by him who is pure in heart ; that agony—the pressure of a world's guilt-which scientists tell us caused the heart literally to break, can be guessed at, and then only very, very faintly, by him who has mourned for personal sin with inward smart. Even he, however who has learned

" Like the beloved John, And thus to journey on.

has, in view of the tremendous sacrifice of Calvary to say, "'Tis mystery all." less, shoreless ocean.

To him who can testify of the sufferings of Christ how vain seem those sensuous modes of celebrating His death which are not seldom adopted. The crossed yards of the ship, the black drapery of the church, the mourning garb which some even put on, all seem to point to a death-detained captive, rather than to Him of whom the Psalmist said in words too grand to refer to any Israelitish kings, or indeed to any mortal-"He shall live." One thinks of the remark of a great writer, recently deceased, who looked at an artist's sketch of the Saviour, and then said-" I do not like oictures of Christ. Men never thought of painting them until his spiritual worship was departing from their hearts.' He best honors his Saviour who stands gazing at the foot of Calvary until his heart is filled with the wondrous theme. and all his powers are placed at the complete disposal of the Redeemer, and who thence goes forth to love and reverence men because He died for them and to save them, since He made their salvation a glorious possibility.

Men only serve their Lord and Master when they seek to continue the work He loved above life itself. Activity is the normal condition of the religious life; meditation and introspection are only intended as a preparation for spiritual toil. When apostles stood upon Olivet, following with straining eyes the ascending Saviour until the last dim trace of glory had disappeared within golden gates, angel visitors gently chided them "Ye men of Galliee why stand ye gazing up into heaven? Yet, as we linger with the many thousands of the Church militant at the vacant tomb of Jesus on Easter morning, we may gain rich blessing. There our faith shall discern the risen Lord, and in strong confidence we shall utter the rapturous cry, the salutation of early Christians: "The Lord is risen indeed"; and holding the truth which forms the key-stone to the arch of Gospel doctrine, we shall find ourselves in possession of a strength before unknown. A fact so important in itself may not be accepted at second-hand ex-

is of God." So strong is the foundation upon which it rests that one who approached it to discover supposed weakness | der to study. returned to give to the world one of the most convincing works ever written up-

on that mighty theme. A brief glance at the records of early Christian work will convince any of the none of its power, but its agents "walk" not so much "about Zion's towers," they consider not somuch "her palaces," and hence a lack of successful utterance.

Strength is gained at "the place where the Lord lay," and comfort as well. From it we may go the house of mourning, and to the "God's-acre" where bodies of kindred rest, and whisper amid the silence, "Thy brother shall rise again." For the resurrection of Jesus is the guarantee of our own. The doctrine of the resurrection of the body has, in some degree, faded from the consciousness of the Christian Church. St. Paul spoke of that as the consummation of bliss, the grand central point of the believer's hope. press forward," he says. "if by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead !" and he announces that the final triumph will be when this is accomplished.

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

Are Denominational Colleges necessarily sectarian? Do they foster bigotry? Do they use their influence for the spread of the peculiar doctrines of the Church to which they belong? And do they thus subvert the great design of the higher education? Or are such afthose who are practically the most assuming and illiberal of denominationalists? Let the truth be told. We desire facts, not conjectures or fancies, even though they should be delivered. as much of this character has of late been delivered, in a most self-satisfied manner. Many have expressed surprise that some of those who strongly plead for a secular College, because of its tendency to "broaden" the human intellect, in opposition to a denominational one on account of its alleged tendency to narrow it, should disclaim in such a manner as, in the case of any one else, would certainly entail the reproach of narrow-mindedness and ill-breeding.

Denominationalism, when regulated by that true Christianity which it represents, is, as we believe, of great advantage in Collegiate work. We have already shown that the existence and supervision of a Board of Governors answering to the College on behalf of the Church. and appealing to the Church on behalf of the College, is an arrangement fraught with good to all concerned--Professors, pupils, friends, and the public at large. And where else can anything like the same safeguards and sympathy be found Test this theory by facts. ever witnessed such enthusiasm, so spontaneous, so general, as is displayed at the Anniversary exercises of our Denominational Colleges in the halls of the 'public trust' at the corner of the

city Parade? But we have still stronger reasons for believing that the higher education can best be carried forward in Denominational Institutions. The student himself is a most important factor in the settlement of this question. Whatever system offers the greatest security for his well-being must, to a large extent, recommend itself to the approval of thoughtful men. Now, even in a phy- | tional control and yet borrow that which sical point of view, the country possesses vast superiority over the city. Fresh air, field exercise, and the comparative freedom from the low attractions of the theatre and the drinking saloon which the Denominational Colleges in our land enjoy, do certainly place their pupils in and so tremendous in its consequences a more highly favored condition for the prosecution of their studies than is to cent with loss. He who in spirit visits be found amidst the bustle and fascinathat vacant sepulchre in prayerful mood tions of a populous city. If the former and there studies the Gospel narratives be without some of the incidental beneshall "know of the doctrine" that "it fits of a public resort, it is nevertheless

better adapted to promote studious habits : and young men go to College in or- without taking their part in the higher

leges, the character and deportment of ous body of Christians which claims to the students respectively are held as a be an exception. As the other Chrissacred trust. The training imparted tian Churches are compelled to do their contemplates the conscience and the share of the work without government importance of the lesson to which, once heart no less than the understanding aid let them shake themselves clear of name. at least in the year, the Church calls and the memory. And who can esti- all non-denominational control and asour undivided attention. The theme of mate aright so high, so sacred a trust ! sistance. Let them become ostensibly the Apostles in those days of power Take the case of a young man, often what they are in reality, and let them upon which we look back as a "season for the first time crossing the thresh- help forward the Denominational Colleof grace and sweet delight," was "Jesus old to mingle with the world. It is the giate system. and the resurrection."-Jesus Christ, de- occasion of the development of selfclared to be the Son of God with power hood. Ambition is high. There is a by the resurrection from the dead. Is strong tendency to discard the princiit not possible that to-day we build in ples of action which have held sway in vain to a great extent, because we fail the home from which he now with local papers respecting "the exodus," i to convince those to whom we preach or draws. Deep is the persuasion of abili- can scarcely be denied that large num whom we teach, that Jesus is "over all, ity to govern himself. Appetite and bers have already left our shores this God blessed for evermore." Let preach- passion seductively strive for the mas- spring for the neighboring republic. We ers and teachers and individual Christ tery within him. New companionships attach little political significance to the tions but feed upon the glorious truth open wide the doors to vanity or self- movement : the premiership of Sir John to which our attention is once more gratification. A crisis has come. It A. McDonald or Alex. McKenzie can called-so feed upon it that their lives | must be met. During these few years | but slightly, if at all, affect it. Friends shall be colored by it, and such "signs of College life-poften during the first already there attract others; glowing ollowing" shall attend the declara- few months-a human being will be stories of business prospects prevent our tion of salvation as our generation knows | made or marred. Out of this ordeal youth from listening to the warning little about. The old Gospel has lost the raw untrained plastic youth will voices which occasionally reach them come forth a man, with tremendous ca- country life, on the farm, becomes monpabilities for good or for ill. Must this otonous, while distance lends enchantboundary line be passed without the ment to the view; many capitalists in hand of true friendship, the eye of gen- our Provinces prefer to keep their proerous vigilance, or the voice of sacred perty under lock and key rather than to authority? Surely not. Christian pa- invest it in such enterprises as give emrents will repose more sweetly and la-ployment at home; and thus in a steady bor more contentedly, to know that when stream, in the earlier part of each year, the study hours of their son are over he our most vigorous and promising young is not left as a vagrant to wander whither he will, held in check only by the steamers only to carry them abroad. conventional usages of society. They will rejoice to think that he is watched over but the great majority, or perhaps that with unremitting Christian affection: that he is led to the acknowledgment of God in College worship every day; and visit some of the friends they now leave. that there surrounds him, and presses In our losses, however, we are not alone, upon him, at all times, like the very at- | for we have good reason to believe that mosphere itself, the fear of the Lord the tide which is constantly setting towhich is the beginning of wisdom.

