

The Wesleyan.

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FROM THE PAPERS.

A portrait of Luther, until now unknown, has been discovered in an old Leipzig church. It is stamped upon gilt leather, and bears an inscription which identifies it. It is well preserved and is a good likeness and a fine work of art.

The attitude of any local church towards the great religious movements of the day will be determined very largely by its minister. It has been truly said that "there is not a pastor in the land who has any real stuff in him but can make a missionary body of the church he serves."

Good prayer meetings are not likely to be impromptu ones. The gathering may be so, but the spirit of the exercises is the result of thought and devotion that were in the minds of some of the worshippers before they came together. Probably one of the number had been keeping up the fires before hand, but that one was enough to warm and keep in motion all the rest.—*United Presbyterian*

When good Bishop Potter reached his twenty-fifth anniversary as Bishop of New York, his church clergy gave him a silver ark, or chest, that cost a lot of money, but did not hold any more esteem than could have been written on the face of the chest that would have represented its cost. What good Bishop Potter's "ark" can do him, unless he decides on cremation, it were hard to say.—*N. Y. Independent*

Liberalism is on the increase in our Church. We heard of a wealthy brother last week who excused himself from contributing to a Church benevolence some time ago because he had just loaned his brother \$25,000. He however, subscribed \$10 last year to one of the benevolent collections. Although it has not yet been paid, he acknowledges the debt, and has subscribed \$10 more for next year.—*Christian Advocate*

Were all brides to follow the example of the gipsy in Lafayette, Ind., who before the ceremony compelled the groom to swear on the Bible that henceforth he would not touch a drop of intoxicating liquor unless presented to him by her, there would probably be fewer mourning wives thereafter. The poor gipsy has given an example which is worth reflecting over by her more cultivated and fortunate sisters.—*Montreal Witness*

The Chicago correspondent of the *Presbyterian* has the following item: "In an essay on Moses, read on a recent Sabbath morning, Professor Swing announced another important discovery in the domain of theology. The Monotheistic idea, he said, was not a revelation from God, but a development from Polytheism carved into shape and set up for the Jewish people by Moses. Is not this last mile-stone very near the end of the road?"

Sir Garnet Wolseley in a letter to Mr. Massett says: "I am one of those who have always felt that anything great done by our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic is a family achievement. I only wish more Americans would come here, and more Englishmen travel in the United States, for I am certain that we have only to know one another well to join hands on all occasions as members of the same clan, the same family. If all the English speaking provinces in the world were joined together in one federation, no Bismarck or king dare fire a shot in any part of the world."—*N. Y. Tribune*

A distinguished minister made a remark to us recently that made an impression on us. We were speaking of the success which is marking the missionary work in India, Japan, China, and elsewhere. He observed that in the future he looks for the great conquests of Christianity in heathen lands. The gospel, he said, had been offered for these many centuries to the nations of Europe, and they had in a large measure rejected it. Now he suggested it may be God's will to offer it to the heathen nations. They may receive it more cordially. So Paul turned to the Gentiles.—*Central Presbyterian*

The Methodist College, Belfast, has been very successful at the recent Queen's College Examinations. Its pupils and ex-pupils have obtained a splendid list of distinctions. In the

high and important honours obtained by pupils of the College this year are the first three places in the list of classical scholars (first year), and first place in the mathematical list. This is the fourth year in succession that the last-named high distinction has been gained. *London Methodist*

A class of girls about ten years of age in a Boston school have been required to make and write out comparisons between the writings of Longfellow and Whittier. *The Buffalo Express* says that this cannot be laughed at in its city because it has known a primary class in German set to write a history of Aryan civilization, from its dawn on the steppes of Asia, in nobody knows how remote an antiquity, to the permanent settlement of the Teutonic tribes on the shores of the North Sea.

On Sunday last appeals and collections were made on behalf of the Dublin hospitals in a large number of churches of the city and neighborhood belonging to all Protestant denominations. Much dissatisfaction continues to be expressed at the continued refusal of the Roman Catholics to join the movement, while so large a proportion of the fund is given to hospitals under their management. The entire amount obtained on Sunday is not yet known, but last year it amounted to over £3,000.—*English Paper*

A parishioner once sought advice of Dr. Alexander. He was under a cloud, and could find no comfort in the discharge of religious duty. The Doctor said to him, "Do you pray?" "Yes," he spent whole nights in prayer. "How do you pray?" "I pray," he replied, "that the Lord will lift the light of his countenance upon me, and grant me peace." "Go," said Dr. Alexander, "and pray God to glorify his name, and to convert sinners to himself." The prescription met the case.—*Zion's Advocate*

Providence apparently permitted that the unfortunate Mr. Gold, who was murdered in a railway carriage, should be a vicarious sacrifice for the benefit of the English people. To an extent never before manifested, public opinion in England is demanding the abandonment of isolated apartments, and cars on a modified Pullman pattern are daily coming into more general use. *The Telegraph* says decisively: "The railway train of the future must have a gangway running throughout its length, and be accessible from one end of the car to the other."

