

# The Wesleyan.

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## OUR EXCHANGES.

Within the last eighteen years the Roman Catholics of Ireland expended \$5,300,000 on churches, \$16,000,000 on convents, and \$1,500,000 on colleges. "Poor Ireland!"

The reports of the Free and Open Church Association (English Episcopal), which has just completed its fourteenth year, give a list of seventy-five old churches, in which the pew system has been abolished and new free churches built.

The director of *The Vessillo Israelitico* divides the Jewish population of the world as follows: Europe, 4,500,000; Asia, 3,800,000; Africa, 500,000; America, 300,000; and Oceania, 110,000, making a total of 9,210,000.

The Universalists do not grow in numbers or influence. Their National Convention reports but \$18,990 annual receipts, and \$10,789 payments. It is thus evident their zeal to propagate their doctrines is proportioned to the necessity.

A pilgrimage is to be made this month from England to Lourdes to beg the intercession of the Virgin for the restoration of England to the Roman Catholic faith. It will be headed by Cardinal Manning, and the Duke of Norfolk will carry the standard of St. George.

During the first six months of the present year 390 ships were registered in England as unseaworthy, and were in consequence detained from proceeding to sea, while 125 others were prevented from sailing because overloaded.

"We learn that within three months fifty Christians have been killed by Mohammedans within a few miles of Robert College, at Constantinople. This illustrates the unsettled state of the country, and the prevalent Mohammedan ill-will toward the Christians."—*Congregationalist*.

M. de Lesseps was invited to breakfast with the King of the Belgians the other day, and the royal host sent three court carriages to the station to meet the Viscount and his suite. The Viscount's suite consisted of one of his little girls whom he had in one hand, and his luggage of a gripsack, which he had in the other.

When Gambetta delivers a speech he pronounces two hundred and thirty to two hundred and forty words a minute. An ordinary speaker pronounces only about one hundred and eighty words in the same time. Lord Macaulay used to pronounce three hundred and thirty words in a minute.

The Rev. J. W. Grubbs officiated at what was intended to be a mock marriage, at Springfield, Mo., but afterward declared that the knot was legal, and made a formal record of the certificate. The couple were indignant at this action, and had the clergyman prosecuted. He was fined \$25 for making a false return; but he has appealed, and for months the pair will not know whether or not they are husband and wife.

It is, says the *Scottish American*, a significant sign of the times in Britain to note the composition of the House of Commons. It contains 241 members who had no seats in the former House. This means fresh blood and new vigor. The merchants and manufacturers have increased from 91 to 198, but the country gentlemen and aristocrats have diminished from 200 to 126. This is a new evidence of popular representation.

The *Christian Register*, a Unitarian paper, says:—The Free-Will Baptists of the United States have raised \$1,500,000 for educational purposes within thirty years. For a while there was a stout resistance on the part of those who trusted to direct inspiration, and who imagined an antagonism between religion and "learning." But probably no denomination in the country has made more rapid progress in the intelligence of its ministry and laity. Its congregations, like those of the Methodists, have generally been gathered by direct conversion from the outside world, and not by preselying from other sects.

One of the most striking examples of devotion to the cause of missions is reported by one of the Presbyterian missionaries in Persia, the Rev. J. M. Oldfather:—"Two unmarried ladies from London, Miss Good and Miss Morgan, joined our circle about the first of December. Miss Good is sent at her father's own expense, and has taken Miss Morgan as her associate. She has a brother in Australia and two sisters in Newfoundland as missionaries—all supported by their father. These two ladies seem absorbed with their Master's business. Will not that family have a high rank in heaven?"

The work of securing a testimonial for Mrs. President Hayes is going bravely on. A life-size portrait of herself is to be secured, to hang, as a significant and eloquent temperance symbol, upon the walls of the White House.

Ten thousand English miners are annually injured by accidents, and 850 of these die. In Prussia the mortality is much higher, a life being sacrificed for every 70,451 tons of coal raised, while in England the proportion is only one in every 89,419.

The whole numbers of Chinese in the Australasian colonies, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows: Queensland, 14,524; Victoria, 13,000; New South Wales, 9,500; New Zealand, 4,433; South Australia and Port Darwin, 2,000; Tasmania 750; total 44,207.

President Hayes and party, en route to San Francisco, spent Sunday week in Salt Lake City. Crowds gathered round the hotel where he was stopping and called for a speech, but the President declined to respond because of the day. He promised to speak on some other day.