A mere man of the world may scoff at the word "revival of religion;" but other | draws as heavily upon the smaller Eastcountries and our own stand higher not only in reputation for justice, truth and all other virtues which bind society together, but for the attainments of her sons sity for this annual emigration, and can in science and literature, because of only hope that a state of affairs which some of those powerful revivals which not see how, in the present day, satisfactory College work can be done anywhere without the recognition of Chris- ally checked. firmations and suggestions put forth to tianity. Take natural science. Every deceive the simple, to excite and nur- step, from first to last must be based to blush at the record of those who have upon the belief or the denial of the permust be settled. Are we and all things around us creatures of God, or is He one with us and them ? Do the heavens declare the glory of God, or simply show the productions of chance? Can we think the thoughts of God after Him, or do the various departments of nature contain no thought, no purpose, no controlling power? So again in metaphysics. We must start with atheism or with Christianity. In fact there can be no start at all until we postulate an abyss of being, all embracing, infinite, as made up of all finites, and excluding all dependence and responsibility; or the Infinite One, who has made us and

> not we ourselves, and to whom we must all give an account. Now we rejoice that even the so called non-Denominational College in our midst holds the Theistic view. But the Denominational Colleges can hold w other. It is in perfect harmony with all their principles and pledges. It is conceivable that it might be otherwise with an Institution which professes to hold itself aloof from allegiance to any church. Indeed so much has been said in praise of freedom from denominational control, so much in condemnation of such control, that the advocates of this system lay themselves open to the suspicion that they would willingly leave out the settlement of a question upon which all for time and eternity depends. Christianity as it affects the doctrine of God, of man, of morality, and of the future life, not to speak of redemption and of its application, is vital only in the denominations; and whoever accepts this religion identifies himself with one of these. They are therefore consistent in blending the higher education with Christian principles. Are they consistent who disdain all denominais most precious to the denominations, but make no acknowledgment of their obligation?

obligations to Christ and the world, incident as told in "Zion's Herald." education of the country. We rejoice But more, in the Denominational Col- that they do, yes, even that most vigor-

THE DEPARTING. In spite of all that may be said by our people make use of our railways and certain per-centage of these will return, part of the whole we can least afford to lose, will never come back, except to wards the larger American cities, or the great prairie lands of the Far-West, ern States of the Union as upon the Lower Provinces of the Dominion. We cannot easily be convinced of any necesseems to have become chronic, may, have often swept through her Denomi- through the development of the rare national Colleges. Once more, we do wealth of the older Provinces and the settlement of the almost boundless distances of our new territories, be gradu-

As a rule Provincials have no reason sonal existence of God. This point United States. It is at least some satisfaction to know that our loss is another's gain. In the Church, in the state, in the various business circles, are men who look back from honorable positions to our cities, or, perhaps, more frequently to our country settlements, as the homes of their childhood.

> No branch of the Church in the Maritime Provinces has felt the loss of her children more sensibly than our own. A few years since we worshipped on a Sunday afternoon in a church in East Boston. The faces were all strange. yet seemed to us to be of a provincial type. A brief conversation at the close of the service proved that we were not mistaken, for we learned that the membership of the church in question was almost wholly composed of persons who had removed from time to time from the neighborhood of Barrington and other parts of the county in which that township is situated. These descendents of the Pilgrims had lost their Calvinistic ideas and forgotten the form of Church government held by their fathers, and had gone back to swell the volume of that Methodism which Puritan New England so long and so firmly resisted, though in vain. From the losses which our Church in the Maritime Provinces has sustained, American Methodism must have reaped a large numerical gain. And doubtless many a minister now preparing to give an account of his stewardship, thinks with sorrow of the absent, and finds that in spite of additions to his classes through the winter, a decrease in numbers through removals must be reported.

If our youth will leave us, let us sur round them with all the guards possible The minister may do much by a note of introduction to a future pastor, and by earnest counsels to immediate union with the Church in the new home. Parents may do much-a Christian mother, If the non-Denominational claims especially. She may secure from her public support while holding the belief boy an intelligent, well considered promin Christianity, though not professing ise to avoid those temptations which will it, should the denominational system be beset his pathway in the wide world, deprived of that support because it sim- and by her frequent letters, may ply does profess what it holds in com- hold him back from many dangers. At mon with the other? Is there a prem- no cost should he be allowed through ium to be put upon suppression of the loneliness to seek the proffered sympa-

A friend of ours was passing up Fifth Avenue. New York city, a short time since, when a young gentleman, welldressed, of attractive appearance, passed him on the sidewalk. The gentleman went in advance of him a short distance, then turned deliberately around and approached our friend, calling him by "You evidently do not know me," he

said, "but I readily recognized you. I was in your Sunday-school class in B. The sound of the voice, and a recognized expression of his countenance, soon brought back to our friend's mind the recollection of a boy, formerly a member of his class, and he called him by name, with some surprise at the great change that had occurred in him and his present manly appearance. As they walked together up the Avenue the young man related the incidents of his ife since leaving his far-distant home in a rural city. His good fortune had not been an accident; and this it is well for any of our young readers to remember, who are anticipating the entrance upon a business life this season. "He never, he said, "forgot the counsels of his mother, or the lessons of the Sundayschool." He came into the whirl of the great city, amid its thousand temptations, but he had promised his mother neither to use tobacco nor alcoholic liquors, and to avoid vicious company He had kept his promise. With very little capital he started in a small business with another young man; and by thorough attention to it and economy, after a few years he had amassed quite a sum of money. Having an opportunity to make a good purchase of mining lands in Tennessee, he invested his capital and had acquired quite a fortune. "I board there," he said, pointing to a large and valuable house upon the Avenue. It was the residence of a brother of a late mayor of that city. had become acquainted in the family, and was soon to be married to one of the daughters. His life had been a succession of good fortunes, but they were not accidents. If he had not continued the temperate, diligent, prudent young man that he was when in the Sunday-school and in his faithful mother's home, his career would have been widely different. Thousands of young men left their country homes to seek their fortunes, at the same time he did, in the great cities. Most of these had as good opportunities as the young man referred to, as graceful an address, equal education in the schools and in business, as large a capital, but they do not now board on the Avenue! Indeed many of them are not alive. They fel soon into the ranks of the awful army of intemperate men, marching by thousands annually to a drunkard's grave; they chose vicious and immoral companions; they lost opportunities while squandering their hours in gambling halls, or their strength and virtue in dens of infamy. Some of them are in prison for fraud or crimes of violence, and others are vagabonds upon the face of the earth. It is the remembrance of the piety of home and of the Sabbathdevoted mother, and a life of abstinence and obedience to God's law that ensures a clear mind, a good faculty, the confidence of others, the blessing of God himself, and good success in one form of business or another.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The College Bill, introduced by the Government, has received the "threemonths hoist" in the Legislative Council. The Colleges are, therefore, thrown upon the several denominations for support, Dalhousie excepted, which it seems, in the absence of any legislation to the contrary, is still to continue in the enjoyment of a large sum from the public funds. This action can only be regarded as a direct breach of the contract made in 1864. In all justice Dalhousie ought to refund at least the \$20,-000 borrowed from the Province. There is reason to believe that a large proportion of the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia are becoming convinced of the false position in which they have been placed in relation to Dalhousie. The Higher Education of the Province will gain by the earliest possible abandonment of that position. We shall rejoice in any step which may remove the cause of late unpleasant discussions and relieve the several religious bodies from the danger of similar irritation in future.

The continued existence of the Halifax University is yet uncertain. In case of its survival the future relation of Mount Allison to it will be a matter for consideration. From rumors which reach us it may be doubted whether the Board of Governors will feel justified in asking her students to incur the expense and discomfort of undergoing the University Examinations. It is to be feared that they will have no wish to connect themselves with a University which exists on a so uncertain tenure. We believe it to be a fact that not one of them could now be persuaded to leave the Institution for that purpose. Meanwhile, we await the result of the many schemes, personal and public, which, day after day are being developed.

It was expected by some that grants been formed to continue this work to the several Colleges would be placed | About twenty volunteers, men and we truth? In our view the various denom- thy of those who will lead him astray. by the Government in the Estimates for men, have offered their services. inations can hardly be said to fulfil their To any about to leave home we offer an the ensuing year. On Monday evening Major Theakston has been chosen and the ensuing year.

the leader of the Government distinct stated that this course would not i adopted. The High school grant \$600 per year-are to be given to the counties of Kings, Hants, Antigonia and Halifax. The precise manner; which these are to be used does not be appear. Their possible availability Academies which feed the Colleges with in strict Provincial limits is mentional in some quarters. From the benefit of such an arrangement, if benefit the be, the Methodists of Nova Scotia la the position of their Academy are course wholly debarred

The sudden withdrawal by the Go ernment of Nova Scotia of a grant 82,400 from our Institutions at Sad ville, must involve the Board of Man ge.s in embarrassment, unless the M. thodists of the Lower Provinces come to the rescue. We write in no depress ed mood, but under a conviction of the necessity for speedy and energetic as tion. Our Institutions at Mount Alle son have won for themselves a noble n cord, and the President and the various members of the staff, now in chare will make history repeat itself, if the Church under whose direction the work will, by a generous support of the Institutions, permit them to do it. Wik out any Provincial aid, they are depend ent wholly upon the liberality of the

The N. Y. Weekly Witness, after quoting a brief item respecting the tree pose of Edward Judson to devote his self to missionary work in the lower part of New York city, remarks : "The above unpretending notice is franch with deep interest for the population of the lower part of the city, who have long been as sheep almost without shepherd. Hundreds of thousands Jews, and Gentiles, Roman Catholic Protestants and heathen are livinging norance of the True Light that on into the world to lighten every man and but few Christians have any man tical care for their souls. There a already excellent laborers in this la vest field, but they are few company with its wants, and a son of the great missionary to Burmah, being impressed with this destitution, leaves a large m flourishing church in Orange, N. I. where he is well beloved, to throwin self into the more needy work of a till as difficult, we fear, as ever was that his father in Burmah." Earnest Chitian workers are needed and will be no comed by the managers of the avenl missions in this city and St. John.

