Weslenan.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

When a man tells you that you belong to a mere sect, and that he does not, his modesty equals his manners. - Nashville Adv.

The once famous William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., the alma mater of Jefferson, Marshall, Monroe, and Randolph, and among American colleges second only to Harvard in point of age, had but a single student last year and is now closed.

" Bishop McTveire is a South Carolinian. A preacher of that Conference influenced the father to send the boy to Cokesbury (a Methodist school), where, as a student young McTyeire was converted. Will the preachers see the moral and make the application ?"-Colorado Meth.

It is not often that a man who has the dire misfortune to be washed overboard at sea has the rare good fortune to be washed back again safe and sound to the deck from which he started. But three sailors belonging to a Norwegian bark which arrived yesterday, after a tempestuous voyage lasting fifty days, can boast of such a unique experience.—N. Y. Tribune

Miss Goodman, in her work entitled Sisterhoods in the Church of England -herself a Sister-writes as follows; "Even to Dr. Pusey it cannot be a small matter that twenty out of one sisterhood—and that not Miss Sellon's -twenty whose consciences were for years in his hands, who obeyed his teaching, and followed his leading with the simplicity of little children-are now in the Romish Communion.

The Friend of China says "it is reported on what seems good authority that the Indian Government have accepted the 'principle' proposed by the Chinese Envoy, that the Opium trade shall be gradually extinguished by mutual consent during a fixed number of years, at the expiration of ist." The Indian Witness says "the pressure which shall compel action must come from Great Britain."

Our correspondent of last week, Mr. Stevenson, was right and the West Briton was wrong. The authorized version of the Archbishop's genealogy is before the public. Dr. Benson is not the grandson of the Rev. Joseph Benson, the boy-tutor of Old Kingswood, Head Master of Trevecca College and twice President of the "Yearly Conference of the People called Methodists." We are thankful to be thus assured. - Meth. Rec.

A society has been formed in Paris to aid by all means in their power the great cause of the elevation of Africa through Christian civilization. While keeping its work distinct from that of missions, properly so-called, it will encourage missionaries. European or native, especially those who have advanced furthest into the interior, by furnishing them with agricultural instruments, portable canoes, medicines, tents, seeds for fruit, etc.

75

Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Hepworth makes a convincing plea in the Independent in favor of old sermons-sermons, that is, which have been preached over and over because they are good ones and the people like them. He says: "The search for novelty is the preacher's ruin. If he proposes to say something quite new every Sunday. he will either end his career in the mad house or in a smaller parish, where the people have more curiosity than religion.

Bishop Ellicott has stated how he thinks the present evils of the Established Church might be removed. If his advice were taken by all the clergy it might be effectual, just as the advice "Furnish yourselves with adequate wings," would, if it were carried out, enable men to fly. The warring parties of the Church are irreconcilable. When "the happy family is no longer bound to dwell in the tianity will have been removed .-Glances, in Methodist.

In Kin Kiang, China, the officials, acknowledging the good wrought by medical missions, have opened a hospital under native management, and in their proclamation they say; "The fereigners by their hospitals. schools and other charitable institutions are rapidly stealing the hearts of the people. This and other instances show how truth is reaching the people and the dread of it is spreading, and they meet the taunt often uttered, "Missions are a failure."-Exchange.

The London Tablet comments on has a case depending only upon circumstantial evidence been brought home with such convincing clearness. ance of educated female practioners.

A few hairs out of a wig beside the murdered man and a letter in an unknown hand signed 'Henry Vaughn.' were the tiny links out of which the Belgian police at last forged the chain which has brought sentence of death upon two men, of whom one had no conceivable motive for the crime. while the other could point to a stainless life that disarmed suspicion."

All Prussian barons on or before the first day of April next will be required to vindicate their right to their titles, for the reason that within the past two centuries many abuses have grown up. It is said to have been proved that, in a number of cases, second, and even younger, sons and daughters of baronial families have assumed the title when it legall belonged only to a father or an elder

The civil service bill recently passed prohibits the employment of any person "habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess," "in any office, business, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable." It is a curious comment on the state of affairs when Congress has to pass a law to prevent the employment in the public business of any drunkard, and then legalizes, by licensing, the pro-cess that makes drunkards. The barkeeper is protected and encouraged, whilst the work he turns out upon society is spurned and spit upon.—
Raleigh Adv.

"Only a few of us." Such is the greeting that a State (Y. M. C. A.) Secretary often gets in a new town. Well suppose there are but few. Does it take a regiment to do picket duty, or to soout, or to signal, or to look after stragglers, or to train the awkward squad, or to recruit? To be sure the weight of responsibility may be heavier, but it is never unbearable, nor is it put off able. A few men in earnest for the souls of young men of the community are the requisite motors. Young men brought one by one, oft-

The Rector of Woolaston, Cheshire, England, asserted that people who went to the Methodist Chapel of that place would also" go to hell," and tried to make the Weslevan children of the them to attend the parish church on pain of exclusion from the school. The Christian World says that the bigoted Rector is informed by "My Lords" at pious folly he will get no more grants from the public funds. The Christian World adds: "It is clear that this gentleman ought to have lived several generations ago. - N. Y. Adv.

The methods of a disgusting business which has been openly prosecuted in Liverpool for a considerable time, were recently exposed in court. It been employing runners to obtain custom, by watching every registrar's office, sometimes from a hired room opposite, sometimes from the sidewalk. and pouncing upon whomsoever visited it to register a death. These brutal importunities might have gone on unchecked if the runners had been a little more prudent. But they became so numerous and so persistent as finally to obstruct the streets and get themselves indicted as a public nuisance. - N. Y. Paper.

In connection with the Longton. (Eng.) School Board a curious accident has been discovered. The pre sent Board had held what was supposed to be its last meeting, and a new board was to have shortly taken its place. The usual documents in relation to an election were forwarded by the Educational Department to the Corporate authorities, but by some accident they were mislaid, and were forgotten until the time for giving the requisite notices had expired. present board will therefore have to retain office three years longer. It is stated that several gentlemen were waiting for the publication of the nosame house, one caricature of Chris- tices to offer their services to the ratepapers. - English Paper.

Mr. Kittredge, of Bombay, has made a proposal to raise, with the cooperation of natives of India, a fund guaranteeing women doctors against loss, who are willing to go out from has expressed her interest and approval of the efforts to send out these women, although she did not subscribe forbid the Hindoo woman of the upper castes the aid of a male physician, and she is in consequence left to the mercy of ignorant native midwives and with the Peltzer murder ease: "Seldom women. Hindoos of influence and wealth are exceedingly anxious to provide their wives with the attendA BLESSED LIFE.

At the funeral of the late William E. Dodge, of New York, by birth and training a Presbyterian, but converted in boyhood in a Methodist pravermeeting, his pastor, Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent said, among other things:

No man more clearly recognized service as the staple of Christian life. Nature made him an active man. He could not be idle : and if he had been a bad man he would have been a power in the interest of evil as he actual. ly was in the interest of truth and goodness. It was well that religion early seized upon this susceptible and vigorous nature and turned it into the channels of Christian enterprise and work, where it ran for more than three score years, diffusing fruitfulness and beauty. He seemed to have a hand in almost everything that was going on for the welfare of mankind. He was known all over the continent as a giver. Every one of the legion which annually pours into this city to solicit subscriptions went straight to William E. Dodge. His door was thronged with applicants, and he could rarely take a meal without interruption. In his frequent and extended business journeys he never forgot his Master's business. Every journey had for him a double purpose. Travelling almost invariably in company with her who, for more than fifty years, has been the sharer of his labors of love, the two were always on the watch for opportunities of Christian ministry. Among the Indians on the frontier, and the freedmen of the South, they went together, share, and,going to his dressing-room, with her who, for more than fifty the South, they went together, sharing the delight of dropping good words, good books, and charitable cok and he was present with the will reveal the fruitage of these way

side seeds. He was deeply interested in the work of Christian education, especially with a view to the Gospel ministry. public school Episcopalians by forcing It would be difficult to say how many young men and women owe their education to his generosity. For years he has had a list of young men in Whitehall that if he persists in his training, wholly or in part at his own expense, for the ministry of the Word; and he has lived to see the fruit of his liberality clustering thickly around in many a pulpit and many a mission field. He was a director of Union Theological Seminary of this city, and a warm and helpful friend to the seminary of Auburn, which seems that rival undertakers have displays substantial evidences of his

He was equally well known as a promoter of the temperance reform, and for years has been the president of the National Temperance Society. The establishment of the Home for Intemperate Men in this city was largely due to his co-operation, and his views as to the method to be pursued in such an institution were sound and sensible. In one of the last conversations which the writer held with him he expressed his emphatic conviction of the worthlessness of mere pledges. The great thing, he said, was to bring the victim of appetite under the power of the grace of Christ, which renews the heart, and which alone could keep him from falling. One of his last large gifts was for the purchase of a building designed for a similar institution for women; and it was during a visit to this, on the Saturday evening before his death, that he was seized with the attack

which terminated his lite. His friends have often heard him relate the story of his planting, when ceeds of which were to be devoted to

—in harness. He dropped at his post. He was at the meeting of the ession on the Wednesday evening receding communion of the first Sabbath in February, and welcomed with joyful tears into the fellowship of the church some young people who had made profession of faith, and his voice led his brethren in the closing He was in his usual place at the preparatory lecture on the ensuing Pricay evening, listening with his usual attention and with evidences of deep feeling. The writer visited on the afternoon before his death. He was reclining on his lounge; but his eye was bright, and he spoke with his wested vavacity, alluding playfully to his having transgressed in the matter of overwork, and saying that he apposed he had been providentially stopped in order to give him time He said he was comfortably sick and spoke with emotion of the bessings and solaces with which he was surrounded, responding heartily him fallen on the floor. One

with his lamp burning and his loins girded. Only a few weeks before he was at the office of some company with which he was concerned, and looking around at the portraits of the leceased members which lined the room, he remarked that he was almost the only one left of the old members. and added: "But I am ready."-

WILL YOU DO IT?

Here is a description of what is said to occur at the close of every service at one of the leading New York churches. One of the officers of the church, a man of high standing in social circles, a graduate of Madison University, a man of influence and ardent piety, is invariably met in the lobby of the church by the retiring audience. He shakes hands with all. especially with strangers, inviting them to come again. He does this in such a cordial manner that none can mistake it for perfunctory service. If, instead of one man, there were three, one at each door, a greater good would result. As it is, many strangers are found in the congregation, drawn by the welcome of the one man. In the good old times the pulpits were commonly between the front doors, and the pastors and frontpew holders shook the hands of the people passing out. By that means the churches were consolidated in love. It was one of the secrets of their success. Their houses of worship were plain, and many of them uncarpeted, with no upholstering, no frescoes, no organs, the pastors, with few exceptions, uneducated; yet they were well tilled on the Sabbath. Their prosperity was due in a large measure to the cultivation of the social element. The people were acquainted a boy, a patch of potatoes, the pro- with each other, and strangers became friends. What congregations the outfit of the young Henry Oboo- in any of our large city churches are THE LIFE OF THE CHURCH. more fatal to the highest interests of England to that country. The Queen | kiah, and the remarkable fruitful- really acquainted, one with another ! ness of his potato plot in an exception- Our pulpits are now in the rear of A missionary spirit in a Church is ally dry season. He used to say that our churches, and our pastors, after one of its greatest forces. The first to the fund. The difficulty in India his interest in missions began with the benediction, retire to the pastor's great duty is to put faith in Christ; is that both religion and several laws that experiment. On the sides of room. Shaking hands with him, or the second great duty is to make roughout Lebanon, under the minrets of Con- by him, is out of the question. If known Christ. The one will follow stantinople, on the coast of Africa, this good work is done, the good ex- the other as surely as the day follows beacons of Christian education are ample alluded to must find a more the night. Where the missionary flaming to-day, kindled and fed by general following. Leading members spirit abounds in any Curch you will him, and many a soul redeemed from should take pains to reach the lob- sind a compact, united, peaceful and

name on earth, will greet him as the and smiling welcome before the con- in such a Church for dissension and instrument of its redemption in the gregations depart. Unquestionably, strife. The great lesson is learned -American Notes in Methodist.

"THE FATHER LOVETH

nating as your love for your children.

love as a mere vague, impersonal sentiment, resting upon man as the sunshine rests upon earth—a love which is so general that it cannot be special. so universal that it cannot be individual. This is not what we are talking about-a love that falls on us just as the sunlight falls upon the flower. There is no personal communion between a flower and the sun. If the frost touches its roots, or the heel of the passer-by tramples and crushes its leaves, the sun sends down no special influence to heal and comfort it. But God's love to his children is intelligent and discriminating. It is not is moved by our wants, and drawn out gation of Christianity are so imporby our peculiar trials. It has the tant, it would seem that its claims upwisdom that belongs to the infinite on public support and sympathy are to me that divine love is the most our language. It has been so rarified and impersonalized that even Christians have ceased to have any comfort in its profession. But one intelligent look at these words of Christ will show us what we have to glory in. Divine love is not fastened merely at a single end, and swinging loosely and indefinitely at the other. It does not fall from the heart of God in aimess manifestations, to be caught and appropriated by such as may be fortunate enough to stand beneath it. It does not rest on the heart of man. now stretching up, and now falling by his name, who is acquainted with thinking masses. er pitieth his children, so the Lord nasia? That if they have a good stands for a person, or certain persons, a mighty lens of love, gathers up the thought desirable is high proof of outgoing beams of his affection, and their importance in many minds. But directs them whither it wills. And how many of the Churches observe here is the heart of the Christian, up this day by any suitable exercise of on which that love is thrown in bright worship ? How many family altars

heathenism, which never heard his bies of our churches with open hands vigorous Church. There is no room

Heaven City. The Sabbath-school this is done in some churches, but in and practiced, that no Church exists work, the freedmen, the cause of a great many of them it is not practiscity missions in New York, the Young ed. Long ago the office of the hand for the sake of others. "I will bless Men's Christian Association, with was recognized. When Jehu met thee," for what? "to make thee a numerous other Christian enterprises, Jehonadab, it will be remembered, he blessing." A narrow, selfish spirit is found in him a warm sympathizer and said to him: "Is thine heart right, death to everything like Christian life as my heart is with thine heart?" in the soul. The sphere of Christian He died as he would have wished Receiving the answer, "It is," he activity is not to be bounded by the said : "If it be, give me thine hand." | confined limits of our own little Church or denomination. It must have a broader reach and wider field, and that field, on the authority of the Master himself, is the world. In our Church work we should put the em-Try to comprehend these great words. phasis where the Master himself has There is a personal God who esteems put it, and that is-at the beginning. you, the disciples of his Son, and de-There are no better lines to work uplights in you with a personal affection. on than those which Christ himself The heavenly Father's love to you is has laid down. That class of Church just as individual and just as discrimimembers who declare that they don't care for the heathen," who There are those who dream of God's have no sympathy with the travail of Christ over the lost world, ought to be either converted or weeded out of the Church of Christ. They are a leaven of evil, an element of weakness, a discredit and dishonor. When the Church shall rise to its full duty and privilege in this matter of missions, it will not be long before we shall come to the full vision of a redeemed earth and race, confessing Christ as 'King of kings and Lord of lords.'- Exchange.

OUR COLLEGES.