Since the establishment of the Metropolitan Chapel Fund, London, twenty-nine new chapels have been built, each seating not less than one thousand persons. On one is in course of erection, and another shortly to be erected. Sir Francis Lyett, who has already contributed £50,000 to this object, announces his readiness to give a further sum of £500 towards each of ten additional chapels if a like sum were granted from the fund.—*Methodist*.

The whole Church will be gratified to learn that that princely Methodist layman, George I. Seney, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank of New York has given another \$75,000 to the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. This, with his recent gifts, makes the round sum of a quarter of a million of dollars which he has given this season to the Wesleyan University. Such princely giving ought to stimulate others to similar benefactions!—*N. Y. Advocate*.

The English correspondent of the *New York Churchman* has the most dismal forebodings in regard to the effects of the Burials bill, when it becomes law. He says: "All protection to the Church in its churches as well as church-yards is gone forever. This is, of course, the beginning of disestablishment, and with the Established Church will go old England. The peerage and crown will go next; India and the colonies after that."

The Rev. Dr. William M. Paxton, of New York is to preach the opening sermon of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, in place of Dr. William Adams, deceased. The first Council appointed Dr. Beadle, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the coming Council. Dr. Beadle died, and Dr. Henry A. Boardman was appointed in his place. Recently Dr. Boardman also died, and now Dr. W. P. Breed is to perform the duties of the position.

Dr. Ryle, the new Episcopal Bishop of Liverpool, in the course of his reply to an address of welcome presented on his installation, by the Nonconformists of the town, said: "There is work for all in this great city of Liverpool, and I think our only contention should be who can do most for Christ. No one feels more than I do that England owes a great debt to the Protestant Nonconformists, and I hope their good services will never be forgotten."

The son of an Indian Brahmin—a small, intelligent, bright-eyed young man—bearing the name of Pura, was introduced to the Boston Preachers' Meeting on Monday. His father, a man of wealth, sent him to this country to be educated so that he would be better prepared to answer the missionaries. But he has been happily converted. He wrote of the blessed fact to his father, who at once disinherited him. He proposes to study now for the ministry, if he can obtain assistance.—*Zion's Herald*.

The General Presbyterian Council will meet in Philadelphia on the 23d of this month and continue in daily sessions until the 3d of October. It will contain between three and four hundred delegates from the various branches of the church in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, India, China, Australia, and Africa. This assembly will be watched with interest, not only because it will be thoroughly representative of all sections of the church, but also because of the weight and importance personally attached to many of the delegates.

Newspapers in Japan have reached an extension and a popularity which may put many European nations to the blush. The "largest circulation" in the land of the Mikado is the *Yomiuri*, which printed six million copies in 1879. The *Choya* issued five million copies, and the *Nichi Nichi* three millions. In Japan the sale of copies on the public thoroughfare is unknown. Every one who wants to read a newspaper must become a subscriber. Scarcely any house is without its journal, and in the railway carriages and public vehicles it is rare to happen upon a Japanese who is not plunged in the perusal of his favourite organ.

## THE ITINERANCY.

The Rev. Benjamin Gregory, the retiring President of the English Conference, in his address to the young ministers ordained in July last, made these eloquent references to the Itinerant system. They were prompted by St. Paul's statement to the Ephesian elders: "By the space of three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears."—Acts xx: 31.

The disadvantages of the itinerant system of Wesleyan Methodism are often dwelt upon both by ministers and people. And, doubtless, it has some disadvantages, the partial disruption of social ties, the impossibility of gathering any high degree of local prestige, or *purchase*, over the public mind within a given area. The name of a Methodist minister does not agglutinate itself with that of the scene of his labors, so as to become a kind of territorial title, like Maclaren of Manchester, or Robertson of Brighton. But has not the itinerancy also many obvious and precious advantages? First of all, what a saving of the expenditure of brain-power in the preparation of sermons, and what a liberating of time and thought for house-to-house visitation and direct dealings with individuals! The minister who has to prepare three discourses a week through a stretch of years for the same congregation may well felicitate a Methodist minister who has a colleague or two to divide the labor of providing for a congregation week after week, and who, after a term of three years' service in one locality, takes all his mental stores and his whole acquired homiletic capital to another place where he can weed out his weak sermons and work up his strong ones to a higher pitch of power. To a man of intellectual earnestness and industry—a workman needing not to be ashamed—this is of immense advantage, and not less to his congregation. And the more intellectually powerful and telling a located ministry may be, the more does the minister himself feel the continuous strain upon his powers to meet the expectations which he has created. It is a disgrace to a Methodist minister, if, on beginning each successive term of three years he does not start from a higher vantage-ground and bring to bear upon his hearers an accumulated power.