Our Presbyterian friends have wise taken exception to a recent Episconi statement that "confirmation" is "a pressly commanded by God's law;" and a newspaper discussion is the result. We have not been able to read with care the several letters which have appeared on the subject, but remember that an Episcopal writer quotes Adam Clarke as a proof of the regard which Methodists entertain for the rite. Whatever Adam Clarke may or may not have done proves nothing as to the views of the Methodist Church, which are, we imagine, precisely the same as those set forth by their Prebyterian brethren. Adam Clarke ws a great and good man, and a leader in Methodism, but great and good me are sometimes afflicted with vagarie, and from these Adam Clarke was by w means free. Some of them, too, if toll as they might be, would create no little amusement. Yet the Church of which he was an honored minister does not hold itself responsible for these, much less for one or two doctrinal points @ which he differed widely from all his brethren.

the first editor of the WESLEYAN, will be read with great interest, but especially by those who are able to remember his able management of our Church paper. Its weekly arrival was one of the pleasures of our boyhood, and its influence for good upon ourselves and other mem bers of the same household leads us apart from any business aspect, to press the reception of our paper into all our Methodist homes. Allotted to the post occupied by the venerable Doctor and his worthy successors, we shall strive to do for others what they did for us, and for the friends of our early days.

A note from the pen of Dr. McLeod,

The brief detention of George Railton has proved a blessing to this city. Sereral converts have been reported, and number of Christian workers have been stimulated to greateractivity. A "United Christian Mission for open-air services and house-to-house visitation, has

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One wou thirty year institutions rise again ; cases, time same feeli Opposition again stret to accompli it cannot e If the destr ing be the ents aim, th hearts of th and when t plies will drawing of will not be portant an their caree for defence around whi good men v words and the Mount be crippled.

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perintendent, and Mr. John Ervin, secretary. The initiative in the movement has been taken by the South Brunswick and Albermarle St. missions.

Not a few of our readers could furnish illustrations in support of our recent warning against those religious or temperance tramps who have so often managed to get into our churches. Some memories may be refreshed by the warning of a gentleman of South Easton, Pa., who cautions the readers of the Christian Advocate against a man and his wife who are "wanted" at that procured under false pretences: "They profess to be temperance workers. He makes appointments, and she lectures. She announces herself to be Mrs. Kent Mason Clayton. She is tall and graceful and full of animated talk. He is dow of speech, lethargic of movement, and assumes the role of a clergyman. They are well calculated to deceive."

God through dissatisfaction with the minister, or to abandon any of the social services of the Church because of the presence of some uncongenial individual, will do well, before they sin against God over their neighbor's shoulder, to consider the pointed reply given by an old Scotch lady to a minister who knew he had offended her, and who expressed surprise that she should come so regularly to hear him preach. Said she :-"My quarrel's wi' you, mon; it's no wi' the Gospel."

LATEST. - The University Grant was withdrawn on Wednesday afternoon.

A VOICE FROM ABROAD.

From the Rev. A. W. McLeod, D. D. of Baltimore, Md. we have just received the following letter on an important subject. We are pleased to see that his confidence in his former friends is vet undiminished.

DEAR BROTHER SMITH. - I see by the

Wesleyan that you are fighting battles similar to those waged thirty-one years ago. Those were hard times for Denominational educational institutions. Every inch of ground had to be contended for by their friends, in resisting the assaults understand the merits of the case. Prejudice was allowed unwonted sway, an effect on the mental vision similar to that caused by jaundice on the physical. Sackville, Acadia &c., appeared yellow, not a bright but a dark, sombre, repulbefore opponents as many facts as we would—deny, refute as we would—still the opposition continued. A feeling, however, was aroused that eventually arrested the onslaughts, and they, on whom the final determination respecting the continuance of the Grants depended, felt it advisable to pause and reconsider their course; the result was the legisla-

tive aid was continued. One would suppose, that upwards of thirty years experience would have buried the opposition to Denominational institutions so deep, that it would never rise again : but in this case, as in other cases, time has repeated itself. The same feeling, it appears, still exists. Opposition, from similar causes, has again stretched out its hand, prepared to accomplish by legislative power what it cannot effect by legitimate argument. If the destruction of these seats of learning be the object at which their opponents aim, the expectation, however fondly cherished, will atterly fail. The hearts of their friends are in this work, and when this is the case necessary supplies will not be wanting. The withdrawing of a thousand or so of dollars will not be allowed to arrest these important and necessary institutions in their career of usefulness. A standard for defence and support will be erected, around which hundreds of brave and good men will rally, who will prove by words and deeds, that, among others, the Mount Allison Institutions shall not be crippled.

PERSONAL.

We are glad to learn that Hon. Dr. Parker, who has been seriously ill, is now recovering, though but slowly.

A bequest of fifty pounds by the late Stephen March, Esqr., to the Newfoundland Bible Society, was announced at the recent meeting in St John's, N. F.

In the list of Sheriffs for the several Counties of Nova Scotia, we are glad to find the name of Leander J. Crowe, Esq.,—for Colchester Co. The Eastern Chronicle says that the

lecture on "How to make the most of delivered at New Glasgow last week by the Rev. I. Thurlow, was "one of more than ordinary merit.

The Recording Steward of the Tryon, P.E.I.. circuit informs us that Rev. J. 8. Phinney has been unanimously inthird year. The note contains kindly allusions to Mr. Phinney and family.

Mr. F. U. Anderson, of Edinburgh niversity, son of the late Mr. T. A. Anderson, of this city, has just passed very successful examinations, winning two silver medals, for senior classes in anatomy and physiology.

Professor Holloway, of the Wesleyan Academy, St John's, N. F. recently lectured in that city upon "Forms of Life." A concert of sacred music, under his leadership, was to be given in the basement of the George St. Church on

The writer of "A few straws from Salt Lake City," in the New York Advocate, gives latest advices respecting D. Banks McKenzie, whom the papers have reported in half-a-dozen places. place on account of money and clothing and at as many occupations, at once 'McKenzie, the temperance apostle, is holding gospel temperance meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The auditorium is crowded nightly, and many are signing the pledge.

Our death-list to-day announces the death of the widow of the late Rev. Michael Pickles. Mrs. Pickles was widely and favorably known. She leaves three sons in the Methodist ministry : one a successful pastor at South Law rence, Mass., another, a member of the Kansas Conference, the third, Rev. F. Any "touchy" Methodists, who are H. W. Pickles of Newport, N. S., well tempted to neglect the worshipping of known in many Provincial circuits. All the members of the family are assured of our deep sympathy.

We have not space to copy the highly favorable comments of the North Sydney Herald upon a lecture by the Rev. D. Hickey, on "Canada Restropectively and Prospectively Considered." During the hour and a half which the speaker occupied he secured the closest attention of the audience. From a private source we learn that he has "done good work" at North Sydney, "in spite of many obstacles." At the close of the lecture, Joseph Salter, Esq., who presided, stated that the sum of \$88 had been contributed by Mr. Hickey's friends towards a purse to be presented to him.