If the relations of the College to the same to all, or all to the same. It the Church at large and to the propawill, and the discrimination that is very strong. We speak not now of dwell on this thought because it seems | though much might be said of the obligation of the Church to support abused and misapprehended word in the schools that are at once her children and her benefactors, and not merely to support them in struggling existence, but to render them as efficient as possible. But in the direction in which we are urging the sphere of the College, is there that active sympathy in the Church which the case demands? The College expects, and no doubt receives, the prayers of those Christian fathers and mothers whose sons are enjoying its privileges. Other ties that link the College and Church secure them. But is the mind of the Church at all awake to the importance of the relationship? back, with no assured attachment or Does it half realize the power of the terminus in the heavens. Take a College for good or evil, its conservabeam of this holy love which Christ tive and aggressive influence for came to reveal and trace it up. At Christ, its grasp on the Christian pulthat end we find the word "FATHER" pit, its plastic power on educated the parent who knows each child mind, and through this on the less

the peculiar trials, and sorrows, and Is not the almost exclusive idea sins of each, and of whom the grand about them, in the popular mind, that sweet words are written, "Like a fath. they are simply intellectual gympitieth them that fear him." At this moral tone, it is well; if not, it is a end I find the word You-a word that necessary evil. Do they know that their highest bud is a stream of praywith a life, a will, a residence, a name. er from the whole Church, whose con-'The Father leveth you." There is stant mighty flow shall flood them definiteness and distinctness in this with a divine light and life? That statement. No universal sunshine such a need is partially felt is seen in of love falling everywhere, and yet the establishment and observance of nowhere, is special manifestation, the Day of Prayer for Colleges. There is a Father's heart, which, like That such a day should have been and burning beams when there is and secret closets burn with sacrifice dross to be purged, in mild and ten. on that day ! Possibly it is more der revelations when there is sorrow widely observed that we know, but it to be comforted. -The Watchword. is to be feared there is a sad neglect and a general indifference to the whole subject. If so, nothing can be the Christian religion. The Church should have a jealous care for the sources of its power. Prof. C.S. Har

The my steries of server, despendions. The dark chigm as of print ted wrong

All chance and change His love shall

LENT.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE Is it the Fast which God approves

When I awhile for flesh eat fish, Changing one cainty dish

Do angels smile and count it gain That I compose my laughing face To gravity for a brief space, Then straightway laugh against

Does Heaven take pleasure as I sit Counting my joys as usurers gold This bit to give, that to withhold, Weighing and measuring it?

Setting off abstinence from dance As buying privilege of song: Calling aix right and seven wrong, With decorous countenance

Compounding for the dull to-day By projects for to-morrow's fun, Checking off each set task as done, Grudging a short delay?

I cannot think that God will care Por such observance; He can see The very inmost heart of me And every secret there.

But if I keep a truer Lent

Not heeding what I wear or eat, Not balancing the sour with sweet Evenly abstinent, And lay my soul with all its stain

Of travel from the year-long road Between the healing hands of God To be made clean again ; And put my sordid self away, Forgetting for a little space

The pretty prize, the eager race, The restless, striving day; Opening my darkness to the sun. Opening my narrow eyes to see

e pair and need so close to me Which I had willed to shun; Praying God's quickening grace to show The thing He fain would have me do,

The ercand that I may pursue And quickly rise and go; If so I do it, starving pride,

Fasting from sin, instead of food, God will accept such Lent as food And bless its Easter-tide. -N. X. Independents

of eart ! A DAUGHTER WORTH HAVING.

"Harvey Mills has failed!" said Mrs. Smithson one chilly spring evening, as she ran to see her next door neighbor and intimate triend, Mrs. James. "My husband has just come home, and he says that what we supposed to be a rumor only is a sad fact; the have discharged all their servants, and what in the world the Millses will do, Mrs. James, with Mrs. Mills's invalid habits, and Miss Helena with her dainty ways and called elite, was entertained in refined bringing up, is more than | nearly every household with the I know;" and pretty, shallow Mrs. Smithson looked at her nerve- had given up her studies even, loving friend and neighbor with and gone into the kitchen to the air of an epicure regarding some favorite dish.

ing the pink ribbon at the throat | man who was "fond of washing of her black silk dinner-dress; dishes." and this morning, I presumed upon our cousinship so far as to the drawing teacher was the only drive over and see how they were one to be found, who mingled in getting along. And really, Mrs. | the "upper circles" of New City, Smithson, you will be surprised who said a word either in praise when I tell you that, although I or defence of Helena Mills's new expected to find the family in vocation. great distress, I never saw them in such a comfortable way, and in such good spirits. The worst was girl's course was not only praise over of course, and they had all worthy, but beautiful. She mainsettled into the new order of things as naturally as could be. My cousin, Mrs. Mills, was sitting upon herself the labor of elevatas calm as you please, up there in her sunny morning room, looking so fresh and dainty as she ate her crisp toast and sipped her coffee.

"'Our comfortable and cozy appearance is due to Helena,' said she. 'That dear child has taken the helm. I never dreamed she had so much executive ability. We were quite broken down at first, but she made her father go ever the details of business with of Helena's grand piano, the paintings and slabs, and bric-a-brac her in buying, we could pay dollar members. for dollar, and so keep the house. My husband's old friend, Mr. Bartlett, who keeps the art store, you know, and who has always taken a great interest in Helona, bought back the paintings, statuary, vases, etc., at a small discount, and Baker, who sold us the piano a year ago or so, and who is another old friend, and knew of course just how we were situated,

took it back, deducting only \$25. "Helena had just gone into the kitchen. What she will do there, I don't know, but she says she needs the exercise, that she has not attended the cooking school here in this city for nothing, and that, so long as the meals are serv-

down into my cousin's kit chen to see her dainty daughter there. has managed the house ever since.

And what do you think? I found "Her father is now in business

astonishmenta

"Yes, Mrs. Smithson, washing that meat had been boiled in, and my when the cook left. And, do it all, and saying to her youngest | before. brother, who stood nearest by, now felt she was now making herself useful."

"The idea! liking to wash kettles!" and the two fine ladies looked at each other in open-eyed wonder.

Mills was trying to make the best and was simply doing her duty in the premises," spoke Miss Carl-ton, Ida James's new drawing teacher, who was that evening engaged in giving her pupil a lesson on the opposite side of the centretable. She spoke so earnestly and yet in a modest way, and it being the vogue in New City just then to patronize Miss Carlton, the pretty. accomplished graduate from Vassar, the two ladies looked at her amiably, and she went

"Somebody must wash the kettles, and it is always best, when one has a disagreeable duty to perform, to do it not only at once and the boy who had been an ex- say so. You ought not to profess but offeerfully." It is

"Yes, perhaps," replied Mrs. Smithson, "but how could a young girl of real native refinement both sides of the Smithson family were of the "old stock") "take so kindly to washing pots and kettles? The fact of it is, people have been mistaken in Helena Mills. She never possessed that innate gentility she has credit for.

assignment was made yesterday, summarily disposed of Helena their set, until it was the common talk in New City.

Miss Carlton, in her round professional calls among the so information that Helena Mills work-"and, if you'll believe it, she likes it!" Then would follow "I heard all about it late last reflections upon the natural ability evening," said Mrs. James, adjust- and bias of mind of a young wo-

This sensible, accomplished lit-

Miss Carlton always and everywhere protested that the young tained that every woman, young and old, high or low, who took ing the much abused as well as despised vocation of housework upon which the comfort of every home depends—to a fine art, was a public benefactor.

Miss Carlton's friends all listened and laughed, and then went on with their senseless and malicious tirade. She was heartily glad when her engagements in New City were ended, and she was no longer obliged to move in such "select" society, whose ideas were her, and they found by disposing always a mere echo of opinions -no matter how trivial and foolish-which had been expressed father had always indulged her by a few of its more wealthy

> Mrs. Dr. Forbes, nee Miss Carlton, had heard very little about New City society for five years, but having occasion to pass through the place on the cars lately, she treated herself to a little gos-ipy chat with the conductor. whom she had known as a New City gallant.

"There is no particular news, Mrs. Forbes," said he, "unless it is the engagement of Helena Mills to young Lawyer Bartlett, son of Col. James Bartlett, you remember, owner of the big corner art Lord's day was asked by his emstore. A capital choice the young ployer, "Did not our Lord himsquire has made too. She's as self say that the Sabbath was good as gold, and everybody says made for man?" "Yes, sir," ed regularly and properly, and the she's the best girl in the city. was his reply, "the Sabbath was

After she told me that, I drew | bless you, Mrs. Forbes, when her my call to a close and ran father failed in '75, she took entire charge of the family, and she

"Her father is now in business the girl at the sink with her again for himself, and employs sleeves rolled up, an immense more men than ever. Her mothwaterproof apron on, washing the er, who had been an invalid for years, was forced by Helena's ex- And full redemption of the whole week's "Washing a kettle!" repeated ample to try and exert herself so Mrs. Smithson, holding both her as to share her daughter's burden The soft, white hands in unmeasured to some extent. As a result of the new, active life she has followed, she lost all her ailments, and a great black greasy iron kettle is now a happy, hearty, healthy woman. Helena's brothers have had been left unwashed and gum- grown up to be fine, manly fellows, and the whole family are A gleam of glory after six days showers! you know, she was laughing over better off every way than ever

that she really liked it, for she at first among the big-bugs about Helena's 'pots and kettles,' and they used to say she had found her true 'level.' I always thought there was a spice of malice in A taste of Heaven on earth; the pledge and their talk, for the girls envied her beauty and accomplishments. I "It seems to me as if Helena am rather fond of telling them now that Helena Mills has found of her father's altered fortunes, her 'level' in the richest, most influential and just the best family

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

in New City.'

In one of the Western towns years before; the men petitioned | a license to open a dram shop. emplary boy from childhood up, to be what you are not. a regular attendant at the Sabme tell you. I never knew a boy in my life, who was ruined by you could profess to be one. a comrade. He was arrested, fess to be, you are in the devil's tried, convicted, and sentenced to service, and profess to be. May the State capitol before the gover- you, for your family, and for sother was in the prison cell, watch- Ought you not to be ashamed hour of execution came on, and matter. Why not be a Christian, he was literally torn from his mo- and make the right profession?ther's arms as she fell fainting to Christian Companion. the floor. He was taken to the gallows; the black cap was adjusted, the trap was sprung; the rope | PROVISIONING A STEAM broke, and he fell almost lifeless to the ground. As they raised him and the blood gushed from his nose and ears he, thinking of his mother last, said in a husky tone, "Oh, mother, for God's sake have then hurry, won't you, please?" He ascended the scaffold; the rope was adjusted, the trap was sprung, and his spirit was sent to God who gave it. Men of Des Moines, men of Iowa, for God's sake I ask you to "hurry;" hurry," do not open more of the places of iniquity, but "hurry" to blot them out, and drive them from your land. Be brave! Strike for your firesides and your homes. Strike for a higher and better civilization. From all the saloons of this city there never flowed a blessing, not one. Curses, and only curses, have come from them. How long will you thus continue to give them the sanction of the law .- From Gov. St. John's Des Moines Speech.

While I am enabled to see that Jesus is my portion, every dispensation comes in a way of mercy. When my heart is under the assurance that my Lord is in it, it matters not what it is. His presence alone hath the wonderful property of converting crosses and pains into enjoyments and pleasures. Every affliction which comes directed by his hand hath the sure mark of affection folded up within the cover-R't Hawker.

An intelligent workingman who had declined to work on the house is kept in good order, her She's a perfect lady, withal, and made for man, and, therefore, not father and I are not to worry.' treats everybody well. Why, to be taken from man."

SUNDAY. Bright shadows of true rest! Some shoots

The next world's gladness prepossest in this:

A day to seek;

Eternity in time; the steps by which

We climb above all ages; lamps that light Man through his heap of dark days; and the

The narrow way Transplanted paradise; God's walking hour; The cool o' the day! The creature's jubilee; God's parle with dust; Heaven here; man on those hills of myrrh and flowers; Angels descending; the returns of trusts;

The Church's love feasts; time's prerogative, And interest "There was a great deal of talk Deducted from the whole; the combs and hive,

And home of rest. The milky way chalked out with suns; a That guides through erring hours; and in Of a full feast; and the out-courts of glory.

THEWRONG PROFES-S10 N.

Let me call attention to the profession you make, my unconverted reader. You say, "I make no profession;" by that you mean to be understood as saying, "I do two or three years ago resided a not profess to be a Christian.' widow who had a son sixteen and But in thus speaking has it not a daughter eighteen years of age. occurred to you that you do make There had never been a dram a profession? The profession you shop in the place until some three | make is, " I am not a Christian.'

Now I do not mean to say you the county organization to grant | make an untrue profession, for I suppose you are not a Christian. The women are never guilty of and it is but honest and right such outrages. One was opened, for you, since this is the case, to

That which leads me to say you bath-school, soon was led astray make the wrong profession, is that -you ought to be a Christian, so a boy has been destroyed through You have seemed to think it to of common sense. the influence of cards. You older | be a matter of indifference, and ones here to-night, to you let me that you had a sort of right to say, that it will do you no harm if decline to be a Christian. Have ness, and in less than fifteen Satan; and since you are not the months, in a drunken spree, killed word's, and therefore can not pro- lovely? be hanged. The day of execution the Lord open your eyes to see came on, and it found his sister at where you are. It is wrong for nor, asking executive interference ciety to be where you are and to in her brother's behalf. The mo- make the profession you do ing, praying, and comforting her . The thoughtful person who readboy as only a mother can. The these lines will think upon this

SHIP.

Three thousand five hundred pounds of butter, 3.000 hams, 1,-600 pounds biscuit -- not those supplied to the crew; 1,000 pounds of "dessert stores"-muscatels, almonds, figs, etc.—exclusively of tresh fruits, which are taken in at every port; 1,500 pounds of tipned meats, 1,000 pounds of dried beans, 3,600 pounds of rice, 5,000 pounds of onions, 40 tons of potatoes, 60,000 pounds of flour, and 20,000 eggs. Fresh vegetables, dead meat, and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, guinea birds, ducks, fowls, fish, and casual game. are generally supplied at each port of call, or replenished at the farther end of the journey, so that it is difficult to obtain complete estimates of them. Perhaps 2 dozen bullocks and 60 sheep would be a fair average for the whole voyage, and the rest may be inferred in proportion. The waiter has known 25 fowls sacrificed in a single day to make chicken broth. We therefore shan't starve, even if we are a day or two behind time, which is consid-

ered a great enormity now. and when we observe that, among other things, it contains 12 ounces

Four thousand sheets, 2,000

their incidental expenses.

OUR YOUNG POLKS.

A LITTLE GENTLEMAN.

His cap was old, but his hair is gold, And his ace is clear as the sky; And whoever he meets on the lanes or streets. He looks him straight in the eye, With a fearless pride that has naught to hide, Though he bows like a little knight, Quite debonair, to a lady fair,

With a smile that is swift as light. Does his mother call? Not kite, or ball, Or the prettiest game can stav His eager feet as he hastes to greet Whatever she means to say And the teacher's depend on the little friend At school in his place at nine. With his lessons learned and his good marks

earned.

All ready to toe the line. I wonder if you have seen him too, This boy who is not too big For a morning kiss from his mother and Sis, Who isn't a bit of a prig; But gentle and strong, and the whole day long As merry as boy can be; gentleman, dears, in the coming years.

" PERFECTLY LOVELY."

And at present the boy for me.

-Harper's Young People.