And as a set-off against the partial severance of pastoral bonds, to what ministers of Christ is Christ's promise so richly fulfilled: "There is no man that has left houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father or mother, for my sake and the gospel's, but he shall receive a hundredfold now in this time, houses, and brothers, and sisters and mothers."

And what a noble and enduring work may be accomplished in the space of three years by the blessing of God upon the single-hearted, well-directed, unintermitted labors of an intensely earnest Methodist minister! What a deep, broad, abiding impression he may leave upon the minds, and hearts, and character of the people, if he himself be what every Methodist preacher ought to be, a man of marked mental and spiritual individuality, with force enough to drive an impression home, and fire enough to melt the heart for its reception! I have no hesitation in saying that our itinerant system, well-worked and supplemented, and sustained, as it is supposed to be, by an efficient body of class-leaders and local preachers, who do not itinerate, is, on the whole, the best system, not only for the ministers, but also for the people. No one man however great or however versatile and many-sided, is equal to the task of thoroughly disciplining and developing a Christian Church. It was better for Ephesus that even Paul should go elsewhere and make way for John, and it was better that Paul should have preached for three years before John came at all. The building up of a complete Christian Church so as to be able to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus is so grand and composite a work as to require more minds than one, though of the highest order, to effect it. It is far better done when, under the direction of the Divine Architect, it is, in different sections, assigned to be accomplished by a variety of subordinate builders, like the towers, bulwarks, and palaces of the restored Jerusalem. There is no variety of gift in the ministry which has not its counterpart in the needs of the Church, and which is not adapted by the art of God to meet that special need. For God fulfils his plans through many minds, lest one great preacher should corrupt the Church. And so in sweet vicissitude, the son of consolation alternates with the son of thunder, and the glorious company of contemporary apostles and the goodly fellowship of Christian prophets, rise and set like the constellations of the firmament, "for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years." And thus the brilliant orator is balanced by the lucid expositor, the man who in a revival exults like a war-horse in the thunder of the captains and the shouting, is succeeded by one whose doctrine distils as the dew, and after the tempest comes the still small voice. The reaping hook of the revivalist is supplemented by the swathing-band of the judicious pastor; and when things go well in our Methodist Israel the beautiful prophetic picture is perpetually realized, "Behold, the days come, that the plowman shall

overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed, and the mountains shall drop sweet wine, and all the hills shall melt."

What a noble and enduring work may be accomplished in three years' ministry in one place! How many unsaved chapel goers may be brought to decision and to rest! How many careless relatives of members of the Church and of the congregation may be aroused and rescued! How many may you accompany to the very centre of the death stream, while at your foot-fall the waves retreat! How may your name linger like a household word in the lightsome dwellings of Jacob, and recur like a refrain in the traditions of the love feast!

## PROGRESS OF ENGLISH METHODOISM.

Some foolish and unfounded statements respecting the alleged decline of Methodism in England have been industriously circulated by some who "would have it so." These statements are met by the Rev. Edward Workman, in a letter to the *Grimby News*:

The extract in last week's *News* from the *Pall Mall Gazette* on Wesleyan Methodism is most misleading and incorrect. Our last year's decrease was not 37,000 as therein absurdly stated, but only one-fortieth that number—viz., 934! and these are more than compensated for by the increase in the "junior society classes," the members of which would have been in our regular church-roll but for this new arrangement; and in that case would have been able to report an increase. But notwithstanding our admitted decrease, seeing that we have 1,800 more on probation, and 1,500 more in our junior society-classes, than we had last year, deducting the decrease of 900 from those whom we designate "full and accredited members," we have actually 2,400 persons more in Church fellowship with us than we had a year ago; and yet the *Pall Mall Gazette* ignorantly talks about a decrease of 37,000 members, and piously croaks about the decline of Methodism, saying, "It occurs, not unnaturally, to outside observers that, in an age like this of free and active inquiry and extended knowledge, the world has got beyond the philosophy and doctrines of John Wesley." The fact is that Wesleyan Methodism was never stronger than it is now in everything which constitutes the strength of all other Churches; but as membership amongst us means attendance at the weekly class-meeting, that has always been somewhat fluctuating from Mr. Wesley's days down to ours. But instead of Wesleyan Methodism decreasing in its Church membership, I am happy to say that, in 1880, we number 28,207 more than we did in 1870, besides upwards of 3,000 who have been gathered into the junior department of our Church! And in a community of above 400,000 members, it is not a matter of surprise that we should have to report a small decrease of 900 full and accredited Church members at a time of such commercial depression, when so many good people are suffering serious adverses in their temporal circumstances, and large numbers are migrating and others emigrating continually, many of whom for prudential reasons and out of love to their Church hold themselves aloof for the present in the hope of a re-union when they have tidied over their difficulties.