Dr. Dewart, editor of the Christian Guardian, who has been suffering during the winter from protracted nervous prostration, has not regained his usual vigor, as we with many others, had hoped. The great part of what he has done on the paper has been dictated to others. There has been occasional improvement, which however, has not proved permanent." His physicians sometime ago decided that he should have absolute rest from mental labor, but this he found difficult to obtain. We hope he may be able to cross the ocean in advance of the time fixed for the Ecumenical Conference, to which he is a delegate, and thus

secure the needed change. We are happy to find that no serious consequences have followed the accident which befell Rev. R. Smith, the Presiof their enemies. The latter would not | dent of the Nova Scotia Conference, last week. From a brief business note, we learn that while he was hastening to warping the judgment, and producing an evening appointment, over a rough and frozen road, the bolt connecting the forward wheels with the other part of the carriage gave way, suddenly detaching them. Mr. Smith was thrown to sive yellow. There was only one speck the ground, "earth to earth, in of white: Dalhousie was white, very earnest," to use his own expression, white, quite as white as if white-washed and for a few minutes was uncon--all the others were yellow! Color, scious. A free discharge of blood from whether genuine or factitious, goes a the face seemed to relieve him, and aidlong way with some persons. Say what ed by a friend-his own horse having we would-reason as we would-place carried the wheels a mile-he reached

LÍTERARY NOTES.

The principal illustrated article in the April number of the Canadian Methodist Magazine is an account, with twelve engravings, of Ocean Grove, the famous Methodist sea-side resort in New Jersey. Mr. Sutherland gives a very interesting illustrated account of his visit to Jerusalem, and the Editor of a visit to the Catacombs. The latter also tells the stirring story of Coligny, the celebrated Martyr of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Mrs. M. E. Lauder, of Toronto, describes the Festa of St. Agnese at Rome, in the present year. Other articles make this a number of special interest.

The Canada Health Journal for March contains the speech of Dr. Brouse, in the Senate, on the cost of sickness and deaths, and on the measures nearly all other countries have adopted, and the reduction in the death-rate therefrom. It also contains valuable information relative to the last decade, showing that diphtheria has very largely increased, and that there has been a large increase in deaths from cancer; with an instructive paper on the causes of the latter disease. It contains articles, too, on The Yearly Death-rate; Regulation of Milk Supply Contagiousness of Typhoid Fever; Sewage and Typhoid; and other subjects of

Voices from the Throne: or God's Call to Faith and Obedience." By the Rev. Jas. C. Seymour, of the Toronto Conference. Toronto; W. Briggs. We have looked over this little book with much satisfaction. It is written in good style and published in a neat form. Its author has not given us truth at second hand, but rather sought to impress others with his own deep clear convictions. Its sentiments and style are quite in keeping with his avowed purpose, "to help to save souls, to arouse the people of God to greater holiness and usefulness, and to glorify God." Few more suitable books could be placed in the hands of young converts. Its price, only 50 cts., will enable it to be used as a "guide to young beginners," while the "profiting" of readers of more advanced years cannot fail to appear.

On Sunday, March 27th, Dr. Cuyler delivered his farewell sermon before leaving for Palestine, on "Love for an Unseen Saviour." The communion servited to return to that charge for the rice was held, and 46 persons received into the Church. Dr. Cuyler expects to be absent about five months.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The London Methodist of the 1st inst. says" The Salvation Army is still in the wars. On Sunday afternoon last a serious disturbance occured at Basing stoke in connection with this movement. Owing to the apprehension entertained had been sworn in on the previous Friday, and during the afternoon a number of these, who had been engaged in protecting the "Army," came into collision with a mob of roughs who were parading the town. The Mayor read the Riot Act and sent for the military, who speedily cleared the streets. At the policecourt one of the rioters was fined £1. A rather serious disturbance also occured at Reading on Sunday, the "Salvation Army" having commenced to hold its services in a boathouse. The morning service was broken up, and in the evening the mob attacked the two leaders of the "Army, and severely ill-treated them. Now it may be granted that the "Army" is not always as discreet as very sober people might wish, and people of taste may object to their noisy demonstrations, but this opposition to them is quite unjustifiable, and ought to be put down with a firm and impartial hand. Other processions may pass down the street without exciting hostile demonstrations. The opposition to the Salvation Army really originates in the same temper which led the mobs to pelt Wesey and Whitefield. At the bottom it is a hatred of earnest religion, whatever may be its pretences. The world is still the world, and if Diana is in danger there must be a tumult, and the appearing of the town clerk. Some fancy they may insult with impunity any one who engages in evangelisation. It is earnestly to be hoped that the "Army" will its enemies, and in the mean time the law must secure it fair play.

WAR AND MISSIONS.

An Episcopal missionary writes from Basutoland that the late war has scattered both European and native congregations to the winds:

"I am thankful to say that at this trying crisis not one of our native converts has joined the rebels. They have all proved loyal, and have had to suffer accordingly, having been promptly and effectually 'eaten up' by their rebellious and, at the present moment, prosperous brethren. Six of our mission huts have been sacked and four of them burned down by the insurgents. Our church has been loopholed in every direction by the government, and is now used as a barrack. The enemy has taken care not to spare it either, and the whole building has been riddled with shot. Our school has shared a like fate. Our new native training college, only partially completed, has been levelled almost to its foundation, and all our walls have been thrown down by the authorities, in order that the rebels might find no ated by the volunteers, and 30,000 of will be in advance of last year. to cover, are gently melting away. Even | cluding words of a brief note. our little cemetery has not been spared. the walls having been thrown down and the gate carried off and chopped up for fuel. Fortunately we were able before the outbreak took place to remove some of our furniture and books to the Free State: but a great many of the things that still remained have been stolen by the rebels, and three of our four horses have shared the same fate.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

Governor St. John has sent a letter to the Woman's Temperance Union of Chicago, which sets at rest various rumors relative to the nature and probable peration of the prohibitory law in Kanas. The Governor writes: "That executed. Some furniture has also been many of the whiskey dealers in this State are moving to Kansas City, Mo., is true, but for every saloon-keeper that goes out of Kansas on account of our prohibitory law, a sufficient number of sober, industrious energetic families come into the State to build a schoolhouse, and Kansas can always afford to shall be paid during the ensuing year. trade her saloons for school-houses, and drunkenness for sobriety. That part of the letter which alleges that the law interferes with the free and unrestricted sale of tinctures or compounds that are used solely for medicine, is not true, nor does the law directly or indirectly interfere with the right to administer or partake of wine at communion services. All such stories are instigated and circuated by the whiskey ring in order to break the force of the prohibitory law in this State, for the advocates of free whiskey well know that when it has been thoroughly tested and proved, which it will be, that prohibition in Kansas is a grand success, other States will follow our example, and eventually the policy of prohibition will be a fundamental law 1st of May next, already the saloons State, and after the 1st of May we will will Kansas ever again be guilty of giv-

The book of the General Presbyterian Council, just issued in Philadelphia, gives the number of Presbyterians in the world as about 3,000,000 communicants, and about 12,000,000 adherents to the several Presbyterian bodies.

everybody knows to be wrong.'

OUR OWN CHURCH.

On the 3rd inst, at Tabusintac, N. B., Rev. S. T. Teed admitted three persons into Church-membership. Brief notices of revivals at Lower

Granville, N. S. and in the Alberton by the authorities, 120 special constables | circuit, P.E.I., appear in the local pa-

> ing ever held at Escuminac, Que. was conducted by Rev. I. N. Parker, of Bathurst, on the 19th ult. \$15.00 were contributed by those present. Last week Rev. T. Rogers was hold

ing special services at Lower Horton. Mr. Rogers has received a unanimous ters of the Baltimore Conference. invitation to return to the Horton circuit for another year. Rev. A. F. Weldon, of the Wentworth circuit, reports services at the Lake Road. Several persons among the young

and more advanced hearers are asking

the way to be saved. Mr. W. also reports a donation visit last month at Mr. Hibbert Purdy's by which \$26 were added to circuit receipts. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Sunday-school at Summerside. P E. I. had a public meeting recently in the church, over which Charles Strong, Esq., superintendent, presided. A large

audience highly appreciated the ad-

dresses, recitations and music to which

the evening was devoted.

The Carleton Sentinel reports that on the 3rd inst at McKenzie's Corner, Richmond, Rev E. C. Turner baptized two candidates and received ten persons into membership. A very fine organ has just been placed in the church. Mr. give as little provocation as possible to Turner is said to be very much respected and loved by his people, who have not failed to evince their regard for him by tangible proofs.

> On the evening of the 31st ult. an interesting gathering took place at the Jost Mission Church, in this city. At the request of A. A. Bliss Esq., superintendent of the Sunday-school held there, Mr. M. Theakston, city missionary, presided. Several songs, recitations and readings were given, and prizes were then awarded to nine boys and girls for regular attendance.

> From Hopewell Corner, Rev. W. E. Johnson reports a sum of fifty dollars or more gathered through a recent concert. for repairing the parsonage. "Methodism," says Mr. Johnson, "is flourishing here, and under Bro. Chappell will continue to flourish. We have had a very pleasant year of hard work, and will never regret that our lot was cast among such a kindly people." In this paragraph Mr. Johnson has reference to Mr. Dobson, whose name is previously mentioned, as well as to himself.

