

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

COMING.

"At even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning." It may be in the evening, When the work of the day is done, And you have time to sit in the twilight...

THE STONE CHAIR.

On Thanksgiving morning six young men stood in quiet conversation on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, in the great and busy city of Chicago. "I propose to walk out to Graceland, the beautiful city of the dead."

Reader, do you ask whose dust lies here? Let these young men answer. The leader of the company says: "Here lies the dust of a holy woman who found me two years ago a stranger in the great city of Chicago—a stranger to all the people, but what was much more, a stranger to God."

Reader, would you know whose dust lies here? Over the back of the rustic chair hangs a scroll; draw near and read: "Born July, 1858. Departed April, 1883. Read on: 'Her work for God and humanity is her monument.'"

DID I GUIDE YOU STRAIGHT.

When Gen. Wolsley was about to undertake his march over the plains of the Nile for his last engagement with Arabi he secured the services of an educated young Scotchman who was familiar with the course to guide the movements of his army.

WHAT WHISKY WILL DO

Some years ago, in one of the counties of New York, a worthy man was tempted to drink until drunk. In the delirium of drunkenness he went home and murdered his wife in the most brutal manner.

FOR THOSE WHO FAIL.

"All honor to him who shall win the prize," The world has cried for a thousand years, But to him who tries and who fails and dies I give great honor and glory and tears.

THE DUTY OF TRUTH TELLING.

But what is a lie? Various definitions have been given, but no sensitive conscience will be satisfied with anything less stringent than this. Any word spoken with intent to deceive, in some cases an act may be a lie, if performed with intent to deceive, but on the whole it is best to restrict the definition to words.

WHAT ARE YOU READING.

Step into this public library and watch the little comers and goers. Is it not a little awesome to think that here, preserved in life beyond life, wait the spirits of thousands of the mighty dead—wait to be invited to hold communion with these living minds, to touch and stir these eager throbbing, human hearts?

OUR YOUNG POLKS.

LOVELINESS. "Beautiful thoughts make a beautiful soul; and a beautiful soul makes a beautiful face." Once I knew a little girl, Very plain;

GEORGE ELIOT.

Slowly yet certainly, but not unexpectedly to those who look below the surface, the hitherto well kept secret of George Eliot's blighted life is being uncovered; not curiously, nor prudishly, but in her own defense and as well in the interest of parity and truth.

figate and immoral of men, and betrayed the woman whose admiration for his talent and gratefulness for the benefit his intellectual companionship had been to her, prompted her to any sacrifice on his behalf.

THE CHILD MINISTER.

Here is a story of a child minister that will show you how very much children can do for Jesus. Little Annie Gale had given her heart to Jesus, and now all day long she wanted to be doing his will and pleasing him.

GO HOME, BOY.

Boys, don't hang around the corner of the streets. If you have anything to do, do it promptly, right on, then go home. Home is the place for boys. About the street corners, and at the stables, they learn to talk slang, and they learn to swear, to smoke tobacco, and to do many other things which they ought not to do.

won't believe that Thou dost love me, because I am so little. O, Jesus! help me to get poor old Dan Hunter to love Thee, and they will believe thou dost love me too." Then little Annie set out for old Dan Hunter's house. Now, there was no mistake about it that old Dan was the very crossiest and most disagreeable man in the village. He worked away in his wheelwright yard, grumbling and growling all day long. No poor woman ever came into his yard to get shavings for the fire, and no boy ever crept in there for a basket of chips. No body who could help it ever came to see old Dan. This morning he was at work bending at his saw, when a very pleasant little voice said, "Good morning, Dan."

THE SUN THE GOSPEL Ver. 7.—The Father Submit to God We should submit to God because He is the authority. 2. The Father and Father over us is a rule obedience is the need. 3. Because with us are for the resist the devil no rightful authority cause he is our cause he hates over us with a cause to yield to the way to des all his dealings our ruin. It is from us. We weapons of 3. Satan with a p Let us have our passages of the 8. "Draw Where! The de it to mean god We may to so it this too. specially set a nigh to God, a lect any opport ship. But we God anywhere, do so in privat rely, at the app ship and we st in time. Prie selves—alway ing. Specially tion, trouble s he will draw nri often the Lor to be true, be and private de otherwise? T some fault in near to God, for to draw near to 8-10. Here w of the abruptnes es St. James's w breaks off from and breaks out "Cleanse your hearts." Isaiah's words are thus taught penance before unto God accept sinner in his ca to be turned into the light, jorl sure-seeker into mercy of God ca when the sinner bled in the sight draw near and depths of despair 11-12. This t terms, a repetit teaching in the (Matt. vii. 1-5) officium in puttin ments on the m other people; a ness in doing th an uncharitable to judge hastily always ready, worst possible doubtful actions wrong motives tions. Such as demned both b James. It is a judge at all, ex tion we hold ma it should be don in entering our one Judge of all 13-14. It is a a thought of the men form plans schemes. Thou knowst off others busy life, and to to naught, they to be diligent i tion duty, but it that diligence fa fact that any ho from the scene o igent in business vent a spirit, se thus prepared bettal. St. Ja the frailty of o most graphic in ses speaks of it, tale that is told David, as being breadth (Psalm of these concep of a vapour wh What is so evan 15 Here we recognition. Th feeling alway od; none knew the danger very matter, M not even the fe their eyes, fall of flippantly s ter of form. I will do so at no real meaning 17. This is the parable of th with the one tal it, but he made tempt to stay s knew it was giv Sins of our sin as great as our pu punishment as a Abirded from As we are in in this world s so we are not d and what w Henry.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

JANUARY 27. THE GOSPEL IN THE LIFE. JAMES 4, 7-17.

Ver. 7.—The Revised Version reads, Submit to God, but resist the devil. We should submit to God. 1. Because He is the rightful source of all authority. 2. Because he is our Creator and Father. 3. Because his rule over us is a rule of love. 4. Because obedience is the sure road to happiness. 5. Because all his dealings with us are for our good. We should resist the devil—1. Because he has no rightful authority over us. 2. Because he is our adversary. 3. Because he hates us, and would rule over us with a rod of iron. 4. Because to yield to his suggestions is the way to destruction. 5. Because all his dealings with us are to effect our ruin. If we resist he will flee from us. What are the effectual weapons of resistance? 1. Prayer. 2. Faith. 3. The word of God. Our Saviour repelled each temptation of Satan with a passage of Scripture. Let us have our minds stored with passages of the Word of God.

8. "Draw nigh to God." 1. Where? The Jews would understand it to mean going up to the temple. We may to some extent understand it thus too. Our sanctuaries are specially set apart for us to draw nigh to God, and we should not neglect any opportunity of public worship. But we may draw nigh to God anywhere, and should especially do so in private. 2. When? Publicly, at the appointed hours of worship, and we should take care to be in time. Privately, at such convenient times as we can best fix for ourselves—always morning and evening. Specially, in times of temptation, trouble and distress. "And he will draw nigh unto you." How often the Lord's people prove it to be true, both in public worship and private devotions. Is it ever otherwise? Then there must be some fault in our manner of drawing near to God, for he is always waiting to draw near to us.

8-10. Here we have an instance of the abruptness which characterizes St. James's writing. He suddenly breaks off from the former thought and breaks out with the exhortation, "Cleanse your hands and purify your hearts." Compare this with Isaiah's words (chap. i, 16-17). We are thus taught the necessity of repentance before we can draw nigh unto God acceptably. The joy of the sinner in his carnal gratifications has to be turned into heaviness of spirit, the light, joyous laughter of the pleasure-seeker into mourning, before the mercy of God can be obtained. Only when the sinner is thoroughly humbled in the sight of the Lord will He draw near and lift him out of the depths of despair.

11-12. This section is, in other terms, a repetition of our Saviour's teaching in the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. vii. 1-5). We are not to be officious in putting unfavorable judgments on the motives or conduct of other people; a great deal of readiness in doing this is an indication of an uncharitable spirit. We are not to judge hastily or rashly. Some are always ready, not only to put the worst possible construction upon doubtful actions, but even to attribute wrong motives in regard to right actions. Such are emphatically condemned by our Lord and St. James. It is not our province to judge at all, except where the position we hold may require it, and then it should be done in all charity, remembering our responsibility to the one Judge of all.