## THE LATE ROBERT WILKES.

A writer in the *Canadian Methodist Magazine*, in a tribute to the memory of Mr. Wilkes, gives a fine illustration of the power of a Christian experience in opposition to the cavils of the sceptic:—

"To ourselves personally this death is felt as the loss of one of the best friends we ever knew. He was for many years our devoted Sunday School teacher and class-leader. When travelling all the week he would study on the trains and at the railway stations the lessons, and on Sunday bring the treasures of his well-stored mind and the magnetism of his loving heart, and often with tears in his eyes, to grapple with the consciences of his class. His moral earnestness was intense. In prayer he seemed to wrestle as Jacob at Bethel, and like him he had power with God and prevailed. Through over a score of years of ever growing friendship, our boyhood's attachment deepened into the love and admiration of our matured years. He was never too busy for the kind greeting, the wise counsel, and thoughtful epistle, the generous aid for any cause that needed help. The very last conversation we had with him a short time before his death is a sacred memory, almost a dying testimony of his faith. We were conversing of the difficulty of meeting the current of infidelity which is so rife in society. "I find argument of little use," he said. "The best answers to the cavils of infidels is your own experience; and he told of a skeptic whom he had recently met, who scoffed at the idea of God or of a future state. "You may think me a fanatic if you will," replied Mr. Wilkes, "but I not only feel with the deepest convictions of my soul that there is a God, but with all the powers of my being I love

him intensely, and at this moment He holds communion with my spirit by the Holy Ghost given unto me." The skeptic's proud look fell, his lip quivered, and, grasping the bold witness for his Master by the hand, he exclaimed with emotion "I would give the world if I could say that. My sister, the best woman living, believes as you do. I wish I could."

## ENGLISH LOCAL PREACHERS.

This "honorable mention" of English local preachers should be read as a confirmation of the views of our respected correspondent—"Observer." We clip it from the editorial correspondence of the *Christian Standard and Home Journal* of Philadelphia.

"The local preachers, as we before have intimated, are a most worthy and important body of men. They seem to be as much interested in, and are as closely identified with, the work, as are the regular travelling preachers. We found, among many others, a Mr. Woolley, of Garforth, near Leeds, one of God's noblest. It is a great pleasure to meet such a man. He is hearty and devoted. Verily he is a man 'full of faith and of the Holy Ghost.' Although regularly engaged in a large secular business, and a man, too, of great business energy, yet he is constantly employed in some glorious work for the Master. The people hear him gladly, and he is marvellously successful in leading souls to Jesus. An associate of his, Mr. Beckwith, a 'counselor-at-law,' is also spoken of in terms of commendation, and is widely known as a successful laborer. There is also a brother Dawson, who, judging from his general demeanor, resembles his celebrated namesake, whose fame is well-nigh world-wide. But we have found many 'mighty men' in the local ministry of this region. Some of our English brethren have turned to good account the talents of the local ministry. We think our American friends might take some lessons from them."

## THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

These words from the *New England Methodist* may comfort some desponding worker:—

"In certain quarters it has become the fashion, in press and pulpit, to charge the religious and revival deficiencies of the time to the delinquencies of the clergy and the church. The charge is both uncharitable and unjust. We have some preachers and people, even when measured by the standard of these croakers, as good as the fathers; but they find the same obstacles and are hardly more successful in saving the people than those accounted less devout. These facts indicate some deeper trouble. We have struck the Gulf Stream of unfaith, and have to bear up against its strong current. An old farmer in going to market after a heavy storm, with an unusually large load, found his team inclined to stop. At first he hallooed and used his whip freely on the horses, to no purpose, when he discovered the discovered the difficulty to be in the deep mud on the road. In religion, we have come into heavy travelling and shall be obliged to pull on, as best we may, until, under the direct rays of the Sun of Righteousness, the way dries a little and admits of more rapid progress. No hallooing or floundering of the critical lash will compass the end. We have touched a difficulty which none but the Almighty can remove. When he shines forth from between the cherubim, the clouds will vanish, and a way be made ready for the ransomed of the Lord to return from their captivity with songs and everlasting joy.