Rev. E. R. Brunyate, of the Oxford circuit communicates cheering tidings. cover behind them. The garden of the He has been engaged in special services native training college, upon which so since the first of February, and thinks much care has been expended by the it probable that he will have to continue which we mainly depend for our supply last, at the close of the morning service of vegetables, has been completely des- four persons requested prayer on their troyed, a troop of the Kimberly Light behalf. In the afternoon he baptized Horse being at present quartered in it. | nine persons, and received fifteen on The season being unusually wet, and trial for membership, and four others fuel being consequently very scarce the into full membership. A number of timber and galvanized iron which arrived others are standing at the threshold. A a short time since for the roof of the large increase in the number of members training college-most expensive articles | will, it is probable, be reported, and the in these regions—have been appropri- receipts of the circuit for all purposes our unburnt bricks, which the iron used | we have had a grand year," are the con-

Rev. J. H. Davis, of the Sambro circuit, sends interesting items : A revival is going on at Glen Margaret. The Church has been blessed, and several the 30th ult., Mr. Davis baptized three persons and received twenty-three on trial for membership. He makes grate- is appointed returning officer. ful reference to the assistance given by Rev. S. F. Huestis at the recent missionary meeting, and reports receipts in advance of last year. At Sambro, a parsonage, 26 by 32 feet, has been commenced and completed during the year. The house has been planned with a view to the comfort and convenience of its occupants, and the work has been well age was generously given by Stephen Smith, Esq., and wife. A debt of \$180 still remains, but the greater part of that amount has been subscribed by the people with the understanding that it Mr. Davis hereby tenders thanks to friends in Halifax who kindly gave their aid to the above-named work. Two of them-Messrs. J. B. Morrow and A. H. Crowe -have, as Mr. Davis remarks, since passed away.

From Cornwall, P. E. Island, Rev. S. Ackman wrote on the 11th inst :

" For the last eight weeks we have been holding special services in various parts of this circuit, with results which have been very encouraging. Over sixty persons have confessed Christ, and having found peace are happy in the possession of the Divine favor. At Cornwall thirty-five have been received on trial for membership and are all meeting in class. At Princetown Road, of the United States. Notwithstanding where the cause had languished for a long the law does not take effect until the time, the Lord has signally blessed the people, and during our stay there, have closed in most of the towns of the of only one week, twenty persons rejoiced in the mercy of a sin-pardoning not have an open bar in Kansas-nor God. These have greatly strengthened the old class, that was ready to die. ing the sanction of law to that which We have been much cheered by the presence and help of several of the Lo-cal brethren of Charlottetown, and could wish that more such laborers were to be found on very many of our cir-cuits. At North Wiltshire the ground appears hard, yet several there have solicited an interest in the prayers of others.

A revival is reported from Lunenburg the most extensive that has been witnessed at that place for years. Rev. A. S. Tuttle writes that the sacramental service on Sabbath, 3rd inst., was a season of great power and blessing. Among the communicants were many whose seats had been vacant on such occasions for years, and a good number who had found their way to the feast for the first time. Pastor and people rejoice to-The first Methodist missionary meet-

ABROAD.

John Gorsuch, Esq., late of Baltimore, bequeathed \$10,000 to the bishops of the M. E. Church, in trust for the benefit of the superannuated minis-

The New York Advocate says that the | cial Ensineer of Nova Scotia. great revival that began in Meriden, Conn., under the labors of the Rev Thos. Harrison, has continued and is extending in every direction. It says More than 800 have made a public rofession of religion, and nearly, 400 have been received on probation in our Church. We are assured by persons who have had the opportunity to know, that the work presents every evidence of genuineness.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

MARITIME PROVINCES. The Scott Act is to be tried in Cape

Mr. J. H. Parks asks Portland, N. B., for facilities for the erection of an-

other cotton mill. The College Bill was defeated in the Legislative Council by the casting vote

of the President. Charlottetown has been added to the

list of ports at which cattle from Europe may be brought into the country. John Nash was killed by a fall of top

coal in the pillars in the Acadia Co.'s mines on Saturday at Stellarton. On Monday Mr. W. Cole brought to the city from Moose River a bar of gold

weighing 70 ounces, valued at \$1.300. The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, which sailed on Monday for London, G.

B., had among her cargo 2,500 barrels The Union Line steamer Star reached Fredericton on Monday afternoon, having had very little difficulty with the

Alderman Simeon Jones will be the next Mayor of St. John, having been the only person nominated for that

Trains will probably pass over the new railway bridge across the river at Upper Woodstock, about the first of

Messrs. Samuel Locke, Esq., of Lockport, and W. H. Owen, Esq., of Bridgemuch care has been expended by the it probable that he will have to continue Rev. R. K. Champernowne, and upon them until the Conference. On Sunday islative Council of Nova Scotia.

> It is said that a company will erect a potato starch factory at Mount Stewart, E. Island, when a sufficient number of acres are subscribed by the farmers.

> The body of a seafaring man' which had apparently been in the water for some time, was washed ashore near Sambro on Monday.

The remains of the late S. R. Thompson, who died in England recently, arrived here in the Anchor Line steamer Elysia from London, and were forwarded

Owing to the death of Sheriff Blanchard the voting on the Canada Temperwanderers have been reclaimed. On ance Act in Colchester County has been postponed to the 13th of May next. Charles Blanchard, son of the deceased,

> Previous to the prorogation of the P. E. Island Legislature on the 5th inst., resolutions condemnatory of Senator Almon's amendment to the Canada Temperance Act were unanimously passed by both branches.

The steamer Tantallon arrived at St. John on Saturday from Barrow-in-Furness, with a cargo of 2,220 steel rails for purchased for it. A barn, too, has been the New Brunswick Railway. The rerecently finished. Land for the parson- | mainder of the rails needed are expected in a few weeks.

> Petitions of right have been filed in the Exchequer Court on behalf of Geo. McLeod and six others, claiming damages for injuries suffered by them through an accident on the P. E. Island Railway in August last.

Mr. John Sears is President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" recently formed in St. John. R. K. Jones, of Woodstock, W.B. Beveridge, of Andover and A. F. Randolph, Fredericton, are among the Vice Presidents elected.

Mr. Thomas P. Way died very suddenly on Saturday. He rose as well as usual, and asked his wife to get his breakfast early as he had promised to meet a customer at eight. As he was about sitting down to the meal he was seized with a violent coughing, and within five minutes was a corpse.

Mayor Dawson has received Mr. Gilbert Murdock's report on, and plans of water works for the city of Charlottetown. The report is a document of one hundred and thirty-four pages. It is said by those who perused it to be very able, and clearly shows that Charlottetown, with its present insufficient and polluted water supply, is physically in a dangerous position.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Two men named Janes and Atkinson are supposed to have been lost on the 17th ult. whilst seal hunting from Her-

A large number of seals have been taken by the steamers engaged in the business, and prospects are reported. good for the sailing vessels. The news by the Curleic from the Westward, respecting the ordinary fisheries, is not by any means encouraging.

The health of St. John has been poor during the last two months. Measles have been so prevalent that it is hard to find a family without them. Deaths have been numerous as the result, especially amongst children. There seems to be no abatement of the disease.

The Railway resolutions have been concurred in by both Houses, so that the colony is to have a railway. Mr. Blackman arrived there by the last mail steamer, and also Mr. Murphy, Provin-

UPPER PROVINCES.

A census enumerator in Montreal was thrown down stairs by an irate French Canadian, who took this summary method of getting rid of his interrogator. He will have to answer at the Pol-

The London Christian World says the Queen has been entertaining at Windsor Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, of Montreal, who showed such kindness to Prince Leopold when he visited Canada.

The captains of the Richelieu Company's steamers, have received orders to proceed to Sorel next week, to take posession of their boats. At present everything is very lively on board the vessels. preparing for the opening of navigation.

Among the passengers by the steamship Manitoban, on Monday, were 65 orphan boys, gathered from "Scotland's Orphan Homes," and provided with homes in Canada.

ABROAD.

A heavy snow storm prevailed along the Hudson on Tuesday.

A slight improvement in Beaconfield's condition is reported.

Prince Pierre Napoleon died at Versailles on Friday of gout.

The river Theissy in Hungary has overflowed, and thousands of acres of wheat are destroyed.

Lord William Lennox, who recently died, was the last surviving guest of the Duchess of Richmond's Waterloo ball.

