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FROM THE PAPERS.
The English Colonial Secretary announces the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in the Straits of Malacca.

The *Essexian* says when a minister gets into the line of preaching sensational sermons there is no knowing how big a fool he will make of himself.

It is a very important religious question discussed in English Church papers whether Bishop Fraser's chimere is a cope or not. Imagine the contempt with which Dean Stanley would have heard the discussion.

A contemporary applies to Mr. Beecher a description by the *Saturday Review* of the religion which came in vogue in England about 1851, as "made up of free-trade and the pleasant parts of Christianity."

If all the Methodist congregations in our larger cities would hold a mass-meeting together now and then great good would follow. Their views would be broadened and their fraternal sympathies be intensified.—*Nashville Adc.*

There is one man in Kansas who is evidently convinced that prohibition is not a failure. He lives in Salina, and has been convicted on thirty-three indictments, fined \$3,500 and imprisoned for thirty days.

Much of the emigration from Germany to this country is said to be owing to the fact that there is no Sunday rest but work for seven days in the week. Germans then should be the last to wish to break down our American Sabbath.—*American paper.*

An English exchange has this: "A bluff old farmer says, 'If a man professes to serve the Lord, I like to see him do it when he measures onions as well as when he holds 'glory, hallelujah.' This remark applies to more transactions than measuring onions."

The *Catholic Review* wittily says that "thousands of young men in this country would become millionaires if they could accomplish it by standing on the corners with their hands in their pockets, spitting tobacco juice on the walks, and making themselves both unornamental and obnoxious."

The *Living Church* classes under the head of "Sects in the United States" all Roman Catholics and Protestants, and says "the Church is the kingdom of God." According to this, then, some 16,000,000 church members in this country are sectarian, while only 344,000 persons belong to the true Apostolic church.—*Christian Union.*

Two ladies have been nominated for school directors in one of the Philadelphia wards. This is not the first time this has happened in that city. Not long ago two ladies were elected in another ward and did such intelligent and honest work that, as *The Press* sarcastically says, "They were hardly even mentioned for re-nomination."

The *Anti Polygamy Standard*, published in Salt Lake City, significantly asks: "Where is the justice of sending George Smith to prison for having two wives, in any other part of the United States, and sending George Q. Cannon to Congress for having four wives?" The *Standard* evidently thinks the punishment is not exactly equal.

Rev. Dr. John Hall has protested in vigorous terms to the custom of designating churches by the names of their pastors. "It has become common," he said, "to speak of my own congregation, for example, as 'Dr. Hall's church.' I tell you, my friends," he exclaimed, "I hate the very name. I am the servant, and not the owner of the church."

The *Baptist Flag* presents the "Simon pure" doctrine. It says: "The first downward step from the high plane of consistent Baptist practice is pulpitis; the second, which is like unto it, is the reception of alien immersion; and the third step in this downward departure from the 'narrow way' of truth, is the reception of alien ordination." And yet, strange to say, the Lord seems to have quite as much regard for some people not Baptists, as for the Baptists themselves, and gives them as clear tokens of his approval.—*Central Adc.*

Take hold of your work this year, as if you meant to do it. This will require, of course, that you think it is worth doing, and that you will receive a reward for your labor. He who carelessly dawdles and toys with his duties not only spoils his own capacity for usefulness, but ruins his prospects for fruitfulness and compensation. It is the earnest man who makes a proper gain in anything.—*United Presbyterian.*

Zion's Herald, speaking of Dr. Newman's going to the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, speaks of them as "brethren of the nominal Calvinist persuasion." Is that true of Congregationalists? We had accepted the statement of Dr. Budington, who presided over the Oberlin National Council, as true, who said that the basis there taken by the denomination made Arminianism as regular as Calvinism among Congregationalists.—*N. Y. Independent.*

At a trial for bigamy in this city a pretended decree of divorce was shown, signed by fictitious names representing the Judge and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, and garnished with a counterfeit seal. It is said that the New York lawyer who procured and served this fraudulent paper is to be disgraced. That would be a mild punishment for a serious crime. He should be sent to jail as a swindler.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In Great Britain, out of some 60,000 Jews some 3000 are Christians. More than 150 have been admitted to the ministry of the English Church. At least three, themselves converts, have been consecrated bishops. Competent judges, such as the German theologian, Dr. Barth, have affirmed that the number of converts from modern Judaism to Christianity in our day has been greater in proportion to the population than from heathenism. "How much more shall they be grafted in!"

There appears to be a reaction in favor of the ancient classics in many colleges of the country. Greek and Latin are coming into favor again at Wisconsin university. Six years ago there were 120 students taking the scientific course, while the ancient classical course was taken by thirty-nine students and the modern classical course by twenty-six. Since then the scientific course has steadily lost and the others gained, until now the numbers are nearly equal.—*N. W. Advocate.*

The *Methodist Recorder* says: "The late Lord Justice Lush was an able lawyer, an earnest philanthropist, and a consistent Christian. The old Methodists would have said of him that he died well. The story of his life will add one more to the list of those who, with few early advantages, have by plodding diligence worked their way upwards. If local traditions at Shaftesbury err not, he began his business life in a grocer's shop, passed into a solicitor's office, and thence to the Bar. His after career is well known. The deceased gentleman was a Baptist."

The *Witness* takes the Bishop of Liverpool to task for some remarks made by him in his first charge to the clergy, notably the following:—"I cannot forget that as a chief officer of the Church, I am specially bound to set an example of obedience to the powers that be, and acknowledge the Queen's authority in things ecclesiastical as well as temporal." The *Witness* describes this as "one of the most humiliating declarations we have ever read," and charges the good Bishop with dethroning Christ and putting an earthly monarch in His stead.—*Irish Evangelist.*

The French Society for the Propagation of Cremona has (the *British Medical Journal* says) been in existence a year. The subscriptions amount to 7,000 francs (£280). At the present moment the amount in hand is 2,000 francs (£80). M. Kochlin-Schwartz, the president of the Society, has petitioned M. Constans, the Minister for Home Affairs, to sanction cremation, and believes the Government will accede. The cost of cremation will be three francs for each operation. The Society is composed of titular members, subscribers, honorary members, and a class of members paying one franc per annum.

The multiplication of separate religious organizations is amongst the greatest evils of the age. And we are threatened with another. Certain members of the Anglican Church being dissatisfied with the state of things in that communion, and not being prepared to go over to the Church of Rome have petitioned the Patriarch of Constantinople to establish a branch of the Greek Church in this country, which, the report goes, he has consented to do. There is something amusing in the idea of the most corrupt of all churches, with its images and pictures, its denial of the Filioque clause in the creed, and its ignorant priesthood, coming over to convert England in this ninth decade of the nineteenth century.—*Table Talk.—Methodist.*

JERRY McAULAY.

The New York correspondent of *Zion's Herald* writes: Jerry McAulay and his devoted wife have just entered upon a new field of labor. It adjoins one of the vilest and most notorious seats of vice, known as the Cremorne Gardens, in the metropolis. The Cremorne Mission now occupies the old concert hall. Where song and music have been employed to drag immortal souls down to nethermost perdition, they are now employed to raise them out of the slough of sin, and to guide them to the cleansing fountain issuing from the Saviour's pierced side.

The cost of purchase, refitting, etc., exceeds \$12,000, all of which has been provided by the liberality of the Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and other supporters of the enterprise. Methodism is too busy with similar work in other localities to figure prominently in this. Jerry McAulay and wife are Methodists, it is true, but the money that sustains them comes mainly from non-Methodistic pockets. In all this there is cause for rejoicing. All are one in Christ, and all should unite on the basis of His simple teachings to save the souls of the lost.

The Cremorne Mission starts free from debt. Well would it be if the same remark could be made of all evangelical enterprises! Messrs. Dodge, Jesus, and others, who are leaders in the world of business, know the value of the "pay as you go" principle, and wisely apply it even in their charities.

Dr. Prime, of the *Observer*, states that for a year past he had been trying to take a gauge of the misery and woe and degradation of the city, and found it was utterly beyond conception. He was heartily in favor of philanthropy at home as well as abroad. The rule is that the churches and the individuals who do most for the spread of Christianity abroad also do the most for the rescue of the enslaved and miserably at home. There were many of the latter class present at the opening services. Loafers, heblers, gamblers, and those meanest of bipeds, the "friends" of fallen women, together with fallen women themselves, were there in numbers. What pungent and agonizing memories of lost purity, forfeited peace, and wrecked happiness were awakened by strains of sacred song and words of Gospel truth and love, are best known to Him who "receiveth sinners and eateth with them." Success must, and will attend the new mission, even as it has so conspicuously attended the old one in the wretched Water Street. Christian thought and energy do not as yet triumphantly solve the problem of saving the lapsed classes. It is one that taxes ingenuity, resource, fidelity, and faith to the uttermost. Enough of success has, however, been achieved to warrant the confidence that even this "vexed question" will be satisfactorily answered.

DECISION.

If Christ be not worth having, say that you will not have him, and say it most distinctly. I feel hopeful when a man will come to a decision one way or the other. The sort of people for whom I tremble are those who say, "I hope it will be all right somehow." Will you have Christ to-night or will you not? Say "yes" or "no." I would ask you to write down your decision when you get home. If Christ be a Saviour, serve him; if he be not a Saviour, do not pretend to serve him. Decide one way or the other. God help you to decide to night, as you will decide when the heavens are ablaze, when the sun and the moon have vanished from their spheres, when the solid earth shall rock and reel, and over all shall be heard the trumpet note, "Come to Judgment! Come to Judgment! Come to Judgment!"

There was a poor girl who had long been a Christian, but she was very sad at heart through sickness; and when her minister came to see her he said: "Well, Susan, how is your hope?" She said: "Sir, I am afraid I ain't a Christian. I do not love the Lord

Jesus Christ." He said: "Why, I always thought you did. You acted as if you did." "No," said she, "I am afraid I have deceived myself, and that I do not love him." The minister wisely walked to the window and wrote on a piece of paper, "I do not love the Lord Jesus Christ," and he said, "Susan, here is a pencil; just put your name to that." "No, sir," she said, "I could not sign that." "Why not?" "I would be torn to pieces before I would sign it, sir." "But why not sign it if it is true?" "Ah, sir," said she, "I hope it is not true, I think I do love him." Sit down deliberately and say: "Yes, my Lord, in the merits of thy death I put my trust;" or else write it, if you mean it, "He is not mine at all." We have known some to get comfort out of this.—*Spurgeon.*

AM I ALIVE?

It is not a sufficient answer to this question to say, "I was once converted." Thousands were born ten years ago who are now in their coffins. Granting you were once made alive, are you alive today? If so, how shall you keep alive? First of all comes prayer, the daily and hourly intercourse of the soul with God. Prayer is just as vital to my spiritual life as water is to the "monthly rose." Prayer is the conduit pipe between my soul and heaven. It is the outlet upwards for gratitude, and yearning desires for blessing; it is the inlet through which the supplies of grace pour downward into the heart. When the channel is allowed to freeze up, I am in the same condition with the housekeeper who inquires, "I wonder why the water does not run to-day?" The plumber is sent for, and he soon explains the difficulty. "Your pipes are frozen up; the connection with the reservoir is stopped." Alas for the Christian who has broken his connection with Christ.