## THE HOLINESS MISSION.

Wednesday, August 11th, concluded a ten days' holiness mission at Malton, conducted by the Rev. J. S. Inskip, William McDonald and J. A. Wood, of America, who are on a tour round the world, for the purpose of bringing the subject of Holiness before the Methodist Churches. They are ministers well-known in America as evangelists, editors, and authors, and have made a specialty of the subject for years. Their services at Malton were in an eminent degree successful, and words fail to tell the blessed results. Many professors of religion entered into the blessing of perfect love, and a number of sinners were converted. The evangelists preached twice or thrice a-day, and at times the chapel was crowded. We have never heard so clearly and scripturally set forth, and their teaching is throughout perfectly harmonious with Methodist theology. The universal opinion of those who attended the meetings was that they had never in their lives witnessed so much of the marvellous power of God. We are just now lamenting over our want of success, and asking the question, "What can be done to stop leakage in our membership?" We regard the visit of our American friends at this juncture as most opportune and providential. Their motto in all their services is "Holiness unto the Lord." They are now conducting services at Leeds and already there are tokens of good.—*London Watchman*.

Our Home Circle

ANTE-MORTEM.

How much would I care for it could I know
That when I am under the grass or snow,
The raveled garment of life's brief day
Folded, and quietly laid away;
The spirit let loose from mortal bars,
And somewhere away among the stars,
How much do you think it would matter then
What praise was lavished upon me, when,
Whatever might be its stint or store,
It neither could help nor harm me more?

UPON THE ROCK.

"Now, Peter, confess you feel rather
afraid sometimes when the wind blows
high and the waves force their way up
to your cottage door; brave old sailor
as you are, are you not somewhat
afraid?"
" Afraid of what, Master Hubert?"
asked the old fisherman, who was busy
mending his nets.

know you, for the face is much the same
sir; sharper and thinner though, than
it used to be; I ought to ha' known you
though."
" And you still live in your old home?"
" Ay, yes, sure; where else should I
live? But it won't be much longer,
sir. You know that verse, sir—
A few more storms shall beat
On this wild, rocky, shore:
And we shall be where tempests cease
And surges roll no more!

ters, and the sea breeze perpetually
blows the smell across the encampment
of the fishers, which lies sweltering
under a terrible sun, and but poorly
provided with even the few things that go
to make the Oriental comfortable.

PORCUPINE CHRISTIANS.

Are there any professors of religion
who deserve such a name? A recent
writer speaks of "porcupine Christians,"
bristling all over with the sharp quills
of prejudice, bigotry, censoriousness,
exclusiveness, and all manner of unlove-
ly things, and further says: "I have
personally come in contact with more
than one porcupine Christian." So have
we. Sometimes, even when making the
most friendly overtures, we have discov-
ered bristling quills. Chronically comba-
tive, many people so habitually as-
sume the offensive that their fellow
Christians soon come to dread associa-
tion with them, and their unamiable
attitude excites fears which repel ad-
vances, and make it perilous to meet
them. If approached, it must be very
warily, or up fly their quills, and, to
avoid harm, it is found prudent to keep
them at a distance. They meet every
opinion and measure with a sharp
criticism, and dissent from every view
and plan which they have not originat-
ed. While showing no disposition to
affiliate with others, they are continually
complaining of the want of love in
the church, and instead of showing any
sympathy with their brethren in Chris-
tian work, they manage to embarrass
and obstruct every benevolent enter-
prise with objections to plans or with
their chronic carping.

PANAMA HATS.

The Jipijana, or Panama hats, says
The Journal of Bofany, are principally
manufactured in Veraquas and West-
ern Panama. Not all, however, known
in commerce by that name are platted
on the Isthmus; by far a greater propo-
tion being made in Manta, Monte
Christi, and other parts of Ecuador.
The hats are worn almost in the whole
American continent and the West In-
dies, and probably would not their high
price (varying from \$2 to \$150) prevent
their importation. They are distin-
guished from all others by consisting
only of a single piece, and by their
lightness and flexibility. They may be
rolled up and put into the pocket with-
out injury. In the rainy season they
are apt to get black; but by washing
with soap and water, besmearing them
with lime juice, or any other acid, and
exposing them to the sun, their whiteness
is easily restored. So little is
known about these hats that it may not
be out of place to give an account of
their manufacture.

THE FOUR FRIENDS.

"Lovely and pleasant in their lives,
and in death they were not divided."
This sentiment, from David's lament
over Saul and Jonathan, might have
been appropriately inscribed on the
granite cross which marks four graves
in Virginia. The occasion of the monu-
ment is thus told:
In 1853 four gentlemen entered their
sons at a boarding-school at Cokesbury,
S. C. They had been four years intima-
te friends and clergymen in the Meth-
odist Church.

COMBATS OF THE OCEAN.