In Manchester lately small bills were given to the young people, who were to take them round and invite strangers to chapel. The handbill simply said:—"If you do not regularly attend any place of worship you will receive a hearty welcome at the Wesleyan Chapel, Sussex Street. The preacher this evening (November 13th) is the Rev. J. M. Lobb. Service will begin at six o'clock." A mere trifle of expense would print tens of thousands of such slips, and how useful they might be! One gentleman, an official of the chapel, said he knew of at least thirty strangers who had come in that night.

It is proposed that the Free Church Assembly be asked to make a deliverance on the subject of disestablishment, taking new ground. It is thought more can be accomplished by working directly for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, on the ground that it does not represent the majority and has abolished lay patronage. Hitherto the attacks against Established Churches have been put on abstract grounds, and the Church of England was assailed as much as the Church of Scotland. Many believe that much is to be gained politically by disentangling the question in Scotland from that in England.—*Independent*

If Henry W. Bellows were to say next Sunday to his people, "We are all wrong, Christ is the Supreme Deity," how long would he remain where he is? If M. J. Savage were to become evangelical, how long would his society retain him? The talk about liberty in heterodox societies, as distinguished from those called orthodox, is absurd. As Dr. Whedon observes in the last *Quarterly*—which seems to improve in every number—"If the Editor of a Democratic paper should begin to advocate Republicanism, or a professor in a Homeopathic College to teach Allopathy, they would be removed and no one would question its propriety: but when a heretical minister or professor is removed, a hue and cry is raised."—*Christian Advocate*

Popular superstitions are far more prevalent than most people who have not looked into the subject are aware. There is no doubt that a great many people attribute the assassination of the President to the comets that have visited our heavens during the last season, and look upon the calamities of the year as a direct realization of the forebodings on account of the conjunction of brilliant planets which was foretold for 1881. At the head of this long process

of superstitious persons may well be placed one of the leading English noblemen, the Duke of Norfolk, who recently made a pilgrimage to the shrine at Lourdes for the cure of his unfortunate boy. It is needless to say that although the pilgrim has returned the child has not recovered.—*Christian Union*

HOLINESS.

There are certain words which carry a peculiar charm. We vulgarize many august terms and titles. We ring changes on them in our customary cant; we point witticisms with them, we use them to conceal our lack of thought, and so we cheapen and degrade them. But there are some terms which carry a peculiar charm, and which are slower to be cheapened. They retain an awfulness which forbids desecration like a dead child's memory. One of these words is holiness. Justification is a noble term. It summons before the Christian his Saviour's suffering and his Saviour's triumph. Righteousness is a potent word. It strengthens the fibre of the Christian's soul, as it reminds him of his standing in the valor and virtue of his Lord. But around both words there hover the clouds of fierce debate. They are links of union it is true, but they are also lines of demarcation. Holiness speaks otherwise to our souls. There is that about it which appeals to a fine instinct even in thoughtless minds, and forbids them to pronounce it. Is it because the word suggests a spiritual quality, which is foreign to their habit of life and of feeling? Holiness is not to be confounded with virtue. No disparagement is cast upon virtue by this distinction. The two things rest on different bases in human nature, and flow from different sources. Virtue rests on conscience, holiness on faith. Virtue flows from moral principle; holiness from communion with God. Virtue is guided by self-will; holiness though sought for by the will, yet implies a subjection of self-will, a willingness to be a subject to the will of another. Holiness requires virtue as one of its components. No man is holy who is not virtuous. But virtue may be dissociated from holiness. And the difference is apparent to us all. When we find a man whose life is under the influence of a daily communion with God, we feel that there is a signet upon his character, a charm in his soul which distinguishes him from the very best of men, whose conduct acknowledges no higher principle than a correct morality; and most persons I fancy, whether religious or not, would view the holy character as the nobler of the two, even though its possessor should be beset by infirmities of temper, which the other man is a stranger to. Before his conversion Paul was no doubt rigidly virtuous. His conscience was scrupulous but not sanctified. The voice from heaven called him to a loftier level of communion with his God, of clearer spiritual eye-sight, in a word, of holiness.—*Central Adv.*

BUILDING CHURCHES.