But with prayer the Master also compelled watchfulness.

"I say unto all, Watch." The oversight must be close, constant and wakeful. If you were set to keep a canary bird on the open palm of your hand, you would understand what is meant by "keeping the heart with all diligence." You must not take off the spiritual eye for one instant. Watch the stealthy approaches of the tempter. Watch for old habits of sin that will steal back again though they have been driven off a hundred times "from the premises." Watch for opportunities to do good. Let the *Mary* side of your religion be ever at the feet of Jesus in humble devotion; let the *Martha* side of your piety be ever abounding in the work of the Lord. Let us use our knees for prayer, our eyes for watchfulness, our purses for liberal giving, our tongues for confessing Jesus, and both our hands in hard work to do Christ's will, and to pull sinners out of the everlasting fires.—*L. T. Cuyler.*

IN SWEDEN.

The Rev. J. Kilstrom, presiding elder of the Stockholm District, sends to the N. Y. Methodist Mission Rooms a very interesting account of his labors at Wass, in Finland. A local preacher, who had removed thither from Sundsvall some time ago, had gathered a congregation. Several wished to have their children baptized by a Methodist minister, and Mr. Kilstrom, at request of Bishop Peck, recently visited them. His arrival and purpose to preach being announced, the people were cautioned against attending his services by the Established minister. He had, nevertheless, a throng, among them the minister himself, who confessed he had nothing to say against the sermon. At the close of the service there came forward an old gray-haired man, who said, "I, too, am a minister, and I come to thank you for your lively sermon, and to say that you have done no wrong, all you have said being good; but we are not wont to hear such extraordinary preaching; and, then, it makes a great noise. We are not so much accustomed to this as they are in Sweden, but surely such meetings must be better for the people than to be gathering in ale-houses and tap-rooms." A society of 24 persons

was formed in this place, and from other towns, as Abo and Kristenstad, came petitions for a preacher. One person had come 130 miles to attend the service. A cheerful account comes from many points on the district. The visit of the Bishop and Missionary Secretary stirred afresh the enthusiasm of the people. At Gefle, a thriving seaport, where the people themselves built the church in which the Conference was held, a manifest impression has been produced by the presence of the Conference. There are many places in the neighborhood where Methodist preaching is now wanted. At Upsala, the University town, there is continued success. At Atorp, the remarkable fact has occurred, that a chapel, which was in process of erection by the Lutherans, has been transferred to us through the conversion, one after another, of the congregation. When the house was about to be dedicated only one was left who had not joined our society, and he said, "Not only shall the house, but I also will be dedicated to the Methodist Church." In still further illustration of the favour our cause is gaining among the people, and even with the Lutheran clergy, we note that at Eselstuna a Lutheran minister was present at the last quarterly meeting in order to observe the proceedings. On the whole, 120 have joined during the recent quarter on the Stockholm District, and three new churches have been dedicated.

THE MORAVIANS.

The Moravian missionaries on the Moskito Coast write of a remarkable awakening. The accounts read like those of early Methodist revivals. It began at Magdala some months ago. Mr. C. A. Martin writes from Blewfields that "it is spreading along the whole coast," and from all sides calls come for assistance. At Blewfields over a hundred persons were received into the church the previous week, and "at the evening services there is such a crowd that we cannot kneel down for prayer." Mr. Martin goes on to say that on the previous Sunday, while on his way to visit a parishioner, a woman met him and begged him to come to the church, where her husband had been praying three days and could not "obtain peace." He found the man prostrate in the church. Just before the public service he was summoned to another man, who lay prostrate on the ground. The public service was followed by a second and a third. Mr. H. Peper writes from Magdala that previous to the revival there prevailed in that place a "terrible degree of gross immorality and godlessness." It was the worst town in the country. "Now," he says, "all is changed. The most violent drunkards, who were objects of general dread, are now, like lambs, sitting at the feet of the Good Shepherd. I have never heard such prayers as here, they appear to proceed from the lowest depths of hearts that are deeply touched by Divine Grace. Every dwelling seems to be a house of prayer."

THE REVIVAL IN GUERNSEY.

Under the heading, "A Revival; one thousand souls added to the Lord," the French Methodist monthly, *Le Magasin Methodiste des Des de la Manche* for January, gives a deeply interesting account of an extensive revival of religion, which is now taking place, simultaneously though independently, in the country chapels of the Wesleyan French Circuit, and in town by the efforts of the Salvation Army. It is chiefly to the Methodist portions of the work that the article in *Le Magasin* refers. Such an awakening has not been known within the memory of the present generation. It appears to have commenced early in October, at the Capelles, first among the teachers and the elder scholars of the Sunday-school; and then it spread immediately east and west, to the neighboring chapels of the Vale and the Castel. It is now extending to those portions of the island called the upper parishes. Every society and congregation in the circuit is more or less revived and increased. Nearly five hundred

have been received on trial, or admitted into preparatory classes during the quarter. Persons, varying in age from 10 to 70, and of almost every station in country life, have been awakened and converted; and in many instances whole families have been covered together to be the Lord's. Backsliders have been reclaimed; notorious sinners saved; self-righteous hearers, who for many years had resisted the gospel call, have yielded at last. Nor have the influences of the Spirit been confined to the chapel or to the religious services; men and women at their work, either in the quarry, the field, or the shop, or at home, have been suddenly awakened; and many a dwelling has been the spiritual birth-place of souls. This work of God has been carried on by special meetings under the direction of the circuit ministers, with local help only. Local preachers and class-leaders have, in many cases, conducted the meetings themselves, with an occasional visit from their over-worked ministers. "The people have had a mind to work," and God has indeed greatly honored their faith and rewarded their labour.

EVILS OF GOSSIP.

"Speak evil of no man;"—as plain a command as, "Thou shalt do no murder." But who even among Christians, regard this command? What is evil-speaking? Is it not the same with lying and slandering. All a man says may be as true as the Bible; and yet the saying of it is evil-speaking. For evil-speaking is neither more nor less than speaking evil of an absent person; relating some evil, which was really done or said by one that is not present when it is related. Suppose you have seen a man drunk or heard him swear I tell this when he is absent; it is evil-speaking. In our language this is an extremely proper name is termed "backbiting." Nor is there any material difference between this and what we usually style "tale-bearing." If the tale be delivered in a soft and quiet manner, (perhaps with expressions of good-will to the person, and of hope that things may not be quite so bad,) then we call it whispering. But if whatever manner it be done the thing is the same. Still it is evil-speaking; we relate to another the fault of a third person, when he is not present to answer for himself. And how extremely common is this sin, among all orders and degrees of men! And the very commonness of this sin makes it difficult to be avoided. Besides it is recommended from within as well as from without. There is scarce any wrong temper in the mind of man which may not be occasionally gratified by it and consequently incline us to it. Evil-speaking is the more difficult to be avoided because it frequently attacks us in disguise. We speak thus out of a noble, generous, (it is well if we do not say holy indignation). We commit sin from mere hatred of sin. We serve the devil out of pure zeal for God! Oh! who will rise up with me against the wicked? "Who will take God's part" against the evil speakers? Art thou the man? By the grace of God, wilt thou be one who art not carried away by the torrent? From this hour wilt thou walk by this rule "speaking evil of no man." If this be the full purpose of thy heart, then learn one lesson well. "Hear evil of no man." If there were no hearers, there would be no speakers, of evil. And is not (according to the vulgar proverb) the receiver as bad as the thief? If any then begin to speak evil in thy hearing, check him immediately. Refuse to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so sweetly, let him use ever so soft a manner, so mild an accent, ever so many professions of good-will for him whom he is stabbing in the dark, whom he smiteth under the fifth rib. Resolutely refuse to hear, though the whisperer complains of "being burdened till he speak." Oh that all you who bear the reproach of Christ, who are in derision called Methodists, would set an example to the Christian world so called at least in this one instance.—*Extracts from Wesley.*

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

OUR ONE LIFE.

It is not for man to trifle, life is brief,
And this is here—
Clear age is but the falling of a leaf,

THE CHURCH COUGH.

BY AUNT SOPHIA.

The coughing season has come around once more and brought with it a little annoyance to some communities.

I wish to make two general remarks in regard to this trying complaint, the church cough and the prayer-meeting cough.

First, there is more coughing than there used to be.

It may sound harsh, but I do not mean it unkindly, when I say that much of the coughing in public assemblies is due, not to colds or diseased lungs, but to thoughtlessness or ill-breeding.

This little man coughs, like Mr. Snagsby, from pure bashfulness. Having walked up the broad aisle and settled his fluttering family he feels that the eyes of the world are upon him, and expresses his deference to the world in general and to the proprieties of the occasion by frequent gentle explosions behind his glove.

That lusty brother just under the pulpit is no invalid. He coughs by way of expressing in the manner most proper under the circumstances his satisfaction with things in general. He is here in his accustomed place. The services are proceeding according to the time-honored traditions of the community.

That young girl under the gallery coughs because some one has looked at her and made her nervous. That boy coughs because he must do something or burst. He must not wriggle; he must not read his Sunday-school book; he must not turn round to look at the clock.

He does the only thing permissible in church—salutes the congregation from time to time with a hearty round of coughing.

The quietest persons in our congregation are several ladies who have suffered for years from serious lung difficulties. At home I know they are sometimes distressed by sharp attacks of coughing. But they are ladies. They have the habit of quietness; that ingrained good-breeding which permits no unnecessary obtruding of the physical personality.

Second, there are more colds than there used to be.

On for a sage's pen, to treat suitably of this great theme, the American cold; that evil offspring of our sharp winter and the Moloch who has set up his throne in our houses and our churches.

Here is Mrs. A., who has walked perhaps half a mile snug and safe in her fur sacking. She enters church in a pleasant glow, her lungs filled with pure frosty air. What does she find to breathe there?

Blasts of hot, devitalized air laden with dust and woolen fibers, puffing up, perhaps continuously into her own pew, for such is the latest triumph of malevolent invention, and coming, perhaps, direct from an unventilated malarial cellar. I have sat in a church rich with fresco, carpets and upholstery, and resounding with expensive music, and looked through my private "hole in the floor" into a pool of water in the cellar. For an hour and a half Mrs. A. breathes this atmosphere, growing every moment heavier and hotter with the effluvia of two or three hundred pairs of lungs.

Now our model family—for we have a model family in our town—never have colds. They have occasional illnesses, which are treated as illnesses; the patient put to bed for a day or two and cured.

A hundred years ago not a pound of coal nor a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burnt in the country. No iron stoves were used, and no contrivance for economizing heat was employed until Dr. Franklin invented the iron-framed fireplace which still bears his name.

There were no friction matches in those days by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled, and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night and the tinder was damp, so that the spark would not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand of a neighbour.

We are becoming "as a people," so sensitive on this subject of overheated houses that no one dares do more than hint at it. A recent distinguished English visitor to this country said that he found everybody ready to own up to this in general as a national vice.

That young girl under the gallery coughs because some one has looked at her and made her nervous.