Even worse than a spirited bit of slang with a grain of sense to start it is this universally used -went there to play cards. Let | you ought not to be what you are | and senseless phrase! It is applied to anything and everything. It seems to stand instead of ideas, letting cards alone, but many a is wrong not to be a Christian. of sentiment, of appreciation, and

ladies in our colleges for women, where you expect something bet-But every one finds their own level sooner or later."

you never play another card. If you this right? Do you do right ter, and where something better you do not, you will not set an exto reject Christ and to give your should be heard. But listen! These two women having thus ample that may sometimes lead self to the service of the devil? The first words that salute you astray younger ones that look to Pardon me for speaking so plain are, "You are perfectly levely In threw on my shawl and ran Mills socially, they repeated their you as patterns. This boy went ly; but that is just what you are to come; and, "Isn't the day A small token of parental affecright over to tell you. They belief that the levely and dutiful into card playing and beer drink- doing. You know that there are just levely?" and, "Look at tion, borne about the person, esare to keep the house under some young girl had now found her ing, and from that to drunken-but two services—that of God, or these ferns and bright leaves on pecially a parent's likeness, would Aren't they 'perfectly

With these young women, everything that isn't perfectly "horrid" and "awful," is "perfectly lovely," from a statue of Venus to coffee jelly or a sausage, it it suits the appetite.

I took a young girl last spring with me from Brooklyn to Central Park. She was bright, agreeable, pretty and animated. But her exclusive use of this phrase seemed almost intolerable before we had seen half the spring-time glory of that delightful place.

The phrase destroys conversation more easily than a series of puns. It is an extinguisher of ideas. It certainly must eventually enfeeble the minds of those who allow it to express for them all they feel.

Children catch it who cannot speak plain, and pronounce a doll or plaything "perfly lubly."

Whenever I hear it, I always want to exclaim, "O girls, do stop! Better take up the forcible language of your brothers than weaken all you say by this meaningless, worn out sentence.' Girls ought to be able to talk well on current topics-books, new and old, and all that interests | refusing to be called the son of their brothers. But do they show | Pharaoh's daughter; Joseph, spurnthemselves competent to carry on a conversation that will stimulate and refresh those they meet? Good talkers never fail to interest and to charm; but a young woman whose ideas are only broad

S., in Youth's Companion. THE LITTLE PRISONERS.

enough to be expressed in the

words "awful," "horrid," and

" perfectly lovely," will hardly

be classed as one of them.-K. A.

People are not fond of rats, as The mention of chicken broth a general thing, but they have suggests sea sickness, and sea some sensible ways, sometimes, sickness conjures up the doctor, which one cannot help admiring. and with the doctor is associated It is well to recognize merit wher- your nay nay .- Christian at Work. medicine. His dispensary is as ever you see it. Difficulties, too, well furnished with drugs as any seem to have the same effect on chemist's shop in a country town, rats that they do on people. They sharpen their wits.

Some boys found a whole nestof quinine, 4 gallons of black- ful of little rats one day in a board draught, 20 pounds of seidlitz pile, and put the poor things in thief, any day," and Harry Denpowders, a gallon of castor-oil, and a cage, to see what the mother ton passed on. half a hundred-weight of epsom would do when she came back. salts, it is evident that if the sick By and by she came, and oh, people do not get well it is from what trouble she was in! Her dodging around the corner, sneakhouse destroyed and her babies in prison! She walked around and blankets, 8,000 towels, 1,000 around the cage, thinking, no pounds of various soaps, 2000, doubt, "How near, and yet how

pounds of candles - except in far away!" She called and callthose vessels which are fitted ed and called, but they could only with the electric light; 1,600 wail in reply. Finally she stood knives, 2.200 plates, 600 cups still, and waited until one came and saucers, 3,000 glass- to the bars. Instantly she seized es-fancy what a handsome in- him by the head, and squeezed come an amount represented by him through the wires, without annual loss from breakage would any regard to his feelings, and be !- 800 table-cloths, 2,000 glass- bore him off to a new hidingcloths-all these are figures ex- place. Then she went back for pullers unto headlong man: time's hibited in the provendering of another and another. They cried bower; one ship alone. Think what they out pitifully, but that made no would amount up to when multi- difference with her. She preferrplied by the number of ships in ed pinching them some to losing each company's fleet, and then them altogether. I think the try to realize the fact that this poor mother had fairly earned her department constitutes only one, right to live and bring up her famand by no means the greatest, of ily away in that board-vard. where she could not do much mischief to anybody.

> Rats are kinder to one another in trouble than most animals.

The clerks set a trap in a storechamber, and the next morning found a rat in it, completely buried in torn bits of paper. His friends had brought the paper in quantity, so he might hide himself when his enemies came. It was very friendly in them, but it did not avail his purpose.

A lady saw a rat leading his blind grandfather, or some other relative, along a plank, each holding fast to a straw, the foremost one going slowly so as to accommodate his afflicted friend.

RESPECT FOR PARENTS.

If children could realize but a

small portion of the anxiety their parents feel on their account they would pay far better respect to the parental wishes. A good child, and one in whom confidence can be placed is one who does not allow himself to disobey his parents, nor do anything when his parents are absent, that he has reason to believe they would disapprove were they present. The good advice of parents is often so engraven on the heart of a child, that after years of care Go into the rooms of the young and toil do not efface it; and in the hour of temptation the thought of a parent has been the salvation of a child, though the parent may be sleeping in the grave, and the ocean may roll between that frequently prove a talisman for good. A Polish prince was accustomed to carry the picture of his father always in his bosom, and on any particular occasion he would look upon it and say, "Let me do nothing unbecoming so excellent a father." Such respect for a father or a mother is one of the best traits in the character of a son or daughter. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that it may be well with thee is the first commandment with promise," says the Sacred Book, and happy is the child who acts accordingly.

SAY "NO.

A boy's success in this world, and his salvation in the world to come, depend largely on his power to say " no." Man fell because he could not say "no" when temptation assailed him, and men are falling every day for the same reason. The men who have conquered the adversary and triumphed in the midst of temptation are the men who have power to say "No," and to stick to it when they have said it. Moses, ing the temptations which assailed him; Daniel, who could not drink the wine of Babylon, though it came from the royal table; -these are the men who have proved more than conquerors, and whose names are held in everlasting remembrance. Learn to say "No," at the proper time, and let your no be like that of the woman whose boy, when advised to tease his mother to consent to something which she had refused, said:

"When my mother says no there is no yes in it."

Many a person says no, but there is, after all, a yes inside of the no. Let your yea be yea and

"Oh! ho! Afraid, hey! Plenty of grapes and too much of a coward to get them."

Not ten minutes after you ing away under an old shed, and peeping through a knot-hole to see if Dr. Burt had passed on. Which was the coward?

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This fact the impres that God people who prison the found them early morn that they c only by sup intended, their oppone terwards p (verse 39). greatest con cil when the dent (verse immediately hend them the attitude them to do s 26).

3-The h charges aga disobeyed t they had bee preaching in Nazareth, ar with their d forth the cla eth as to sa to the charg cent man t that this re be affixed t when we re said " His b children." blood guiltin thing could now as anxithey were to

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Denvou boy neakand le to THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MARCH 4.

PERSECUTION RENEWED.

ACTS, v. 17-32. 1.-The death of Ananias and Sapphira was followed by such miracles by the Apostles, that great excitement was produced. These were almost entirely miracles of healing; for in addition to ordinary reasons for such miracles there was no doubt a wish on the part of the Apostles ly late, and the tub is chiefly appre- agent on earth. to do away with any unfavorable impression that the miraculous judgment on Ananias and Sapphira may have produced. The Jews would perceive that it was only the exception to use this miraculous power for punishing; while it was largely called into exercise for the sick and helpless, not only amongst Christians rest. Early using is harmfut with- tonic and stimulating, without being but the community at larg . .

Such a state of things was not likely to please a me of the rulers, They " were filled with indignation." In the Revised Version, this word is changed to "jealousy:" an alteration which brings charly out the
tion which brings charly out the
tion which brings charly out the cause of their indignation. Tuey it it fails to cure. We read as folwere jealous of the popularity of the lows: "Celety, coded, is a very Aposites and of their influence, Jea-lous because of their own loss of purific rolltage, and I will not enu prestige and authority, jealousy merite the may velous cures I have made them angry, and anger prompt made with cetery for f ar the medied them to lay violent hands on the cal in a should, like the can dealers,

prest called the Council together at sible on such a diet. Plainly, let me an early hour, and officers were sent say, that cold or damp never produ to bring the prisoners. But, although cas rheumatism, but simply develops the doors were shut and the sentinels it. The acid blood is the primary in their places the dungeon was cause and the sustaining power of found empty. One can imagine the evil. While the blood is alkaline their astonishment and perplexity, there can be no rheumatism, and They had the evidence of their senses that everything looked as secure as on the previous night, and the guards at their posts evidently thought all was right and the prisoners secure within, and yet the place was empty. We can explain. An angel had been sent in the dead of the night to release the servants of Christ; he had opened the prison door and brought them out unperceived by any of their guards. Having liberated them, he instructed them to proceed to the temple, and proclaim the Word of Life as though nothing had occurred

This fact was intended to deepen the impression already prevailing, that God was on their side. The people who saw them consigned to prison the night before, and yet found them calmly teaching in the early morning, must have known that they could have been released only by superhuman power. It was plumpness and flavor. intended, too, to be a warning to their opponents in the direction afterwards pointed out by Gamaliel (verse 39). That it produced the greatest consternation in the Council when the officers returned, is evident (verse 24). The officers were immediately despatched to re-apprehend them; but it is noteworthy that the attitude of the people compelled them to do so without violence (verse

3.—The high priest brought two charges against them. 1. They had disobeyed the mandate by which they had been prohibited from again preaching in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, and had filled Jerusalem with their doctrine. 2. They so set forth the claims of Jesus of Nazareth as to subject them (the Council) to the charge of having put an innocent man to death Their anxiety that this responsibility should not be affixed to them is very striking when we remember that they had said " His blood be on us and on our children." (Matt. xxvii. 25.) The blood guiltiness was there, and nothing could effice it; but they are now as anxious to get rid of it, as they were formerly in their mad passion, reckless about themselves.

To both charges the Apostles, through their spokesman, Peter, could only plead guilty; but in no spirit of submission, and with no consciousness of real guilt. It was all Pr 19 Peter said; they had taught that Jesus, whom their judges had slain. had been raised up by God, and they had done so because they had no choice but either to disobey the Council or disobey God. And moreover, this Jesus was exalted a Prince

But the effect of it was only to heart in the wrong sense, and excitedly whispered to each other that on some pretext these men must be put t, death. It was well that there was at least one amongst them whose judgment was not overridden by prejudice and passion. Gamaliel was of such reputation and influence that they felt compelled to listen to his advice. He laid down the indisputable principle that if this new doctrine were only of human ori. giu, it would die out of itself-opposition to it in that case was quite un necessary. But if it really were of Divine origin, then all they could do would never overthrow it, and by opposing it they would incur the guilt of fighting against God. In either case, therefore, the only wise course was to "refrain from

these men and let them alone." Notwithstanling, their bitter fees could not bring their minds to let the Apostles go without inflicting on them a cruel scourging; the only result of which was to lead them to rejoice that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for Christ .-W. M. Sunday-school Magazine.

EARLY BISING.

It is a mistake, says the London Lancet, to both rise early and late take rest. The rising early is good as a habit of life, if it does not mean robbing nature of her opportunity to recruit the exhausted strength of brain and body by prolonging sleep when that necessary luxury is at ciated because it rouses the system, out early resting.

CELERY. An English writer proclaims

2-The next morning the high. lessly styling up umatism is imposequally no gout. I must return to cooked celery. Cut the celery into inch pieces and boil in water until soft. No water must be pour ed away unless drank by the invalid. Then take new milk, slightly thicken with flour and flavor with nutmeg;

USEFUL HINTS.

warm with the celery in the sauce-

pan. Serve up with diamonds of

eat with potatoes.'

Paint should be varnished, because it is then more easily cleaned.

Powdered alum sprinkled under the edges of a carpet is said to keep away

All kinds of turnips that are for the home table ought to be packed in sand, so they will fully retain their

owes his success to the faithful observance of this rule—always to believe that whatever could be done by any person could, if he would take sufficient pains, be done by him.

to a stiff froth; add, a little at a time, heat thoroughly for half an hour; flavor with lemon.

Dr. Lyndon, of Georgia, suggests a mustard plaster on the chest in the early stages of small-pox to attract the eruption there and save the face. He has seen one case of small-pox eruption localized in this way.

To remove a grease spot from silk, lay it on a thick pad of tissue or blotting paper, cover it with another similar pad and press it under a moderately hot iron. The surface around the iron must be protected or the heat may change the color of the

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long peoples experience may be of great ence of thousands that Ayer's Cherry

Don't DOUBT IT-Failure is not always f flowed by failure and ai-& Kingston, Proprietors.

CATARRH AND LOSS OF VOICE .-John, N. B., says: - "For many years I have been troubled with CATARRH in my head, for which I tried several popular remedies, but they all failed, or gave only temporary relief. I found the complaint growing worse and became discouraged, as the disease extended to my throat causing loss of voice that had affected me more than two years until I tried GRAHAM'S ROYAL DIAMOND RESOL-VENT, less than a 25 cent package of which cured me, I then tried GRA-HAM'S CATAERHINE for my Catarrh, and was cured by less than one 25ct, box. I can confidently recommend these remedies." Mr. Shaw lived for many years in Carleton, where none would doubt his word.

are housekeepers that neglect to use have done more for the welfare of the James Pyle's Pearline Washing working classes than James Pyle Compound, which is in every way through the introduction of his s sperior to soap.

THE PUREST AND BEST.

REMEDY EVER MADE-IT IS COM-POUNDED FROM HOPS, MALT, BUCHU. MANDRAKE, AND DANDELION.

The oldest, best, most renowned length enjoyed. There would appear and valuable medicine in the world. to be some need of remonstration on and in addition it contains all the this score. The fashion of the day best and most effective curative profavors early rising and the manly perties of all other remedies, being "tub:" but those who rise early have, the greatest liver regulator, blood for the most part, sat up prodigious- purifier, and life and health restoring

It gives new life and vigor to the and makes it feel-and feelings are agedand infirm. To clergymen, lawvery deceptive-strong and vigorous. yers, literary men, ladies, and all This is burning the candle at both whom sedentary employment causes ends. If we must sit up half the irregularities of the Blood, Stomach. night, it would be better to sleep half Bowels, or Kidneys, or who require the day than thrise betimes and go appetizer, tonic, and mild stimulant, in for a duous labor after insufficient | it is invaluable, being highly curative, intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you feel bad or miserable use the bitters at once It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, at a moderate cost. Ask your aggist, or physician. Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge fuem to use Hop

If you have lameness in the loins, with frequent pains and aches; numbness of the thigh : scanty, painful and frequent discharge of urine, filled with pas, and which will turn red by standing; a voracious appetite nd unquenchable thirst: harsh and dry skin; clammy tongue, often darkfurred; swollen and inflamed gums; dropsical swelling of the mos; frequent attacks of hiceough; inability to void the urine, and great fatigue in attempting it—you are suf-fering from some form of Kidney or Urinary Complaint, such as BEIGHT's DISEASE of the kidneys, stone or inflammation of the bladder, gravel and renal calculi, diabetes, atranguary stricture and retention of the urine, and Hop Bitters is the only remedy that will permanently cure you.

toasted bread around the dish, and Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the purest and best medicine ever made, and no person or family should be

Don't risk any of the highly lauded stuff with testimonials of great cures, but ask your neighbor, druggist, pastor or physicians what Hop Bitters has and can do for you and jan191m

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is To make an excellent icing take no mistake about it. There is not a the whites of two eggs and beat them | mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that half a pound of pulverized sugar and it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in Englishmans Cough Mixture all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. febly

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUF-FERING - Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever. years of trial, proved worthy of con- and of double the strength of any fidence. This is a case where other other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for service, and it has been the experi- use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps Pectoral is the best cough medicine in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents abottle feb 710.