Since telegraphic messages in Germany have been at the rate of one penny a word, they have proved profitable. Before that they were a loss.

Naru Kissar, the most advanced fort on the road to Merv, has been taken by surprise and captured by Turcomans. The entire Russian garrison was killed. Accounts from Foochow, China, speak

of two natives who had been steeped up to their necks in quicklime for counterfeiting "cash," the smallest of Chinese coins. Both speedily died. Tenders were lately received by the Royal Prussian Railway Board for 5000

tons of iron sleepers. Such sleepers are becoming general in Germany, and the Berg-Mark Railway has replaced all its defective wooden sleepers by iron ones. A Candahar despatch says : "General Hume has published an order to evacuate Candahar, which, subject to the

approval of the Commander-in-Chief, will commence on the 13th inst., the final evacuation taking place on the 22d New York is excited because a bill providing for street cleaning has been thrown out of the Legislature at Albany.

The result was due to party jealousies,

and the consequence is New York is

threatened with various forms of dis-The sad rumor that three of the famous Kennedy family perished at the burning of a theatre at Nice has been contirmed by the last English mail. Mr. Kennedy Sr., with these three had arranged to make a tour

rived here in August. The Bey of Tunis has sent a protest to the foreign consuls, accusing France of violating his rights as well as those of the Porte and the friendly powers. The Italian Government has declined to accede to the request forwarded through its Consul at Tunis for the despatch of a squadron to the Tunisian waters.

through Canada, and were to have ar-

Brigands near Salonica have captured an Englishman, Mr. Suter, Manager of the Opomelia Mines, near Mount Athos, for whom they demand £15.000 ransom. The English consul has informed the Turkish Government that it will be held responsible for his safety and release.

At 6.20 a. m., on the 10th inst. the Court called to try the murderers of the Czar, returned a verdict of "guilty against all. The sentence of death, by hanging, was pronounced. Sophie Picotfsky's sentence will be referred to the Czar for confirmation, because she is of noble birth.

It is believed that throughout the Island of Chios, which contained 70,000 inhabitants, six or seven thousand are killed and a quarter of the survivors wounded by the late earthquake. Only ten of the inhabitants of Chesme are killed, but many houses are in ruins and 30,900 people are without shelter. In other parts of the Island the destruction

The Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal, has left the Cabinet because of the Land Bill. Although not opposed to the extension of the ownership of land by peasants, he was opposed to a bill which would destroy the ownership of land by other classes. Lord Carlingford accepted the office, and he will take charge of the Land Bill in its passage through the House of Lords.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARRSBORO' CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR.—We have not seen any " circuit intelligence" from Parrsboro' recently in the WESLEYAN.
therefore you will pardon our desire to say, through that medium, that Meth odist usages live and prosper here, an increasing interest is being manifeste in religious matters under the abl and faithful labors of our minister, th-Rev. Mr Alcorn, whose incessant work and native modesty, perhaps, have prewented him from witing in connection

with his charge. Donations have become an institu tion here as well as on other circuits. They are regarded somewhat as the weary traveller regards the bright oas is in the desert-as something to cheer, refresh and bless. The pastor is cheer ed by them, inasmuco as his wardrobe larder and purse are replenished; and the people are refreshed in relief for a time from their farms, desks, sewing machines and household affairs-to enjoy social converse and receive the blessing of the "cheerful giver." Our people in Parisboro' village expressed their appreciation of their pastor's services, in the early part of winter, by making him a dozation visit, when a very pleasant evening was spent, and so far as morey can balance the benefit, he was \$44.00 the better for the

The good people of Port Greville following the precedent of Parraboro' got up a concert and refreshment sale which realized the bandsome amount of \$67.28 for the minister. As usual on such occasions, the ladies were the guiding stars in the movement, and where all did nobly it may be pardonable to mention Miss Ads Elderkin and Miss Emms Smith, as indefatigable in their efforts to mature and make the enterprise a success. The manner in which the people of Port Greville meet the claims of the Gospel is praiseworthy.

A musical concert was held in Parreboro village, on the evening of the 22nd inst., at which \$33 00 were raised, which go to the purchase of church furniture. The performance was wery interesting and the young people evinced tact talent and perseverance in getting up and carrying out the programme-es pecially Misses Mary Vickery and Delia Huntley.

We will only add that our minister preaches with much acceptance to the people of this growing town; large congregations attend his ministry, and the Church is in a more flourishing spiritual state than formerly. It is not too much to say that he and his excellent lady are regarded as a blesing to this people, and beloved accordingly May revival influences, through the labors and prayers of pastor and people, soon visit the whole circuit. S. O. F.

Parrsboro', March 30, '81.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE

DEAR EDITOR .- In my letter con cerning salaries of ministers in New foundland. I stated that if circuits whose receipts were above \$600.00 were made responsible for allowances of children of nanisters upon them, a considerable sum would be left in the hands of the Missionary Committee. to help those whose receipts were svery small. My reason for this state ment is very easily given. The claim of every child belonging to our Con ference is met by a grant from the Children's Fund, which was last year composed of subscriptions of \$50 00 from each member in the active work. whether on independent circuits of missions. Now as there were only about five or six ministers on independent circuits, all the rest of the subscriptions were paid for the circuits. by the Missionary Committee, for it amounts to the same thing, whether a missionary has to raise \$50.00 in addition to his estimated receipts, or why ther the \$50.00 are included in these receipts, so long as the amount is cov ered by a grant. If for instance an account is pre-nted at the District Meeting, with \$250.00 receipts and \$50-Children's Fund and another with receipts \$300 and nothing for Children's large sawmill file, and its temper after-Fund, where is thed ff reace? so long as the setual great from the Mission biacksmiths. This is all that can be ary Fund is in each case \$50. Now take an independent circuit, where there is one minister with, say five became somewhat prominent in his children: his circuit subscription to the Fund was last year \$50; his claim up in it \$200. Therefore the balance \$150 was paid by the Missionary Committee out of the Fund that would have been just so much the larger to pay ministers on Home missions. So that after all, it is a fact that a poor minis ter whose salary, apart from Chi dren's claims, is \$350 gets no more belp from the Missionary Committee, because a brother who is getting say, \$1000 from his congregation receives, say, \$150 from the Committee through the Child rep's Fund. J. REAY. Cupids, Ma. hc 29, 1881.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

JONATHAN R. PARSONS, OF FLAT

ISLANDS, N. F., Was born at Harbor Grace, Jan. 16th, 1843. When but a boy he gave his The following winter, under his labors with rifle, pistol and knife. They enway, while others have safely reached Texas. Finally they reached a new the golden strand of the " New Jeru- town filled with wild, desp rate charsalem." He originated a Sunday-school acters from other States. He posted a "Politeness is benevolence in little but a mere obligation that rests upon on the island and was the main agent notice that he would preach at the things."

in securing a minister. He had acquired considerable theological knowedge, and this with his pleasing ade .s and general information, rendered nim always an acceptable speaker and preacher. His last sermon was preached nine days previous to his death, frum the important tex!-" Watch ve. stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."

Mr. Pusons filled the offices of only thoughtful attention; their sorows were his sorrows, their joya his rich and mellowed. His family were trained "in the nurture and admonition he had the happiness of seeing them wa.king in the fear of the Lord" and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost."

mis illness was brief. Only one Sabbath absent from God's house, and then taken to worship above. He died March 1st, 1881, aged 38 years. A man as abundant in labors, so greatly esteemed, and who, moreover, welcomed as guests all the messengers of his Lord, deserves to be held in remembrance. Some of his last expressions n his short illness were the following: My work is done." " If this be dying it is easy. It is like falling asleep in "There's rest beyond the In bidding adieu to his wife and children, he said, " Tell them what I have often told them in public. ' Be thou faithful unto death, and I will

give thee a crown of life." The funeral service was held in the Templars' Hall, deceased having been at the head of the Lodge since its insticution. The Hall was crowded, and uis death improved by Bro. S. Suow. den, W. C. It is not often that the death of one so young-but 35 years of age-awakens in a multitude such a sense of personal loss.

S. SNOWDEN. March 10, '81.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORDS OF CHEER.

In due season we shall reap if we faint not.

seek not the harvest here From the seeds of truth I sow willingly wait to bind the sheaves In the world to which we go.

Too busy am I in the field To track them as they fly ; But I know there's a germ of life in each : And they cannot, cannot die.

The breath of the Lord will waft Each one wherever he will And there it shall spring, and bear its fruit, His purpose to fulfil.

'Ti a joy to bear the seed, To scatter it here and scatter it there And sow and sow again.