The call for the evangelization of the new and growing populations of England has become both loud and urgent. The work which needs to be done is leading in the Established Church to several modifications of policy which are worthy of the consideration of the Free Churches. First, there is a desire to practice more economy in the building of churches. Instead of spending £10 per sitting it is suggested that modest and yet convenient churches may be erected for £6 per sitting. Then the Bishop of Rochester thinks that Gothic is not the only style of architecture which should be adopted. A Gothic church, he says, means difficult acoustics and expensive ornamentation. He would like to see "a fine red brick Basilica." Further, there is a demand springing up for mission chapels. Bishop Thorold is now asking for 39 such places in London. He suggests that clergymen who are underworked might help those who are overworked. He thinks also that it would be a gain to transfer men from one parish to another. Then, finally, there is a disposition to set clergymen to work without churches.

It is suggested that they might do pastoral work and hold religious services in such rooms as they can obtain. These are practical ideas, the execution of which will do great good. In these churchy times the notion is that in large towns nothing can be done without buildings and agencies of a costly character. One church, moreover, competes with another. We need to spend less on ecclesiastical plant. Our object should be not to make a show but to supply the largest possible number with the ordinances of Christianity. The demands which are made upon the churches will drive them to the adoption of practical views and methods of work.—*London Methodist*

THE VAUDOIS.

A correspondent in the *Christian* writes from Ripon:—I trust you will permit me to state to the Protestants of England through your columns, the present deplorable condition of the ancient Vaudois of the Hautes Alpes. A month ago I returned from a visit to them. The heart of the Valleys is the Vale of Fresinières, and the most desolate spot therein is the Plateau of Dormilleuse—the impregnable refuge of the Vaudois. Here they rested secure, because unapproachable, while their brethren were slaughtered by thousands in the caves of the valleys below. It is a frightful place, at an elevation of 5,000 feet; the mountain tops rise sheer around it, their sides covered with loose rocks, which are so constantly precipitated by avalanches into the plateau where the village stands that the place is stone-battered in every direction. In November the snow falls feet deep, and never melts before June. During the eight months of winter the cattle are housed in the lower story of the houses, and fuel is so scarce that their owners crowd often with them for warmth. The scanty supply of fodder, gathered at the danger of the owners' lives, is soon done, and during the last two winters the villagers have endeavored to save some of the creatures by giving them the rye bread which is their own only solid food, but in vain—two-thirds of their animals are dead, and the few left are gaunt and ill-nourished. Since Felix Neff died, no less than one-third of all the pasturage and cultivated land has been lost, covered thick with stones and the debris of avalanches. The only prospect before this, the stainless Protestant Vaudois refuge, is entire destruction unless help is forthcoming. Unable to bear longer their dreadful poverty, some families have gone to live in the lower valley, and have been lost amidst the Roman Catholic population. Other members have been killed. Ten years of bad harvests, and two winters whose awful severity has destroyed their cattle, have reduced these patient people to despair. The only way to help them is the one taken by the Protestant Committee of Lyons, a society which supplies the pastors and schools for the Vaudois, and is doing a noble work in the valleys. The President is Dean Fremantle, of Ripon, a noble and faithful friend of the Vaudois. He has established a Dormilleuse emigration fund, and by its means nine families have been helped to leave and settle in Algeria. The French Government give a grant of good land to any family who can erect a house and stock the farm. For each family the cost is 75*l.* Already the tiny Protestant colony is prospering, and it is the earnest desire of the rest of their friends to follow, but they cannot raise the means, for no one will buy their stone and debris-covered land, and they have nothing else to part with.

A THRONE OF GRACE.

Thank God for every errand that takes you to a throne of grace. Whatever that may be that sends you to prayer count it as one of your choicest blessings. It may be a heavy cross, a painful trial, a pressing want; it may be a broken cistern, a cold look, an unkind expression, yet if it leads you to prayer, regard it as a mercy sent from God to your soul. Thank God for an errand to him. Stay not from a throne of grace because of an unfavourable

state of mind. If God is ready to receive you just as you are, if no questions are asked, and no examination is instituted, and exceptions are made on account of the coldness of your state, then count it your mercy to go to God with your worst frames. To linger from a throne of grace because of an unfitness, and unpreparedness to approach it, is to alter its character from a throne of mercy. If the Lord's ears are open only to the cry of the righteous when they seek him in certain good and acceptable frames, then he hears them for their frames, and not because he is a God of grace. It is the privilege of a poor soul to go to Jesus in his worst frames. To go in darkness, to go in weak faith, to go when everything seems to say stay away, to go in the face of opposition, to hope against hope, to go in the consciousness of having walked at a distance, to press through the crowd to the throne of grace; to take the hard, the cold, the reluctant heart, and lay it before the Lord,—oh! what a triumph is this of the power and the grace of a blessed Spirit, in a poor believer!—*Winstone*

EDWARD PAYSON.