Among the extraordinary spectacles
sometimes witnessed by those who 'go
down to the sea in ships,' none are
more impressive than a combat for the
supremacy between the monsters of the
deep. The battles of the sword-fish
and the whale are described as Homer's
in grandeur.
The sword-fish go in schools, like
whales, and the attacks are regular sea-
fights. When the two troops meet, as
soon as the sword-fish have betrayed
their presence by a few bounds in the
air, the whales draw together and close
up their ranks. The sword-fish always
endeavors to take the whale in the
flank, either because its cruel instinct
has revealed to it the defect in the car-
cass—for there exists near the brachial
fins of the whale a spot where wounds
are mortal—or because the flank pre-
sents a wider surface to its blow.
The sword-fish recoils to secure a
greater impetus. If the movement
escapes the keen eye of his adversary,
the whale is lost, for it receives the
blow or the enemy and dies instantly.
But, if the whale perceives the sword-
fish at the instant of the rush, by a
spontaneous bound it springs clear of
the water its entire length, and falls on
its flank with a crash that resounds for
many leagues, and whitens the sea
with boiling foam. The gigantic animal
has only its tail for the defense. It
tries to strike its enemy, and finishes
him at a single blow. But, if the active
sword-fish avoids the fatal tail, the
battle becomes more terrible. The ag-
gressor springs from the water in his
turn, falls upon the whale, and attempts
not to pierce, but to saw it with the
teeth that garnish its weapon. The
sea is stained with blood; the fury of
the whale is boundless. The sword-fish
harrasses him, strikes him on every
side, kills him, and flies to other vic-
tories.
Often the sword fish has not time to
avoid the fall of the whale, and con-
tents itself with presenting its sharp
saw to the flank of the gigantic animal
which is about to crush it. It then
dies like Macoccus, smothered beneath
the weight of the elephant of the ocean.
Finally the whale gives a few last
bounds into the air, dragging its assas-
sin in its flight, and perishes as it kills
the monster of which it was the victim.

Our Young Folks

FAITHFUL SANDIE.
Dean Stanley, in the course of a re-
cent sermon to children in Westminster
Abbey, told a touching story of an Ed-
inburgh street boy. Two gentlemen
were standing at the door of a hotel
one very cold day, when a little boy
with a thin blue face, his feet bare and
red with the cold, and with nothing to
cover him but a bundle of rags, came
and said: 'Please, sir, buy some
matches.' 'No, don't want any,' the
gentleman said. 'But they are only a
penny a box, the poor little fellow
pleaded. 'Yes, but you see we don't
want a box,' the gentleman said again.
'Then I will give ye two boxes for a
peeny,' the boy said at last, and so to
get rid of him, the gentleman who tells
the story says, 'I bought a box; but
then I found I had no change, so I said,
'I will buy a box to-morrow.' 'Oh,
do buy them to-night, please,' the boy
pleaded again; 'I will run and get ye
the change, for I am vera hungry.'
So I gave him the shilling and he
started away. I waited for him, but
no boy came. Then I thought I had
lost my shilling; still there was that
in the boy's face I trusted, and I did
not like to think bad of him. Late in
the evening I was told a boy wanted to
see me; when he was brought in I
found it was a smaller brother of the
boy that got my shilling; but, if possi-
ble, still more ragged and poor and
thin. He stood a moment diving into
his rags as if he was seeking some-
thing, and then said: 'Are you the
gentleman that bought the matches
fra Sandie?' 'Yes.' 'Weel, then,
here's fourpence out o' yer shilling;
Sandie cannot come, he is very ill; a
cart ran over him and knocked him
down, and he lost his bonnet and his
matches and your sevenpence, and both
his legs are broken, and the doctor says
he'll die, and that's a'.' And then put-
ting the fourpence on the table, the
poor child broke down into great sobs.
The two little things lived alone, their
father and mother being dead. Poor
Sandie was lying on a bundle of shav-
ings. He said: 'I got the change, sir,
and was coming back; and then the
horse knocked me down, and both my
legs were broken; and, oh, Reuby,
little Reuby! I am sure I am dying!
and who will take care of you when I
am gone? What will ye do, Reuby?'
The kind-hearted gentleman took the
lad's hand and said he would always
take care of Reuby. Poor Sandie had
just enough strength to look up as if to
thank his protector, and then the light
went out of his blue eyes for ever.

HINTS TO GIRLS.