Thirty years ago, when a student of Amherst college, I remember going over with several of my classmates to Northampton, where Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were the opposing lawyers in the great Oliver Smith case.

Sticky to one thing.

"Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," is the language of the Bible. Whoever expects to succeed in any undertaking, must enter into it with a hearty and earnest will to do his best.

Generally, it insured to him a good trade and a wholesome discipline that fitted him for success in business. At the present time, very many young men undertake to acquire a trade, and after a brief trial abandon it, because there are unpleasant duties to be performed and obstacles to be overcome.

trades, of unstable character, who dritt from post to pillar, and who succeed in nothing but strolling along the highways of life, melancholy wrecks of men.

What hast thou been to me, my friend? In the first dawning of our early love, something so strangely sweet, so true and strong.

What hast thou brought to me, my friend? A daily disappointment, growing grief, that thou didst fall forever far below.

What hast thou shown to me, my friend? Thy strength did prove but a poor broken reed, and yet my soul would not be still, but craved to worship perfectly; with passionate need.

THE SUNDAY REST.

Here is the experience of Colonel H. W. Payne, Civil Engineer, in regard to resting upon the Sabbath.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago not a pound of coal nor a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burnt in the country. No iron stoves were used, and no contrivance for economizing heat was employed until Dr. Franklin invented the iron-framed fireplace which still bears his name.

There were no friction matches in those days by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled, and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night and the tinder was damp, so that the spark would not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand of a neighbour.

We are becoming "as a people," so sensitive on this subject of overheated houses that no one dares do more than hint at it. A recent distinguished English visitor to this country said that he found everybody ready to own up to this in general as a national vice.

That young girl under the gallery coughs because some one has looked at her and made her nervous.

That boy coughs because he must do something or burst. He must not wriggle; he must not read his Sunday-school book; he must not turn round to look at the clock.

Thirty years ago, when a student of Amherst college, I remember going over with several of my classmates to Northampton, where Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were the opposing lawyers in the great Oliver Smith case.

WHO WAS GRANDPA TALKING TO?

"Mamma, who was grandpa talking to just now?" said a little girl in the home of a friend of mine, not long ago.

WINNING THE VICTORY.

Every day a little knowledge.

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THE

CHRIST

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Some things meant that engage in this, not to and refreshment was only remembrance. Himself. Interpretation stand them ed Him sought to continuing. We are d interpretat Festus said world's rep Paul's veri caviers. them, is tr in the right Jesus show as well as o

2.—If H the Scrib say. They self devil- miracles to scribes ap- tion sent d deavor to d fence. T this to H among the this, as o their thou them to H. This rep- nificant. east out Sa —How can Satan? b himself? can. He ability; he certain kin- to ability of deducem- lent in Sat- Ver. 28-30

of the om- mitted. T- miracles w- power, and the Holy G- This was Holy Ghost given. It the Divine givenness in pardonable volves a witi- tion of the those guilty selves into beyond all r- who are an- times get it- are very m- that they h- onable sin- clearly expl- unpardonab- is so disti- Christ, that about it; who are th- sciences ca- very passag- for which t- that "All s- sons of men

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FEBRUARY 12.

CHRIST'S FOES AND FRIENDS.— MARK 3. 20-35.

It is tolerably clear that St. Mark's meaning is, they returned home, that is to Peter's house at Capernaum. That was where the Son of Man made His home, so far as He can be said to have had one. No sooner did His presence become known than the multitude began to gather again, and interrupted upon their privacy to such an extent that they could not so much as eat bread.

Some think that his kinsmen simply meant that He was beside Himself in such continuous public exertions, not taking proper time for rest and refreshment, and that their intention was simply to urge Him by friendly remonstrances to take more care of Himself. Others put the harsher interpretation upon the words, and understand them to mean that they considered Him mad (Acts xxvii. 24, 25); and sought to restrain Him by force from continuing such an insane career. We are disposed to think the latter interpretation the correct one. What Jesus said to Paul expresses the world's verdict on all such cases. And Paul's reply is the true one to all such cases. What appears madness to them, is truth and soberness looked at in the right light. It was natural that Jesus should come under this reproach as well as others.

2.—If His relations said He was mad, the Scribes had something worse to say. They accused Him of being Himself devil-possessed, and working His miracles by Satanic means. These scribes appear to have been a deputation sent down from Jerusalem to endeavor to counteract his growing influence. They did not venture to say this to Himself, but whispered it about among the people. Jesus, however, on this, as on other occasions, "knew their thoughts" (xii. 25), and He called them to Him, to reply to their calumny. This reply is noteworthy and significant. Ver. 23.—"How can Satan cast out Satan?" This does not mean—How can one Satan cast out another Satan? but, how can Satan cast out himself? "When the Saviour says can. He does not refer to physical ability: he is referring however to a certain kind of moral ability, so-called—to ability inter-related to consistency of demeanor. How could it be consistent in Satan to cast out Satan?"

Ver. 24-26. He here shows the absurdity of such a supposition. If Satan were to attempt such a thing, he would be subverting the order of his own kingdom, introducing discord and confusion into his own household. A kingdom, or house, the members, agents, and emissaries of which were thus pulling opposite ways, could not possibly stand. However cleverly such a design might be contrived and carried out, it must compass its own defeat. In ver. 27, Jesus declares that the purpose of His mission to this world was to enter into this domain of Satan, overpower and bind him, and destroy his whole kingdom and establishment (1 John iii. 8).

Ver. 28-30. Jesus shows the enormity of the offence the scribes had committed. They had attributed the miracles which He wrought by Divine power, under the planary influence of the Holy Ghost, to Satanic influence. This was a blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, which could never be forgiven. It is the only exception to the Divine provisions and offers of forgiveness in the Gospel—the only unpardonable sin. It is so because it involves a willful and determined rejection of the truth, which shows that those guilty of it have hardened themselves into a state which places them beyond all remedial influences. People who are anxious about their souls sometimes get into a desponding state, and are very much troubled with the fear that they have committed some unpardonable sin. It therefore cannot be too clearly explained that there is only one unpardonable sin, and the nature of that is so distinctly set forth by Jesus Christ, that there can be no mistake about it; and it is a sin which those who are thus troubled in their consciences cannot have committed. The very passage which specifies the one sin for which there is no forgiveness, says that "All sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men," excepting that one.

3.—It would seem as though His relatives having failed in their former attempt to restrain Him from the course He was pursuing, now induced His mother to accompany them. Her intention could only have been kind; she, at any rate, understood Him and His mission sufficiently not to be misled; and, therefore, we must suppose that the present design was only that of kindly remonstrance as to His excessive toil. But he could not permit himself to be diverted from the accomplishment of His mission by mere natural ties. And thus He replied as He did. This reply, while it repudiated kinship with those who refused to believe in Him, takes into the closest spiritual relationship, any and all human beings who receive his teachings, man being who receive his teachings as his to see the development of their physical system.

LITTLE. Knowledge. How small is the Ten years and six hundred and not a small self-denial. Fault to-day to do three days hence, if ten repeated. Very shall be God for grace, practice the helpfulness of others, if use true live-tend deers of only blessing seeds of kindness, we find, at school, neighbour's, we shall day for use-

Christianity is the true citizenship of the world; and universal peace, and the free exchange of all lands and tributes of their several peculiar goods and gifts, are possible only as all are grouped around, and united by, the cross of a common Redeemer and the hope of a common heaven.—William & Williams.

VENTILATION OF BED ROOMS.

If a man were deliberately to shut himself for some six or eight hours daily in a stuffy room, with closed doors and windows, (the doors not being opened even to change the air during the period of incarceration,) and were then to complain of headache and debility, he would justly be told that his own want of intelligent foresight was the cause of his suffering. Nevertheless, this is what the great mass of people do every night of their lives, with no thought of their imprudence. There are few bedrooms in which it is perfectly safe to pass the night without something more than ordinary precautions to secure an inflow of fresh air. Every sleeping apartment should, of course, have a fire-place with an open chimney, and in cold weather it is well if the grate contains a small fire, at least enough to create an upcast current to carry off the vitiated air of the room. In all such cases, however, when a fire is used, it is necessary to see that the air drawn into the room comes from the outside of the house. By an easy mistake it is possible to place the occupant of a bedroom with a fire in a closed house in a direct current of foul air drawn from all parts of the establishment. Summer and winter, with or without the use of fires, it is well to have a free ingress for pure air. This should be the ventilator's first concern. Foul air will find an exit if pure air is admitted in sufficient quantity, but it is not certain that pure air will be drawn away. So far as sleeping rooms are concerned, it is wise to let in air from without. The aim must be to accomplish the object without causing a great fall of temperature or a draught. The windows may be drawn down an inch or two at the top with advantage, and a fold of muslin will form a "ventilator" to take off the feeling of draught. This, with an open fire-place, will generally suffice, and produce no unpleasant consequences, even when the weather is cold. It is, however, essential that the air outside should be pure. Little is likely to be gained by letting in a fog, or even a town mist.—Lancet.

USEFUL HINTS.

To relieve asthma, soak blotting paper in strong saltpetre water. Dry and burn at night in the bed room.

The domestic animals of a majority of our farmers can be more than doubled in value by more careful breeding, feeding and selection.

When using candied orange peel always remove all the candied sugar, as a quantity of this crystallized sugar, even as large as a pea, will spoil the cake you are making.

If you desire to know whether your oven is at the proper temperature for cooking, put a piece of bread in it, and if, at the end of five minutes, it is browned, the oven is in working order.

Save the soot that falls from the chimneys. A pint of soot to a pailful of water will make a liquid manure of the greatest value for flowers and plants of all kinds.

For acid poisons give alkalis; for alkaline poisons, give acids; white of egg is good in most cases; in case of opium poisoning, give strong coffee and keep moving.

It costs very little to prepare a place where everything used about the farm can be stored without danger of rust and decay. If a permanent building cannot be made a temporary one, and use it until something better can be provided. It will pay.

Eggs can be preserved in the best and most effective manner in common lime-water at a low temperature, and there is no necessity for trying experiments. When the eggs are kept in a liquid they lose no moisture by evaporation, but when kept dry they lose some of their water, and the quality is thereby deteriorated.

A pleasant drink for the sick: take a dessert-teaspoonful of arrowroot and add a tablespoonful of milk; wet and rub in smooth. To this add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Heat half a pint of good rich milk and bring it just up to the boil. Then, when it boils, stir in carefully the arrowroot and sugar. Allow it to boil three minutes, and give either warm or cold.

Make your homes pleasant. So many farmers' homes are bare of all that has a tendency to make life pleasant that it is a wonder how the boys and girls stay in them as long as they do. What good does the farmer expect to gain from hoarded wealth? He need not expend very much in making his home cheerful. A few dollars will buy pictures which will make the walls bright, and give sunshine when the sky is overcast. A few dollars will buy papers and books from which food for the mind can be obtained, and every man ought to be as glad to see the minds of his children growing and expanding as he is to see the development of their physical system.

INFORMATION.

DR. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., of Bangor, Me., proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, will send free to all who will write for it reliable information how to prevent diphtheria, the most to be dreaded of all dreadful diseases. Write your name, post-office address, country and State plainly.