IT IS SAID that among the Chinese. though you may have tried remedies the larvæ of Insects are used medirepeatedly without benefit, don't cally to give strength to feeble childdoubt that you will find the right | ren ; Caterpillar Syrup they consider thing yet. PUTMAN'S PAINLESS a specific for Bronchitis; Dried CORN EXTRACTOR is a positive rem- Toads are taken to give tone to the dy for corns, and once used at once system, while the horns of the rhiharden them. They were cut to the cured. This fact has been vouched nocerous, the bones of tigers, the for by thousands who have used it. jaws of tigers, and the wings of bats Sold by druggists. N. C. POLSON all have a place in the Chinese Phaimacopæia. A simple remedy containing well known ingredients is Mr. W. H. Shaw, Clifton House, St. their doctors seem to be quite of the nothing thought of by a patient and same mind. How different it is with us outside barbarians in this respect, composed of well-known and wellin Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is not only sought after by the patient Inflammation of the Lungs but is recommended and largely prescribed by the most intelligent phy-

For sale by Druggis's all over the Dominion.

For all troubles of the throat, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv. in another column.

Public benefactors are not alone confined to the higher orders of "Penny wise and pound foolish" scientific research. Indeed but few Feb. 9 1m lato saving Pearline. jan. 5 1m.

BETTER THAN GOLD!

ENGLISHMAN'S

COUGH MIXTURE is better than Gold to any one that is troub-

BBONCHITIS,

HOAR-ENESS,

SPITTING OF BLOOD,

LOSS OF VOICE,

WHOOPING COUGH,

INFLUENZA,

SORENESS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

And all other Diseases leading to

CONSUMPTION!

It will not make new lungs, but will pre-vent the disease from surreading to roughout the whole substance of the lungs, therefore facilitating recovery,

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE! IT HAS SAVED OTHERS

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT!

A Large Reward Will be paid fer a better remedy than Englishman's

COUGH MIXTURE.

A WONDERFUL

MEDICINE!

Englishman's COUGH MIXTURE.

Is superior to any.

LEAVING HOME!

Consumptives leaving home for change of climate should not fail to take with them a supply of

Englishman's Cough Mixture. It will ensure a good night's rest, free from Coughing, and easy, light expectoration in the morning.

AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS COUGH MIXTURE

ENGLISHMAN'S

for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.
In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis,
Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing
Spitting Blood, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice,
etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief and properly persevered with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefited by its use.

A BLESSING IN THE FAMILY A well-known cleryman writes us that

Has been a blessing to his family, having

cured his wife of a very troublesome cough which had distressed her for over three

SHOULD NEVER BE NEGLECTED COUCHS & COLDS Should always have rational treatment, and never be neglected. Such triffing ailments are too often solemn warnings of Consumption; which may be cured or prevented by

Ache. "It will most surely quicken Englishman"s Cough Mixture

This Popular Remedy is Infallible.

It is highly praised by thousands of persons who have tried its wonderful efficacy, and strongly recommended by all as the best medicine ever known for speedity and permanently removing Coughs, Couls and all Pulmonary Disease.

A POSITIVE CURE. ENGLISHMAN'S

POSITIVE CURE

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT HOARSENESS,

tried remedies, such as is embodied DIFFICLT BREATHING

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.

CROUP, AND ALL

Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENE-

RAL DEALERS. PRICE 25 and 50 CENTS. LARGE SIZE IS THE CHEAPEST. MACDONALD & CO.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Steam and Hot Water Engineers,

Importers of Cast and Wrong't Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of allkinds of Engineers', Plumbers' & Count. Fitters

BRASS GOODS

AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS AND COPPER WORK

VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTERED.

Public Buildings, he sinches a Factories su

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RENEWALS OF SUBSCRIP-TIONS.

We are waiting patiently to hear from all our subscribers before we re vise our lists. 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. The application of that rule immediately would strike off many names. Don't let yours be among the number. RENEW NOW.

S. F. HUESTIS.

A PLEASING FACT.

The revival in our churches in this city still continues. Interesting services at the Grafton St. Church could not be suddenly closed; nor could meetings announced for Charles St. be longer postponed. In both the Master's work is being done. The several ministers, with earnest men and women in the membership, have given themselves to this work, and if weary in it are not weary of it.

In our religious exchanges we mark a pleasing fact in reference to revival work—the fact that special blessings are being enjoyed by Sunday-schools. The N. Y Advocate, in allusion to some statement about the pastor of one of the largest Brooklyn churches, remarks: "Dr. Peck was in better business: he was at work in his Sabbathschool in a glorious revival which has occupied him day and night since the beginning of the New Year. "Such work knows no glory that excelleth." Dr. Peck's neighbor, Theodore Cay- The appearance of these "Impresles says in a recent article : "Conversion in the morning of life commonly means a whole day's work for the Lord: but conversion late in the afternoon saves only the-sundown. The thriftiest trees in God's field were planted there when saplings. Those who thus are planted in the house of the Lord flourish in the courts | which rash political leaders were of our God."

Men and women are coming, but our for it was difficult for men composing promise, "They that seek me early the Methodists received at the hands households of Methodist ministers ders of a political party who for very were represented among the youth different reasons desired the overpastor, and then, having asked her not now possible. We shall look mother the precise place for inquirers, with interest for the appearance of calmly walked forward and took a this volume. seat there. How many middle aged men and women, with hands full and hearts full, warped by unhallowed as siciations and fettered by social influences and habits, might well envy that child. The voice that called Samuel calls such : like Timothy from heir youth they shall know the Holy Scriptures.

Do not say, "Only children!" Al. fred Cookman swept "through the gates" at the end of a "whole days's work" begun during childhood in a revival. William E. Dodge. whose name was s synonym for all that was good and philanthropic, has just died, a "young old man," of seventyeight, having found Christ in boyhood during a revival. Let pastors and people prize the approach of youth and strive to lead them into the clear light of God for a "whole day's work." That Sunday-school literature is defective which is modelled after the heathen adage, "Whom the gods love die early."

A hint here will not be out of place. Of an English Methodist pastor, Alfred Barratt, it was said, "The godly, humble members of his flock always felt they had a true friend in him, and he, firm friends in them." But it was also said of him: "A special feature of Mr. Barratt's pastorate was his assiduous care for the children of the wealthier and more educated members of his congregations. He felt, as has been often said, that these were in danger of being relatively overlooked, and of being the most neglected, or the least carefully tended class in Methodism." Did he not see one of the causes which led Christ to say, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of A COMING VOLUME.

Dr. Ryerson's "Story of My Life, of which the public some months since had the promise, is now passing through the press at our Toronto Book Room. Through the courtesy of the editor, Dr. J. G. Hodgins, we have had the privilege of looking over several of the proof sheets. Dr. Hodgins, long an intimate friend of the deceased minister, has found his task a more difficult one than he anticipated. Busy men, like Dr. Rverson. find little time for extended notes. and therefore the editor has added much from other sources to what would have been but a modest autobiography. At the same time he has taken care by initialling these additions, to allow his friend to speak always for himself. This we think wise. in view of the stirring events in which Dr. Ryerson in his earlier manhood was a prominent actor. Many of our readers will not know until they possess this interesting volume how stern was the conflict of Methodism in Canada in behalf of equal civil and religious rights.

That portion of the volume with which we have been made familiar whets our appetite for further perusal. It begins with the establishment, in 1829, of the Christian Guardian, of which Dr. Ryerson was the first editor, and ends with an account of the excitement produced by the publication in its columns of the Doctor's "Impressions" during an official visit to England. While there he had an opportunity of learning the true character of Joseph Hume and others to whom Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and his party had entrusted the securing of Canadian liberties, and in whose hands even the Methodists of Canada had in ignorance been led to place their petitions to Parliament. sions," with certain revelations, brought down upon the writer the bitter enmity of Mackenzie and other leaders in the subsequent conflict with authority, as well as the temporary censure of many Methodist brethren who discerned less clearly than Dr. Ryerson the danger into guiding them. But for his bold action Methodism might have had to country pastors are now engaged, bear a part of the odium which later though not wholly among the young. fell upon the leaders in the rebellion, young friends seem more ready than the largest religious body of the Prothose who have outgrown the sweet | vince to receive such treatment as shall find me." On one evening last of Sir John Colborne, without exweek at the Grafton St. Church six tending some sympathy to the leain the inquiry room. We were touch- throw of the government, and that at ed as we heard a father from a neigh- a time when slow and irregular comboring circuit tell of a dear child who munication with the mother country listened to the invitation from the enabled politicians to pursue a course

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

While pencils are yet being sharpened for the discussion of Union, facts are being readily furnished for pages of church history. The topic must soon cease to be a matter of argument, and thence must pass into the catalogue of earnest, practical questions. In those Conferences in which voting has already taken place, an overwhelming majority of our laymen are showing themselves to be in accord with the outside sentiment which at the first mention of a union of the Methodist forces in Canada hailed the movement as one of whose wisdom no shadow of doubt could be enterreaching us which the most sanguine expected. Some opponents of the at the East that they most dreaded Union who should know it best; but on the contrary, in those localities in which our own Church is brought into close contact with other Methodist Churches, the measure, as a rule, has

been almost unanimously adopted. This cordial endorsement of the proposed Basis is being received by the be a repetition of what has already faction. Their feelings had been ren- take no note of space. Last week one dered somewhat sensitive by allusions sent us sufficient to fill nearly four to their ministers and people which columns with our smallest type, and they deemed offensive to themselves mail after mail brings requests to copy and unworthy of the writers. All the some article, as if the WESLEYAN were more, therefore, they rejoice in the the size of the largest American daily. unmistakable evidence that in sympa. We shall yet endeavor to publish thy and aim the Methodists of the brief letters on Union, but must con-Dominion are one, and that in the true fine them within narrower limits. spirit of Christian fraternity the larg- Several of the articles to-day are est section is ready to forget all the pre- from men whose views must carry judices and jealousies of the past, and great weight. Correspondents should

which each shall see a reminder of past victories and an incentive to grander effort in the service of our common Lord and Master.

Canada Christian Advocate, which has acted like a maiden not easwon, because, perhaps, our contemporary, the Christian Guardian, has not been a very demonstrative wooer pleasantly gives notice of surrender, now that the good will of friends i so clearly ascertained. The Advocate

The vote of the Methodist Church

Canada was regarded by many as

the turning point in the Union agitation. For, if they had pronounced an adverse verdict the whole move ment would have been effectually checked, if not stopped altogether So we may also now conclude, that having secured the hearty approval that Church for the organic union of the Methodism of Canada, its sucss is assured beyond any reasonable doubt. It has also been carried by our Primitive and Bible Christian brethren, and were it not for a Constitutional bar, raised by the Discipline, our denomination would doub less, now give their endorsement of the general verdict. Many of them are crying, "Loose us, and let us go. The fact is, whether we like it or not Union is in the air, and somehow, it is penetrating the hearts of the peo ple and securing for its allies the enlightened judgment and religious convictions of our most thoughtful peopple. He who cannot now read the signs of the times, must be a rather dull scholar, and he who pays no heed to them will most probably be rank-

ed a poor philosopher. The voluminous discussion against the Union Basis, which has been in progress so long, characterized as has been with unusual intensity of spirit, should teach us all, by its scar-city of fruit, that further opposition is perfectly useless. We confess we are somewhat surprised at the large vote the Basis has received, but we are not at all grieved. We rejoice that it is so. We heartily accept it as a striking proof of the depth of popular feeling in regard to Union, and the genuineness of the Union sen timents. We had some fear that there might be a large minority, who would decline to enter the Union, and thus some friction might be produced, but all such fears are now scattered. We are free now to affirm it as our belief that the Union movement will, in the course of the next twelve months become almost, if not altogether unanimous in all the Churches.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The reports of the various Departments, Dominion and Local are being distributed with promptness. The statement of Public Accounts was laid on the table of the House of Commons last week. In this large volume, of more than five hundred pages, may be found details of all matters of a monetary character for the year. A great number of bills on a variety of subjects have been introduced into the Dominion House, but few of these have reached a point involving earnest discussion.

In the Local Parliament the great subject of interest thus far has been the reception of the documents in relation to the Railway Syndicate. and the negotiations of the Commissioners with parties in London, which seem thus far to have had no definite results. The Assessment Bill, introduced by Mr. Fielding, is of interest mainly to the citizens of Halifax, owing to the "lien clause"-its most important feature. At present the occupant or tenant of real estate is assessed, but under the proposed law the owner is made responsible for taxes. On Monday Mr. McCoy brought in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. framed largely upon the English Act. the object of which was 'to do tained. From the West tidings are away with imprisonment for debt except in very special cases.' Several advocates of union seem not to have conversations point in the direction of increased economy, which, in view of measure would have had us believe the financial position of the Province, may need to be carefully exercised.

Some of our readers are getting weary of the discussion on Union. and others, though deeply interested in the topic, are concluding that all that can henceforth be said must only 'minor bodies" with evident satis- been said. Some kind contributors to march on under a standard in take care to avoid personalities.

wards could not do. The Government seems now master of the situation. It shows its confidence by calling out the Irish militia for their annual training, a thing not dared for several years. Meanwhile the stories of the informers grow darker. A number of persons have been committed for trial for murder, and yet, it is intimated, darker revelations remain to be made. The impatience felt with Irish detectives will no longer be felt. It seems necessary that the acquisition of necessary intormation should save the heads of a few, but it will be dangerous to extend mercy to too many of the in-

famous men who are treading on each

The floating of the black flag over

Irish jails has done what offered re-

other's heels to tell all they know, and, possibly, more than they know. Some explanations are needed to clear the Land League from suspicion of maintaining secret relations with criminal conspiracies of the foulest type. Of their moral relation to these many have had no doubt. Canadians are far from being satisfied with the law as regards bankruptcy. Failures take place and both debtor and creditor need an equitable method of closing up the estate. A

law recently abolished was believed to have invited bankruptcy; the present state of the law invites a keen creditor to pounce upon a man who might otherwise exist, in a business sense. In a note on the dishonest conduct of debtors, our New York Methodist contemporary remarks; The French have an excellent law, a chief point of which is that it prescribes the kind of book-keeping that is to be used. Book-keeping is one of the fine arts of coundrelism, and a check on its success is one of the great needs of the country. Besides, the French system requires an annual inventory and the keeping on file of all letters and other papers relating to business. Thus, when a bankruptcy occurs it is a real one, and the officers who settle the estate have a blain system of books before them, and also every piece of paper that relates to a purchase or sale. In some respects "they do this

> A correspondent requests us to copy this, from the pen of Goldwin Smith in the Bystander :-

thing better in France."