13-14. It is astonishing how, without a thought of the uncertainty of life, men form plans and seek to work out schemes. Though death frequently cuts off others in the midst of their busy life, and brings all their plans to naught, they never seem to think that it may be so with themselves. To be diligent in business is a Christian duty, but it is great folly to let that diligence blind our eyes to the fact that any hour we may be moved from the scene of action. While diligent in business, we should be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and thus prepared for whatever may befall. St. James's description of the most graphic in the Scriptures. Moses speaks of it as being brief as "a tale that is told" (Psalm (xv. 7.) and David, as being narrow as a "hand breadth" (Psalm xxxi. 5.) In both of these conceptions fall short of that of a vapour which vanishes away. What is so evanescent as that.

15 Here we are taught a lesson of recognition. There is no need that the feeling always be formally expressed; none knew better than the apostle the danger of formalism in this very matter. Many people who have not even the fear of the Lord before their eyes, fall readily into the habit of flippantly saying as a mere matter of form, "If the Lord spare me, I will do so and so." But there is no real meaning in their words.

17. This is the great lesson of the parable of the talents. The man with the one talent did no harm with it, but he made not the slightest attempt to do any good, though he knew it was given him to improve. Sins of omission may involve us in as great condemnation and as heavy punishment as sins of commission. — Abstracted from W. M. S. S. Mag.

As we are not allowed to be idle in this world and to do nothing, so we are not allowed to be wilful and do what we please.—Matthew Henry.

GOOD MEN MAKE GOOD HORSES.

We saw a farmer the other day with a fine looking team passing our residence. One of the horses in his team had a familiar look. Halting the farmer, we said on looking closely at his horses, "Why, your off horse is the counterpart of my neighbor's—a balking horse—the one you had so much trouble with a year or two ago." "Why," said the farmer, "this is the same animal. After a few days I never had any trouble with him." "How did you break the balking creature?" we inquired. "By kindness," retorted the farmer; "the same way that I have broke lots of other horses in my lifetime that were considered unsafe, either in the saddle or harness." Well, well, well, this proves what someone said, that a horse is never vicious or intractable without a direct cause. If a horse is restive or timorous, you may be sure that these faults arise from defects in his education. He has been treated either awkwardly or brutally. Commence the education of a horse at his birth; accustom him to the presence, voice and sight of man; speak and act gently; caress him, and do not startle him; all chastisement or cruelty commences the animal and makes him wild. They are good men who make good horses. We do not remember of ever seeing an uncertain, unsafe, balking horse belonging to a man of this character. They make the horse good.

HOUSE PLANTS.

Have no more house plants than you can easily attend to. A few well-grown specimens are far more attractive than a large collection of indifferent looking subjects. I have often heard ladies speak of the large number of plants they possessed, but somehow they did not do well, because there were too many for the time afforded in caring for them. The same care bestowed upon half the number would have given fine, healthy plants, affording far more pleasure than the sickly-looking large collection. As your knowledge and success increase, then add to your stock. Do not try too many of the novelties advertised and praised highly by florists. They may be good, but half the new plants sent out are far inferior to most of the old and tried kinds which can be purchased at one-third the cost of the new ones. Unless new plants with strong, vigorous constitutions can be had, do not purchase any for the house, as they invariably do not do well.—Country Gentleman

USEFUL HINTS.

To make sauce for boiled rice, beat the yolks of three eggs into sugar enough to make it quite sweet. Add a cup of cream and the grated peel and juice of two lemons. This is a good sauce for other puddings, especially corn starch pudding.

A London scientific paper says that a shoulder of mutton contains one-third more bone than a leg, and considerably more fat and connective tissue, and that, consequently, a shoulder at 20 cents a pound is dearer than a leg at 25 cents.

A French naturalist says: "The Almighty created birds to protect the grain, vegetables, trees and fruits from the ravages of the insect tribe. For every bird that dies, millions of insects are spared from death, and millions of insects means famine."

At a gathering of twenty Springfield, Mass., physicians, the other day, not one was found in favor of the idea of keeping children in school for a whole session with no recess. The only argument in its favor was that it would save the teachers a little trouble in looking after their pupils.

A sprinkling of air-slaked lime is the best preventive of rot in potatoes. It absorbs the excess of moisture, and when the diseased part dries up decay ceases. Of course the sound tubers should be separated as quickly as possible from those in which disease has made its appearance.

If young horses were ridden or driven over rough fields instead of over smooth roads when first put in harness or under the saddle their liability to stumble would be much lessened. They would learn from the first to step high in order to avoid uneven surfaces, and this habit once acquired would prevent this danger later on roads ordinarily smooth.

Self-respecting cheerfulness will dignify the most fatiguing drudgery. There are very many ladies, in the fullest and most complete sense, who wash and iron, scrub and scour, week after week and month after month, often for inappreciative husbands, fathers, and brothers. But there is one never-wearying Watcher who sees and accepts as unto himself every duty faithfully done for his sake.

Very careful experiments made in New York last season, show that the flat culture of potatoes produces the finest tubers and the largest yields. The best results followed the Dutch method of planting, which consists in keeping the surface of the ground level, planting a single eye in a place, covering it six inches deep, and allowing but a single stock to grow in a hill, which are a foot apart each way.

The natives of Madagascar have taken cleverly to the manufacture of firearms. They have accurately imitated the French mitrailleuse, and call the German engineer, who has shown them how to make dynamite, "Father Gunpowder."

We caution our readers to beware of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, coughs and colds at this season of the year. Get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and keep it ready for instant use. It may save your life. It has saved thousands.

The largest locomotive ever built is now being made in Sacramento by the Central Pacific Railroad. The engine and tender will weigh 105 tons, and will be 65 feet 5 inches long.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder will positively prevent all ordinary diseases common to horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, and fowl, besides constantly improving them. Beware of the large packs; they are worthless.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

There are in Greenland 1,154 women to every 1,000 men. This great discrepancy is attributed to the large number of casualties to men at sea. The entire population of the country in 1880 was 10,000. In 1840 it was 8,128.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

The largest farm in the world is probably that of Samuel Mackay of New South Wales. His land runs 700 miles in one direction and comprises 5,000,000 acres and has been nearly all reclaimed from the desert.

How to TREAT WEAK LUNGS.—Always breathe through the nose, keeping the mouth closed as much as possible. Walk and sit erect, exercise in the open air, keep the skin scrupulously clean, and take Hayard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs, colds, and bronchial troubles.

There were 1,000,000 bathers in the public baths of Boston last year, which was a falling off of about 100,000 compared with last year. The falling off is attributed to the cool weather.

GET HIM OUT OF BED.—I was confined to my bed with Rheumatism, could not move hand or foot. A clergyman called to see me and advised me to use Minard's Liniment. I did so, and in 5 days was out of bed and resumed my work as well as ever.

JAMES LANGILLE
Springfield, Annapolis Co., '82. m2 ly
Holland, in the last three centuries, has recovered from the sea at least 90,000 acres. The Lake of Harlem became terra firma between 1840 and 1852, and the Zuyder Zee is in process of transformation into 500,000 valuable acres.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when PERRY DAVIS, of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. When referred to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a "HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE."

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stagnation of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Face, etc., arising from Toothache.

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A Terrible Cough Cured. "While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, Mrs. EMMA GENEVY, 150 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried." A. J. CRANE, Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL." JOSEPH WALDEN, Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles." E. BRADDOCK, Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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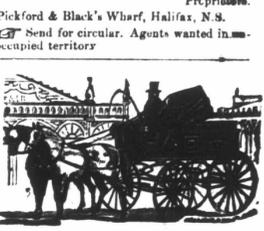
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It will cure a Horse's Cough; Bruises; Cuts, and Wounds of every description, on man or beast, like magic, as well as all ailments for which Liniments are used. This preparation is recommended as a perfect safe remedy, being entirely free from the opening ingredients so commonly found in popular Liniments, which render the patient so liable to take cold, which may usually be dilated with water. Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per bottle. Manufactured only by C. GATE, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

THE WESLEYAN
FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1884.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
Many of our subscribers are promptly remitting the amounts due on their paper. We thank them for it. We want all to remit as quickly as possible. We dislike very much to lose a single name, but the rule of the Book Committee forbids us sending the paper to any subscriber who has not paid \$2.00 within twelve months. If you are in arrears please remit the amount due at once. Also renew for 1884.
S. F. Huestis,
Publisher.