An English Veterinary Surgeon, now in this country, says that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are superior to any he knows of in England, as they are absolutely pure. He denounces the large package fraud and warns people not to buy them. Jan 13.—16ins.

EVERYBODY SUFFERS PAIN. It is the result of sin and violation of nature's laws. The great Creator of the universe in his infinite mercy has done much to allay the suffering of his people by giving them out of nature's store-house a "balm for every wound." So it is the Pain-seller made by Perry Davis & Son; it stops pain almost instantly and is used both internally and external, and is of all other pain remedies the oldest and the best.

EXTRACT.—For persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long and continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypobiphites. EDMOND CLAY, M. D., Pugwash, N. S.

GIVE THEM FAIR PLAY, And they will fill your pockets Let HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDER be mixed freely with the feed of your hogs, sheep horses, poultry and cattle, and you will have no more poor, lean skeletons in your barn yards. These POWDERS are sold everywhere.

ROUP.—This disease is caused by the formation of a false membrane lining the wind-pipe, and obstructing the passage of the air, and is known by the shrill, croup-sounding cough and rattling in the throat. This membrane must be removed by expectorants. Take a double dose of ALLERS' LUNG BALSAM every ten or fifteen minutes, which will reduce it, after taking a few doses. THE BALSAM WILL AND HAS SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ATTACKED WITH COUP, where it has been taken in season.

FROM L. J. RACINE, ESQ., of La Minerve, Montreal.—"Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, Summer or Winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief; and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have also used the Balsam in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence."

50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Mrs. Isaac Foster, Aylesford, N. S., says: "I had for fifteen years suffered with distressing Pain in my Stomach causing Flatulence and spitting of Blood, for which I had medical treatment and tried the most popular remedies without benefit until about nine years ago when a friend gave me a dose of Graham's Pain Eradicator which soon relieved me, and by the use of two or three bottles was so completely cured that I felt no return of it for seven years, when, from taking a severe cold I was again attacked with, but was readily cured by again using the Pain Eradicator."

PARALYSIS.—P. Sari, Esq., St. John Co., N. B., Sept. 2, 1880. I had last winter an attack of Diphtheria, and got cold before I had completely recovered from its effects, which resulted in Paralysis that left me unable to stand or walk, and for six or seven weeks I had to be carried into my store in a chair, and was unable to move without assistance, and without any signs of improvement until I commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator. It soon caused a decided improvement and in two weeks of use was quite well and able to attend to my business as usual, and have since remained well.

E. J. TRUMAN.

IN THIS PRESENT AGE, when the life-battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tug and stress of it tell so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide for the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nerve-tonic and vitalizing agent as ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORISED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME! Its gently stimulating and nutritive-tonic properties supply the materials, and assist Nature in her efforts to keep up her reserves. Prepared solely by Hannington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. 16ins.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION. When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

OPINIONS DIFFER.

THE OPINIONS of men differ on various things. Now take, for instance, their opinion of FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE (the great remedy for Lameness in Horses) (the great remedy for Lameness in Horses). One man says that it cured a Spavin that had been on his horse for a number of years and cured other lamenesses that he had a horse that had a Ringbone, and he took him to town thinking that he would dispose of him for whatever price he would bring; but meeting a friend on his way he was persuaded to try as a last resort a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE. Before the bottle was half used the Ringbone had nearly disappeared, and after a while his neighbors did not know it was the same horse. We could keep on telling the various opinions of different men in all parts of Canada as to the great cures effected by this great remedy. Some would tell you of Spavins cured; others of curbs removed. You would also find them telling you of cures of Swellings, Sifts and Stiff Joints. Horses that were not worth their keep would be sold for hundreds of dollars after using FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE. You would find that opinions would not differ about you getting the genuine article. FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE is the only reliable article in the market.

EVERY BOTTLE OF FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE HAS A HORSE ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER.

PRICE 50 CENTS. CERTIFICATE. SPAVIN CURED.

St. John's, N.B., January 6th, 1880. DEAR SIR: In regard to your favor of a few days ago, I would say; About one year ago a horse owned by me contracted a large Bone Spavin, for the cure of which I tried a number of the liniments and lotions advertised to cure the same, without any effect, and he became very lame. A friend of mine recommended me to try FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE.

I acted upon his advice, and now I am happy to say the lameness has ceased and the Spavin disappeared. I now consider him entirely cured, and would cheerfully recommend FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE as the best remedy in the market for all the lameness that horses are subject to. Yours truly, THOMAS F. FAY.

RINGBONE CURED.

Augusta, Me., March 8th, 1880. DEAR SIR: I had occasion to use FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE on a horse so lame from Ringbone that I could not use him. I have been using it about three weeks, and find it does all you claim for it, as the lameness is gone and the enlargement has almost disappeared. I firmly believe a few days more will make an entire cure. Respectfully yours, JAMES T. PARKER.

SPAVINS CURED.

River Herbert, N. S., June 19th, 1880. Messrs. T. B. BARBER & SONS: DEAR SIR:—I have used FELLOWS' LEEHINGS' ESSENCE on my Spavins and found it a perfect success. It is a sure remedy if used in time. Yours truly, T. W. FORREEST.

DR. H. H. HORNER'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS!

These Pills are not offered to the public as a novelty or a universal panacea for all the ills which flesh is heir to; they have been extensively used, and their virtues are well known to many who will be glad to learn that the proprietor has made arrangements to continue the manufacture on a scale equal to the increasing demand. The Pills are all made under his personal supervision, and are of fine quality, and are given so much satisfaction to all who have used them. The oft-repeated assertions that in bilious disorders and the various diseases of the Liver, there is no remedy but by the use of Mercury, in Blue Pills or some other form, have been proved false by ample testimony from those who have used these purely Vegetable Pills. It is true, however, to remedy a derangement of the bilious secretion you must have something to act directly and powerfully at times upon the Liver; but it is not true that Mercury is the only agent capable of producing this effect. The simple combination of Vegetable principles in these Pills produces the same positive action upon the Liver as Colomel, and will correct the derangement of that organ just as surely, without the risk of a permanent or injurious consequence; at the same time they have an salutary and tonic effect, which is the secret of their great superiority.

The circumstances under which the formula for these Pills came into the possession of the Proprietor, some years ago, were peculiar, and induced him to prepare from time to time such quantities as would enable him to supply the wants of his friends; but owing to the astonishing results produced by their use, the demand has increased so rapidly that he is compelled to manufacture on a much larger scale than was contemplated, and the unsought testimony from various quarters of the great efficacy and uniformly gratifying results experienced in cases of bilious affections and other disorders arising from derangement of the bilious organs, has proved so decisive that these Pills are now capable of effecting the most surprising cures on record, and ought to be available by all who suffer in any way from derangement of the functions of the Liver.

DIRECTIONS. When a cathartic is required, take three Pills at night and one in the morning; for many persons two Pills will be sufficient for a dose. As an alternative, one Pill should be taken every night until the desired effect is produced. None genuine except bearing the signature of the Proprietor.

Valuable Truths. If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for GOLDEN ELIXIR will cure you.

If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, GOLDEN ELIXIR will revive you.

If you are a minister and have overtaxed your mind with pastoral duties, rest, another, work out with care and work, GOLDEN ELIXIR will restore you.

If you are a man of business or laborer, weakened by the strain of your every day duties or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, GOLDEN ELIXIR will strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, or any disposition or indiscretion, or are suffering with neuralgia, or any other ailment, GOLDEN ELIXIR will relieve you.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system is overtaxed, or needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING, GOLDEN ELIXIR is what you need. If you have a painful, dangerous cough, caused by derangement of the Liver, or are taken for and called Consumption, GOLDEN ELIXIR will speedily cure you. No form of medicine is so effective, easy, handy and safe to use as in the liquid form, and GOLDEN ELIXIR is the purest, safest, sweetest and best of all. Try it.

MACDONALD & CO., HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery.

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With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

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1881 - FALL - 1881

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25 Duke Street, - - - - Halifax, N.S.

OUR IMPORTATIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON ARE NEW COMPLETE, AND WE OFFER TO THE TRADE THE CONTENTS OF OVER,

700 CASES AND BALES STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Purchased principally from Manufacturers direct in FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. EMORY'S BAR TO PORT MOODY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tender for Work in British Columbia. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lamp sun, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-end of Contract 80, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminister, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office. This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine season and before the winter sets in. Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminister, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in his power. No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881. nov 4 13

Books on Holiness. ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION; containing Wesley's plain account and Fletcher's Practical application of the Doctrine. .30 PERFECT LOVE. By Rev. J. A. Wood 1.25 LOVE ENTHRONED. By Dr. Steele 1.25 CHRISTIAN PURITY, or the Heritage of Faith. By Dr. Foster 1.75 MILE-STONE PAPERS. By Dr. Steele 1.00 THE CHRISTIAN'S SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE. By Mrs. Pearsall Smith .30 THE TONGUE OF FIRE. By Rev. Wm Arthur .30 STEPS ON THE UPWARD PATH; or Holiness unto the Lord .75 KEPT FOR THE MASTER'S USE. By Frances Kidley Havergal .30 MEMOIRS OF FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL. By her Sister 1.75 LIFE OF MRS HESTER ANN ROGERS .30 LIFE OF MRS MARY FLETCHER .30 MEMOIR OF WILLIAM CARVOS .30 FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM HALIFAX, N.S.

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Bells for all purposes. Warranted satisfactory and durable. MENEELY & CO., 1880 W. & T. N. Y.

M. A. DAVIDSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

117 GRANVILLE ST., - Halifax, N.S.

HAS secured the services of a first-class CUTTER, Mr. McKay, who for many years was a partner in the firm of M. McNeill & Co., and who guarantees a perfect fit to customers without their being put to the trouble of trying on. sept. 23-1y

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth trying. Address Brazeau & Co., Portland.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERMANENTLY CURED BY THE USE OF CHILDS SPECIFIC. Can be used at home by the patient. Free treatise by mail. Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail! Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, sent by mail for light letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BELCHERS' ALMANAC, 1882.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED METHODIST BOOK-ROOM HALIFAX, N.S.

THE WESLEYAN
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1882.

Subscribers are respectfully reminded that according to the regulations of the Book Committee the publisher of the WESLEYAN is expected to strike from his lists the names of all persons who have not paid Two dollars within one year. One month of the new year is gone, and from a large number who are affected by this rule he has heard nothing. He is anxious to retain every name on his list, but increased expenditure, caused by improvements in the paper, renders it necessary that subscriptions should be paid with the least possible delay. An immediate response is requested from agents and subscribers.

REVIVAL SERVICES.

Many of the pastors and church members to whom the WESLEYAN pays its weekly visits are busily engaged in such special religious services as have long been in many quarters a part of the winter's church work.