With the versatility of genius and the strength of clear and well defined conceptions of Christian truth, this remarkable preacher had a natural fertility of imagination which seemed without effort so to vivify both thoughts and language that they became as if living forces in their action on the soul. His sentences were animated, glowing, intense. He did not talk vaguely about things, either in his prayers or in his preaching. In prayer he asked directly for what he wanted; and in preaching he placed the thought, the object, the scene, the peril, the ruin or the happiness and glory—whatever he would bring as a motive to bear on the conscience and the heart—with such graphic delineation and effective coloring before his hearers that they seemed to be in the actual presence of the reality itself, and under the full impression of its power. He sought to gain attention by no extravagance of style, no florid imagery, and least of all by startling anecdotes or quaint conceits produced for momentary effect. His illustrations were commonly drawn, in a brief sentence or two from striking analogies, which he was quick to observe, between particular truths, or aspects of truth, and familiar facts or things in all departments of nature, science and art. No body stopped to think of the illustration, or to admire it for itself. A sudden light flashed on the thought with which the speaker was dealing, and in that light the listener saw the truth itself—as one sees an object by a flash of lightning; having no time to consider whence the illumination came and indeed not caring. The clear, unencumbered naked truth—this was everything, for the time, to speaker and hearer alike. This was what the latter carried away and often kept till it became a matter of fact in the soul; unlike the poor pyrotechnics some times played off to wondering audiences, to go out immediately in darkness and be forgotten.—*Ray Palmer, D. D.*

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

While we in Canada are gradually but surely giving up our Sabbath rest, and allowing wealthy and unscrupulous corporations to do very much as they please with the Sabbath laws which still, apparently as a matter of form, remain on the statute book, the people on the European continent are trying to struggle back to the old state of things, which, by sad experience, they have found to be better than the everlasting drive which modern cupidity and ungodliness have thought indispensable. Minister Meybach of Germany has drawn up several regulations, designed to secure rest on the Sabbath for railway officials, which if faithfully executed, will produce beneficial results. The assembly of German paper-makers, lately held at Nurnberg, unanimously resolved to discontinue all work on the Sabbath at once.

In Cassel a great many citizens have requested that no papers or letters be delivered to them on the Sabbath except those marked "express." A Sabbath Union has been formed in Lunenburg and in Griefswald to reduce Sunday work as much as possible. The French Minister of the post-office and telegraph department has made inquiries whether a law cannot be enacted giving rest to all his officials on every alternate Sabbath. The French paper-makers are more and more observing the Sabbath. The great Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company has granted rest on every alternate Sunday to their servants at all stations. In Switzerland the Jure-Berne-Lucerne Railway has done the same, and the radical Canton of Appenzell has prohibited public dancing on Saturday evenings and on the Sabbath. A considerable number of merchants there have begun to close their shops all day Sunday. In Austria the Minister of Worship and Instruction has issued a decree forbidding all public work on the Sabbath and holy days, and Count Chorinsky of Salzburg has issued a similar order to all workmen under his control. Only work of necessity is to be allowed, and that after mid-day.—*Canada Presbyterian*

INTOLERANCE.

The steamer *City of Berlin*, which brought many of our delegates to the Ecumenical Conference home, had on board five or six hundred steerage passengers. Among them were quite a number of Protestants, chiefly from Wales and England, including a few local preachers, exhorters, and members of our own Church. Toward the close of the voyage, these gathered on deck, and spent some time in singing Christian songs, evidently learned from Moody and Sankey. At their request Dr. Kynett obtained permission of the captain to hold a public religious service on the forward deck, Sunday afternoon, October 9th, and Rev. Dr. Morton, of Louisville, was engaged to preach to them. The two preachers took their stand on the steps leading to the hurricane deck, and Dr. Kynett announced the arrangements for service, requested all to unite, and that smoking within the place occupied should be discontinued during the service. At first all cheerfully complied, but when Dr. Morton began reading the Scriptures a Roman Catholic priest moved through the assemblage, saying to Catholics present, "This is no place for you, go down below; get down below quick," and seizing hold of several persons, hurried them down the stairs. Remonstrance was in vain. He continued his efforts until some forty or fifty persons had been driven below. Then hastening through the crowd, he gathered five or six rough looking fellows immediately under the steps on which the preachers were standing, and began smoking. On being remonstrated with he said to his associates: "You have no need to stop; you have a right to smoke here; smoke on, smoke on," and continued the effort. The second officer, standing on the bridge, witnessed his movements, and sent orders to have the smoking stopped and the party removed. A stalwart sailor approached and said, "Stop smoking, and come out of there." The priest replied, "We have a right to smoke here; you need not stop; smoke on, smoke on;" when the sailor responded, "My orders are to stop this smoking, and bring you out, and I shall obey." Just then the boatswain came along, and the two promptly stopped the smoking and removed the offending parties, hurrying them below with the people that the priest had sent down. Here they yelled and attempted to raise further disturbance, but were given to understand that quiet must be maintained. The services then proceeded. Dr. Morton preached a sweet, loving sermon on the text, "My son, give me thine heart," at the close of which there was manifest wonderment on the countenances of all why such violent demonstrations should be made to prevent people from hearing such a sermon, or being present at such a service.—*Philadelphia Methodist*