An excellent sermon in one of our churches on Sunday morning led a hearer to remark that it would be well if our ministers would "remain some time in the third chapter of St. John." Certainly salvation by sacraments gets poor encouragement from Christ's teaching there.

The U. S. District Court, sitting at Oregon, has pronounced grab-bags, when used at church-fairs, to be "gambling devices." We hope that no Methodist congregation in these Provinces needs this hint. But the tendency in such things is downward. The Most High is not careless how you raise the money for His work!

The truly sensible Methodist youth will regard a call to preach as a call to qualify himself for that work in the best manner possible. A call to preach a call to remain in ignorance! That were an insult to the Great Head of the Church! It was Thomas Jackson, once or twice President in English Methodism, who after his conversion, believing himself called to preach, walked six miles to buy Murray's English Grammar, afterward became proficient in Greek, and at a later period editor of the *Methodist Magazine* and other Conference publications.

Who will say that the lessons taught our children are all in vain, even though their enforcement may just now be unwelcome? The recent opening in New York of the Bartholdi Loan Exhibition on Sunday was opposed by only two members of the Committee—both ladies. The words of one of these—Mrs. Ballou—are worthy of record, both for the courage they indicate, and the encouragement they give to faithful parents: "I voted no because I do not believe it is right. I see no harm in this exhibition being open Sundays, but it leads to the opening of other places that are harmful. I was brought up by a Methodist father, and believe in keeping the Sabbath holy."

There is enough truth in the words of Dr. Howard Crosby to lead Christians to watch and pray, if not to weep: "The Church of God is today courting the world. Its members are trying to bring it down to the level of the ungodly. The ball, the theatre, nude and lewd art, social luxuries with all their loose moralities, are making inroads into the sacred inclosure of the church, and as a satisfaction for all this worldliness, Christians are making a great deal of Lent, and Easter, and Good Friday, and church ornamentation. The Jewish church struck on that rock. The Romish church was wrecked on the same. And the Protestant church is fast reaching the same doom."

When no other point of attack could be found, the opponents of missions have sometimes charged the lonely laborers with selfish aims. Methodist missionaries have not always escaped such suspicions, hence the value of this testimony given by Sir Arthur Gordon, formerly English Governor of Fiji, in an interesting paper in the *Contemporary Review*, upon "Native Councils in Fiji." Of the work of the Wesleyans there Sir Arthur remarks: "When allowance is made for every drawback, it is almost impossible to overrate the influence for good exercised by the Wesleyan mission, or the salutary effects of its all-pervading presence. That influence has seldom been employed in the furtherance of personal objects; and the ugly features of selfish ambition have been masked to the consciences, even of those in whom the lust for power is most strongly developed, by a sincere belief that they are solely animated by a zeal for pure religion and the spiritual welfare of the Church."

THE SEQUEL—WHAT SHALL IT BE?

This question has reference to the Week of Prayer now ended. Of its general observance we know but little: in this city, as far as numbers are a test, the services were a success. At no previous gatherings of the kind was the unity of Christians more evident, or were prayers and addresses more practical and pointed. What vast numbers of petitions must have risen heavenward, and what myriads of songs must have united with those of the angel-choir! Surely, if but even a small proportion of the whole were winged by faith, there must come down upon the Church below such blessings as no mortal can estimate.

But Heaven's blood-bought blessings await our individual taking. The open hand is stretched toward us for that purpose. Too frequently we ask and go away, as he who pulls a bell and awaits not a reply; and at other times our unbelief exhibits a phase we mistake for humility, as we seem to say of an approaching blessing what Peter's praying friends did of the liberated apostle, "It is his ghost." In view of the promised gift of the Holy Spirit, let earnest prayer be continued, having ever in view the time of Pentecost, when the "blest disciples" learned that "their risen Head had entered heaven." Such holy boldness as they exhibited is the result of tarrying for the blessing in pure determination as they did. When the welcome to the Holy Spirit is whole-hearted, when men have learned that without Him they can do nothing, and when he has come into their hearts as an abiding guest, they too have the promised gift of the risen Saviour, a gift, it should be remembered, peculiar to none. This honor have all His saints.

Such a preparation fits every man, every woman, eye and the child, too, for successful service. A blessed fact is this, for "the field is the world," calling for the sanctified effort of every saved mortal. None is crowded out of this glorious employment. Satan aims at units like the robber of the desert; so, to man's eternal joy, does Heaven. "It may not be possible," says a contemporary, "to warn all; but it is possible for one man or one woman, the pastor or a private member, to be very anxious that some one soul shall be saved. It is possible for you, teacher, to ask your scholar now to give himself to our Lord Jesus Christ. It is possible for you, pastor, to preach that now is the accepted time, and, after your sermon, to look around for the fruit from it you ought to expect. A sickle swung around promiscuously cuts no grain. The reaper must have in his eye the very ears he means to hit, and so must the preacher. We know of one city church, very near us, whose pastor never fails, after his evening service, to ask the congregation to wait for a prayer-meeting, and then never fails to ask any to rise who may wish to become Christians. In three years he has never failed to have, at least, one new inquirer respond. Believe us, our congregations are full of people who blindly want the Kingdom of Jesus Christ for themselves, and they are all ready to come into it, if they are only wisely invited."

Having glanced, elsewhere, at the description of a spurious and a true revival, we are led to urge our Christian friends in following up the Week of Prayer to aim at thoroughness. To lead a man into the inquiry room is a solemn thing; to direct him when he is once there is a deeply serious act. To answer the question "What must I do to be saved?" is under any circumstances an act of immense responsibility. Once, as the writer passed through the Necropolis at Glasgow, he read on a stone, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross." At that last word the cutter had laid down his mallet and chisel, having unconsciously told a half truth only, or at best a real truth defectively. The Christian teacher of every class should beware of imitating this workman. To-day men need an all-pervading consciousness of Christ as a personal Saviour, to enable them to stem the tide of worldly temptations and allurements which beset them on every hand.

Pastor, teacher, parent, friend, what shall the harvest of 1884 be, not merely in numbers but in quality also?

The funeral of the Rev. J. S. Addy took place at Yarmouth on the 9th inst. A very solemn service was held in the Providence Church. We have no further report.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

From the immense country we vaguely call the Soudan—one thousand miles square, or as large as India—there come signs which point towards early conflict on the verge of civilization. All Europe has been watching the decision of English statesmen. France, since the geographer Vich followed her governmental blunder in Egypt, has taken up quite sufficient work in Madagascar and Tonquin; on England, therefore, must devolve the duty, if it present itself, of stemming the tide of barbarism which threatens, on the borders of Egypt, to overflow its banks.

The general impatience with which the decision of the English cabinet was awaited seems to have been succeeded by a feeling of satisfaction with that decision. By almost common consent English rule in Egypt has been regarded as a necessity, and Gladstone's wisdom in resolving to withdraw British troops has been generally questioned. Recent events, however, have obliged him in part to abandon his declared policy, and it is not probable that he will place his will in opposition to that of the whole nation. Indeed, everything points to the practical annexation of Egypt by England. The indisposition of the Khedive to carry out promised reforms made this an apparent necessity; but recent movements in the Soudan have rendered such a step an almost imperative necessity.

The recent decision of the Cabinet is reported to have been not quite unanimous. It is said that the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of War, was in favor of a swift and thorough participation in the operations against the False Prophet, but that the Prime Minister could not be led to take a similar view. A compromise therefore was reached, England declining to conquer for Egypt that fantastic and partially subdued empire which the Khedive was so loth to give up, yet resolving to protect Egypt against any invasion of her real territory. That the Egyptian cabinet should have seen fit to resign on receiving a statement of this decision has not at all troubled the English leaders.