Do these pastors and church members really desire a "revival"? However pertinent the question may seem it is worth asking. That no pastor can enjoy a barren ministry, and that no church can be satisfied without some accessions, we can readily believe, but we can also believe that a wish for a revival may exist, and prayer for that end may be offered, without the existence of a desire for all that a revival should include. The pastor should look carefully at his motives, and the church member should watch his heart with equal diligence. If prayer, probed by the eye of Omniscience, mean only an anxiety for more church members, if it be accompanied by no renunciation of self and sin, if it be impelled by no fervid, glowing love to Christ, moving us to seek to save those for whom Christ died, it will fall to move others. Finney wisely says: "A true revival includes conviction of sin on the part of church members; it is nothing else than a new obedience to God." The pastor and members of any church cannot sincerely wish a revival which shall only touch others and leave themselves untouched. Let it not be forgotten that motives lie at the foundation of successful or unsuccessful Christian work.

Again: are these pastors and church members keeping clearly in view the great secret of revival power? This question may seem less necessary than the other, but the experience of devoted Christian workers will prove that it is not irrelevant. Trust in human agents may make us forgetful of the honor to be given only to the Divine power who worketh all in all. "Is he coming?" said a prominent Provincial layman to a young pastor, as they conferred one day on the subject of special services. I have written to him, but he cannot come," was the reply. That loss of the head which followed depressed the youthful preacher and indefinitely postponed the services. How much more it did mortal may not say. Such cases are, unfortunately, not rare. An instance was mentioned at the recent Ecumenical Conference. The officials of a church wrote for Messrs. Moody and Saxeby, whom circumstances compelled to decline the invitation. "Ah," said the pastor, "why did you not send for the Holy Spirit? He never declines." We say nothing respecting religious specialists or professional evangelists—they often have their place to fill—but would emphasize that idea: The Holy Spirit never declines. Has His presence been asked? Is all dependence placed upon Him? He is now the representative of the Godhead on earth. Through him the influence of the Godhead upon men is exercised. He gives discernment to understand the truths of the Word. He convinces of sin wherever real conviction takes place. What the apostle said to his fellow-Christians may be said to every Christian at the present—"You hath he quickened." The Holy Spirit and the Christian Church are the two agents to lead our world to God, but the Church is powerless without the aid of the Spirit. And in the absence of the Spirit, "grieved" and "quenched" in too many of our churches, is the secret of weakness. Reliance upon self or upon others in revival work will be followed by failure; reliance upon the Holy Spirit will give supernatural power—power to pray, to plead, to prevail, to guide.

Deal patiently and yet faithfully with those whom you would lead to Christ. The pastor whose early life has been spent in some Christian household can

not gauge the soul-struggles of the man who having had no Christian training in youth has become impressed in manhood with the call of the Gospel. Some one has well said: "Many a man would like to begin the Christian life if he could begin it somewhere in the middle. If he could only turn about when nobody was looking; if, when all the world were asleep, or away, he could slip quietly into the kingdom of God, and take his seat with the air of a man who had been seated there all the time! It is the turning-over of the leaf when everybody is reading it—it is the right-about-face on the crowded street when everybody will see the act and what it means—this it is which makes it easier to put off till to-morrow the supreme duty which ought to be done to-day." Faithfulness will lead the pastor to point out clearly the claims of God upon such a man, while sympathy will prompt him to offer his arm and accompany him as far as one man can accompany another to the cross for the acceptance of salvation and the consecration of life.

How these spiritual struggles of manhood, half-revealed and half-concealed, should lead the Sunday-school teacher and pastor to deal faithfully with the young. Do not say, when a number of scholars crowd the communion-railing, that they do not understand and may block up the way of others. They kneel there in the presence of a promise which spans the heavens like a glorious bow—the promise of Jehovah. "They that seek me early shall find me." Teach them all the Gospel means. Their lives offered to God, lived throughout in his fear, may mean their salvation and that of thousands. What did the good elder do when he talked with Alfred Cookman, whose Methodist friends were at the moment forgetting that he too might desire salvation? No one can tell. Spurgeon reports that he has never been under the necessity of separating one of the children he had received from the fellowship of the Church. Church members are yet too much inclined to keep children on the door-step, exposed to the world's cold and chill night-air to try the reality of their religion. Rather should they have the care of the tender and delicate babe, whom an untimely blast might send to the tomb. Such revivals as shall bring many children into the Church, to be trained for the Master, will prove the Church's greatest blessing.

A GOODLY VOLUME.

Every Methodist should at once become the possessor of a volume destined to have a permanent historic value. We speak of the Proceedings of the Ecumenical Conference, held in City Road Chapel, London, September, 1881. A few of our readers may have enjoyed the perusal of those daily reports in the Methodist Recorder which won from its contemporaries such warm commendation, but even these will be anxious to place upon their shelves for future use a volume which is not less remarkable for its value and variety than for its cheapness.

The proceedings of the Conference fill an octavo volume of more than six hundred and thirty pages. The contents comprise a brief note from the editors, an historical introduction by the Rev. William Arthur, the official papers relating to the preparation for the Conference, a list of delegates, the programme of topics and speakers, and the rules and regulations of procedure. Bishop Simpson's masterly inaugural sermon, with Dr. Osborn's address of welcome, and the responses of the Revs. Bishops McTear and Warren, and Dr. Douglas of the Canadian Conference, are all given in full. When it is remembered that the programme embraced forty-two distinct subjects, including such topics as the History and Results of Methodism, its Possible Perils, the relation of our Church to the Young, and also to Temperance; and that the important topics of the Lord's Day, Education, Missions, the Press and Christian Unity came under review, it will be felt that we have not over-estimated the importance to our people of the above-named volume.

There can be little doubt that results, not looked for perhaps by the most sanguine advocates of the gathering, are yet to appear. A growing disposition to unity among scattered Methodist bodies, and proposals for a general gathering of American Methodists in 1884, have already sprung from a meeting which is also important as the forerunner of another similar Council. The editors modestly commend the book to "the great Methodist Family in the belief that its perusal will advance the cause of the Redeemer, by inspiring the followers of Christ with greater zeal in working for the conversion of the world."

Mr. Arthur more than hints at the large measure of blessing to be derived from the great gathering of last autumn when he refers to "volumes to be published by future Ecumenical Conferences."

For other information respecting the volume readers are referred to an advertisement on another page. Orders should be sent in early.

A MODERN MISTAKE.

The social habits of to-day are in many respects an improvement upon those of the past. In one direction, however, some persons, whom we have no right to class in the species "croaker," plainly speak of "advance to the rear." A sad modern mistake, according to such, is the increasing encroachment of business or pleasure upon those hours which nature has most clearly indicated as intended for rest. The arrival of late evening mails, the dispatch of night trains, the loading or unloading of steamers whose hour of arrival or departure has been fixed for weeks, with many other causes, have combined to break in upon that rest, which is equally necessary to comfort and length of days. And it is to be feared that the realization of the triumphs predicted for the electric light will tend still further to turn night into day and thus involve a still greater pressure upon human strength.

Under such circumstances it is to be regretted that society should increase the tax upon the physical system by a departure from the earlier hours of our forefathers. To those who can do with less sleep than others, or that class which may continue morning naps into hours which others must devote to labor, this departure may seem trifling, but it may be questioned whether to all others it is not one of great importance. The busy man or woman whose conscientiousness of parental responsibility will not permit him to entrust a comparatively child with the free use of the latch-key feels it in morning weariness. The youth or maiden who bids a cheery "good-night" to some kind hostess as the clock strikes twelve cannot compete on fair terms with class-mates on the following morning. Much might be said of the intellectual and moral connections of early hours, but space only permits us to remark that the destruction of not a few young men might be traced to the late hours which social etiquette now prescribes. It is impossible for a young man to repeat evening after evening the experiment of late hours at some scene of gaiety, and yet present himself at office or counter feeling himself thoroughly fitted for his work. Conscious of shakiness, a temporary relief has often been sought in stimulants which soon made themselves a necessity, and in the end wrought his ruin. The primary cause was not evil company, but the youth was wounded in the homes of friends who with the kindest intentions effectually did what less worthy friends did for poor Robert Burns, in taking time after time "a slice from his constitution." On this subject Dr. Deems writes in the *Phrenological Journal*:

We must begin a reform in this department. People who "call and profess themselves Christians" must refuse to go out in the evening to any amusement, to any entertainment, to any religious exercises, from which they cannot return at ten o'clock, to be in their beds at eleven. The absurd and ruinous custom of guests arriving at nine and ten o'clock, and supper being served between eleven and twelve, must be opposed. Well-to-do officers and members of the several churches must be made by their pastors to feel that if they give such entertainments they are responsible in a measure for the deleterious results that are to come to the bodies, to the intellects, and to the souls of their guests, young and old. Employees in every department must be made to understand that intelligent men are not going to entrust important matters to the hands of other men who do not sleep. How dare any merchant consider himself a Christian who works his clerks all night, and then holds them responsible for the bodily, mental, and moral injury they have sustained, and which re-acts upon his interests?

Our religious services, our business, our amusements, our police regulations, must all be adjusted to this great necessity of our nature. When the city is governed as it should be no man will be allowed to make night hideous with loud noises. Not even policemen will be permitted in the dead of night, for an hour at a stretch, at the top of their voices, to bawl for the carriages of people who set the laws of health at defiance themselves, and will not permit other people to obey them—a custom which is rendering property in the neighborhood of places of amusement units for residence. In this age of rapid transit and accumulated work we must more and more provide for the necessity of sleep.

Instead of asking our acquaintances when we meet the usual question of "How do you do?" we might teach a good lesson by that other question, "How do you sleep?"

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city was held on Saturday evening last. "Father" Davenport officiated, assisted by Rev. T. G. Dowling, the building with its "furniture and adornments" yet awaiting the proper consecration thereof by the bishop of Fredericton. Our St. John friends will now have an opportunity of observing the "aesthetics" of Ritualism. We are indebted to one of the daily papers of that city for a description of the ecclesiastical millinery worn on the Sunday at the celebration of the Eucharist: The "alb" is a long, white garment with close sleeves, reaching almost to the floor. The "chasuble" is of elliptical shape, with no sleeves, and when put on shows two peaks, one hanging down before; another, on which a cross is embroidered, hanging down behind. It is worn over all the other dress, and is supposed to be almost identical in shape with the cloak worn by the early Christians. The "amice" is a white, loose linen collar, tied around the neck. The "stole" is a scarf hanging round the neck and crossed in front, being the badge of servitude. The "maniple" is a similar scarf, depending over the left wrist. The color of the stole, maniple and chasuble always changes with the season.

Another and most important stage in the Giteau tragedy has been reached. Contrary to the expectations of not a few, the patient jury, after brief consultation, brought in a unanimous verdict of "guilty." To-day was assigned as the date for hearing arguments upon the motion for a new trial, but no one expects the verdict to be set aside. Judge Cox had a purpose of his own in the latitude he allowed the wretched prisoner, and during the long trial of ten weeks, in spite of the abusive language of leading American journals he steadily adhered to it. The liberty given approached license, but will serve a good purpose in preventing a repetition of such a disgraceful scene. The execution of Giteau will be the next event in the tragedy, but may not be the end. When the excitement shall have passed away, so that men can review the case impartially, doubts as to the assassin's sanity will be widely entertained.