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

CUMBERED ABOUT MUCH SERVING

Christ never asks of us such busy labor As leaves no time for resting at his feet; The waiting attitude of expectation He oftentimes counts a service most complete.

He sometimes wants our ear—our rapt attention; That he some sweetest secret may impart; 'Tis always in the time of deepest silence That heart-finds deepest fellowship with heart.

We sometimes wonder why our Lord doth place us Within a sphere so narrow, so obscure; But nothing we call work can find an entrance; There's only room to suffer—to endure!

Well, God loves patience! Souls that dwell in stillness, Doing the little things or resting quite, May just as perfectly fulfil their mission, Be just as useful in the Father's sight.

As they who grapple with some giant evil, Clearing a path that every eye may see! Our Saviour cares for cheerful acquiescence, Rather than for a busy ministry.

And yet he does love service, where 'tis given By grateful love that clothes itself in deed; But work that's done beneath the scourge of duty, Besure to such he gives but little heed.

Then seek to please him whatsoever he bids thee! Whether to do—to suffer—to die still! 'Twill matter little by what path he led us In if in all we sought to do his will.

MIRANDA'S PERPLEXITY.

The deacon and his wife called in last night, and as we were sitting round the great new-fangled, old-fashioned fire-place which Jennie has had made in my library I took out of my pocket this letter, which came to me in a recent mail, and read it aloud. I wanted to know what the Deacon would say to my fair but troubled correspondent:

I am a young woman of twenty-four years. I have a limited education; have to work for my living. I have sisters who always have admiring friends. I always have none. I try to be attractive. I spend all the money I can get to make myself so. I have a piano, and have been taking lessons on it for a long time, but it seems as though I can't learn. I dress well,—better than my sisters. I visit more, and go to more parties than they, yet they have regular callers, when I, with all that I can do to win one, have none. Occasionally I manage to win one; but he never comes more than two or three times, then I am left without a beau. I can't understand why it is that my sisters are never without lovers, while I never have one. I have two sisters married and expect to have two more (all I have) married soon. They never went to any trouble to secure lovers. Will you please to tell me why it is so—that is, why it is that they, not seeming anxious to have beaux, have them, while I try my best to get one, yet can't keep one? I am miserable. I don't want to remain single all my life. What must I do to be attractive? I am wretched. Will you please tell me what course to pursue in order to be attractive? Please give some comfort through your paper, and oblige

MIRIAM.

"I have been trying," I said, "to get Jennie to answer that question. If she would only tell Miranda how she caught me, Miranda's fortune would be made."

It was lucky for me that the fire-place is a big and broad one, and that Jennie was on one side and I on the other, or I should have had my ears boxed for my impertinence.

"For my part," said the deacon's wife, "I am sorry for Miranda. Nothing seems to me so hard to bear as heart hunger. There is a young girl hungry for love, and not knowing how to get it, or why she fails. I think it is the very worst form of starvation."

"That is very charitable," said the deacon; "but I don't see in that letter the least sign of heart hunger. What she is hungry for is admiration. She wants to be admired, not to be loved, and the very way not to get admiration is to try for it. She spends all her money on dress, not because dress is an expression of taste but because she wants to be attractive to young men. She studies music, not because she gets pleasure from it, or wants to give pleasure to others, but because she wants admirers. She goes into society, not because she is socially inclined, but because she wants a beau. She is a fisher of men, and the more she angles the less likely she will be to catch."

"You are too hard on her, my dear," said the deacon's wife. "She is just like all of us women. We all want to get husbands when we are young; and we all want to keep them after we have got them. And it is just all we can do to either get a lover or keep a husband; and the worst of it is we must never let anybody know what we want. I declare it is quite refreshing to find one girl that speaks right out what thousands of girls feel but would not acknowledge—no, not on the rack."

"For my part," said I, "I do not see why Miranda's request is not eminently reasonable. Everybody is perpetually saying that the noblest office of a woman is that of a wife and mother, and everybody is poking fun at old maids. Religion chimes in with society in the same

direction. Moses says, God made woman to be a helpmeet for man, and Paul says that the man was not created for the woman but the woman for the man. Education goes with religion. Pretty nearly all our systems of woman schooling are conducted with reference to making her attractive and helping her to get beaux and lovers, and in due time a husband. Pray, why shouldn't she take hold and help and do the best she can?"