To the thoughtful gazer into the future the outlook at this point is perplexing. None can doubt that Gladstone's delay in taking firm measures in Ireland won for him a general assent which earlier measures might have prevented: it is equally probable that if driven to action in Egypt against his preconceived ideas, he will have the best wishes of the more important nations of Europe and certainly of the great American republic. To Egypt little harm can come from English control. Her people would probably be only benefitted by a connection with the British Empire which would enlist English influence in her behalf, and free her from the necessity of paying an enormous yearly tribute to the Sultan. But the British financier, and above all the British soldier, may with good cause raise his hand to assist his vision, as he peers into that vast territory, and sends into dim distance the question, "Watchman, what of the night?" Certainly "the night cometh and also the morning," but what is their relation to each other? In the murky nearness are seen gathering hordes, the advanced guard only of millions, most of them Mohammedans, and many of them of exceptional ferocity, fanaticism and daring; and behind these are other millions, bound by strong religious ties, whom a measure of success on the part of El Mahdi would kindle into a flame. And then in Europe! As some one has said, "The very air pulsates with danger, no power can move or even silently grow without disturbing the rest! But such speculation is useless. The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. We see the clouds and darkness which are the habitation of His throne, but cannot look within."

THE BIBLE SOCIETY—ST. JOHN, N. B.

As is usual, a large audience filled the Institute on Thursday of last week at St. John, on the occasion of the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It would be well if similar meetings in sister cities were as largely attended. Numerous ministers and laymen, representing various sections of the Church, were on the platform. Dr. Botsford, who presided, spoke of what the word of life, carried by missionaries, had done for the dark parts of the earth. If a report in the *Telegraph* be correct, the President seems to

have confounded the success of the Nova Scotia Presbyterian mission to the New Hebrides with the Fijian mission carried on solely by the English Wesleyan Methodists, who there won most marvellous triumphs. We merely mention this in passing; there need be no unkindly rivalry in such glorious success.

In the report to the meeting it is said: A free contribution to the parent society of £600 sterling was remitted by your committee in March last. Their annual report says this is the largest contribution, with the exception of that from Toronto, received from any auxiliary on the American continent, and that the liberality and zeal exhibited by this auxiliary is very noteworthy. In each of the three previous years the free grant was £400, although for several years before these the contribution was £500. The increase in the remittance this year arose from a legacy from the Ray estate, and not from any increase in general contributions. These contributions during this past year were about the same as the year before—St. John contributing about \$1,000, and the branches nearly \$2,000.

The speakers, in addition to the President, were Revs. Dr. Smith, H. Cross, Canon Brigstocke, G. Bruce, Wm. Dobson and Bartlett.

We are requested to announce that the Rev. John Lathern, of Windsor, will lecture in the Association Hall, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22nd. His subject will be of especial interest at the present time—"The England of the Reformation." The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Tickets—15 cents each, or two for 25 cents—will be for sale at the Rooms. Mr. Lathern's ability as a lecturer is well known in this city and elsewhere.

CAN PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

In a hand-to-hand fight with the liquor traffic, the temperance men of the young state of Kansas have set a worthy example—an example which, be it observed, must be everywhere followed before the monster evil of our race is conquered. In such a contest kid gloves are out of order. The *North-western Advocate*, a paper to be dreaded by all adherents of the liquor-traffic, observes:

The people in some parts of Kansas are showing that the prohibition amendment can be executed, and at the same time how more money can come into the public treasury in the shape of fines than could be collected as a license tax. A dispatch from Lawrence, dated Dec. 16, says: "The district court of Pottawatomie county, Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, judge, in a session of two weeks has convicted a number of liquor dealers in violation of the prohibitory amendment. In all these cases the defendants were sentenced to the county jail until the fine and costs are paid, but it is understood that if they pay the costs and \$100 fine each, and refrain from violating the law hereafter, the sentence in regard to the remainder of the fine—\$400 in each case—will not be executed, but is to be held over them as security for their future good behavior. The aggregate of fines thus assessed for violation of the prohibitory law is \$7,600 of which \$3,800 will probably be collected and go to the replenishment of the county school fund. Although prosecutions are in active progress all over the state, this is probably the severest blow the saloon element has received since the enactment of the amendment. Hon. John Martin, judge of the third judicial district, one year ago refused the republican nomination for governor of the state because the platform adopted by the convention was too radically prohibition, but when elected judge declared he would do his duty, and is doing it, with the above results. Reports from all the towns, of which there are ten incorporated in the county, for the past week, say there is not a saloon open. This county, upon the amendment in 1879, gave 1000 majority against it in a vote of 3000. It is reported that a movement is on foot, originating in Topeka, the state capital, for united prosecution all over the state for the coming year. A great reaction has taken place in the minds of the masses over the state at large in the last six months against the wanton violation of the law, and that this will have a very desirable effect upon the prosecutions in future is very probable."

We congratulate the Rev. H. Lewis, of Newfoundland, on a fine start off in his story of outpost life, commenced in the January number of the *Canadian Methodist Magazine*. The continuation of this graphic story, and the promised illustrated articles on several localities in the colony and on its fisheries, will well repay Newfoundland Methodists for the outlay of the one dollar necessary to secure this *Magazine* for six months. Other illustrated articles will be of equal interest to our readers in the other Maritime Provinces. The chaste cover, and improved paper and clearer illustrations of this first number for the new year are all besetting a magazine which Dr. Withrow is making a success when every other Canadian venture of the kind has proved a failure. Orders should be sent to our Book-room in this city.

"Enquirer" writes from Hillsboro, N. B., as follows:

Will you kindly direct me to an authority for the assertion, made in the Baptist church of this place on a recent Sunday morning, by Mr. A., of the Baptist Book-room, Halifax, that Wycliffe and Tyndale (the reformers) were Baptists. I fail to find anything which would bear out the speaker in any such assertion, and yet, surely, Mr. A., is an authority!

Our correspondent will have to "go further and fare no better." The only "Life of Wycliffe" that we have seen informs us that he expressly denied the necessity of any further use of water in baptism than by affusion. And Tyndale, we presume, was too busy in his design to give every plough-boy in England a New Testament in English, to give very much attention to the mode of baptism.

In reference to education among the ministry of the Methodist Church in the United States, Dr. Curry writes to the *Northwestern Advocate*: "If any have feared that Methodism may come to refuse all candidates for

her ministry except college and seminary men, they may dismiss their apprehensions, as now, at the end of her century since the formal organization of her ministry, less than one-sixth of those received into the travelling connection this year were so educated. Yet there are some significant facts connected with this matter of a school educated ministry in our denomination. In twenty years fifteen bishops have been elected, of whom every one was a college man—all but two or three had taken the bachelor's degree, and nearly as large a proportion of the same class will be found in the official editorships and secretariats. This certainly is remarkable, for it would scarcely seem that those of that class so largely overtop their less favored brethren.

The "At Home" of the Protestant Industrial School on Monday evening was a very pleasant affair. The directors and superintendent are to be congratulated on the success of the institution. The only debt due was a balance of \$200 on the expenses of last year, and this sum was made up by several visitors on Monday evening. The twelve acres of land and the buildings, costing \$10,000, are all fully paid for. No boy leaving the school at any period is known to have been convicted of crime. This is much to the credit of Messrs. Grierson and Hart, Mr. Norman's predecessors in the management. Addresses, interspersed with singing by Mr. Norman and the boys, were given by the Chairman, J. S. Maclean, Esq., and Revs. Dr. Hill, Dr. Burns, J. J. Teasdale, A. J. Townsend and S. F. Huestis. An address, beautifully engraved by Mr. Whiston, was presented to Mr. Maclean. The tea provided for the occasion was principally prepared by ladies of the Brunswick St. Church, among whom Mrs. Whiston took a prominent place. Thirty-two boys are at present in the School.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the WESLEYAN.