In the morning's dewy hour. Mid noontide's sultry heat, At evening time when the shadows fall

To drop the gospel wheat. know not which shall thrive. But the promise of God I take: His eye will follow the smallest grain I sow for his dear sake.

Blessed are ye that so v!" Yes. Lord, the work is sweet: The hardest toil is the dearest joy. The soul's most dainty meat.

But who can the bliss foresee, When the work is done, and the workers throng To the harvest Jubilee!

JAMES BOWIE AND HIS KNIFE

James Bowie lay for months in his bed, in the city of Natches, before he recovered from his wound. He was a man of much mechanical ingenuity. and while thus confined whittled from piece of white pine the model of a hunting knife, which he sent to two brothers named Blackman, in the city of Na chez, and told them to spare no expense in making a duplicate of it in steel. This was the origin of the dreadel bowie-knife. It was made from a ward improved upon by the Arkansas told about the origin of that deathdealing implement. Since James Bowie efforts to advance the spread of republican institutions it is proper to speak of what he did. He seemed to have a natural disposition to protect the weak from the strong. At one time he was riding through the parish of Concordia, La., and saw a man lashing his slave with his whip. He told the man to desist, but he was met with curses. He dismounted from his borse, wrested the whip from the master, and laid it over his shoulders. This led to a shooting match, in which the slave-owner was badly wounded. Bowie, after submitting himself to the law, paid the doctor's bill, purchased the slave at double his value, and gave him his free-

In after years a Methodist preacher told the writer this: He said he was one of the first Methodist ministers sent to Texas by the Methodist Conference. He travelled on horseback, crossing the Mississippi below Natonez; heart to God, and held fast his confi- that the first day after crossing the dence steadfast to the end. Providence Mississippi River he was overtaken by led him to this island in June, 1864 | a horseman dressed in buckskin, armed as school teacher and local preacher, tered into conversation and he found an extensive revival of religion took him to be intelligent, pleasant and well place. In the cottages, night after acquainted with the geography of the night, his voice was heard, and he was country. Neither one inquired the blessedly successful in winning souls, name or business of the other. Both many of whom are holding on their were aiming at the same destination,

Court House the first evening of his arrival there. At the hour named he found the rude structure thronged to overflowing-with men only. He gave out a bymn, and all joined in singing and sung it well, but when he announce ed his text and attempted to preach one brayed in imitation of an ass another hooted like an owl, etc. He disliked to be driven from his purpose and attempted again to preach, but eacher and superintendent in the Sab- was stopped again by the same species outh school to the profit of many. His of interruption. He stood silent and fforts never flagged; and in the man- still, not knowing whether to vacate igement of everything he undertick, the pulpit or not. Finally his travelhe left the mack of his peculiar tact ing companion, whom he did not know and thoroughness. As a class-leader was in the honse, arose in the midst he was affectionately faithful. The in- and with stentorian voice said: " Men terests of each member engaged his this man has come here to preach re you. You need preaching to, and I'm (using an oath) if he shau't preach to Joys. His Christia experience was you! The next man that disturbs him shall fight me. My name is Jim Bowie." The preacher said that after this anof the L id," and before his departure | nouncement he never had a more attentive and respectful audience. much influence had Bowie over that reckless and dangerous element .- San Francisco Chronicle.

A POINT WELL PUT.

Some one started a story to the effect that American pork was dangerous to the consumer, was infected with the little parasites called trichi æ, paper. when immediately the governments of Europe began to bestir themselves. The English board of trade prohibited the importation of American pork. Shortly afterward Germany and France followed, and last week Austria issued its edict to the same effect. Here and there a family or a few persons have been made ill by the eating of pork; and an oecasional death has been recorded. The matter is interesting as showing how promptly governments will interfere to protect their citizens and the interference is effective. too Ships having American pork must keep out of the great harbors of these na tions, or have their batches closed down until they can clear out for some other destination. Probitition probit its, notwithstanding that there is a demand for American pork. The pork must go, notwithstanding the wry faces that American merchants may make because Messrs. Gladstone, Grevy and Bisma o's interfere with "sumptuary" questions. It is not necessary to point out how different this is from the course of governments or individuals with regard to another "sumptuary" question-the trade in alcoholic drinks. If the little porcine worm slave it ones and twos, the worm of the still slave its millions. It people can drink what they please why not eat what they please? The arguments that governments have no right to interfere in sumptuary or estions is a superannuated and worn-out argument. Government has just as good a right to interfere with liquor selling as it has to prohibit pork seiling. In both cases the parties interested on the other side are those erages to sell .- N W Adv.

HORSE-SHOEING.

A recent issue of Fraser's Magazine contains an article by Sir George W. Cox an which he estimates that the English custom of horse-shoeing costs the nation annually as much as \$45. 000,000, which might be saved if the horses were allowed to go unshod. He quotes authorities from Zenophon, who marched his horses unshed from Cunaxa over the Armenian Highlands to the walls of Trebizond down to the " free lancers" of the present day, and contends that it is safer, cheaper and better to let horses go unshod over the hardest roads, and especially in the slippery streets of London. He estimates that over twelve million dollars would be saved in farriers' bills alone and he calculates further that the working life of a horse would be trebled by the change; so that a horse which is now worn out at twelve years would

live to twenty-six. The figures seem somewhat startling and have hardly been sufficiently proved to be trustworthy. Meanwhile, is said that a medical man in Waterbury, Conn., has not put shoes on his horses for two years, driving them winter, summer, spring and autumn with bare feet without any trouble. The doctor's theory is that nature has provided for the horse; that a horse can travel over all kinds of roads; that the hoof will be moist, and that the frog coming to the ground keeps the hoof properly spread, and free from founder and other diseases.

UNHEROIC HEROE :- The men who faced Sebast pol and carried it against the Russians, the warriors of Balaslava and Inkerman, all these were beroes. This is undoubted. But an English lady well known in the world of letters-Miss Frances Power Cobbe -has just been assuring us that some of these heroes were woefully unheroic when they stepped into a dentist's chair. On such occasions their courage oozed out at their finzers' ends, as did that of the famous Bob Acres; or to be more precise it oozed out at the extremities of their vocal organs with so much friction as to cause sounds of mosnings and groanings. Miss Cobb says: " I men or ladies gave nim the most trouble, and he replied, 'O, gentlemen, beyoud question.' I have operated upon a great many fficers. just before they went to the Crimean war, and I assure Balaklava and Inkerman heroes, behaved in a very unheroic way in the chair in which you are sitting. Women scream a little, but are always ready to thank me for what I do for them. Men moan, and groan and abuse me."

BREVITIES.

Mrs. Garfield never learned to waltz. but she can cook and teach her boys Greek and Latin.

"How can I best train my boy in the way he should go?" "By going in that way yourself."

Darwin must be right. Half the people of the present day are tale-The power to do great things gener-

aly arises from the willingness to do

small things. A cute observer remarks that the man who stops his paper to economize is like the man who goes bare-

foot to save his shoes.

Dr. Leonard Bacon says that a harless ought not to be all breeching, but old men are useful sometimes to hold ack the young men in a church.

The stomach is a slave which must accept every thing that is given to it, but revenges its wrongs as slyly as the

The late Mr Delane of the London Times, used to say that an editor's genius is shown more by what he leaves out than by what he puts into his

Diogenes when blamed for throwing goblet of wine on the ground and vasting so much liquor, answered Had I drunk it, there would have een a double waste. I as well as the wine would have been lost."

The Cumberland Presbyterian says The type made a ludicrous mistake ast week in the notice of the King Presbytery. Rev. Dr. Pierson was appointed to travel and preach the disinctive doctrines of our Church. The ype made it that he was to punch

During the Conference atollowing dialogue was overbeard beween two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here all together ?" " Why. answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

Mr Barnum savs it is surprising how many good parents come to his menagries to show little Johnny the animals Little Johnny hears the band playing, and is soon missing. The parents go into the circus to hunt Johnny, and come out just as soon as the circus is

The Bible which sturdy John Brown read in prison he presented to J. F. Blessing, of Charlestown, Va. In it he wrote: "There is no commentary in the world so good in order to a right understanding of this blessed book as an honest, childlike and teachable spirit."

Dr. Marsh says the best cure for bysterics is to discharge the servant girl. In his opinion there is nothing like flying "around" to keep the moryous system from becoming unstrung. Some women think they want a physician, he says, when they only need a scrubbing brush.

"I have been," said the captain of a New England coasting vessel, "always in the habit of reading the Scriptures my men; and in the hour of danger found that it was those who were a peace with God who worked most calm ly and resolutely, while the greatest nuners in my ship turned out to be he biggest cowards."