"The chief end of woman," said the Deacon oracularly, "is to glorify man and enjoy him forever." "That it is our chief end to glorify man," said the Deacon's wife, "we are taught from infancy by our fathers, but our husbands very soon teach us that we are not to enjoy him forever, but rather that he is appointed to chastise us for our sins and discover unto us the hidden strength of corruption and deceitfulness of our hearts, that we may be humbled."

The Deacon's wife is more than a match for the Deacon any day in the Westminster Confession.

"I do not think, Deacon, you do Miranda justice," said Jennie. "Indeed, I do not believe a man can do any woman justice. He cannot know how we long for some one to lean upon; some one whom we may love and who will love us; some one to whom we can give ourselves, speaking our full love to him by word and deed without being unwomanly. He cannot know what a prisoner a woman is who is shut up in herself; or how the best part of her nature is put to a lingering death when she has no lover, and no one therefore, to whom she can pour forth love, and on whom she can lavish love. So he always makes fun of our school-girl attachments and our fondness for novels and poetry, and our ill-concealed want of lovers and beaux, and our poor endeavors to make ourselves attractive without seeming to do so."

"Those are my sentiments, exactly," said the Deacon's wife, "only you express them, and I could not. Listen to her, Deacon; it is as true as Gospel." But the Deaconed no exhortation; he was listening.

"Of one thing you may be sure," continued Jennie, "society is full of Mirandas, though not many of them are as frank as this one. There is only one counsel to give to her, and I wish some one might do it."

Whereat I caught up a bit of paper from the table and proceeded to take down a note of the counsel. "If Miranda wants to be admired and loved, let her do something worthy of admiration, and be something worthy of love. Let her forget herself. Let her forget le ux and lovers. Let her cease to dread living single. Let her remember that an unhappy marriage is death on the rack. Let her cease to study how to attract and begin to study how to serve. Let her do good and be good; sacrifice herself; live for others; be helpful, in her home, her church, her Sunday-school. Let her be willing to lose her life and she will find it. Let her cease to care for admirers and she will be surprised to find admirers beginning to care for her."

"Not with brodered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array," murmured the Deacon, "but, which becometh women professing godliness, with good works!" "Above all," continued Jennie, "let her remember the difference between admiration and love; between admirers and lovers. Let her remember that admiration never yet led a woman's heart, and love never failed to satisfy it. Let her remember that neither dress nor piano-playing, nor even personal beauty and social accomplishment can give her what her woman's heart really is famishing for—love. Let her learn the meaning of Mrs. Browning's interpretation of the true woman's heart."

And Jennie turned to the book-case just behind her and took down a little blue and gold edition of Mrs. Browning's poems, and read these lines: "If thou must love me, let it be for naught Except for love's sake only. Do not say I love her for her smile,—her look,—her way Of speaking gently,—for a trick of thought That falls in well with mine, and, certes, A certain sense of ease in such a day!"

But love me for love's sake, that evermore Thou mayst love on through love's eternity." That ended our symposium. I think we are all agreed that Jennie was right, though no one spoke approval or dissent. I am sure she was right. I know that she described the way she made me her lover years ago, and has kept me her lover ever since.—Leticia, in Chris. Union.

A venerable lady was once asked her age. "Ninety-three," was the reply. "The Judge of all the earth does not mean that I shall have any excuse for not being prepared to meet him."

LOOK UP, NOT DOWN.

Life to some is full of sorrow— Half is real, half they borrow; Fall of rocks and fall of ledges, Corners sharp, and cutting edges. Though the joy-bells may be ringing, Not a song you'll hear them sing; Seeing never makes them wise, Looking out from downcast eyes.

All in vain the sun is shining, Waters-packing, blossoms twining; They but see through these same sorrows Sad to-day and worse to-morrow. See the clouds that must pass over; See the weeds among the clover— Every thing and any thing But the gold the sublimis bring.

Draining from the bitter fountain, Lo! you mole-hill seems a mountain; Drops of dew and drops of rain Swell into the mighty main. All in vain the blessings shower, And the mercies fall with power; Gathering chaff, ye tread the wheat. Rich and loyal, leath your feet.

Lo! it is not he, my neighbor; Look up, as you love and labor, Not for one alone woe's vials, Every one has cares and trials. Joy and pain are linked together, Like the far and cloudy weather; May we have—O let us pray!— Faith and patience for to-day.

—Advance.

THE CURSED LIQUOR STORES.