The holiday festivals passed much as usual, though it would seem that increased attention was given to Christmas. This has become the great holiday of the season, which is surprising considering its history. Fifty years ago, it was scarcely observed at all, except by the Roman Catholics and Protestant Episcopalians. Our Puritan forefathers entertained a strong prejudice against its observance, and not till the last half century has it received special attention. Now, all, irrespective of nationality, creed or condition in society, seem to vie with each other in its celebration. We could wish that its observance partook more of a religious character, and that all of our houses of worship were opened on the occasion.

This is the time of the year for special religious services in the churches, and so far as heard from, they are well attended and followed with excellent results. They are somewhat under the labors of the so-called evangelists, though there is an increasing purpose among the pastors to conduct them themselves, believing this arrangement will far more subvert the cause sought to be promoted. Some of the evangelists are doing great good, and there are others who have evidently missed their calling, and the sooner they retire from this work the better. Evangelists may, and do render very valuable service in extra religious services, but they should always be under the control of the pastors—at least, this is the opinion of your correspondent. A revival interest is experienced throughout the church in all parts of the country, and in some instances, revivals of extraordinary power are in progress, where the converts are numbered by hundreds. Over 8000 conversions are reported as having occurred in our churches in a few weeks.

There is a general movement for the liquidation of debts on church property, which is very successful. Owing to business changes and other causes, many of our houses of worship, some years since, became seriously embarrassed with debt. Some have been freed from the embarrassment, and others are seeking it with a good prospect of success. Church debts are exceedingly burdensome; at least, this is our experience, and we are resolved to have none of them. The policy now is, that all of the church property offered to the Lord must be free from debt. The prospect is that we shall be able soon to say that our church property is entirely, or nearly free from debt encumbrance.

HOME THOUGHTS.

To the Editor of the WESLEYAN.

Sir.—I was very much interested last week, while reading the English letter from the Rev. Robert Wilson, giving a description of his flying visit to Cornwall, and particularly "Redruth." I was not surprised at his spending a "whole" week there, notwithstanding its lack of beautiful scenery, level, wide and straight streets and its absence of Mayor or Council, when he found himself in the heart of "Cornish Methodism," of which he gives such a glowing account, and of the fire of which he would be pleased to

see a little more in our meetings at home. I am glad to know that the N. B., N. F., and N. S. Conferences have been successful in securing a few ministers from not only this country, but from the neighborhood of Redruth. Among the latter may be mentioned the names of Revs. Silas James, R. Opie, W. Tippet, and W. W. Brewer, of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference. The families of the two former I am well acquainted with, and have spent many pleasant and profitable hours in their presence. I believe the Rev. Thomas Angwin, of the N. S. Conference, came from St. Arnes, about seven or eight miles from Redruth and in his youthful days was well acquainted with Rev. Silas James' father, whom he met his reward two or three years ago. These Cornish ministers throughout the British Provinces must certainly infuse some of this "Cornish" fire into the circuits to which they are appointed from time to time.

Mr. Wilson thinks that the ministers are hard-worked in that part of the country. Now, Mr. Editor, if the ministers of this country, particularly those appointed to mission stations, could get off on from thirteen to eighteen sermons a quarter, have no rough roads or snow-banks to get over, no deficiency in the salary at the end of the quarter, I imagine they would n mind a little extra walking on good roads, or preaching either, when one sermon will stand a good deal of wear in a circuit of sixteen or eighteen preaching places, all within a radius of five miles, as is the case in the Wesleyan Methodist circuit of Redruth. I do not wish to find fault with Mr. Wilson's remarks, but as I have had some experience in this country in collecting for the support of Methodist ministers, and hearing the many complaints and excuses people are apt to make on such occasions, I would not like them to entertain the idea that they are supporting ministers who are less worked or have better times than the ministers of England or other countries. I must conclude my epistle, (although I might say more), for while it may interest some to others it may seem unprofitable or uninteresting.

Yours truly,
A REDRUTH MAN.
Truro, N. S.,
January 15th 1874.

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10,000,000. Should each give ten cents, the result would be a million of dollars, and we ought to expect at least five times this amount, and some have fixed the sum to be raised on the occasion at \$10,000,000.

As the time for holding our next General Conference is in May next, several subjects are being discussed which will probably be brought before that body. Among them is that of caste, which, to some extent, exists in the Southern States, in separating races on the "color line."

We have much that is interesting in the literary department, but will call attention to but a few of the issues of the press. Mr. James Pott, of New York, is issuing *Hours with the Bible*, by Rev. Cunningham Geikie, D.D. The author is well known by his remarkable work, *The Life and Words of Christ*. Those who have read that work need no description of the author's style. In the present work his descriptive powers have, if possible, a wider scope, and are used with masterly skill and effect.

Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, New York, are the publishers of *Biblical Lights and Side Lights*; a Cyclopaedia of Ten Thousand Illustrations and Thirty Thousand Cross-references; by Rev. Chas. E. Little. The publishers claim that this book is unique in its design. Other books illustrate the Bible. This reverses the order and furnishes illustrations for every other book as well as for all addresses. The work is unlike any volume of Biblical Analysis, and is not so lumbered up as to consume one's time and exhaust one's patience.

John Foster: *Life and Thoughts*; by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D. Cloth, 12 mo. Carefully collated, alphabetically arranged and thoroughly indexed. This volume, just issued by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, presents in a form convenient for general circulation, a biographical sketch of John Foster, giving the salient points of his life, with an estimate of his intellectual, literary and religious character, illustrated from his writings; while it also furnishes the most extraordinary passages of those writings so arranged as to make his profound thoughts and striking figures available for the illustration of any subject. The compiler has given us gleanings on a wide variety of vital subjects, and every paragraph is worthy of preservation. So clear are Foster's ideas, and so luminous his illustrations, that at times a single sentence will flood with its light a whole labyrinth of perplexities. It is no wonder that Foster's works in full will find this volume to be greatly desirable. Price \$1.00. Methodist Book-room.

PERSONAL.

The *Christian Guardian* of last week says: "A note from Rev. Dr. Potts informs us that he is at Saratoga Springs, and that his health is improving."

Mr. S. A. Pike, a student of the St. John's Wesleyan Academy, has passed his matriculation examination before the Faculty of Medicine at the Edinburgh University.

Sir William McArthur, speaking recently, at the opening of new Sunday-school buildings in Clapham, London, said it had been his privilege to be connected with Sunday-schools for forty years.

David Sankey, father of the evangelist, died at Newcastle, O., a few days ago. He was at one time a Pennsylvania state senator. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a zealous Christian.

Rev. S. V. Leach, D.D., has been elected by the Senate of the State of New York Chaplain of that influential body. There were other competitors but he was unanimously chosen for two years. He is the first Methodist minister elected to the chaplaincy of Senate of the above named State.

With the closing year there passed away from Irish Methodism one of its best known and influential ministers—the Rev. Robinson Scott, D.D., D. Litt. Dr. Scott entered the ministry in 1835, and for many years filled important appointments with advantage to the Connexion. He presided for a time over the old Connexion School in Dublin, now Wesley College, and subsequently visited America in the interests of the Methodist College, Belfast. With the latter institution he was connected from the first, and for a time was its President. Leaving private means, he rendered liberal aid in every good work.

LITERARY, Etc.

The January number of *Divine Life*, of which Drs. A. Lowrey and Ase Mahan are the editors, comes out with the promised addition of eight pages. We need not repeat the high character already given this excellent serial in our columns. Dr. Lowrey's address is 805 Broadway, New York.

Littell's Living Age for the week ending January 12, contains: Evolutionary Ethics and Christianity; The Baby's Grandmother; a Story, Part II.; Literary Forgeries; A Highland Shealing; Thos. Hood; the Geology of the Libyan Desert; The Princess Alice; The Upper Currents of the Atmosphere; The Tennyson Peerage; The Java Disaster; with choice poetry and miscellany. A new volume began January 1st. For fifty-two numbers of sixty four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is very low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, New York, are the publishers of *Biblical Lights and Side Lights*; a Cyclopaedia of Ten Thousand Illustrations and Thirty Thousand Cross-references; by Rev. Chas. E. Little. The publishers claim that this book is unique in its design. Other books illustrate the Bible. This reverses the order and furnishes illustrations for every other book as well as for all addresses. The work is unlike any volume of Biblical Analysis, and is not so lumbered up as to consume one's time and exhaust one's patience. Each quotation has its own topic. It is not a collection of proof-texts, but is for illustrative purposes only, and while of immediate value to preachers and teachers, and all who may speak on religious topics, it has a lasting value. Other illustrations become wearisome by repetition. Those from the Bible are fresh forever. They will ever dignify the discourse in which they are reverently used. Price \$4.00. Methodist Book Room.