THE HOUSE
It is said the
water immedi-
mersed in the
bristles come
prevents them
Worms may
by simply appli-
plants once a w
be made by pu
in a gallon of
Potatoes sho
they are ripe,
sprout, especia
they are more
rot if not reme
they are mattu
FALL FALL
as much as pe
is a half-way
advantage to
fit to heavy la
it is done the
ly facilitates
spring.
CUSTARD C
one-third pac
one cup of su
in the mill; fr
of an hour; t
the sugar, an
on the stove,
ness of custar
white, beate
taste, and pe
HORSES—
enough for h
work through
ture will be g
should be g
Work horses
are subject
remedied by
occasional a
shoes should
wise the hoo
The matte
of vastly m
farmers th
vegetables, a
long winter
constitution
best drumm
which the s
five or six
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temp ratu
A cheap d
is a width o
top and dow
three, two r
suits the ta
calico. Su
with large r
rod. A br
umber unak
with scarlet
drapery.—
If you do
with green
supply them
day. Tie th
venient plac
every piece
way to supp
ter food.
cabbage, th
can get the
low price,
and make
price
A farm s
smith's too
ped for its
To these t
of the sma
improved
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blacksmith
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and, if pre
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FRUIT—
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THE HOUSE GARDEN AND FARM.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

Folks
SANDIE.
course of a re-
in Westminster
story of an Ed-
Two gentlemen
door of a hotel
then a little boy
his feet bare and
with nothing to
of rags, came
sir, buy some
want any, the
they are only a
poor little fellow
you see we don't
eman said again.
two boxes for a
at last, and so to
ntleman who tells
ought a box; but
change, so I said,
morrow." "Oh,
please," the boy
I run and get ye
verra hungry.'
shilling and he
aited for him, but
n I thought I had
there was that
sted, and I did
of him. Late in
d a boy wanted to
as brought in I
ller brother of the
ing; but, if possi-
and poor and
soment diving into
as seeking some-
d: "Are you the
ght the matches
s." "Weel, then,
o' yer shilling;
he is very ill; a
and knocked him
his bonnet and his
wenpenes, and both
and the doctor says
." And then put-
on the table, the
n into great sobs.
n lived alone, their
being dead. Poor
a bundle of shav-
got the change, sir,
ok; and then the
own, and both my
and, oh, Reuby,
sure I am dyin'!
are of you when I
ill ye do, Reuby?"
ntleman took the
d he would always
Poor Sandie had
n to look up as if to
and then the light
eyes for ever.

It is said that to dip hogs into cold water immediately before they are immersed in the hot, makes the hair and bristles come out with greater ease, and prevents them from 'setting.'

Worms may be driven out of flower-pots by simply applying ammonia-water to the plants once a week. A weak solution may be made by putting an ounce of ammonia in a gallon of warm water.

Potatoes should be harvested as soon as they are ripe, otherwise the tubers may sprout, especially if the weather is wet; they are more apt to be affected with the rot if not removed from the soil as soon as they are mature. Burn the vines.

FALL FOLLOWING.—It is wise to plow as much as possible for spring sowing. It is a half-way following, and in so far as advantage to the soil; it is of more benefit to heavy land than light, and the earlier it is done the better. Fall plowing greatly facilitates the farm operations in the spring.

CUSTARD CREAM.—One quart of milk, one-third package of gelatine, three eggs, one cup of sugar. Dissolve the gelatine in the milk, beat the yolks and mix with the sugar, and stir into the milk; place on the stove, and stir until it is the thickness of custard. When cool stir in the white, beaten to a stiff froth. Flavor to taste, and put into mould to cool.

HORSES.—Pasture alone will not be enough for horses at night that are kept at work through the day. A run in the pasture will be beneficial, but a feed of grain should be given before being turned out. Work horses ploughing on hot, dry ground are subject to brittle hoofs; this may be remedied by keeping the hoofs soft by an occasional application of glycerine. The shoes should not be kept on too long, otherwise the hoof growth will not be natural.

The matter of windows in stables is one of vastly more importance than some farmers think. Animals no more than vegetables can thrive in the dark. Our long winters are sufficiently trying to the constitutions of our farm stock under the best circumstances, and an animal upon which the sun scarcely shines at all for five or six months, will come out in the spring in a bad state of health, even though the feed and ventilation and the temperature have been all right.

A cheap curtain, and quite a pretty one, is a width of cheese cloth, trimmed at the top and down one side with one row, or three, two narrow and one wide, as best suits the taste of the maker, of red oil calico. Such a curtain is to be furnished with large rings at the top to be run over a rod. A brown handle stained with burnt umber makes a very pretty rod. When the curtain is drawn to one side and tied with scarlet ribbon it makes a very pretty drape.