When the poor heart-broken wife of the murdered Auction, who had been stabbed to the heart by the drunken brute Murphy a few days ago, heard the news of her husband's death, she exclaimed, "Oh! the liquor stores, the cursed liquor stores!"

It is only reflect on the feelings of the wretched woman as she contemplated her butchered husband, brought to a bloody grave by rum, we would shrink back in horror from the evils and misfortunes produced by liquor. Rum is the most powerful agent the devil has on earth, and it may be traced mostly all the crimes, murders and debaucheries which disgrace society and convert this beautiful world of ours into a veritable hell. Like the devil himself, it is the father of all evils, and more souls have been lost through its agency than from all other causes combined.

We ask, is it not rum that has filled our prisons with criminals, our poor-houses with paupers, our streets with fallen women, and our asylums with lunatics?

As soon as rum enters a household the devil goes with it, and there is neither peace, happiness or prosperity in that family again.

Its inmates become wretched, vile drunkards, going about in rags, hunger and nakedness, until they wind up in the prison or the poor-house, while the rum-seller who supplies them with the fatal poison keeps his fast horses, and most likely his fast—won't write the word.

What a fearful responsibility rests upon those who sell whisky, for is it not written, "Woe be to him by whom scandal cometh?"

The Lord God has emphatically declared that "Neither the drunkard nor the fornicator shall enter into the kingdom of heaven."

How this terrible sentence should make drunkards tremble! Are they willing to burn for ever in the flames of hell in order to gratify a beastly passion for a few years on earth?

If so, let them drink and be merry; if not, let them dash from their lips the wretched cup so brimful of tears, crime, and perdition. Remember the cry of poor Mrs. Auction: "Oh, the liquor-stores, the cursed liquor stores!"—New York Tablet, (Catholic.)

CHURCH LOTTERIES.

A church lottery! What a paradox. But paradoxical as it may seem, lotteries are still occasionally held to raise money for church purposes. One would think that we ought to have outgrown the doctrine, "Let us do evil that good may come," or that relic of Roman anti-Christ, "The end sanctifies the means." A church lottery is no better than any other lottery, and it would not be any worse if the church were not supposed to be better than the world. State governments, as a rule, are very tardy in passing laws to prohibit popular forms of vice. Very few states have done credit to their intelligence, and honored God, by abolishing the Satanic liquor traffic; but many of them are so deeply convinced that lotteries are so thoroughly bad that they have prohibited them by law. For the Church of God, the only standard of purity and excellence, to take up that which the world condemns, is a startling spectacle of church degradation, and a Lucifer-like fall from her empyrean height.

There are two things in any and every lottery that are thoroughly dishonest, and for this reason ought to meet with general condemnation. The first is, the proprietor or owner expects to get more for what he sells than it is worth; and the second is, that the purchaser expects to get what he buys for less than it is worth. It is thus dishonest in its inception, and the patrons teach dishonesty to the world. The Church of God must cut loose from all complicity with evil, or abandon the effort to educate, and elevate public morals, save people from their sins, and "spread Scriptural holiness over these lands."

The world is not yet so excessively honest and heavenly, that it needs church lotteries, parlor billiards, card parties, club and social dances, theaters, etc., to keep it down. It is necessary, doubtless, for a kite to have a tail; but we are not willing that the church should be the caudal appendage of the world.

God's dealings with the Jews are an impressive object lesson to the world. He taught them to be holy, saying, "Ye shall be holy; for I the Lord your God am holy." And on the golden plate that Aaron wore on his forehead was engraved, "Holiness to the Lord." The wearing of this engraved golden plate was a significant hint of the complete consecration required. The New Testament is equally explicit. Christ says, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your father which is in heaven is perfect." Let the church keep itself unspotted from the world. We can at least keep from playing tail to the world's kite by indulging in church lotteries and other things of equally vicious tendency.—J. M. Akers, in N. W. Advocate.

"IT WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE."

There is only one class of persons in American society who are constantly expecting and receiving what seems to be extra pay. Indeed, the stipend secured to them is on the expectation that additional pay in unstipulated amounts, will be given them, so that it is hardly right to call it extra pay. That class is the ministry. The low rates of salary generally allowed, which everybody knows are inadequate to the enforced mode of living, are estimated on the expectations of donations, surprises, half-fares, free tickets and ministers' prices. Once in a while we meet a spirit that chafes under this system and cannot abide it. There are persons to whom it seems especially designed to certify to a man his dependence, to make him first earn his bread and then to beg for it. We do not pay our doctor in that way; that is, pay him a part of the bill, and then try to make him believe that we are so generous as to make him a present of the balance.