John Foster: *Life and Thoughts*; by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D. Cloth, 12 mo. Carefully collated, alphabetically arranged and thoroughly indexed. This volume, just issued by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, presents in a form convenient for general circulation, a biographical sketch of John Foster, giving the salient points of his life, with an estimate of his intellectual, literary and religious character, illustrated from his writings; while it also furnishes the most extraordinary passages of those writings so arranged as to make his profound thoughts and striking figures available for the illustration of any subject. The compiler has given us gleanings on a wide variety of vital subjects, and every paragraph is worthy of preservation. So clear are Foster's ideas, and so luminous his illustrations, that at times a single sentence will flood with its light a whole labyrinth of perplexities. It is no wonder that Foster's works in full will find this volume to be greatly desirable. Price \$1.00. Methodist Book-room.

It is said, in the *St. John News*, that the Rev. Thos. Pierce has been removed from Courtney Bay to Fredrickton, to assist Rev. W. Tippitt, who has charge in Dr. Sprague's absence.

METHODIST NOTES.

At a bazaar held at Carbonear, under the management of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school, the amount raised was about \$440, which covers the expense of finishing off the inside of the Sabbath-school building, furnishing it with seats, lamps, library case, and replenishing the library with a new stock of excellent books. A new bell weighing 800 pounds has been placed in the tower of the Methodist church.

Rev. J. K. King writes from Kingsclear, January 8th: "Some of our people on different parts of this circuit have been richly blessed within the last few months. On the first Sabbath of the new year four adults were baptized with water, and nine were received into the Church by the right hand of fellowship, while as many more will soon follow. I may also add, that we have succeeded in putting the WESLEYAN into the hands of almost every new convert."

Mrs. VanOot closed a protracted meeting at Asbury Church, Providence, R. I., Dec. 23rd. Over two hundred persons sought Divine forgiveness, it was believed.

Ten thousand persons have been members of the Worthen St. Church, Lowell, Mass., during the past half century. Fifteen thousand have professed conversion at her altars.

At the Methodist Book Concern, New York, on the 2nd inst., the single day's mail numbered upwards of 1400 letters, about two-thirds of which referred to the *Christian Advocate*.

The President is not finding that he has too many men on his List of Reserve. Several circuits that seemed to be supplied for the year have had their men removed. And the Theological Institution is not over full.—*London Methodist*.

Rev. David P. Watkins and wife, of Guadalajara, Mexico, connected with the Congregational Church, have transferred their relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The large church to which he ministered has also made the same change.

After years of difficulty, many of the obstacles in the way of reaching and educating Chinese girls have been removed, and now there is a flourishing Methodist school in Kiu-Kiang, with

fifty pupils, while many more could be secured if teachers and means for their support were ready.

The Primitive Methodists are a growing body in England. The Peterborough circuit is blessed with spirituality, numerical, and financial prosperity. The three ministers are very cordially invited to remain—one for a third, the second for a fourth, and the third for a fifth year.

On Christmas eve, at Radnor street school-room, London, a gift was given to 350 families, representing 1400 persons, consisting of meat, groceries, and bread, enough for four meals each. Funds for this purpose had been collected by friends who recommended the cases, which were carefully selected from the deserving poor, without any regard to creed.

Marvellous success has attended a mission at Cardiff, conducted by the Rev. T. Cook, the Wesleyan Conference evangelist. "The sight on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 2nd, when nearly a thousand men sat eagerly listening to Mr. Cook's plain but forcible and practical exhortations, and some walked straight into the inquiry-room before the preacher had time to invite them there, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

The Anglo Chinese M. E. college at Fow-chow is well organized, and doing good work, but of course not up to college grade. There are in it sixty or seventy live boys, from ten to twenty years old, studying industriously under efficient guidance. Most of these boys are pledged to remain from five to seven years. The grounds of this institution are contiguous to the mission compound, and very beautiful. The buildings are elegant. The cost of the property was \$14,000. Of this amount Mr. Ahok, a native Christian, gave \$10,000. There is a debt of \$1,800 yet to be provided for.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

The twenty saloons of Lawrence, Kans., closed Dec. 25, for good. It is said that their places of business will be converted into various mercantile establishments.

Old Dr. Rush, when asked by a patient to let him use liquor, said: "No man shall look me in the face in the day of judgment and tell the Almighty that Dr. Rush made him a drunkard."

Preaching recently, the Rev. J. W. Horelay, chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison, said that of every twelve persons sent to goal, nine went there directly or indirectly through the curse of strong drink.

A proclamation appears in the Newfoundland *Gazette* prohibiting, under the temperance act, the sale of liquors at Grand Bank, Fortune, and Laminas, in the district of Burin, and at Catalina and Random, &c., in the district of Trinity.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Philadelphia has a Sunday Breakfast Association, which gathers in the outskirts every Sunday morning, warms them up with a hearty breakfast, and then talks the Gospel to them.

The American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance has decided to accept the invitation of the Swedish Branch to hold the next World's Conference of the Alliance in Stockholm, Sweden. The Conference will meet in August.

The Waldenses are now putting forth an effort to re-occupy the old ground in Calabria, the extreme south-western province of Italy, from which they had been driven 300 years ago.

Rev. Dr. Muchmore's church, Philadelphia, is a lighthouse in more senses than one. It has a spire composed in large part of glass with facilities for illuminating it. The church grew out of a donation of four dollars from a dying child.

The Francis Ridley Havergal Fund now maintains seven native Bible women in India. The fund has also made grants for the translation of one or more of Miss Havergal's books into the Hindustani, Bengali, Telugu and Malayan languages.

Substantial progress is reported for Japan by the American Board: "The nineteen churches report a membership of 1097, of whom 222 were added on profession of faith during the year. Since the year under review closed, in March last, a still larger number has been added to the churches.

The *Weekly Register* announces that the Rev. George B. Tatum, M. A., of Christ's Church, Oxford, has been received into the Catholic Church; also, at Mans, Roshampton, the Rev. Richard J. D. Godley, B. A., of Emanuel College, and late curate of St. John's, Bathwick, Bath.

The English Prayer-book Revision Society has decided, in view of the great increase of Ritualism, to take active steps to bring the subject of a Protestant revision of the Liturgy before Parliament, in the firm belief that the internal troubles in the Church of England will be stayed thereby.

The Bishop of Oxford intends becoming an annual subscriber to the Church Army Training Home at Oxford. The first six candidates were examined by him, prior to being dispatched to their various stations. They are working men, wholly set apart for this aggressive form of Christianity.

Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' college, supported mainly from gifts from his own church, has educated 667 men, of whom 567 remained earnest workers. These men have baptized 53,000 believers, and the churches under their care have a present membership of 55,000 persons. The annual income of the college is \$9,000.

On a recent Sunday Bishop Stevens ordained in the Church of the Covenant, Philadelphia, Senor Parmentia Anaya, a native of Cuba, who is in charge of the Spanish Protestant Mission in that city. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, who took for his text the words, "Whosoever I take my journey into Spain, I will come to you."—Rom. xv. 24.

The Chinese custom of footbinding to which female children are submitted directly after they are born is strictly forbidden in the Imperial Palace, but the habit still prevails among the people. To suppress the unnatural practice, the Church Missionary Society has decided to exclude all girls from Christian instruction unless the parents consent to unbind their feet.

The pastor of the Baptist Church at Gothenburg, Sweden, in an address in New York, Dec. 6, said: "Thirty-five years ago one might enter a Swedish church and see a brandy bottle passed openly around the congregation. Outside of the door a fair was being conducted the same as on a week day. There are now, 27,000 Baptists in that country, and 200,000 scholars in the various Sunday-schools."