Methodism in Canada is trying to follow the example of Presbyterianism by uniting its different sects into a ingle church. May success wait upon its efforts! Perhaps a union of the larger churches will one day come. This, motives of economy, as well as far higher motives, counsel. The village may maintain in a proper manner one competent minister, but it cannot maintain three. Each step in the process will make further steps easier, because it accustoms those concerned to the abandonment of the unessential. If the unessential and unpractical could be abandoned, religion might ive. Is the heart or the life of any working man really affected by the differences which sever the Protestants Churches from each other?

"There's some Christianity in that our-dollar note." said a friend. "Indeed there is." was our reply. brief conversation was called forth by a note to the editor, from "Member -Halifax North :"

I notice in your last paper that Rev. S. Snowden, Flat Islands, N.F. reports good spiritual progress but hard times, some "having nothing to eat." As I feel sorry to hear this I enclose \$4.00 which perhaps some persons would like to add to, if you would kindly forward any subscripions that might be sent to you.

Any assistance sent to Rev. S. F. Huestis, or to the editor of this paper, will be promptly forwarded.

Great rivers have their value, but are terrible masters when they rise in their strength. The woe and misery attending their overflow, and the desolation and sickness following their subsidence, only too well attest their might. In the Ohio valley it was estimated a few days ago that 50,000 people were either homeless or imprisoned at boints in dwellings or elsewhere to which they had ascended. The need must be great, and the Northern cities are most active and renerous in meeting the demand. In some parts of Europe last year's terrible visitations have been repeated.

A number of papers are copying the statement that the newly elected Archbishop of Canterbury is the grandson of the Rev. Joseph Benson, a well-known Methodist commentator, and twice President of the English Wesleyan Conference. This is a UNION.

NO. V.

THE TERMS: EQUAL LAY DELEGATION. There are a few aspects of the financial question not glanced at in my last paper for rant of space. These I may yet survey But I now return to the lay delegation mat-

We are asked to accept, as a condition of union, equal lay delegation in the Annual Conference. Is that requirement a novel Does nothing like it exist elsewhere Is it fitted to shock our sensibilities? Is the thing asked for a new thing under the sun? Protestant Christendom is amiliar with it Full lay delegation in Church courts is a prominent feature of Presbyterianism. It is found in Presbyeries, Synods and General Assemblies. Its presence is conspicuous in Anglican Church assemblies. It is in full play in Synods liocesan and general. Lay delegation is in full force in the Associations and Conrentions of Independents or Congregation alists. It prevails in the polity of several Methodist bodies in some, in an exaggerated torm. And, above all, it exists already in our own Church. It stands on equal terms with clerical representation on the floor of the General Conference and it has a right of appearance in the District Meeting, though it is a right sparingly exercis-ed. Our Mother Church in England has it, not only in her District Meetings, and substantially in her Connexional Committees. out also in due form in her Supreme court. her Annual Conference, which is invested with both legislative and administrative powers. There is therefore nothing novel

in the equal lay delegation union condition.

Novel or not, would equal lay delegation in the Annual Conference be consistent with our general polity? Would it accord with our general ecclesiastical system, and with our general ecclesiastical system, and fit well into it. So far as I can see, preeminently well. It would fill a gap in the system, and handsomely round off its lay

Does anybody pretend that the principle involved is wrong? Nobody that I know of. Such a pretension would be utterly abourd. It is universally conceded among us

that the principle is just and right.

It is, however, objected that the lay delegation right would not be fairly exercised under the restrictions laid down in the basis, nince purely pastoral business would be ransacted by pastors alone. That objection does not come from our laity, but from ministers who strongly uphold the restrictions. It seems void of force. But were it as forcible as it is forceless it would furnish no argument against admitting laymen into the Annual Conference, man for man with the ministers, in the transaction of all secuar business, because they are not to participate in the transaction of purely pestoral affairs. The laity, we believe, would be quite content with the exercise of the right as proposed. The English Wesleyan Methodist laity seem perfectly satisfied with equal lay delegation in the non-pastoral Conference, in which its rights and privileges stand on the same level with those of the

It is urged that the laymen of our Church do not demand the concession tendered. Be it so. But how long would it be before such a demand would be made should the basis be rejected by the Annual Conferences that have yet to vote thereon? Not long, we fancy. Besides, though no demand now comes on this subject from our laymen, they are yet pleased unmistakably at the tender so handsomely made.

It is objected that the doubling of the size of existing Annual Conferences by the addition of such a large number of lay representatives would render satisfactory of the members an im The objection is far from conclusive. Sup pose laymen having the right to attend the Annual Conferences should prize the privi lege no more highly than do the laymen wing the right to take part in District Meeting business, the privilege of attending the District Conference? How much, in that case, would the billeting difficulty be enhanced by the presence of lay delegates?

Suppose the lay delegates attended the Annual Conference in full force at their own cost and charges, what then about the billeting difficulty? It would remain as it is, or must be if no laymen should have the right of attendance. Suppose Annual Conferences were made on the ministerial side representative. Suppose instead of all nisters belonging to a Conference having right to attend and be provided for during ttendance, only a convenient number of them chosen to represent all, should be invested with the right, the Annual Conference, without alteration of territorial bound. aries, might be made of any size desired. The English Wesleyan Methodist Annual Conference both on its pastoral and its nixed side is representative. Our old Eastern British American Conference partook of the representative character, and must have become largely representative had its existence been perpetuated. The repre-sentative device is quite practicable.

Then, large Conferences could by divi-tion be made small enough for the situation whatever it might be. But division, it is said, would greatly increase the difficulties of stationing ministers. But why should not any difficulty arising be met effectually by the facile working of an improved Transfer Committee? Why should it not be made as easy to

transfer in case of need tens as to transfer units from one contiguous Conference to another? Must an improved Transfer Committee be deemed an impossible creation? Let it be created and the dreaded stationing trouble would disap-

Finally, after all, if on due trial in union, equal lay delegation should be certainly und to involve either too large or too little Annual Conferences, would there be no remedy? The United Church would be free to find a remedy and apply it. Let the experiment be made in good faith, and fail, the fact would be brought home to every section of the Church, and the result might be a willingness, on all sides among the laity, to substitute partial for equal lay on, if no other remedy should seem

Meanwhile, let it be borne in mind that equal lay delegation, while perfectly right in itself, is the concession we are asked make to the perhaps sixty thousand adherents of the Bible Christian and Primitive Methodist Churches. It is not a large price to pay for such a precious boon. Let pay it cheerfully. It will involve us in no erious risk.

UNION.

MR. EDITOR:-We seem at length, to have reached the last objection to the "Basis of Union." From the grave question of Church government to the trifling one of the Church's name every thing debatable in that important document has been discussed and, I may add, discussed with much impartiality and no little skill. One cannot but admire the fine temper generally displayed in those letters which have appeared on

Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks In Valambrosa With the exception of an occasional strong expression and a momentary flash of genius, or of half-subdued passion, the discus-

on, has with one exception, been character-

by a remarkable degree of modera-It does not appear, at first sight, very complimentary to the Committee which re-

cently sat in Toronto that almost every "Basis of Union" has been objected to by some one. Any feeling, however, which may arise in the breast of over sensitive members of the Committee, will be greatly modified by the reflection that these articles have been objected to by some because they did not go far enough in the direction of change. It was impossible to satisfy all parties.

Nor will the objections made surprise or vex even the most ard nt advocate of union. It will not vex him, for he wishes to know, we hope, and wishes every one else to know every thing that can be urged against the proposed "Basis," so that if there be any grave difficulties which the committee might have overlooked they could be provided for in time, or the union scheme arrested. Nor will it surprise him, for each of these very propositions received this same treat-Committee. The Church is now doing deliberately, through the press, just what the " Committee on Union" during its recent session in Toronto. Every roposition that came before us there was carefully sitted. It was examined on all sices; objected to; amended; if very important, referred to a sub-committee: and. at length, adopted in its present form as the best thing, under all circumstances, for the

United Church.
Whether the "Basis of Union" be accepted or not, the Committee will have the tisfaction of knowing that, in the discerning of difficulties and objections, they were at least, as clear sighted as those who have written in opposition to it. The objections which have been urged since the committee rose are the same which were felt and urged in committee. Nothing new, of a weight, has been presented by any writer during the past two months, and whether the committee did well or ill, it, at least acted with full knowledge and understand

ing of the whole great question.
In framing a "Basis of Union" the Committee has not been guided by private views or feelings. It is not probable that any one of the provisions objected to would been accepted, for its own sake, as a desirable thing in the government of our church as it now stands. Most of us are quite welk satisfied with our present form o government, and regard it as well adapted to the end for which it was designed. We find that there has been but little jag or friction during the past eight years, as there was but little during the years which preceded the Union of 1874,

We have observed, however, that under other forms of government Methodist Churches flourish and prosper. The liberty enjoyed by both clergy and laity, wisely restricted by laws and usages; the opportunity given for the play and exercise both unity given for the play and exercise of all the higher qualities of mind and warmth of religious feeling; the insisting upon a religious experience as the er beginning of a religious life; and the earnest zeal which has ever characterized ner ministry are doubtless amongst the ecrets of that prosperity. Methodism ittle to the form of Church less perhaps than is even support. The Presbyterial form in England has not secured the Weslevan Church against defections, nor has the Episcopal form in America paralyzed the M. E. Church. Methodism no only survives all outward changes but is rigorous, healthy and prolific under all. The secret of her power is not in the form

but in the spirit. In framing a "Basis of Union" then we have not sought to frame a model constitu-tion but one which could be accepted by all the parties proposing to unite, without vio-lating any cheristed principle. The aim may not have been a lofty one but it was practicable, and we preferred this to any seemed, in the estimation of some, grander for us to have stood by our forms and called then principles; to have said that, however much we desire union, we could not and would not sacrifice one single usage for it; that our methods were all sacred and that it would be sacrilege to surrender them and profanation like that of Esau to barter them away. It did not so seem to us. We went into Committee willing to make a compromise if we were not asked to surrender too much, and to vield something to the sense of honor and the wishes of others' as we wished them to yield to ours. found a common ground where the four churches could unite without dishonour and

we believe without disadvantage. It has been said by one writer that union upon any plan is undesirable; and that if these churches could by any pressure be brought to unite with us, without a single change in our polity, it would be no great advantage. There would, he thinks, be chafing and at length new divisions. Prob-We are inclined to think so too. No ably. kind of union could well be worse! very fact that they had yielded every thing would be a disturbing element more potent than any other. Our system, standing in its integrity, would, to those who had been led to join us, be a standing memorial of their own fall, and whenever one of those men was called to suffer personal inconvenience for the church's sake and in furtherance of its great work he would feel that he was bearing this inconvenience or hardship for the sake of a system of which he did not heartily approve, and to build up a church which had not yielded one jot or one tittle to his predilections or those of his former

We did not propose such a plan of union, no one did or does. We do not aim to absorb these churches in ours, by conquest, but to unite them and our's in one by means of some principles and sentiments common to all. We propose a union in which the principles and sentiments of all are respected. We aim at a plan of union which instead of engendering jealousies will allay them; which, by making each willingly surrender something for the common good, will deepen the glow of generous sentiment in all; and, by retaining thing peculiar to each system, will enable all to look with a pardonable pride upon the whole as a temple built with polish which their own hands had brought to

The great advantage then of the "Basis of Union" is that it is a fair and honest compromise. No church can say to another, "We got the better of you in this bargain." It is true, none has made my great sacrifice. The contemplated changes are by no means serious and as soon as we have adjusted company to the alternation. have adjusted ourselves to the altered circumstances we will scarcely notice that there has been any change in our polity. No form of church government is likely to prove in the smallest degree appressive, in this age, at least in a church like ours. The mere mention of such a thing is absurd. Those "germinal elements of a prelatical authority" are little likely to develop in such a soil as ours. The very fact that these "germinal elements" are admitted with so much hesitation, and then only to secure a much desired union, is sufficient guarantee that the prelacy is a thing no Methodist need fear.

Lay representation is a thing so desirable for its own sake that I need not say a word in its defence. We have so learned, during he past few years, of the value of laymen councils, that we hail this step with no little satisfaction. Nor need our dependeut circuits feel the slighest, alarm. danger of suffering to any one from the proposed union has been greatly exaggerated. The figures are entirely unreliable The conjectures of evil are quite unsupprorted by any facts, and it would be just as easy to irew a glowing picture of the future comort of our ministers upon domestic missions in consequence of the great economy of our resources through union, as it has been to

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draw a gloomy one as the consequence of a presumed surplus of men. I pon the whole, then, after having carefully considered most of the letters written upon this grave question, I am repared to

approve the "Basis" even more readily than when I sat in the committee room at W. C. Brown.

FROM A LAYMAN.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-From the fact that the ministers of the St. John Preacher's meeting have issued their manifesto in opposition to " the Basis of Union," it is but right and proper to hear from some of our laymen in this direction, so that our brethren throughout the country may not conclude this is the prevailing sentiment. As far as I can see our laymen go very strongly for Union on the Basis prepared by the Union Committee, and, if I am not mistaken, our Quarterly Boards will give a very large vote if not a unanimous voice in lavor

While some of our ministers are strongly in favor and doing all they can to advocate the claims of Union, others are strongly opposed. We could wish at all times to be in hearty accord with our pastors. Yet we have a duty to perform and must only act in accordance with our best judgment. Our ministerial brethren were well represented on "the Union Committee"-seven of their number were elected by themselves-men well qualified for the task, six of these seven went heartily for the Basis, and I doubt if the seventh will feel inclined to accept the responsibility of voting against it at the Quarterly Board. An opportunity is now morded us to attest to the world -not "a Union in sentiment" but a practical and tangible Union-with brethren of the same faith and doctrine. It does seem strange that, if we can get so near together as the "Proposed Basis" will bring us, there is any reason for remaining apart,

One of our much respected supernumeraries said, "What a pity it would be to vote against it when there was a certainty of so much good and only a bare possibility of a conflict of authority between the General Superintendent and President of Annual Conferences, and only a bare possibility of the mission stations and depending circuits having any deficiency." From a business stated point I sincerely believe we must be better off, and it is more likely to call forth a hearty response to aid in extending the cause of Christ throughout the Dominion. The past is no criterion of what the future shall be. Our church te-day is not what it was a few years ago, and the next ten years will call forth all the energies of a United Methodism to keep pace with this growing

At the Union Committee meetings one great question at first asked was, " what about our surplus mea." A sub-Committee was appointed on subject, composed of men who knew the ground occupied by these churches better than many of us, and after versacareful consideration reported opinion, all the spare ministers quired the first year of the would be union. In the New Brunswick Conference it is estimated by oppositionists that there would be some 50 men on mission stations and dependent circuits, and possibly their income might be reduced by \$75 at the outside. Now, Mr. Editor, should even such a state of things exist throughout our everal Conferences-and I have no faith that it shall-surely there will be wisdom enough and liberality enough in the United these branches of our church would do more road but Mr. Editor, I am of this is not the spirit that should actuate a church in extending the Redeemer's king-dom. It may do in worldly matters but in the Church we have a much higher motive

J. E. IRVINE. St. John, N. B., Feb. 9th.

ONCE MORE.

Suffer one of the aged preachers in the active work, on a mission station, to give his opinion on the all absorbing subject of Methodist Union. I will be brief, and that is desirable just now, as correspondence comes like the snow-flakes in February. There is hope, however, of a speedy thaw, when these things will pass into oblivion. I believe the whole union movement is providential; associated, of course, with the usual errors and infirmities of all reforms carried on by human agents. Prayer has been at swered in restraining prejudice, directing thought, increasing and perpetuating brotherly love, and uniting hearts.