It is narrated by the great sculptor, Michael Augelo, that when at work be wore over his forehead, fastened on his artist's cap a lighted candle, in order hat no shadow from himself might fall upon his work. It was a beautiful custou:, and spoke a more eloquent lesson than he knew. For the shadows that fall on our work-how often they fall from ourselves.

There seems to be a little sarcasm in the remark of a Georgia newspaper when it says: "A number of Tusca loosa (Ala) young ladies have formed a cooking-club, for the purpose of cultivating the culinary art. They had a meeting, the other day, to decide what each one should furnish at the first extertainment of the club, then pend ing. Each young lady chose some article in the preparation of which her mother was p oficient."

'You haven't asked me all the questions. Now don't say you have, or you know you haven't "! said a citizen to a census official. "No." replied the latter, demurely; "I haven't asked you, sir, whether you could read or write, because that would be an insult; I haven't asked you whether you were a negro, because I can see that you are not; I haven't asked you whether you are lame or blind or dead, for the same rezson; and I haven't asked you whether you are an idiot, because that is un-

A saving woman at the had of a family is the very best savings-bank established. The idea of saving is a pleasant one; and if the women mubibed it at once, they would cultivate it once asked a dentist whether gentle and adhere to it; and thus, when they are not aware of it they would be laying the foundations of a competent security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy. The best way for her to comprehend it is to keep account of all you that many of them, who are now current expenses. Whether five hundred dollars or five thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the effort is made. Let the housewife take the idea, act upon it, and she will save something where before she thought it impossible This is a duty, yet not a sordid avarice, women as well as men.

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RECEIPTS for 'WESLEYAN' Week ending April 13th, 1881.

Rev Richard Smith for Mrs John Bent 2 Joseph Palmer 2. Moses Young 5. Rev W C Brown for W F Shedd 2, Jas

Rev W Wass for Mrs E Campbell Rev J B Giles for William Bird 2, Ann Rev J Shenton for Capt W Knight 2. Alfred Parsons 2, Capt W R Pike 2

T W Spry 4, Robt Bishop 2, Roger Down 2 Rev E E England for J G We'ls Rev Thos Rogers for Leonard Forsyth Rev J G Bigney for Rich Hunt, Esq Rev W G Lane for Mrs Shaw

Rev Wm Brown fer Thomas Crchard Rev John Prince for S A Dixon 2, John McFadzen 3, J L Woodworth 2, Wm Dancan 2, George McKee 2, James Hargreaves 2, T L Nelson 3 50, Y M C A, St John's, Nild ,

150, A W T Betts 2, Edward Longard 2, FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1881. PPINSWICK ST. 7 p.m Rev R Brecken GRAFTON ST. 7 p.m. Rev 8 B Dunn Rev C M Tyler Rev R Brecken CHARLES ST. 7 p.m. Rev W H Evans Rev C M Tyler COBOURG ROAD 7 p.m. Dr Woodbury Thos Hutchings Rev H P Doane BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Bev J L Sponagle Services at the JOST MISSION CHAPEL every Sabbath evening.

MISSION ROOMS.

CASH RECEIPTS-RELIEF AND EXTENSION

Charlottetown, per Chairman Bedeque Berwick, per Rev J Cassidy Baie Verte, per Rev J S Allen Halifax North, per Chairman Rev P Prestwood, per Con. Treasurer Rev G O Huestis, 2nd instalment 100 00 Halifax North CASH RECEIPTS-ORDINARY FUND.

Port la Tour, per Conference Treas THE CROSBY GIBLS' HOME. Geo H Starr, Halifax, per S F Huestis 25 00

THE MCDOUGALL ORPHANAGE. Geo H Starr, Halifax, per S F Huestis 25 00 Edward Lloyd

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's parents, Oak Bay, Charlotte Co., N.B., on 31st March, by Rev. E. Slackford, Mr. James W. Hill and Miss Elizabeth A. Grant, daughter of Mr.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Beni Borden, Esq., by the Rev. J. Strothard, Edwin J. Ells to Sarah J., daughter of Mr David Harris, all of Cornwallis.

On the 2nd inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Baie Verte, by Rev. R. Wilson, Mr. William S. Trenholm to Miss Annie M. Allen, daughter of William Allen, Esq., all of Bayfield, Botsford, N.B.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. E. R. Brunyate, Mr. Albert S. McIntosh, Druggist, to Estell 8. Moore, second daughter of the late William Moore; all of Oxford, Cumberland Co.

At Halifax, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev W. H. Evans. Daniel O'Connell and Jessie Gough; all of Halifax.

At Windsor, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Roland Morton, Mr. Charles O'Toole to Geor gie Ellen, daughter of Mr. Henry Ricketts, of Newport. At St. Stephen, N.B., March 31st., by the

Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., John Murchie and Fannie C. Gordon; both of St. Stephen. On the 30th ult., at Newcastle, N.B., by the Rev. G. Steel William M. Mullen and Sarah Sherard: both of North Esk.

On 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, St. John, N.B., by Rev. John Read, James H. Keltie to Carrie Burpee, youngest daughter of the late William Cleveland.

By Rev. W. R. Pepper, ou March 30th, at the residence of the bride, Benton, N.B., Mr. J. H. McKinney and Miss Ida M. Anderson. On the 6th inst., at Amherst, by Rev. J. A. Rogers, Mr. James W. Roach to Frances E., daughter of Mr. William Greeno, Amherst

At Halifax, March 9th, by Rev. R. Brecken, Mr. Sosthenes Hiltz to Miss Emma H. Boutlier; both of this city. By the same, on 9th inst., at the Parsonage. Brunswick Street, Mr. Henry Quinne to Miss Mary Archibald; both of Halifax.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Lockeport, March 26th., by Rev. Wm. Brown, Mrs. Mary Coler, to Robert E. Jodrey; all of Green Harbour.

DIED

At Halifax on Monday morning, of diphthretic croup, Mabel Jane, child of Stephen and Sophia Nichols, aged 6 years and 3 months On Tuesday, 12th inst., at 34 Kempt Road. Halitax, of diphtheria, Herbert Heary, belov-ed son of Richard and Mary King, aged 15

On the 15th ult., James, fourth son of James Saint, Esq., Bonavista, Nfld., aged 8 years. On the 2nd inst., at East Wallace, Elizabeth, the wife of Henry A. Fulton, and mother of Rev. J. McC. Fulton, of Providence, R. I., and Rev. S. C. Fulton, of Pittston, Pa., aged 66 years, "in sure hope of eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ." Christian Messenger please copy

On the 3rd inst., at East Wallace, in her 20th year, Sarah E., eldest daughter of Robert and Agues Canfield. Her end was peace. On the 5th inst., at East Wallace, Edwin E., beloved child of Harmon and Lydia Horton,

aged 10 months. At her father's residence, Canning, on the 22nd ult., Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Kerr, of St. John, N.B., aged 36 years.

While wasting away under the ravages of consumption her trust was stayed on Him who is "mighty to save." At Canning, on the 2nd inst., of congestion

of the brain, Clarence Le Roy, the youngest child of Mr. W. Sturk, aged 7 months. At Sheffield's Mills, Kings Co., on the 19th ult., of typhoid fever, after a brief illness, W.

A. North, aged 47 years. He has left a wife

and four cuildren to mourn their loss. He died as he had lived, trusting in Jesus. On the 5th inst., at Hartland, Carleton Co., N.B., in the 71st year of her age, Fanny Black, widow of the Rev. Michael Pickles, Wesleyan

Suddenly, at his residence, Halifax, on the 9th inst., Thomas P. Way, in the 50th year of

At Wentworth, on the 28th ult., Gilbert Purdy, Esq., aged 57 years. Bro Purdy was many years a member of the Methodist Church, having been converted under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Beals. His end was

Suddenly, at Carlton, P E.I., on the 5th nst, aged 30 years, Nellie, beloved wife of Wesley Black, and daughter of the late Stephen Fulton, of Wallace, N.S.

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TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until the first day of May, by the Trustees of Wesleyan Church, for building a new Church and Vestry on their property, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Tryon, on and after the first of April. Contractor to furnish all material. By order of Trustees.

JABEZ HUDSON, Tryon, March 12, 1881. march 25-4in

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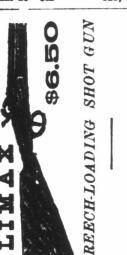
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We learn from her that she attended, last December the Stammering Institute at Halifax—in charge of R. B. Mackintosh, Esq—he having been empowered to use the method first known to, and practiced by Professor Sutherland, of London, Ont.

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and her present stat e of the delegates, turch possesses.