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION. Quebec politicians are finding it difficult to form a cabinet.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Arrangements have been made to have mails forwarded fortnightly to the west and northeast coast.

A very handsome dividend has been paid by the St. John's Boot and Shoe Company for the past year. The working force of the factory is about one hundred and sixty men and women, all the year round.

The winter fishery in Placentia Bay is almost a total failure, and the fish caught are of an unusually small size. The herring fishery is also a failure. Reports from the northward state that there is very heavy ice in Green-bay and Whitebay. Many seals are in the neighbourhood, and a number have been caught.

On New Year's Day the Loyal Orange Association of Greenspond, numbering 185 members, marched to St. Stephen's Church to hear a sermon, and after service marched through the town, halting before the Court House, where they sang the "National Anthem," and also before the Methodist Church where they sang the 100th Psalm. Afternoon and evening entertainments followed.

In the Harbor Grace investigation evidence is somewhat conflicting. That of the witnesses for the Crown has been generally uniform. On the 14th Thos. Parsons testified that on the morning of the riot a party of ninety men, armed with pickets, passed his house shouting they would have Orange blood. They took from him a loaded gun which he intended to salute the procession with, and handled him roughly. Afterwards the party attacked the Orangemen. Six of the prisoners were remanded for one week.

There is no truth in the report that the Government of Canada is communicating with Earl Granville with a view to ascertain if a basis for negotiating reciprocity with the United States can be formed.

On Saturday, at Annapolis, Mrs. Delap, relict of the late Lawrence De Delap, was found drowned in a water cask which had about seven inches of water in it. Verdict of the jury, "found drowned."

The proclamation fixing license districts under the Dominion Liquor Law is published. For Nova Scotia they are the counties of Annapolis, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax (not including the city of Halifax), Hants, Inverness, Kings, Lunenburg, Pictou, Queens, Richmond, Shelburne, Victoria, Yarmouth and the city of Halifax.

The amount deposited in 1883 in the Yarmouth branch of the Government Savings Bank was over half a million dollars, placing Yarmouth next to St. John and Halifax in the list of savings bank transactions.

The colored school question having been disposed of by the City Council in favor of the colored citizens, the next move will be for the School Board, concerning which there is considerable curiosity and interest.—*Chronicle*.

The staff of the military district of which Fredericton is the centre is a Deputy Adjutant General, receiving a salary of \$1,700 per annum, a Brigade Major receiving \$1,200 per annum, and Paymaster and Storekeeper receiving \$700 per annum.

Arrangements are in progress in Toronto between representatives of rival publishing houses of school readers, by which a composite set may be authorized as standard text books for the common schools of Ontario, based upon the scheme submitted by the Minister of Education.

The *Winnipeg Times* anticipates a hard winter for many of the people there. Last year a number of young men came out from the old country, many of whom had no trade or calling, and are now out of work. Others had money, but lost it in speculation, while still others squandered their means in fast living. Thus great numbers are reduced to want, and upon the humane will devolve the task of keeping them from starvation.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. D. Pottinger, Chief Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, arrived at New Glasgow and met Mr. C. A. Scott, General Manager of the Nova Scotia Railway, and made arrangements for the transfer of the Eastern Extension Railway, from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso, from the N. S. government to the Dominion government.

Mr. J. P. C. Burpee, of St. John, was killed in Boston on Tuesday. On reaching the station of the Albany Road, he jumped off at the switch house and got directly in front of a train running in the opposite direction, when the engine struck him, knocking him down alongside of the track. When picked up he was insensible and died in a few minutes. His body was badly mutilated but his head untouched.

On the 6th inst, a member of a Presbyterian congregation at Shannonville, Ont., showed his dissatisfaction with an organ in the church by going early and barricading the door, and positively refusing to allow Prof. Mowatt or any other person to enter. The day was extremely cold, and after waiting half an hour outside the exasperated congregation forced the door open.

Earl Granville, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has opened negotiations with the French Government for the settlement of the dispute regarding the Newfoundland fisheries. The basis proposed for settlement by Earl Granville is the purchase by England of French rights in Newfoundland waters. Captain Fans, commander of the British frigate Tenedos, now on the coast of Newfoundland, is also making a special report upon the subject.

At Moscow thirty-seven University students were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Col. Sudeikin. Special precautions have been taken for the safety of the Czar during his sojourn in St. Petersburg. Tickets for admission to the State ceremonies will be rigidly scrutinized before the holders will be admitted. It is reported that the chief of the nihilists, recently the companion of a number of Irishmen in London, has vanished from that city, after having received a letter from St. Petersburg stating that the Czar and Ozarewitch must be killed.

Egypt has a new cabinet with Nubar Pasha, President of the Council. He believes that Egypt will prosper only by a union with England. The Khedive has expressed concurrence in the abandonment of the Sudan. Khar-tom is now considered lost to Egypt. All the tribes in the provinces around have declared for El Mahdi and the Burber tribes are raising his standard. The Mudir of Khartoum has advised the immediate withdrawal from the city of all the Christian population, on the ground that El Mahdi's followers will massacre all unless they embrace Mahometanism. The rebels have captured the towns of Helonan and are now marching on Mualimna and Rufas, both of which are river towns on the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

In China war seems inevitable. The authorities have blockaded Canton river between the city of Canton and the Bogue forts, leaving only a navigable passage of ninety feet in width. They have fears of the French entertaining designs upon Canton, and they are very uneasy. The Viceroy has issued a proclamation summoning the people to prepare to repel the French invaders, at the same time expressing friendship toward other nations. It is reported that the members of the Imperial family have offered a portion of their private fortune to assist in the war against France. It was reported that the French attack upon Bacninh would take place yesterday. The *Temps* states that since the arrival of the French in Tonquin Catholic missionaries have been subjected to renewed persecutions in the Southern Provinces of China. Pure Per-net was threatened with death. The Chinese demand a ransom of 7,000 francs for his release.

The *Chicago Tribune* says \$2,000,000 were expended in Christmas gifts in Chicago this year.

Fully two thousand men are engaged in harvesting the Kennebec ice crop at the present time.

The boring of the tunnel under the Mersey River, connecting the Chesapeake and Lancashire shores, was completed a few days ago.

P. T. Barnum's will covers 700 pages of legal cap and disposes of property said to be worth \$10,000,000 to twenty-seven heirs, including several large benevolent bequests.

The Board of Trade has intimated to the promoters of the South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway Bill and of the Channel Tunnel Railway Bill that if the bills which have been deposited are persevered with it will be the duty of the Government to oppose them in Parliament.

MEMORIAL NOTES.

MRS. J. H. BARKER. DEAR BRO. SMITH: On the corner table upon which I am now writing a little half-worn button shoe, No. 3. On the anniversary of the day that Jesus the Lord of glory came earth, the busy feet, that once walked so energetically through my home, doing duty for husband and loved children, were laid away in the Sheffield graveyard. The little shoe, like many reminiscences about my home to-day, recalls a loving wife and mother: who died and went away.

Mary Elizabeth—my darling—I cannot grieve for her. "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly," was the dying language of my wife; and after talking to all the children, calmly and quietly, and yet with much difficulty, the respiration being short and hurried, she yielded up her spirit. A heavenly brightness passed over the countenance, and the upturned, wrapt look of the eyes seemed to me to speak of something beyond—it might be a streaming ray of heavenly glory through the "gates ajar." Her sister and my sisters surrounding the dying bed noticed the wonderful look, and received from it suggestions of something more than of earth. O, what is heaven after all to the believer in Christ? Are all the pictures of it portrayed by the Biblical penman visionary? or is it highest bliss to the lover of Jesus? I said to Lizzie one day, "I seem to think that you will be a ministering spirit to me, my darling, after you have gone to heaven, when I am tempted to sin—don't you think so?" She said, "perhaps it will be so, I hope so."

Her son, my eldest boy, came over from Fredericton to see his mother: he seated himself at the bedside: she reached up her arms and said, "oh my big boy, I hope when you come to die you will have the same trust that I have now." Can children ever forget a good mother? Oh, what a heritage: better than gold a thousand fold.