It is evident, from the signs of the times, that the evangelical Christian world is moving, under Divine guidance, towards universal confederation. There is a necessity for it, or the finger of God would not point in that direction. The bugle notes of holy wariare call us together. The present attitude and influence of infidelity and ritualism call for a bold front on the part of the Church of Christ. As one of the regiments in the church militant Methodists have an important part to act. A united Methodism will not be willing to take a

position in the rear. In the mother country this subject is agitaing Methodists. But useful reforms advance more slowly there than on this side of the Atlantic. It will not, in the future, be cause of regret that wise men in the West first saw the star that led to union.

I believe our Union Committee from the Maritime Provinces acted wisely, and dis-played much intelligence and discretion in preserving from mutilation all the essential features of our beloved Methodism. Our usual methods of bringing sinners to God, which is our great work, will not be touched by any of the changes sought.

I cannot discover cause to anticipate

serious friction, in the revolutions of the greater and smaller wheels of authority, in our Annual Conferences, because these Conferences are not legislative, but administrative. Could we suppose such a thing as an unwise General Superintendent, or President of Conference, there will always be in such a body sufficient wise men to keep

them strucht.

As to laymen in our Annual Conferences, there ought to be no objection. If they are associated with the preachers in making the laws at the General Conference, why not, equally with them, see that the laws are

The financial difficulty is the most serious one. But a more serious one, mental and moral, will be realized if our Quarterly Boards vote against union. It is an undoubted fact that a large number of our ministers have of late years, been straitened in finanos. Indeed the pressure has been so great that only a conviction of a divine call to preach has kept some from retiring from

the pulpit to secular business. Whatever may be the result of matured union, we do not believe that our Central Board will allow the pressure to fall upon our domestic missions. If the marriage fee and fit out of this union bring us into a financial emergency, I have no fear but the spirit of liberality in Methodism will tide the old ship of Zion over the sand-bar. If a union tund be necessary it will be forthcoming. In a very few years after con-sumated union, enough will be saved to meet necessary expenses at the outset.

I rejoice in the selection of a name. It is not desirable in this particular, to know either man, or nationality. We are simply Methodists, not Canadian Methodists, as those in Newfoundland and Bermuda are obliged to call themselves.

I anticipate a large majority, in our Quarterly Meetings, for union, and rejoice in perfect unanimity. But that I suppose can hardly be expected.

As editor of our official organ, you have certainly given both sides, a fair chance to thoroughly ventilate the question. Some of the readers of the WESLEYAN think that they have heard enough about union, and would be perfectly willing to have the correspondence wound up, by the first epi-tle • G. O. H. Hantsport, Feb. 13 1883.

A FURTHER THOUGHT.

MR. EDITOR :- One of the promoters of this wonderful Basis of Union has informed us that the strife through which we are now passing is the direct and natural outcome of the late Methodist Ecumenical Council. The following extract from a speech of Rev. Wm. Arthur at one of the sessions of that body will throw light upon this point; and we earnestly commend the exalted sentiments and noble spirit which breathe through his word to the careful consideration of those who have risked the peace of Church to accomplish their purpose "Let me say with very deep conviction that I think Dr. Tiffany is profoundly right when he warns us against pushing at anything like confederation or unitormity. I hold that our unity is a much higher, a much deeper, a much nobler, a much more persistent one then you ever can get by uniformity : and that the tendency in the direction of uniformity is to be very carefully guarded to see that it comes from anteced ent love and antecedent sympathy, and that you do not try to create the union by external bonds. Let us grow into one another as by God's blessing we shall grow." I submit that the condition of things into which we are drifting—the bitter personal feelings—the attempt to set class against class—the devices which are resorted to for the purpose of gaining an advantage—the hurry to press this vote through—whatever may be their value as evidences of our approach to an organic unity, are not evidences of "growth into each other by the blessing of God."

It was not my intention to seek a place in your columns on this matter again, but the disingenuousness of my friend, Mr. Stockton, and the unfair advantage he has taken of a statement made by me in reference to his remarkable illustration from the law courts, forces me to rise and explain. says;-"In our Supreme Court Circuit it is permissible and possible for two judges to occupy the same Bench on alternate days.' This may be the case, but not in any such sense as the General Superintendent and President of an Annual Conference are to alternate by this Basis of Union. There is no such thing known in any law court, and challenge Mr. 8. to produce such a case. One Judge never alternates with another in the continuation of the same trial. peat, "there is nothing analogous in the two cases which, unfortunately for himself, Mr. S. has placed side by side. An instance of the confession of ideas with which Mr. S. is struggling is found in the latter part of his P S. He speaks of " All the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States presiding alternately in the General Conference. True, but these gentlemen hold a relation to each other which is not found between a General Superintendent and a President of an Annual Conference. "This, however, is foreign to the discussion. Mr. Stockton's manifest lack Church, composed of 750,000 adherents, to of correct information in this direction i provide against any deficiency that might very excusable." I shall not finish out Mr. arise. Some think a spirit of rivalry among S's brotherly sentence. The advocates of the Basis have the monopoly of abuse and insinuation: indeed, they have shown marked ability in this line, and we are quite willing that they should retain sole po ion of the heritage into which they have Annapolis, Feb. 1883.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

SIR.-A letter touching the Basis of Union, over the name "J. Philip, Secy, of London Conference," was published in your issue of 2nd inst. Remembering the view taken by certain writers in the Guardian respecting a letter of the Rev. Dr. Rice. President of the General Conference, and to which his official title was signed, I looked at the title, "Secy. of London Conference," with curiosity. Was the letter a personal or conferential expression of judgnent? Does Mr. Philp speak for himself or for the London Conference? If the former, then the appendage was -well a questionable exhibition of official dignity. and nothing more, If the London Conference had passed the document and authorized its publication, then the attitude of the Conference respecting the persons and subjects of which the letter treats is something singular, but the signature thereto would be beyond criticism. It is refreshing to know how our benighted condition excites and calls forth the gratuitous enightenment of the West. We would like to reciprocate these kind offices, but it might

be considered impertinent; we are not insensible, however, to the obligations under which we are placed. Referring to the letter of the President of the General Conference, published in the Guardian, I do not think that a dissent, officially given, is not relevant to what may be considered as a deliverance by a General Conference official published in the form of an editorial. Does not the official element inhere in the editorials of an organ which is supposed, yea, designed to maintain and defend the position which the church has taken? The stage of progress reached by the Union Committee is, of course, open to criticism or opposition, but, I submit that step having been taken by the express authority of the church, the adverse criticism should come, if at all, from some other or private source. The Methodist Church of Canada may reject the Basis of Union, then it will be the duty of the organs of the church to justify the action of those for whom they speak. Personally, I hope and pray the occasion to do so may not arise.

The Congregational Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, has assumed charge of the Congregational missions at Labrador.

The Church of England sent out nineteen missionaries last year, and wants to send out fifteen more to vari-

In 26 years Mr. Spurgeon has sent out 639 ministers. Four hundred and eighty-one were engaged in pastorates; others were employed as evangelists.

The Bishopric of Sierra Leone is said to have been offered to the Rev. Ernest Graham Ingham, vicar of St. Matthew's, Leeds. Mr. Ingham is a native of the island of Bermuda.

The Boston Congregationalist says It seems, after all, that the distinction, "Northernmost Congregational church" in America, belongs, not to Winnipeg, but to the little church in were unable to obtain standing room Labrador, organized several years ago, its summer bethel at Bonne Esperance Island, its winter chapel on the banks of Kequimaux river.

THE VOTE ON UNION.

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

Sackville, N. B. --- For the Basis, unanimously Hampton, N. B.—Two did not

vote, all others were in favor of Bas-

N. S. CONFERENCE. Sydney, C. B.—For the Basis. with one dissentient.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE. MAY EXAMINATIONS.

Several typographical errors and omissions occur in the last Minutes of Conference. Those concerned will please notice the following :- In the Preliminary Course, Wesley's "Christian Perfection"; in the Second Year's Course, "Wesley's and Whedon's Notes on John."

These books are included in the Examinations, as in former years. EXAMINERS who have not sent in their Papers will please do so at once. CRANSWICK JOST, Sec'y. Liverpool, Feb. 16th, '83.

WOMANS' MISSIONARY SOCI-ETY.

Miss Veazey, Secretary of the Womens' Auxiliary Missionary Society, St. Stephen, N. B., sends the following interesting items respecting the first public meeting of the Society held in that town. We shall be glad to report the formation and to chronicle from time to time the doings of similar societies within the Maritime Conferences. There is a grand field for consecrated womanly activity in this direction lying near the door of large number of our independent cir-

The first public meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the St. Stephen Methodist Church was held in the schoolroom of the church on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th inst. The pastor of the church, the Rev. R. Duncan, occupied the chair, and delivered an opening address. Papers were read by Mrs. J. D. Chipman, Miss Chipman, and Misses Abbie and An-Veazey. These included letters from Mrs. Strachan, Cor. Secretary Donald, Japan, and Miss Cartmell. our first lady missionary to Japan, of the Methodist Church, and a pa. per by Mrs. W. W. Ross, of Ingersoll, read before the Annual meeting of the Society held in Hamilton in September last. Appropriate music was furnished by the choir. The au- much may be expected of him. dience was large and the collection was a good one.

LITTLE YORK CIRCUIT.

The Methodists of Stanhope and Covehead have felt the need of a new place of worship for some years. To consider what could be done meetings were held in the Fall and Winter of 1881-82. Eventually it was decided to build a new church, the old one being too dilapidated to repair. After a good deal of canvassing of the suitability of various sites an eighth of an acre was bought from Mr. D. McLauchlan. All now regard the location as the best, as it combines the qualities of elevation, shelter and easy access by the families. The building is 24 ft by 34 feet, with 14 feet porch and good pitch roof. It is shingled painted and the roof tarred. Inside there are 20 pews, each 9 feet long, and aisle 5 feet wide. There is a neat pulpit-desk on a platform raised 18 inches. A nest porch adds both to the appearance and the comfort of the building. The are six windows, 10 feet by 3 in the main building. The workmanship is creditable to all concerned. The total cost, exclusive, of free labor and material obtained from old building, is a little over \$500, towards which at the opening subscriptions amounting to a little over \$230 had been received and about \$40 remained unpaid. Other subscriptions are now expected.

After many misgivings the friends were favored with a delightfully mild day and good roads. Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, A.M., chairman of the district, conducted the opening service. The dedication service as contained in the Discipline was used, Mr. Cowperthwaite being assisted by the Rev. G. Steel, the pastor. The chairman preached a truly appropriate sermon from "Thy way, O God is in the sanctuary.". Many beautiful thoughts in choice language were impressed upon the people. In the afternoon the Rev. J. S. Allen preached from John 12: 37-41. His sermon bordered perilously near to Calvinistic doctrines, but was withal rich in suggestive thought. The evening service was conducted by the pastor. Collections for the day amounted to \$70. In the morning the Church was the Lord. Eighteen names were givfull; in the afternoon it was crowded; while in the evening every foot of standing room was occupied and many in the building. After temporal prosperity may spiritual prosperity

We tender sympathy to the friends whose losses are noted in our death list. On the other side death is gain.

Rev. Thos. Rogers, of Middleton, Annapolis Co., has been ill for several weeks with malarial fever. We are glad to learn that he hopes to be in his

Rev. G. Steel has been presented by the people of Little York, Union Road and Brackley Point, P. E. I. with a very superior raccoon coat to protect him against the cold in his frequent

pulpit on Sunday next.

Rev. E. Evans, of Marysville, recently spent a week in the woods with Mr. Alex Gibson, who was making one of his periodical visits to his many camps on the upper Nashwaak, Becaguimec and Miramichi.

Other churches than our own are availing themselves of the aid of Mr. T. M. Lewis, in temperance work. Five hundred listened to him on Friday evening in Charles St. Methodist church ; the Academy of Music was again filled on Sunday afternoon, and on Tuesday evening he lectured at St. Luke's Hall, when the Bishop pre-

The Amherst Gauette says of Mr. Thaddeus Hodgson, the present Clerk of License for Cumberland Co.: "Mr. Hodgson is a no-compromise temperance man; he does not wait for information and evidence before proceeding; he goes into places where the ar-ticle is supposed to be vended and sits down like a mother-in-law on a visit and makes himself at home. He is impervious to any hints to leave."

The Rev. Dr. Milligan, Superintendent of Methodist schools in Newfoundland, left this city on Saturday per Sarmatian for England. Over work, during a long trip to the northward of the colony, had so seriously impaired his health that several of his friends in St. John's urged him off to a milder climate, and with their usual generosity aided him by a purse containing four hundred dollars in aid of travelling expenses. We hope to hear soon of the improvement of the health of one who ably fills a very important position. It is evident that Mr. Milligan has left his post not a day too soon. Mrs. Milligan accompanies her

Of Josiah Wood, Esq., M. P.,—one of the first Mount Allison graduates -who seconded the address in the House of Commons, very complimentary remarks are made in various | retary of the Association for such. quarters. We find the following in of the General Board ; Rev. John Mc- the Montreal Witness : "The natural Dougall, Morley, N. W. T.; Mrs. curiosity of those in the House to Crosby, Port Simpson, B. C.; Dr. Mc- | merely see the other fresh occupant of a ministerial seat was soon converted into the closest attention, the speaker also extracts from the Annual Report | having proved himself a powerful of the Woman's Missionary Society debater, and before he was well on his feet and addressing the House, he greatly elevated himself in the estimation of his fellow members on both sides. He is a parliamentary orator of undoubtedly no mean ability, and

METHODIST NOTES.

Revival services are now in progress in all the Winnipeg Methodist churches. Large congregations and rations will be carried on in N. B. many conversions are reported.

The friends at Athol met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at the residence of Job A. Pugsley, Circuit Steward, and after spending a pleasant evening presented the Rev. J. Craig with \$43.

At Windsor, in connection with John will be made in about fitteen special services held by Rev. J. hours. Lathern, a good work is going on, mainly among the scholars of the Sunday school. The Bible-class under Mr. Lathern's care is now very large and interesting.

On Sunday evening a Gospel Temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Woodstock, N. B., at the close of the services of the several churches of the town. Rev. Geo. M. Campbell presided. A deep interest is being taken in Woodstock in the

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 11th inst., a Centennial service was held at Newcastle, N. B., under the direction of the Rev. D. Chapman, of Chatham, and the Rev. J. C. Berrie, of Shediac. The children of the Sunday-school, some sixty in number, occupied the front seats in the church, and sang with Mrs. J. Anslow, as organist and Mr. J. Anslow as leader.

A fortnight ago the Digby Methodist Total Abstinence Society was organized and last evening held its second fortnightly public meeting; already sixty-six have taken the pledge, and its prospects for doing a good workthere are good. --- The Constitution and Bye-Laws for a Juvenile Society to be organized under its auspices are being framed.

From Avondale, where we remember to have met a congregation containing a large proportion of youth whom we coveted for Christ, Rev. R. McArthur last week wrote: have had a blessed work on this circuit. Some thirty in all have been forward for prayers—most have found en for membership last night, and others are yet to come. All are young people, of both sexes.'

Special services have been held in which the Rev. J. Burwash, A. M., is pastor. The Examiner reports that

"the attendance has been large, and the results will, doubtless, be a considerable accession to the membership of the Church, and a higher tone of religious feeling throughout the congregation." Similar services were to be held in the Upper Prince St. Church, Rev. Wm. Tippett, pastor.