Geo. F. Pentecost, the evangelist, in reply to a charge of folly against those who believe in the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, gave one of those beautiful illustrations which are often more effective than mere argument: "There is a story told," said he, "of a workman of the great chemist, Faraday. One day he knocked into a jar of acid a little silver cup. It disappeared, was eaten up by the acid, and couldn't be found. The question came up whether it could ever be found. One said he could find it, another said it was held in solution and there was no possibility of finding it. The great chemist came in, and put some chemical into the jar, and in a moment every particle of the silver was precipitated to the bottom. He lifted it out a shapeless mass, sent it to the silversmith, and the cup was restored. If Faraday could precipitate that silver and recover his cup I believe God can restore my sleeping and scattered dust."

Again and again the publishers of religious papers have been asked why they cannot afford a religious paper at the subscription price of the general secular weeklies. Again and again they have replied that the cost of the latter is to a large extent met in the sale of the daily paper, from the several numbers of which the weekly is made up. And yet the question is repeated—in all directions. The Chicago *Liberator* puts the oft-given answer in this form: "For the same reason that it costs our great Chic go hotels and restaurants nothing to feed their hired help. The food, if not eaten by the servants, would be thrown away. The readers of the cheap secular weeklies sit at a table the contents of which have been paid for once, and left on the dishes. . . . The religious weekly must be made new for a specific purpose, and made to fit to its place. It can not, therefore, be sold for the price of 'Rags, old iron and old clo's.' These are the reasons why a new and original paper cannot be sold at a second-hand price."

A lecture given at Moncton last week by Rev. W. Dobson has received complimentary notice through the press. Mr. Dobson's subject was "Popular Superstitions and Absurdities." How strangely some of these popular superstitions linger among civilized and Christian people, giving infinite trouble to weak minds! Within a few weeks an item has been passing from paper to paper in which the death of a once popular American actress is said to have been in some way connected in her own mind with the traditionally unfortunate number, thirteen. Some even of our readers may have hesitated to smile at her superstitious fears. Several years ago the writer found himself one of thirteen at the tea-table on the first evening of the new year. He quietly resolved to use a possible opportunity for protest against a prevalent superstition. According to that superstition one of the company was doomed to die that year, but years have passed and all are yet living, or as an aged Christian better phrased it, are yet "in the land of the dying."

An Episcopal mission chapel was opened in St. John, N. B., on Saturday evening last. "Father" Davenport officiated, assisted by Rev. T. G. Dowling, the building with its "furniture and adornments" yet awaiting the proper consecration thereof by the bishop of Fredericton. Our St. John friends will now have an opportunity of observing the "aesthetics" of Ritualism. We are indebted to one of the daily papers of that city for a description of the ecclesiastical millinery worn on the Sunday at the celebration of the Eucharist:

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The *Presbyterian Witness* of Saturday says: "Two clergymen take up half a column in one of this week's religious papers, telling of the receipt of overcoats and gloves, and the minister's wife of \$15 in cash." This as our readers know was not done in the WESLEYAN. What might have been we do not say. But the *Witness* passed over the choicest thing yet in "donation" literature—the acknowledgment by a minister, through the columns of a New Brunswick local weekly paper, of the receipt on the 20th ult., of a "fine roasting piece of fresh beef from some unknown friend." Let these kind acts be increased a hundred-fold—ministers and people will be the better for them—but why parade them in this style before the public?

A good hint to superintendents and teachers is given in the *Sunday-school Times*. The quarter is not yet far enough advanced to render its transfer unreasonable: "Not at the close, but at the beginning of the quarter is the time to get ready for a review. Unless you note what is really worth noting as you go over it for the first time, you will not be likely to recall it as noteworthy when you look back at it a few weeks or months later. In every lesson, as it is studied and taught, the superintendent and the teacher should have in mind, and should specially impress on the scholars' minds, those particular points which are to be recalled in review. Then, when your quarter's close is here, your review is already prepared for."

The importance of the work done by the long-established order of the Sons of Temperance may be understood from a glance at their Year Book, containing the proceedings of the several sessions of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia for 1881, with other matter of interest to all friends of the order. We are glad to find the G. W. P. able to report a "fairly prosperous year." The Year Book is admirably arranged by the very competent Grand Scribe, Rev. R. Alder Temple. Under the editorial management of Mr. Halliday, the *Watchman*, the official organ of the Grand Division, is acknowledged to be doing good service. It has recently been enlarged.

Intelligence from the Northwest is calculated to excite all in whom any tendency to a speculative mania may have been slumbering. Through the sale of lands purchased a year or two ago some have become wealthy. If they know where to stop they may retain their wealth. There is some truth at such times in the old "saying" that any fool can make money, but it takes a wise man to keep it. If reports can be fully relied upon, the Canadian Pacific Syndicate is pushing on its line through the vast Northwest with laudable energy. The railway will be needed. One seems to hear already the tread of millions.

In ordering a number of copies of *Pleasant Hours*—the paper published for the young folks by our Toronto Concern—a gentleman holding a leading position in the largest Methodist Sunday-school in this city the other day remarked that a committee had carefully examined *Pleasant Hours*, and found it to be at once the best and cheapest periodical of the kind published. All Methodist Sunday-schools, from motives of principle and of economy as well, should see that their scholars have it.

The all-engrossing subject in the Nova Scotia legislature is the Consolidation of the Provincial Railways. On Wednesday and Thursday of last week the Provincial Secretary made an exhaustive explanation of the proposed Act. He was followed by Mr. T. B. Smith of Hants, who spoke at great length in opposition to its passage. Other speakers have continued to discuss the question. Comparatively little opposition to the Syndicate is looked for in the Lower House; as to its probable treatment in the Legislative Council opinions differ.

A friend informed us that a communication addressed to the WESLEYAN, over the signature "Truth," appeared in the *Herald* of this city one day last week. It escaped our notice on the day of publication and we have not taken the trouble to look for it. A contemporary who received what we suppose to be a similar letter labels it "coarse personal abuse," and reaffirms the truth of the statements which called forth the attack. No cause can be benefitted by such advocacy.

EDUCATIONAL FUND, 1881.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, Will you kindly afford me space to present to the brethren in the Maritime Provinces the following synopsis of our Educational Fund for the year past:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Income: | |
| Toronto Conference | \$1599.11 |
| London Conference | 2326.87 |
| Montreal | 1181.84 |
| New Brunswick & P. E. I. | 653.22 |
| Nova Scotia | 568.42 |
| Newfoundland | 204.37 |
| | Total \$6523.83 |
| Expenditure: | |
| District Expenses | \$255.70 |
| Grants to Students and Examinations | 3236.25 |
| Proportion of Salary of General President | 200.00 |
| Grant to Victoria College | 900.00 |
| " to Mt Allison Wesleyan College. | 450.00 |
| " " Montreal Theological | 450.00 |
| Applied on Debt. | 1031.88 |
| | Total \$6523.83 |

It will be seen that we are slightly in advance of last year (\$700), but not yet up to the results of former years. In proportion to membership the New Brunswick and P. E. I. Conference is the banner Conference of the Dominion, contributing 7 1/2 cents a member. London's share next is six cents. If the Wesleyan Church would equal New Brunswick we would net \$9000 next year; and 10 cents, which does not seem an extravagant demand, would give us over \$12,000, and (as after this year the debt will be wiped out,) place our College in a comparatively comfortable position.

Hoping that the appeal of your deputations will continue to meet with a generous response,
I am yours sincerely,
N. B. WATSON,
Secretary.

Cobourg, Jan. 26th, 1882.

THERE

In December Southern Conference letter to a circuit will Christian word might have chairman stewards. It is a more northern the dear.

My Dear B quarterly-meeting This is the time for it is upon him now. He cannot be sealed. If there is no relief for in silence; and that he is first facts of the first final. Just here usually occur.

Are times had with those who the advanced prices for these salaries have no prices. Do not burdens the heavy heart. M and get in return vice, the best money paid now to him, and add love.

Lay the facts people. Do not w Do it no- respond, and the not a cup of cold ale, will reward ings on you, on l In much earnest

IRISH METHOD

The Rev. Dr. deputation from the Methodist writes to the Irish York;

I had no conce which Irish Meth covered of her chil and saw them in of all ages and fre Ireland. The coc has contributed a ny Methodist she I think the count, and Antrim third. The South bereen. West Co largely represent, and the West fall met many old f Drogheda, Skerrin, Bandon, Limerick, Ballymoney, Mour Templemore, Belb shoo, while the R. McDooney, Remarsh shoo, T. us own children fruit of her own labor, she need tion to America for to say that the, everywhere among st members and porters of Metho lending the sessio Committee a few ing of the annual thousands of doll, where it was stat was little or no t not resist the im to by far the best Methodist Episc furnished thousan trained liberal m year, on whose tra ed a dollar!

PERS

In a business n Percival of St. Joh of my little boys, been very ill since not get better or l

In the course sermon, preached Fredericton, Rev. ference to the loe church in the deat P. Grosvenor, noti

Mrs. Isabella R late Rev. Wm. Ri station at Hamil in the Lord at Tab of Dec. last. She dant of Kington,

The Truro Gu Hiram Hyde, who for some years, d Friday last and w We regret to lea Hyde is fast succu mady, consump carries away so t people. Mr. Hira well for some da

In our death list, Capt. J. W. Conro departure. Th expresses the g it says, "He was respect by a la for his conscientio convictions and his character." Captain her of the Brunswic city.

Rev. L. N. Beau home safely and well played out. to Acadia was one of my life: I enjoy and heart are full meetings Prospe fore. Eph. 3: 20, 2 our toil. Hope to

THESE AND HERE.

In December a presiding elder of a Southern Conference sent the following letter to a circuit steward. The Nashville Christian Advocate copies it. Every word might have been used by a Canadian chairman to a number of recording stewards. It loses none of its point in a more northerly latitude. Read it to the end.

My dear brother:—At the first quarterly-meeting your pastor received \$1000, instead of \$800, then due him. This is the time to lay in supplies—winter is upon him. This deficit he needs now. He cannot collect it. His lips are sealed. If his stewards fail him there is no relief. He must suffer—suffer in silence; and, not the least, a sense that he is neglected. Besides, deficits of the first quarter are likely to be final. Just here the failures of stewards usually occur.

Are times hard? Hardest are they to those who have nothing to sell at the advanced prices, and yet must pay these prices for all they get. Preachers' salaries have not advanced with other prices. Do not add to your pastor's burdens the necessity to work with a heavy heart. Meet his present wants, and get in return a grateful, cordial service, the best that is in him. The money paid now yields most to you and to him, and adds a revenue of mutual love.

Lay the facts at once before your people. Do not wait for a quarterly-meeting. Do it now—this week. They will respond, and the Master, who overlooks a cup of cold water given to a disciple, will reward your service. Blessings on you, on him, on all concerned. In much earnestness and affection.

IRISH METHODISTS IN AMERICA.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Crook, one of the deputation from the Irish Conference to the Methodists of the United States, writes to the Irish Evangelist from New York.