Mrs. Barker was converted when young, and during the ministry of Bro. James Tweedy, in Sheffield, experienced the blessing of perfect love. This great soul-comfort was hers for some time, but I think the full consciousness of its retention was not always realized since that time. Her sickness led to a renewed consecration, and a calm, abiding peace filled her soul. No fears, or doubts, or clouds.

"Oh may I triumph so, When all my warfare is passed."

Her friends, who read the WESLEYAN will rejoice with me that she has now become a tenant of one of the many mansions. While the tears flow freely at the loneliness and desolation of the bedside, blessed be God that sustaining grace is given, and a chain of golden links is let down from heaven, that attaches us to the throne above.

J. H. BARKER. St. Mary's, York Co., N.B., January 1, 1884. Queen Square Methodist Church, St. John, N. B., has suffered loss by the death, in 1883, in an unusual manner of its aged members, MICHAEL HENNINGAR

Was taken sick in the early spring. The accustomed place in the house of God was vacant. He joined the Methodist Church over forty years ago, was class-leader and member of the Quarterly Board. In his last sickness he often told the writer that he was resting on Christ, the only foundation. On the afternoon of the 8th of June he peacefully passed away, aged 78 years.

ELIZABETH CLARIBUR Was a devoted follower of Christ. For several years, owing to loss of sight, she was unable to attend church. The last sickness was brief. She was fully prepared for her change, as she often expressed, in submission to the Divine will, a desire to depart. She peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, August 7th, aged 82 years.

JOHN B. GATNOR Was well-known in all the business circles of the city, as well as in the church, as a good, honest, God-fearing man. The tokens of respect paid to his memory by the aged business men were a testimony to the esteem in which as a citizen he was held. But who can forget him in his place in the old Germain St. Church. He was a liberal supporter of the church, and ardently attached to Methodism. He was unable after the "great fire" to attend church, but was taken to lay the cornerstone of our present Queen Square Church. His mind was richly stored with poetry, and the best writings of classic English. He had a calm trust in Christ, and died resting on the atonement, October 20th, age 136 years.

MRS. RIDGICK As well known in our city as Portland for many years. Her character resembled that of Elizabeth, walking in

all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. On Sabbath morning she was suddenly smitten, and remained unconscious till death, but her life was her record of the end being peaceful. She died October 23rd, aged 92 years.

MRS. LAUCKNER, Yet another of our aged ones, was not for God took her. She was in usual health but a few days before death came. While friends were watching in the same house the ebbing life of Nellie, the messenger came for the aged one first. But she was ready, and slept in Jesus, Nov. 3rd, aged 86 years.

From the Sabbath-school three scholars were taken during the year. Miss Hagerty, after a sickness of several months, passed peacefully away. Then came Ella Lauckner, who gradually wasted, as had done her fellow-scholar, by consumption. During the first of her sickness doubt troubled her, soon to be removed by the clear evidence of acceptance in Christ. Her trust was simple, childlike. At last, worn, wasted, Jesus took her to himself, Nov. 7th, aged 21 years. In a few days after, Arthur McNally was suddenly taken away Nov. 17th, aged 18 years.

Such has been our death roll for 1883. J. S.

THE LATE GEORGE WELLS. SUBSTANCE OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT HIS FUNERAL.

When George Wells passed away, a godly man ceased, and one of the faithful failed from among the children of men. A long life of 72 years, and one eminently exemplary and devoted, I might almost say in its entirety, to the service of the Master, deserves more than a passing tribute. But his is one of those names that the world will not let die. The great-grand-son of that "Old Methodist," of whom "Bishop" Black, in his early correspondence with Mr. Wesley, speaks in such grateful terms, as being, the instrument of his conversion, the name of Wells will forever stand associated with the origin and history of Methodism in Eastern British America.

His father, who was an upright man, so far as I can learn, never made a profession of godliness; yet was pleased that class-meetings and prayer-meetings should be held in his house. His mother is known to have sat at the open door listening in devout sympathy and demeanor to the prayers and experiences of those who thus fearing God, spake often one to another, under her roof. No doubt it was at these spiritual gatherings that the seeds of early piety were sown which bore such fruit in after life, in his ripe and mellow experience and his labors for the good of souls.

When Methodism was in its infancy on the Wallace circuit, my earliest recollections of Mr. Wells were associated with his office as a class leader, and his endeavors, in conjunction with the ministers of those days, to promote peace in the neighborhood, and to extend what he believed to be the cause of Christ through the instrumentality of the Methodist Church. The name of those ministers are still cherished as household words. Among them may be mentioned Hennigar and Davis, Buckley, Cooney and Jost. As he was married to my father's sister, and being his namesake, he early took an interest in my spiritual welfare. Never shall I forget my first visit to his class. It was in connection with revival services. One of his sons, who has continued a consistent member of the Church, and my brother, recently deceased, accompanied me. The joy he expressed on seeing us, and the counsel he gave us, were never forgotten. It was followed by a prayer, by his sister-in-law, the late Mrs. Lewis Wells, of such pathos and unction that we were quite melted to tears; and then and there resolved, "This people shall be my people, and their God shall be my God."

Allow me here to pay a passing tribute to this Christian lady, who with her husband had recently settled in Wallace Bay. Having been well educated, and possessing a cultured mind, stored with the knowledge of general literature, her influence was felt for good as long as they continued in Wallace. Her earnest prayers at the dying bed of an elder brother greatly endeared her to my father's family. A life long friendship ensued and a correspondence on themes of deepest moment are among the pleasantest reminiscences of my early life. The death of her husband seemed too great a shock to her nervous system. A cloud for a time overshadowed her mind; but before she was called to share the triumph of her Lord the veil was lifted, and ere long she was numbered among the white-robed multitude before the throne.

Mr. Wells spent the greater part of

his life in Wallace—removing thither from Point De Bute, shortly after his marriage. There he educated his children and acquired his property. Perhaps few men have ever more fully exemplified in practice what the Apostle enjoins in precept: "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." As a business man he ever seemed to have the foresight or sagacity to take the tide at its flood; and if it did not lead at once to fortune and to fame, it at least did lead to competency and to a good name, which are far better. Nor while acquiring did he withhold his substance from the cause he loved. It is not for us to say whether he was liberal to the full proportion of his means; but as compared with others, he might be said to have been a large and bountiful giver. The Master's estimate of our giving is, however, quite another question. In view of the wants of a perishing world have we all been, as one has said, "but playing at giving?" Yet conscious as we are that the church has never come up to her obligation in this respect, he had the consciousness that his works were accepted and "his rejoicing was this the testimony of his conscience that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God he had his conversation in the world."

The tributes that were paid at the funeral services, both at Point De Bute where he died, and at Wallace where his remains were interred, unmistakably proved the high estimate that was put upon his character wherever he was known; and many have been the testimonies the writer has heard since his death from sorrowing friends as to the good they had personally received under his prayers and exhortations. If goodness is the true measure of greatness, as was remarked at his funeral, then the language of the royal Psalmist under the fall of a hero in his day, is not inappropriate to the present occasion, "Know ye not that a prince and a great man has fallen this day in Israel." Want of space forbids me to proceed; but his end was best fitting such a life. It was "quite on the verge of heaven," and gloriously triumphant. His widow has since lost a son—a fine young man, in British Columbia, but is comforted by knowing who has done it. G.W.T.

THE SOUDAN.

We take the following extracts from an interesting letter sent to the Times by Sir Samuel W. Baker: The revenue of the Sudan is derived from many sources, in addition to such direct taxation as the poll-tax and payment per head for all animals. The collection of the taxes is enforced by the aid of troops supplied for that purpose to the numerous Sheikhs and governors, who extort more than double the legal impost from the population. An extent of territory that includes a variety of soils will comprehend a corresponding variety of productions. The deserts supply camels, sheep, and goats. The mountains between Suakim and Berber, at an elevation of about 2,500 feet, are the seat of many valuable crops. The collection of the taxes is enforced by the aid of troops supplied for that purpose to the numerous Sheikhs and governors, who extort more than double the legal impost from the population. 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