Special services have been held at Somerset and Port Royal, (Bermuda), during the last eight weeks. Rev J. Wier informs us that the Master has blessed these in a remarkable manner. He says: "Our membership has been greatly awakened, and upwards of sixty persons profess to have received the 'new life.' Nearly all the latter will unite with our classes. We have now eight classes at these two appointments. The work at Port Royal has been especially blessed.

LITERARY, &c.

The Magazine of American History for February, (A. S. Barnes & Co. N. Y.) opens with a full table of con-This Magazine, with an established reputation, receives from time to time the hearty endorsement of many of the best scholars and students of American history. It is conducted in a broad, national spirit, aiming to do justice to all parts of the country, and in this centennial year of the Loyalists cannot fail to be of great interest to many Canadians. We shall be glad from time to time to call attention to articles of interest.

The second volume of the new 'Standard Library," now being published by Messrs Funk and Wagnalls, New York, is Science in Short Chapters, by W. M. Williams. The public is under obligation to the enterprising publishers for the valuable works they are putting at an almost nominal price into the hands of the public. This work by Mr. Williams is clear, happily written, and on topics so interesting to all that it will be read through with as little delay as possible. Price 25cts. Sold at our Book Room.

The Employment Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association being anxious to provide situations for young men and boys, especially those coming to the city from the country, have opened a register at the Rooms where persons in search of employment can record their names and fyle their recommendations. The Committee will also be thankful if persons in need of clerks, storemen, shop boys, &c., will call upon the Sec-

GLEANINGS. Etc.

The Dominion Line steamer Quebec is reported sate. The Intercolonial Railway autho-

rities take possession of the new

freight houses in St. John this week. An Ottawa despatch to the Chronicle says that Grand Master Spry of the Freemasons has forbidden lot-

teries under Masonic sanction. Parliament is called upon to incorporate several important mining and manufacturing companies whose ope

The imports of Montreal in the month of January show a decrease of \$164,000 as compared with the same

month last year. A fast train between Boston and St. John will be put on about the first of June. The run from Boston to St.

louse of Commons praying for a bill authorizing the amalgamation of the Union Bank of P. E. Island with the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Starr Manufacturing Co., Dartmouth, have now in employ one hundred and forty hands, and are making daily from three to four hundred pairs of their celebrated skates.

Persons from Manitoba report the snowfall there greater than has been known for seventy-five years. It is feared that disastrous floods will come with the opening of spring.

The first number of the Yarmouth limes is on our table. It promises well, and its appearance and management indicate care that should have its reward in a liberal support.

At Grand River, P. E. I., Annie McGillivray, a widow, died on Oct. 3rd at the great age of 112 years. She was formerly a resident of a The Irish conspiracy trial gives Bailey's Brook, Pictou County.— new developments. The identifica-Truro Guardian.

William Hughes, colored, who bru-tally murdered his wife last week at Willow Grove, near St. John, was prompted by jealousy. Hughes refuses to see any person except clergymen, and it is believed he will plead guilty.

A little eight-year old boy, at Lot 4, P. E. Island, a tew days ago was found head downward in a cask sunk around a spring, only a short distance from the house. He had gone with a bucket for water. Life was

Several local capitalists are forming a company in St. Thomas, Ont.. for the manufacture of bronze monuments. It is claimed that these mothe Brick church, Charlottetown, of numents will be as durable as marble.

The whole controlling staff of the N. B. & C. Railway is now quartered at Woodstock, which is the second railway centre in New Brunswick, Moncton being the first. The company operates 333 miles of railway, including all the branches.

Dr. E. Stone Wiggins says:-What surprises me now is to find it heralded everywhere that I have gone back on the great March storm. This I deny. I will make the press of Canada and the United States take back their words after March."

The Winter Exhibition of the Nova Scotia Fruit Grower's Association is to be held in the Masonic Hall in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 6th and 7th. 'A Convention is to be held at the time. One hundred and fifty dollars will be distributed in

The creditors of the P. E. Island Bank have accepted the compromise suggested by the committee appointed by themselves. The directors are required to withdraw all claims to the dividends upon the guarantee fund paid to the Union Bank, and to retund the commissions on guarantees received by them, and the sum paid to the Bank of Montreal after the suspension of the Bank. - Sum-

The old "Bennett" coal slope, three miles east of Maccan, Cumberland, has been the scene of a terrible accident, caused by a sudden rush of black damp." The presence of this had been slightly observable on Friday. On Saturday morning eight men went in, but were soon prostrated. Three lost their lives, The men were all married. John Burroughs leaves a wife and eight child. ren; Jno Hudson, who was a widower, two children; William Patton a wife and one child.

GENERAL

A special from Joliet, Ill., says a mine 20 miles south of that point, caved in and killed 75 men.

The steamer Scandinavian, from Boston, at Glasgow, reports having lost the boatswain and seventy head

The poor law guardians are able to one with the distress in Clare Co... Ireland. There have been no deaths from starvation yet.

Fourteen children were killed on Tuesday in a crowded Catho ic school m New York, caused by an alarm of fire. They were crushed by each other in their efforts to escape,

It is ascertained that the consolidation of the Western Union and Mutual Union telegraph companies will throw 4000 persons out of employ-

The sculptor Gerard, who obtained a medal at the last French Salon for his "Tobie et l'Ange," was lately working in his studio, and giving the last touches to a remarkable group called "Maternity," when he suddenly went mad.

A despatch of the 19th from an Indiana town says:—Some 12,000 persons are being led here and in the suburbs. Help is needed on the river bottoms west of the city. 350 families are homeless. Factories here cannot be repaired under six weeks, during which time thousands of operatives will need succor.

On Friday the U.S. Senate committee on foreign relations, agreed to recommend the ratification of the Mexican reciprocity treaty The abstract of the treaty shows that Mexico agrees that all articles, the produce the United States, admitted to Mexico under it, shall be admitted A petition has been read in the free; not only of federal but also of all local and transit duties. In the free list, seventy-three articles of American and twenty eight of Mexican production are specified and made tree of duty.

> The English Parliament reassembled on the 15th inst.-The Government are determined not to allow Irish subjects again to occupy almost the entire attention of Parliament -In the House of Lords, Lord Wolselev took his seat and the oath amid cheers. - Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a bill amending the Land Act. - Mr. Bradlaugh is in his usual seat in the Commons. The House of Commons, by a vote of 160 to 70, agreed to go into Committee to allow the Attorney-General to introduce an Affirmation Bill .- 'ord Hart. ington says that unless there is urgent need of Gladstone's presence, he will remain in the south until Easter.

> The Irish conspiracy trial gives tion of Caffrey completes the quartette of men who were on the car. No incident of this trial has caused so great a sensation as that of Carey turning informer. Holding an official position, he was regarded by the secret society as a sale man, and was trusted with all the plans and orders of the league. He promises to tell the Court all he knows. Marines are guarding the house of Mrs. Carev. It is believed that when she saw her husband's case was hopeless, she told the authorities of the evidence he was able to give. The Pall Mall Gazette says that it is stated that the Government will open an enquiry into a conspiracy of a much wider area and of a more destructive aim than that of the murder society. It is reported that Mi-Byrne has made a full confession concerning the work of the assassins. Other arrests are to follow.

THE PROPOSED BASIS OF UNION.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR: Having in previous article referred to some of the advantages to result from the union of the no v divided forces of Canadian Methodism, if happily it should become "a thing ac complishe ." I now propose to write briefly about the proposed Basis which has been submitted for judgment to the Quarterly Meetings of our section of the Church, and, mer especially, to notice the objections which some occupying the ministerial standpoint of the Methodist Church of Canada are finding or imagining against it.

The task which was given to the joint Committee of the four Charches which met in Toronto in November was undoubtedly one of delicacy and difficulty. It was to find a plan upon which the four hitherto separate Methodist Churches, differing somewhat in Church polity and cherished peculiarities, could without any humidiating iffice on the part of either of the four unite so as to form hereafter a single homogeneous body. This of course was not to he accomplished by taking the entire con sti ation or Discipline of any one of the four

it was necessary in order to the accom-

of bment of the task that the representative of each Church should yield something . order to meet the views of the others. But at the conclusion of the meetings of the joint Committee, the well nigh unanimous feeling of the members was that the Committee had been so helped in all its deliberations that the Basis which was to be pre-ented for the con-ideration of all the Churches was one which might be accepted by each without any sacrifice of principle. And at the same time it is probable that ther: was not a single member of the Com not that, if his own individual views could have prevailed, would not have preferre is an changes as calculated to make tua basis more perfect. I confess that I should very much have liked to have had two or three alterations-not however important or essential ones-made in that Basis, which I thought and still think would have been improvements. But with it as a whole I am more than satisfice and after all that I have seen urged against it by writers in our official organs I think the proposed Basis ought to be as cordially approved throughout all the Churches as it was heartily adopted and unreservedly recommended by the joint Committee.

OBJECTIONS.

1. The Basis proposes to make it the duty of a General Superintendent, when pre ent at an Annual Conference, to conduct, in association with the President, the or lination service.

Does such an arrangement present any foundation, as seems to be feared by some, for any prelatical pretensions on his part Surely it will not be so judged—when it is noticed that his presence and assistance are not made essential to the conducting of the service, and that the presence of the Presi dent is essential; and moreover the Genera Superintendent is not to have any voice in determining who are to be ordained.

Again, the Basis makes it the duty of a General Superintendent when present at an Annual Conference, to act, alternately with the President, as Chairman of the daily meetings of the Conference, but not of the Stationing or any other Committee of the

And this arrangement seems to be regardmagnitude-as so dangerous a movement towards the establishment of hierarchical rule in our Conferences, that it ought to en sure the rejection of the Basis of which i is an integral part!!

But when it is considered that the presiding officer in a Conference, be he who he may, cannot exercise any arbitrary power. but must be governed by the Discir the Church and the Rules of Order of the Conference itself; and that a General Superinterdent when present in any Annu al Confe ence will not be a stranger there or an alien to the commonwealth of our Israel, but a brother selected by the consti tutionally expressed voice of our whole Curch as worthy to be especially loved and trusted, and as qualified by gifts, grace and experience to be looked to as a chief helper in all our Church work, it does seem passing strange that the occupancy of a chair of a Conference by such a man on the alternate days annual session, should be thought of as something to be most earnestly deprecated rather than a possible good to be at least welcomed if not eagerly sought.

2. The Ba-is proposes to admit laymen to equality with the ministers in the trans action of all Annual Conference business except what refers to merely ministerial charac te and status, and this is fastened upon as the second point of attack by those, who are opposing the Union as contemplated; but as the objection urged against this part of the Basis relates only to some anti-ipated increased difficulty to be met in providing accommodation for the Conferences so enlarged; and will not be likely to be so urged in any Quarterly Meeting as to lead to its rejection. I will not take space to further notice it at the present time.

3. It is urged as an objection to the proposed Basis that it does not make adequate provision to conserve the financial interests of present and prospective claimants upon Superannuation Fund of the Western Conterences of the Methodist Church of Canada and of ministers laboring on Domestic Missions in all the Conferences of our Church.

In reply to this objection every member of the sub-Committee on Church Funds and every member of the joint Committee car testify that the interests of the first of these classes of dependants up in the liberality as well as the abi ity of the Church received very large share of the attention of both the said sub-Com ittee and also the Gener al Committee, and that no pains was spared in endeavoring to guard against the probability of any injury being inflicted upon them by the union with the other bodies; and I do think that no real friend of union, who will carefuly examine the part of the Basis which refers to this subject will say that any price for the privilege of union in a common Fund could have been justly demanded of the other Churches beyond what they are by the Basis bound to pay.

The multiplied somewhat vague direct and indirect allusions to the effect which was produced by the previous union of 1874 upon the Superannuated Fund seem to me, in view of the history of the Fund for years both before and after that union, very much like attempts, on the part of some of the objectors to the present contemplated union, have been singing a somewhat different time to make a "Fallacy of Reference" serve | since. The brethren had better perhaps tune their end. For I find that the average an- up the'r bugles to the old pitch. nual amount paid to Superannua es during the three years preceeding the union of 1874 was \$217, and during the three years preceding the second General Conference in 1878, it was \$224, and the annual average amount to widows during the first of these periods was \$131 and during the second \$149, and during the four years between the union in 1874 and the second General Conference the Endogment Fund, or what we would call the Capitalized Stock, had inreased from \$_9,253 in 1874 to \$54,790 in 1578. So that it cannot apparently be fairly urged that the union of 1875 was detri-

provision for protecting its interests as the oposed Basis for Union now does. In regard to the second of these clessesministers laboring on Domestic Missions.

it was found that the men of this class be longing to the Methodist Church of Canada had not apparently had any advantage in the way of annual income over the men of the same class in the three other Churches. The most careful enquiry possible in the sub-Committee on Church Funds served only to make it clear that there was a remarkable similarity in the annual amount which the ministers laboring on Domestic Missions in the different Churches were severally rereiving. So that it did not appear that any justice would be done to any of the parties interested by uniting all the resources of the Missionary Societies of the four Churches to form a common fund, giving all the ministers that might be needed to supply the Domestic Missions of the reor amzed work of the united thurch common claims. But it was estimated that the work of all the Dom stic Missions where ionaries of the different Churches have been laboring side by side on the .ame ground, as has been the case in many places, especially in Untario, might be carried on by a united Church at a great saving both of men and means. There are, it is said, places not a tew where two or more mission congregations and churche- may be united so as to form single -elf-sustaining circuits. Where such union can be effected there will be a saving of Mission Funds. For instance, two ministers of different Methodist Churches have been laboring in the same prace where the two congrgations have een so small to at united they would not make a single one too large to be well supplied with pa-toral care by one man; and that neither of the two congregations has been able to support its minister but that the united i come of the two would suffice for the support of one man. Now in the case of the Union the common Missionary Society would have one of the two

men for service elsewhere on new ground, and it would save the sum of the Grants which had been previously paid to the two in the old field to help support the one on the new Mission field, and in this way several Missionary agents of experience will be placed at the service of the Church for the extension of the work in the great North-west territory or elsewhere where openings may present themselves; and the money hitherto unnecessarily spent in maintaining them and others now no longer needed because of the union of dependant missions so as to form self sustaining circuits will, it may be hoped, go very far towards supporting those in the new fields of labor to which they may be appointed. But if the history of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada during the few years after the union of 1874 should be repeated in the history of the Missionary Society of the new Methodist Church for two or three years, -so that it should be found necessary or the Missionary Lociety to expend some thing more than its income during the transition period required for the component parties of the new Church to settle themselves together-it surely need not be cravenly feared that the new and enlarged Church will, when the suitable time comes, be found less able or less willing to provide by a special effort to remove the debt which may beincurred during this periodin-carrying on the mission work of the United Church in such a way as to make the missionaries at least as comfortable as they have

been in the past, than was the Methodist Church of Canada two or three years since to provide for the removal of a debt which seemed of somewhat alarming magnitude. So being firmly persuaded that the contemplated Union will be for the glory of God and advantageous in many ways to the cause of our beloved Methodism, and that there is nothing in the proposed Basis which san prove in any way injurious to any of our Church interests, I conclude with an expression of carnest hope that our Eastern Quarterly Meetings and Annual Conterences will vote in approval of the proposed Basis and in favor of the consummation of

H. PICKARD.

NOTES ON UNION. ART. I.