I had no conception of the extent to which Irish Methodism had been received of her children till I came here and saw them in scores and hundreds, of all ages and from every district in Ireland. The county Fermagh alone has contributed as many as would fill any Methodist church in Ireland. Then I think the county Tyrone stands second, and Antrim, including Belfast third. The South also, including Skibbereen, West Cork and Limerick is largely represented here, while Sligo and the West fall far behind. I have met many old friends from Dublin, Drogheda, Skerries, Waterford, Sligo, Bandon, Limerick, Killrush, Coleraine, Ballymoney, Mountmellick, Tullamore, Templemore, Belfast and many other places, while the numbers who knew Mr. McCutcheon and Mr. Kern, from Fermagh and Tyrone truly astonished me. Verily, if Irish Methodism had her own children in the old land, the fruit of her own good, devoted, honest labor, she need not send a Deputation to America for money. I am proud to say that the Irish Methodists are everywhere amongst the most prominent members and most generous supporters of Methodism here. While attending the sessions of the Missionary Committee a few weeks ago, and hearing of the annual expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars on various fields, where it was stated that so far there was little or no tangible result, I could not resist the impression that Ireland as by far the best mission field of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which furnished thousands of choice, well-trained liberal members from year to year, on whose training it never expended a dollar!

PERSONAL.

In a business note the Rev. W. W. Percival of St. John's, Nfld., says: "One of my little boys, four years old, has been very ill since November last. Cannot get better or live much longer."

In the course of a deeply-affecting sermon, preached on the 22nd inst., at Fredericton, Rev. E. Evans made reference to the loss sustained by the death of the late Mr. S. F. Grosvenor, noticed by us last week.

Mrs. Isabella Ritchie, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Ritchie, many years ago stationed at Hamilton, Bermuda, died in the Lord at Tahama, Cal., on the 9th of Dec. last. She was formerly a resident of Kingston, Ont.

The *Truro Guardian* says: "Mrs. Hiram Hyde, who has been an invalid for some years, departed this life on Friday last and was buried on Sunday. We regret to learn that Mr. Edwin Hyde is fast succumbing to the fatal malady, consumption, which every year carries away so many of our young people. Mr. Hiram Hyde has also been unwell for some days."

In our death list, friends of the late Capt. J. W. Conrod will find a notice of his departure. The *Morning Chronicle* but expresses the general opinion when it says: "He was well-known and highly respected by a large circle of friends for his conscientious adherence to his convictions and his marked integrity of character." Captain Conrod was a member of the Brunswick St. Church in this city.

Rev. L. N. Beaudry reports himself home safely and on time, but pretty well played out. He adds: "My visit to Acadia was one of the pleasantest of my life: I enjoyed it. Hands, head and heart are full of work. Blessed meetings! Prospects never so good before." Eph. 3: 20, 21, tells the story of our toil. Hope to hear good tidings

from the Woman's Missionary Societies of Halifax. Dr. Douglas is pretty well; will probably visit you in June. We need scarcely remark that a visit from the esteemed President of our General Conference will be awaited with great interest.

LITERARY, ETC.

A high degree of taste is expended by our American neighbors in the preparation of their annual seed catalogues. That of D. M. Ferry & Co. Detroit, Michigan, is not merely a thing of beauty, but, by its descriptions of fruit and flowers, an educator as well.

Two cheap pamphlets, issued by the American Sunday-School Union, will prove useful to teachers. The first is *The Gospel according to St. Mark*, being the authorized and revised versions with notes, and arranged in parallel columns for comparison and reference. The second is the *Teacher's Primer, No. 1*, treating of the organization and classification of Sunday-schools—a useful little book to all methodical superintendents and officers.

The number of *The Living Age* for the week ending January 28 contains *Peasant Proprietors*,—Jottings in France in September and October, *Contemporary Review*; *The Boers at Home*,—Jottings from the Transvaal, *Blackwood*; *The Freres*, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Woeful Ot," etc., *Temple Bar*; *More Divisions of a Pedagogue, Macmillan*; *Robin*, by Mrs. Parr, author of "Adam and Eve," etc., *Temple Bar*; *Juliet*, by Helena Faucit Martin, *Blackwood*; *A Sheep-Eating Parrot, Chambers' Journal*; together with the usual amount of choice poetry and miscellany. This is the fourth weekly number of the new volume. New subscribers can begin with the volume.

METHODIST NOTES.

One of the best concerts ever given at Florenceville, N.B., took place on the 18th inst., in aid of the fund for rebuilding the church.

The new church at Donchester is to be finished in June. Arrangements have been made for its completion at the cost, it is reported, of \$1,100.

An extensive revival is taking place in the Charles Street congregation of this city. Many of the Sunday-school pupils are being blessed through its means.

Last week Rev. B. Hills reported from Acadia Mines: "The Lord is making our new church glorious as the birthplace of souls. About twenty have professed conversion. Others seeking."

The ordinance of baptism was administered on Sunday last at Victoria Hall, Ayeston circuit, by Rev. J. Gaetz. The ladies of the Knitting circle, Margaretville, collected \$100 last week for a public supper.

"S. D." reports special services and revival at Belmont, Onslow circuit. Fifteen persons have been received into church-fellowship and others are yet to be received. Our correspondent says: "Our talented and earnest pastor is a believer in holiness of heart and life. His practical and soul stirring sermons have, by the blessing of God, lifted many of our members to a higher plane of spiritual life." At a donation visit on the 18th inst., \$30 were presented to Mr. Robinson.

The debt on the parsonage at Bear River has been reduced by means of a tea-meeting and lecture to the extent of \$100. This, with the loan from the P.A. Fund, places the trustees in comparatively easy circumstances. A handsome addition to the pastor's salary and a very nice present to his wife were made by a number of the friends at Bear River, who met the other day at the parsonage. Another mark of kindness, in the shape of dollars, is also reported from one of the out-stations. Mr. Parker writes, that he and his people are now engaged in special services.

The St. John Sun announces that the new Methodist church at Lower Coverdale was dedicated on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Moncton, preaching in the morning, Rev. Mr. Lawson, of Peticodiac, in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Point de Bute, in the evening. The same paper states that "Methodism in the counties of Westmorland and Albert has made decided progress in the matter of church building during the past decade. Within the comparatively short period of a few years no less than twelve churches have been erected, many of which are fine commodious structures, such as those of Moncton, Sackville, Point de Bute and Shediac. A church in course of erection at Lutes Mountain, is being rapidly pushed towards completion under direction of Rev. C. H. Manaton."

On the 12th ult., the new basement of the church at North Sydney was formally opened. Rev. J. B. Giles presided in the absence of Joseph Salter, Esq., absent through illness. Revs. J. S. Coffin and Harris of Sydney, and Rev. D. McMillan, North Sydney, were the speakers, and music was furnished by the choir of the church. The *North Sydney Herald* says: "The appointments of the new basement as regards light and ventilation are perfect, and it, as well as the church, is heated by a hot-air furnace. Instead of by partitions, the class rooms are formed by folding doors which being thrown open form a comfortable audience room, with a seating capacity for two hundred persons. A noticeable feature in the appointments is the simple and ingenious method of lowering the organ from church to basement by means of weights. The basement with its perfect fittings has cost between \$500 and \$600."

These items, from Rev. G. P. Story, refer to the Hants Harbor, (Nfld.) circuit: "Three missionary meetings have already been held. At Hants Harbor, Brethren Swann, Paine and Jennings attended as deputation. The congregation was large, the speeches remarkably good, and the collection a little in advance of last year. At Russel Cove and Lance Cove our people did nobly,

NOT WANTED.

An editorial note in the N. Y. Methodist is commended to any intending emigrants:

One great embarrassment of city philanthropy is the constant thronging into the city of multitudes who have no certain means of support after they get in. The benevolent societies tell astonishing tales about such carelessness. Young and old of both sexes come to New York without money enough to live upon for a week, and display the most innocent surprise when they learn that they are not wanted. Just now the societies are serving notice on the country that the city is full. There is no demand for skilled labor or unskilled labor—for mechanics or laborers. "But we read advertisements offering situations!" Yes, and the advertisers are simply swindlers who take the stranger's money and disappear from his sight. The city is full of boys and girls, men and women, who find insufficient employment. A sudden demand for 50,000 hands could be met by the city at any-hour of any week. The city is open to two things: money and brains. We never have enough money, and it is always hospitably received. Brains—unusual and commanding ability—will push its own way in, with or without money. But, then, it would be a sad thing for a young egotist to come to the city just to learn that he had mistaken brass for brain.

The number of Methodists in Texas is estimated to be 90,000—a net increase in 1882 of 7,620. There are fifty Methodist churches in New York, exclusive of Brooklyn, where there are over thirty more. The widow of the late Rev. M. Tichenor, of West Virginia Conference, recently gave to the Board of Church Extension, \$5000 for the Loan Fund of the Board of Church Extension. Father Wilbur, the heroic missionary among the Yokama-Indians, Washington Territory, writes: "Our school for the Indian children is quite full. We have 110 boarding; and attending the school."

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Mr. Boyd of Old Port Isaac occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by Brother Swann, Mr. Bellen and the writer. The increase on the circuit will be about \$17.—The first Christmas tree in Hants Harbor was exhibited, Dec. 23, and 29, in the schoolroom, gaily decorated for the occasion. The articles, both useful and ornamental, were quickly disposed of. The proceeds, \$108, will be devoted to the furnishing and fencing of the parsonage.—Very large attendances at the Watch-night and Covenant-Services, as also during the Week of Prayer. The Spirit of the Lord is at work; and we hope soon to be able to report much spiritual prosperity."

ABROAD.

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The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church supports five Bible women in Italy. Under the auspices of the same society a lady sailed from New York, Jan. 12. She goes out to superintend the Girl's Orphanage in the City of Mexico.

The missionary to the Swedes at St. Paul, Minn., reports that since the session of the Conference last fall, about twenty have been received into the church, and the increase of the congregation is such as makes them feel the necessity of enlarging their place of worship.

At the last quarterly meeting of one of the Hull (Eng.) circuits the membership was reported at 1695. During the year there had been an increase of 419 members and 190 in junior classes. Several members made grateful reference to the settled revival which had marked the year and still continued.

In the numbers for Jan. 14th and 21st we reported 2,402 conversions in Methodist churches. A large number are reported in this issue. We do not expect to hear from more than one-third of the churches. Some pastors conscientiously refuse to report; many more neglect to report.—N. Y. Methodist, 28th.

The Nashville Advocate, in a review of the recent Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, reports: "The Church stands strong on her feet, and is ready for the onward march. Its membership has been increased, its contributions to the cause of Christ have been enlarged, and best of all, in many places the advance in spirituality has been manifest. There has been growth in every department of Christian work."

Rev. J. C. Lawson, of Cawnpore, India, writes to an American paper: "On a recent Sabbath I received thirteen into the church in full membership, ten of whom are soldiers of a regiment stationed at Cawnpore. These soldiers are a noble set of Christian men. Simple-hearted and true, they exert a great influence for good among their comrades, and almost weekly conversions are taking place."

After 120 years of Methodism in London there were only 16 large Wesleyan Chapels. But before 21 years of the existence of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund shall have been completed, there will have been erected no fewer than 64 additional ones. Nor have these results been achieved at the expense of small chapels, for within the same period nearly 100 of these have been built within the same area.