If you do not care to feed your fowls with green food in the shape of grass, supply them with a head of cabbage every day. Tie it up by the roots to some convenient place, and the fowls will soon pick every piece off clean. This is also the way to supply them with their green winter food. Even if you have to buy the cabbage, it is not very expensive; for you can get the soft heads which sell at a very low price compared with the hard, solid, and marketable ones, at a very nominal price.

A farm without an anvil, a vise, blacksmith's tools, etc., is not thoroughly equipped for its best and most economical work. To these tools there should be added one of the small forges that have been so much improved of late, and are now so perfect in their action and handy in the farmers' blacksmith shops. These forges are so cheap that they are within the reach of all, and, if proper use is made of them, will pay for themselves in a very short time. As the use of a forge means the presence of a fire, it is important that they be used with due caution.

FRUIT.—It is now the time of year when returns are coming in, or will soon be, for the work of the earlier portion of the season—the apples, pears, etc., are ready for market. If one with fruit to sell could visit the city markets, he would learn by observation the importance of what seem to be trifles. It will not take long to learn that much depends upon a careful

Sorting.—At least three grades should be made, the "Extras," "No. 1," and a third sort, which in most cases, unless the fruit is very scarce, should not reach the market. Usually it does not pay to market the fruit as it comes from the tree—the greater the uniformity of the fruit all through the package the better it is for the producer.

Packages.—Very much depends upon the way the fruit is put up for the market—the size and shape of the packages, that they may be easily handled. The neatness of the package, with a plain label, goes far to secure the best prices at the market. Half barrels, crates, and boxes are the packages most used for early apples and pears and the last two for peaches. Whichever of these is used, the fruit should be packed in firmly to avoid the bruising that would otherwise follow from shaking.

Pickers.—Persons who care nothing for the trees, and so tear and break the limbs that they look as if a hail storm had visited the region, are not fit to have in an orchard. It must be remembered that there are seasons to follow, and the trees should be treated with care accordingly; only the careful pickers are profitable pickers.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Dec 14, 1864. Although prejudiced against Patent Medicines, I have been induced from observing the beneficial effects of Graham's Pain Eradicator, to adopt it in my practice. I have examined its chemical properties and find it to be the safest and most reliable Liniment in use, a superior remedy for various complaints when used as directed, and well calculated to relieve a great amount of human suffering.

Table with columns for District, Date, and Secretary. Includes St. Stephen District and Miramichi District.

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PURE SPICES

BROWN & WEBB

DRUGGISTS,

Pure Spices

Having been Pioneers in introducing and advocating their use in place of the MISERABLE TRASH very commonly sold in these Provinces as Ground Spices. We were the FIRST, and for many years the ONLY packers of really Genuine Ground Spices in Halifax, and with little or no advertising Avery, Brown & Co's

Unadulterated Ground Spices have come to be recognized in most parts of Nova Scotia as THE BEST.

The result has been the gradual creation of a demand for better Spices, and other packers and dealers have been forced to meet this growing improvement in popular taste by furnishing better goods than formerly.

Still, while most grinders profess to supply Pure Spices, they also offer several inferior grades, thus admitting that they practice adulteration. The recent reports of the analysis of Spices and Foods, by the Inspectors appointed by the Dominion Government, have thrown fresh light upon the enormous extent of the adulteration practiced upon Spices. Reference to these reports will show that

BROWN & WEBB'S SPICES

have invariably stood the test, and been reported Absolutely Pure Spice. The only excuse for the adulteration of Spices is that the price is thus reduced; but this really only benefits the dealer at the expense of the consumer. In reality as the value of Spice depends only on its Strength and Flavor

The Best is always the Cheapest, Our sale of Pure Spices has increased to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but will always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is known.

Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

Ground Allspice, Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Ground Ginger, Ground Pepper, Mixed Spices.

BROWN & WEBB

WHOLESALE Drug and Spice Merchants

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MACDONALD & Co

HALIFAX, N.S. STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS, AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF BASS and COPPER WORK ALSO

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IMPORTERS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, AMERICAN and CANADIAN DRY GOODS,

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD. A careful observance of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of SCOTT'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA will accomplish this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifics, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more physicians for Consumption—and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Anaemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly marvellous.

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT. Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases of children. C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A. H. SAXTON, M.D. Baltimore, October 12, 1879.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. December 10th, 1878. Very truly Yrs. J. SIMONAUD, M.D. New Orleans, La.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne—Gentlemen—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, shortness of breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime; and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappearing, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H. F. SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literally starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours R. W. HAMILTON, M.D. For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, Nov. 14, 79 Year. NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

McShane Bell Foundry. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent Free. HENRY McSHANE, & Co., BALTIMORE, MD. Nov 2-ly

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