MR EDITOR, -Without doubt the "Union Quescion" is upon us. It must be discussed, ighed, measured, voted upon, decided, at est in a certain sense within the next few months. The more thorough then, and care. ully, we perform the first part of this duty he more intelligently and wisely, other things being equal, will we discharge the latter. We are not at all in sympathy, however, with those who, from what cause we know not, unless it be the want of a better argument, attempt to indoctrinate the church with the idea that this Basis of Union, and Union itself, are convertible terms; that vot ing adversely to the one, seals the fate of the other. It may prove so, it is true, but if it should, there will be none more to blame than those who have originated and preached such a doctrine. There is no need, what ver, that such a result should follow. Rejection would occasion delay, certainly, but she is a crabbed bride, scarcely worth the chasing, who refuses to marry simply because necessi ty has arisen for postponing the wedding day It might seem a little premature, to savour even of arrogance, to say at this stage that the "Basis of Union, in the preparation of which so much of the ability of our church has been engaged, and which was sent forth with so much confidence, has proved a de-cided tailure. We do not see, however, how any thoughtful prudent man, who has guaged carefully the drift of opinion in the Church, our church especially, can come to any other conclusion. We do not mean to say that this scheme may not pass the Quarterly Boards, and even the Annual Conferences, and be consummated : it may-but if it does, it will only be to make it a greater failure still. A wise body, when there is not laid upon it any necessity for action, will move only with the greatest caution church matters, where there is no power of compelling acquiescence, and when division means ruin, the adoption of any measure of great importance, not carrying with it practical unanimity is a blunder, and a very serious blunder, amounting, almost, to a crime, Division in a church, which alone Wesley recognizes as schis n, is far worse than continued separation from another church, with which we never had any connection, and with whom it is not certain we could dwell in harmony. The recriminations, derisions, jealousies in our own body to-day are far worse, and far more general than anything which, since our memory, has characterized the relations of these different clurches "The Bugles sang truce." Dr. Sutherland tells us, at the Committee, His bugle, and the bugles of some others of the committee

There is another consideration which should induce us to "make haste slowl ... even when practical unanimity is secured. All such schemes reveal their weakness afterward. They are generally carried under cover of some popular cry-in this case it is "Union "-their excellences are placed in the front of the battle and the glamour of these serves, often, as the nantle which covers a multitude of sins. But never cas it be more truthfully and emphatically said, than in such cases as this, "Be sure your sins will find you out." And you will find

invented, crudely constructed, imperfectly examined, and thrust upon the public untried, is likely satisfactorily to endure.

But it is said in effect: This fixing up and polishing, and removal of imperfections will be the work of the United Church. Perhaps Henry Ward Beecher, however, says: believe in a man being born again, but I like to see him well born the first time.' We say, Amen! to men, and measures too. The United Church will have enough to do without patching up the Basis of Union. Besides, suppose alterations are found neces sary which cannot be effected without breach of faith with centracting parties, or through powerful opposing interests or constitutional obstaces, what then? It is a good sign-a sign at which we rejoice—that the church seems determined not to go into this matter thoughtlessly; not to "open its mouth and and shut its eyes" and take any pill of difficulties and incongruities that may be pres crited by the doctors of the ecclesiastical body, simply because it may be sugar-coated with the name of "Union." We like the sugar, it is true, but let us see clearly what makes up the inside.

Much blame has been laid at the door of the Committee for failing to provide a more satisfactory Basis New, although we admit that the Basis is unsatis actory, a good deal of this b'ame seems hardly fair. There is in it no recognition of the difficulties. No Basis would suit every one, and it was a good deal to find a Basis at all Besides, what committee ever performed a work of equal magnitude, and brought it to anything like perfection, in eight or ten days? The thing is impossible. Here was a Basis to be secured which should take account of, and conserve, all the interests important and nonimportant, of four different churches It must be formulated amid a'l the excitement of debate, where the voice of wisdom is generally overhorne by the clash of opposing schemes. The time was scarce'v sufficient for even finding a Basis upon which they could agree to stand, to say nothing of the equally important work of considering whether this Basis as a working constitution was just, pra :ticable or even possible. What could be expected, bu tthat under these circumstances it should come forth with as many holes as a cobweb? It need occasion no surprise, nor annoyance on the part of its framers, that work done so hastily and with such unfavorable surroundings should be found when held up in the "clear, cold light" of leisurely criticism to need careful if not fundamental

The blame lies then, as we look at it, first of all with those who laid impossibilities upon this committee. That the Gen. Conference, even within the limitations imposed limitations, however, which were disregarded -should consign a matter of so great impor ance to a body of men, however able and faithful, and make no provision at all for a review of the work, whatever its crudities or oversights, thus shutting up the whole case to a single cast of the die, is certainly among the curiosities of ecclesiastical statesmanship But it is said, Look at the Committee. Ther were more than forty men representing the best talent of all the churches. If they could not make out an acceptable scheme, an acceptable scheme is impossible. Yes, we acknowlege forty men! butso much the worse Forty men means thirty-nine pet schemes -thirty-nine sets of opinions and whims, and crotchets to be handled, managed and adjusted. The only wonder is that the committee could do anything at all. What government ever sent ten or twenty men to conduct a delicate and difficult negotiation with three or four other powers? One man, or two at the and opportunity to such advice and information as they need, are considered amply sufficient to handle any interest of the mightiest empire. If we had sent one-sixth of the men, and given them six times as much time, with an opportunity for review, we could have had a share of suc-But to say, on the other hand, because this committee did not hit the nail fair on the head the first time, therefore the nail cannot be driven home by them por any body else, is to build up a very high conclusion on a very small argument. Union will be accomplished, we believe, but we do not expect to see it rear its stately head upon this Basis as a foundation.

Blame is attached, too, and we think justly, to the course adopted by some of the leading advocates of the scheme. It is unnecessary to resay what has been said, and re said already, by others about the unique official documents that have appeared in several quarters. They have bad their reword. this we will say, that it will augur well for the future of this great movement and of the church, if some of our men will learn that rominence is not always synonymous with lendership, and that the helm is, sometimes, at least, beneath the water.

But it was unfortunate for union. although the scheme was not at all to blame or these vagaries it has had to bear the brunt of the illfeeling aroused. Opposition, thus engendered, too, is more difficult to meet because more unreasonable than that which is based on the faults of the measure. Dr. Sutherland, we fear, has rendered it impossible to carry his pet scheme-the Gen. uperintendency-unless in a greatly modified form. We regret this, for, personally, we had taken rather a liking to the bantling, and would not object strongly to its introduction providing it could be kept properly in its We confess that recent events have caused some doubts upon this point. we do think that a limited Superintendency. not an Episcopacy, but one simply sufficient to form a connecting link between the different Conferences, might be better in some respects than the system we now have. At least it would be better than this hybrid offered us in the Basis of Union-this undignified see-saw between high church officials - this patch of Episcopal broadcloth upon Presbyterian fustian. Let us have one or the other-the broadcloth or the fustianbut not both. We scarcely believe in patchwork in such a matter as this.

To these may be added Bishop Carman's address at the Methodist E. Church. It might seem strange that we should speak thus of an effort universally acknowledged to be very ab e, and eminently worthy of his already well-established reputation. Able it undoubtedly was, but there were about certain parts of it a sort of ring of hardly suppressed triumph, which grates very harshly on a good many sensitive nerves. He poasts-we can call it nothing else-that they had carried into the new church all they deemed of any value; that they had preserved the Episcopacy so far as "its gist, surpose, sim, and results," are concerned "the Basis do s not materially alter the plan of cur Itinerant General Superintendency, much less destroy it;" that "we are paving them (the founders of the M. E. Church) the highest honor, preserving most effectually their energy and life work, and erecting to their sacred memory the grandest monument, by carrying their principles into the United Church, and planting the essential constituents of their polity in the richer soil and larger fields of our carnest Methodism of the minion." In fact, if we are to believe the good bishop, his church actually gains every where, and loses nowhere; that it is a game of give and take, where the giving is all on one side, and the taking all on the other. Now, whilst we do not believe Bishop Carman, and do not admit, either, that in laying down a doctrinal and working constitution for the mental to this Fund although the plan of them out too. It is the little foxes that spoi future of a great church, we are to weigh very | we believe, profitable one. enion then made no such well considered the vines, Practical working is a sure test-

a test which no piece of machinery, hastily gives up, still it is not pleasant to be told, so unmistakably, by one of the contracting parties, that we have been outmanoeuvred, and over matched and that principles have been thrust upon us, without our knowing it, in which we did not, and do not believe, The speech might have been an excellent one to heip the scheme through his own church -for this, probably, it was intended-but it was a very poor one to help it along in ours. We will not attempt to balance the good and the evil but it does seem to an outsider who tries to look at the matter calmly and fairly, that the judgment and tact so indispensable in an affair of so great moment has been sadly wanting in some who should have been examples of these things. It will be said by many that another and

the greatest mistake is the opposition that

is a foolish begging of the question. Whether

has been aroused against the scheme.

the opposition to the scheme or the a Nocacy of the scheme is the real mistak, depends altogether upon the wisdom of the The idea of union and the desire for it we believe are from above: but it is not impossible that opposition to this scheme as a basis may have the same paternity. Committees have no monopoly of Divine guidance. Wisdom and grace, too, as well as many other good gi'ts often dwell with thee 'gol 'en mediocrity." The spirit of wisdom, we believe will guide the church; but whether it wi ' guide it according to the ideas of this Committee, or of other men equally good, able and honest altogether a different question Of course far as the opposition has arisen through resentment against the actions or language of its advocates, or from jealousy fest we are giving up more than our share, or from pro udice in favor of certain principle ecause we have fought or wrangled for and want to do so still, it is a mi-take, a serious one. But the careful reviewer wil looks at the question, simply on its merits and finds and points out its faults, so far from being called an obstructionist, is a far better friend to union than be who

Tosses high his ready can in air. and shouts, "Great is Diar a fit - Ephesians, without stopping intelligently to satisfy himself, whether the image did really come down from Jupiter, or whether it was not the work of Demetrius himself?

Carrying this idea in mind, trying to give credit where credit is due, but hesitating not to call a "spade a spade" we come to a discussion of the Basis itself. A few points, here will have to satisfy us. In our next article, we shall notice first; the direction of the sub-Committee for taking the vote, and sec ondly, the recommendation of the General committee as to the assembling of the first Union Conference. J. R. BORDEN.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

MRS. JOHN BLLIS.

On the 29th of last September Mrs. John Ellis, of precious memory, exchanged earth for heaven. Sister Ellis's maiden name was Perry. She was born in the town of Done gal, north of Ireland, in 1810, and born again n 1832 under the preaching of that disinguished man of God, Mr. Guard, father of that wonderful man, the late Rev. Thos.

After her marriage to Mr. Ellis their house was the depository for the Ark of God until their removal to New Brunswick in 1868. And in this new world of their adoption her zeal for God and his cause never failed. In season and out of season sixter Eliis was always faithful. The glorious principles of our holy religion—especially through the genuine channels of old Methodism—were dear to her heart. Class meetings she considered the ante-chambers of heaven. Her rhole deportment as a wife and mother, and an ornament of society, adorned the profession she had made.

She was the mother of the late Rev. John Ellis, of the N. B. and P E. I. Conference. The larger portion of her tamily crossed the stress before her. She has left sorrowing husband, who is just waiting on the brink, and two sons and two daughters. every one of whom has a scriptural hope of neeting her in the better land.

Her departure was rather sudden, caused by congestion of the lungs, but she was ound with her lamp trimmed and her lights burning. One of her attendants-seeing plainly that she was contending with the swelling of Jordan-quoted the following

"And when I'm to die,-Receive me I'll cry For Jesus has loved me-I cannot tell why But this I do find. We two are so joined He will not stay in heaven

And leave me behind. She raised her eyes heavenward, and clasping her dying hands, exclaimed in all that

unutterable fullness of faith, "Blessed Jesus—precious Jesus;" and "she was not, for God had taken her." The funeral was largely attended. The Rev. James Crisp improved the solemn occasion from 1st Cor., 15: 56, 57; The sting of death is sin and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks he to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ, And truly it may be said it was improved. It was easy work to preach in that consecrat-

heaven was very near. WILLIAM LUDDICK, M. D.

AARON TILLEY, ESQ.,

ed atmosphere, for the writer felt that

Was born at Haut's Harbor, Trinity Bay Nfld, in the year 1820 He was one of eleven children several of whom are still liv ing in Random, and one in Canada.

At his father's house, the first of the Methodist preachers who visited Hant's Harbor found a comfortable home. About the year 1847, Mr. Tilley, senr., and his son Aaron, removed from Hant's Harbor, to the other side of Trinity Bay, and settled in Random-being the first settlers in that district of country. Here Bro. A. Tilley has resided for the past 35 years; taking a deep interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare, of this growing population.

From his youth, Bro. Tilley was the subject of serious rel gious impressions, which ripened into a decision for God at a sacramental service held in Hant's Harbor by one of the early Methodist preachers. At the suggestion of his father, he began to hold meetings for prayer and religious intercourse; and to him belongs the honor of opening the first Methodist class meeting in Random. This class has been kept up ever since, and Bro, Tilley (who was the leader up to the time of his decease) expressed his desire for its prosperity. He had been sinking for sometime past, and was quite resigned to the will of God. He experienced severe pain occasionally, but his mind was stayed on God. He had humble views of himself, and exalted views of Christ. His hope was alone flavor by any imported brand. They are from the adjacent settlement, to attend the the shops. funeral, and pay their last respects to the memory of the deceased. A sermon was preached by the writer from Rev. 7: 13-17, and the occasion proved a most solemn, and, JESSE HETFIELD.

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Reviere, Feb. 13th, Joseph L. Wentzel to Ann Letitia Vogler, both of Petite Reviere. Jany. 16th, at the Parsonage, by Rev. A. Hockin, Thomas Tasco, of Port La

Tour, and Georgie Miller, of Barring-By the same, at the Church, Upper Port La Tour, January 31st, William Sholds, of Port La Tour, and Mary E.

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Mr. George Smith, of Cape Negro, and Miss Annie Smith, of Baccaro. At Sydney, C.B., 8th inst., by Rev. W. H. Evans, David E. Nicoll to Maria

Armstrong, both of Gabarus.

At Guysborough, on Sabba ing, the 18th inst., aged 80 years, Charlotte Ann, beloved wife of Joseph Hart, Esq., and mother of the late Rev. Jos. Hart of the N.B. Conference, the Rev's Thos. D. & James Hart, of the N. S. Conference, and Mr. Abner Hart, of "The memory of the just is

DIED

At the Parsonage, Musquodoboit Harbor, on the 12th Feby., atter a brief illness, Mrs. Ellen Day, mother of the Rev. George F. Day. Her end was

At Liverpool, after a tedious illness, on the 5th inst., Sarah, wife of Captain Thomas Day, aged 62 years.

At Lyndville, River Phillip, Dec. 16, of consumption, Emma, daughter of Mr. Thomas Brinton, aged 21 years. At San Antonio, Texas, on the 13th inst., of consumption, after a long ill-

ness. Robert M., youngest son of Mr. Andrew Anderson, of Albert, N.B., in the 23rd year of his age. Happy in Christ.

At Florenceville, on the 1st inst., Susan, relict of the late Jacob Jewett, in the 68th year of her age. The decond was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist church, and a Berst exemplary Christian. Her end was peace.

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