Many missionaries and missionary ladies pass through Bombay at this season, arriving from Europe and America to labour in Northern India and Bengal. A remarkable sign of the times is the number of single ladies engaging in zenana and mission school work, and the prophecy of Ps. lxxviii 11, "The Lord gave the word and great was the company of the women" (Heb.) that published it, is being fulfilled. By the last mail steamer eight ladies from America, unattended by a gentleman, arrived, and proceeded the same day to Allahabad, where they would separate, some going to the north-west, others to Calcutta. Miss Thoburn and Miss Blackmar, of the Oudh and Rohilkund Methodist Mission returned from a visit to America. Miss Warner proceeds to Rangoon to take charge of a school.—Bombay Guardian.

There are in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in the neighborhood of 125 Welsh Congregational churches.

The Church membership of the Syria Mission has doubled in five years. It is now about 900. The first 450 is the result of forty years of Mission work; the last 450 is the result of five years' work. Five years ago the proportion of men to women in the Church membership of the field was as two to one. Since then there has been an average addition to the Church of four women to one man. There is a mystery here which is not easily fathomed. It may perhaps be ascribed to the prayers of Christian women in our American Churches, who, in these recent years, have made special intercession for the benighted of their own sex.

GLEANINGS ETC.

THE DOMINION.

It is almost certain that the ill-fated Freeman Dennis, of Yarmouth, has foundered, carrying all her crew down.

More than \$25,000 have this winter been paid to the fishermen engaged in the smelt fishery on the Miramichi.

It has been decided to increase the mounted police force from 300 to 500 men. Recruiting will begin at once.

From 1871 to 1881 there were twenty-nine vessels built in Albert Co., N.B., averaging between two and three a year, the tonnage of which was 11,750.

Archbishop Tache visits Toronto to co-operate with Archbishop Lynch, in arranging for Irish immigration to Manitoba.

There is one Nova Scotian in the Massachusetts Senate and two in the House of Representatives. There is also one New Brunswicker in the latter House.

George N. Lindsay, Esq., Mayor of St. Stephen, died at his residence on the 25th ult., after a short illness, in the 47th year of his age.

The annual report of the Picton Bank shows very good results of the year's work. It has paid the usual dividend of six per cent. and placed \$10,000 to the reserve.

New Brunswick has more miles of road than Portugal, Denmark, or Norway, and nearly as many as Holland, and more than either New Hampshire, Connecticut or Vermont.

Mrs. J. W. Hunt on Sunday evening slipped from a plank while landing from a vessel at Mitchell's wharf, and died in, or soon after being taken from, the water.

An appeal has been entered against the decision of Judge Jette in the case of Laramee v. Evans, involving the validity of the marriage of Catholics by a Protestant minister.

The British Columbian Legislature is to meet on the 23rd of February. It is in legal dispute whether or no the proceedings of this Legislature for the past two or three years are not wholly invalid.

The Northern Light, between the 7th and 23rd of January, made nineteen trips between Picton and Georgetown, carrying 479 mail bags, 119 passengers and 1,999 freight packages, earning about seven hundred dollars.

A Toronto paper says that one of the fortunate land speculators in the Northwest in the short space of eight months accumulated \$75,500.—The grand total realized from the sale of Brandon Lots by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for three nights in Winnipeg, amounted to one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

The winter has been since our last quite severe and earnest enough to satisfy the most exacting. The sleighing at present all over the Province is at its best, with but few drifts along the main roads of any importance. The thermometer has been as low as 15° below zero, while the air has been crisp and thoroughly dry since Sunday, with westerly winds.—Summerside Journal, 26th ult.

The Fredericton Reporter protests against some recent statements which it deems calculated to injure the reputation of that city, "in a healthy point of view second to no other place in America." It adds, "there is but little sickness, comparatively speaking, in this city, and we doubt if any member of the Legislature has lost his life through the impure water or unhealthfulness of the place."

At a public meeting in the Murray Harbor (P. E. I.) Hall, on the 17th ult., six silver watches and an opera glass were presented to seven of the inhabitants who rendered good service on the 30th January, 1881, in rescuing a number of passengers in landing from S. S. Northern Light. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Rev. J. C. Berrie and the Dominion representatives for their interest in the subject. A hearty vote of thanks was also given to Mr. Berrie for "pressing the matter upon the Government."

ABROAD.

Alaska has a shore line of nine thousand miles, and every mile is covered with timber to the water's edge.

A steamer from Glasgow landed 1000 tons of potatoes at New York, on Monday. There are 13,000 tons more en route.

Oscar L. Baldwin, late cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 15 years in the State prison.

The Corfu plot against the life of the King of Greece was to have been carried out while the king was journeying from Athens to Piraeus.

The cold has been so intense on the Sahara frontier that a single French column is said to have lost 400 camels and many men in one day.

From a circular just issued by the secretary of the Miners' National Union it appears that 31,000 persons have been killed in various ways during the past thirty-one years in English mines.

The boats of H. M. S. London, lately commanded by Capt. Brownrigg, who recently lost his life while overhauling a slave dhow, have captured another dhow, having on board 157 slaves.

The House of Representatives at Washington on Tuesday adopted a reso-

lution requesting the President to obtain the list of American citizens imprisoned in English prisons.

The Princess Beatrice has received \$15,000 from the sale of her "Birth Day Book."

It is officially announced that three battalions of Austrian infantry enclosed 1000 insurgents on the 37th ult. on the banks of Narenta.

The ship "Milton," 1182 tons, Maitland, N. S., has been abandoned at sea, and seven of the crew were picked up in a starling condition and landed at San Francisco.

About 1200 carloads of railroad iron passed St. Vincent (at the Manitoba boundary-line) during the months of October, November, and December, for the Canada Pacific Railway.

A London joint stock company has bought 80,000 acres of land opposite Rimouski, for the purpose of carrying on lumbering and pulp making. Operations will commence immediately.

A reward of \$8000 is offered for the recovery of the body of the late Earl Crawford, stolen from the faculty vault in Aberdeenshire. The English government will pay \$5000 and the family \$2500.

There was a startling falling off in foreign importations at the port of Philadelphia last year. The value of imports as compared with those of the previous year showed a decrease of more than \$3,000,000.

Father Labelle, a Montreal priest of high standing, desires the Government to legalize a lottery scheme like that of Havana, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church, the State to take half the profits. He has sent an agent to Cuba to study the matter.

The reservoir at Calais, Fr., suddenly burst on Monday, and the torrent destroyed the school house and other buildings occupied at the time. Few of the inmates escaped. Twenty seven bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Beattie's Organ factory was burned at Washington, N. J., on the 27th ult., with exception of south wing; over 6000 hands were thrown out. It was also burned a few months ago, rebuilt and only resumed operations a fortnight since.

The average rent of land per acre in Ireland is \$3 per annum. This would make the rental of the island the round sum of \$57,676,960, while the whisky bill of the nation amounts to \$29,415,510—the amount of rum over sent is \$12,538,550.

Johnstonville, on the Tennessee river, is virtually destroyed by inundation. The Tennessee river at that point, from rains on Friday night rose on Sunday night to the highest point reached during the present flood and on Monday was still rising.

The value of the underground telegraph system of Germany was strikingly demonstrated during a late disastrous gale. While business in England and on the continent was largely suspended in consequence of prostrated wires, German cities were able to communicate with each other as usual.

A profound sensation was caused on Tuesday, at Paris, by the Union Generale suspending its payments. An immense crowd collected outside clamoring loudly for restitution of their deposits. It is rumored that some of the funds of the Land League were deposited in the "Union Generale."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "A fresh number of the Nihilist journal is being circulated and sent under envelope to the Court Ministers, Dignitaries and Regents. In its leading article the editor says the coronation of the Czar fixed for the 25th of May will never take place."

Sir Edward J. Reed, the distinguished English engineer and capitalist, representing a syndicate composed of English and Dutch capitalists, has just completed the purchase of two millions acres of Florida land for colonization and settlement with English and Dutch farmers, in the department of horticulture and fruit culture.

The number of emigrants who sailed from Glasgow during last year was 42,249. Of these 638 went to Australia, against 417 in 1880; 428 to New Zealand against 796; 3,059 to Canada against 4,659; and 38,114 to the United States against 24,013 in 1880. Of the large increase in the number who went to the United States 45 per cent were foreigners.

The U. S. national Board of Health are preparing a statement showing the total number of deaths from small-pox, reported from each city during the year 1881 and up to the present time. Philadelphia heads the list with between 1200 and 1400. The disease has prevailed there continually during the past year. The deaths reported from Chicago will reach 800 or 900 and those from New York 600 to 700.

A terrible fire took place at New York on Tuesday, in a five story building occupied by the New York Rubber Company and a variety of offices, stores, et cetera. It is supposed that the conflagration originated in the engine room and flames shot up swiftly through the elevator passage. There was witnessed the awful spectacle of poor wretched girls sinking back in an ocean of flame and men and women leaping in frantic terror from upper windows. It is not yet known, and, perhaps, will not be known for days, how many perished in the fire. Reports place the loss of life all the way from five to fifty.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

REST AT LAST.

Rest weary feet, that slow and halting tread... Life's short, rough path; rest till that won-

MRS. ALEX. McDONALD.

It is only a short time since the WESLEYAN chronicled the death of the best supporter of our church on this circuit...

MRS. ELKANAH HARVIN.

Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Elkanah Harvin, of Avondale, was born in the township of Newport during the earlier part of the century...

RACHEL STAPLES.

Died at Belmont, Ohio circuit, on December 23 d., 1881. Rachel, beloved wife of John Staples, aged 72 years...

COMMUNICATED.

THE LATE DR. J. M. CRAMP.

Once during my course of study at the College in Wolfville, and twice during a visit home in the summer of 1880, I had what I will always consider the rare privilege of conversation with the late Dr. Cramp...

J. ALFRED FAULKNER.

Andover, Theo. Seminary, January, 1882. Our Missionary meetings were held on Sabbath, 27th Nov., the deputation, consisting of the brethren S. F. Hoeft and W. Ryan...

AVONDALE CIRCUIT.

On Christmas Day our pulpits were ably filled by Dr. Stewart of Sackville, and on Tuesday evening the Educational interests of the Church were favorably presented...

SHIPWRECKS OF 1881.

According to the British statistics the enormous number of two thousand and thirty-nine shipwrecks took place throughout the world in 1881...

terpet the historic facts, especially those facts pertaining to the early ages, in a different way...

But when, as in some of his works, the earnest and cheerful spirit of the Christian and Bible student is allowed to breathe itself out untinged by heolo-

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The celebrated Dr. Depmoulin.

being surrounded in his last moments by many of his fellow physicians who deplored their loss, said to them: "Gentlemen, I leave behind me three great physicians."

On a Sunday.

On a Sunday, when the pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian Churches was absent from his pulpit, several persons expressed dissatisfaction at seeing a stranger in the pulpit...

On Christmas Day.

On Christmas Day our pulpits were ably filled by Dr. Stewart of Sackville, and on Tuesday evening the Educational interests of the Church were favorably presented...

one hundred and thirty-four persons, which include fifteen steamer and passenger vessels. Great Britain was of course the severest sufferer...

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