The system is damaging to the character of giver and receiver. The giver gets accustomed to have pride in what he would recognize to be a meanness if offered to any one but a minister. The receiver acquires the habit of looking for surprises, and expecting half-fares and free tickets, till his manliness and independence of spirit are all frayed out. Why should the minister be the only man who is paid in "truck," without being consulted as to what he wants, or at what prices it must be reckoned? Why shouldn't the parson's wife and daughter select the color and quality of their dresses themselves as do other ladies? And why should the dominie be paid twenty dollars in slippers and watch-pockets when he has fifty dollars worth of them in his trunk? We are told "these are free gifts, and not a part of salary." We answer the salary is put down so close to the dead-line, on the supposition that it would be supplemented by these so-called gifts.

If any reader should come into our way of thinking, we beg and plead against any sudden reformation. Do not stop these left-handed payments until the time comes round to make a righteous estimate. Then make a fair agreement to pay your minister what will take him out of the ranks of upper-pauperdom and make a free man of him.—New York Witness.

THE FAUST BIBLE.

This magnificent work was executed with cut metal types on 637 leaves, some of the copies on fine paper and others on vellum, and is sometimes known as the "Mazarin Bible," a copy having been unexpectedly found in Cardinal Mazarin's library at Paris. It is also called the "Forty-two line Bible," because each full column contains that number of lines, and, lastly, as Gutenberg's Bible, because John Gutenberg was associated with Faust and Schoffer in its issue. It was printed in Latin, and the letters were such an exact imitation of the work of an amanuensis that the copies were passed off by Faust when he visited Paris, as manuscripts, the discovery of the art of

printing being kept a profound secret. Faust sold a copy to the King of France for 700 crowns, and another to the Archbishop of Paris for 400 crowns; although he appears to have charged less noble customers as low as 60 crowns. The low price and a uniformity of the lettering of these Bibles caused universal astonishment. The capital letters in red ink were said to be printed with his blood; and as he could immediately produce new copies ad libitum, he was adjudged in league with Satan. Faust was apprehended, and was forced to reveal the newly discovered art of printing to save himself from the flames. This is supposed to be the origin of the tradition of the "Devil and Dr. Faustus," dramatised by Christopher Marlowe and others. One of the highest prices, if not the highest realized by any book was for a copy of this splendid Bible at the sale of the Perkins Library at Hamworth Park, June 6, 1873. A copy on vellum was sold for £3,400; another on paper for £2,690. This large price is rather surprising; for there are about twenty copies in different libraries, half of them belonging to private persons in Britain.—Chambers' Journal.

I once knew an infidel. He was one of the charming and lovely ones of this world; was a great favorite with his friends, among whom were some true Christians, and many church members, who were not worthy of the Christian's name. These latter so misrepresented, to the upright, generous-hearted infidel, the religion they professed, that he was more and more confirmed in his unbelief. To be sure, he was obliged to confess to himself that certain other friends of his were sincere in their efforts to live a good life, and to please a Being they imagined was interested in them. "But," said he, "they are naturally honest and good, and their little notions about their Christ, as they call him, cannot do them any great harm." He was so keen and so presumptuous in his wit, whenever any of these good people, yearning over him and longing for his salvation, attempted to reason with him and to show him his danger, that they really dreaded to introduce the subject of religion in his presence.

Thus he went gaily along in his unconscious spiritual danger and death. But he had a faithful, praying wife. Oh how she loved him! As she looked upon his frank, handsome face, and listened to his musical voice, singing often the psalms and hymns she loved, tears of tenderness and sorrow for his blindness, would start to her eyes. But she had learned that words were of little profit in his case. He never resented anything she said to him; but he did what even more troubled her,—turned all into sport.

But the wife believed that God's promises were firm—meant what they said and not some other good thing—she prayed on; and waited as patiently as she could, for the answer. One day, her husband surprised her by saying; "I'm going to read the Bible all through, just as if I had never seen nor heard of it; and when I've finished I'll tell you how it strikes me." You may be sure her prayers were not forgotten while her husband read.

Long afterwards he told the story of that reading. He got along, somehow, through all the Old Testament, and until he came to the betrayal in the Now, explaining things away, as best he could. When he found that Judas had betrayed Jesus, he felt pleased. "He knew that the claims of Jesus were unjust, and that he was an impostor. He did right to deliver him up to be punished—I would have done just so," he said. But he read on. When he found that Judas repented, and said he had betrayed an innocent man, and threw away his money, and went and hanged himself, our reader was confounded. "Judas knew," was his honest thought. "If, under such circumstances, Judas acted thus, his testimony is true. And if an innocent man, Christ was what he claimed to be, and all he says is true—and I am a sinner and lost—unless I go to him."

Thus the testimony of him who betrayed his Master, was used by the Holy Spirit to convince this infidel, and to save a soul from death. Truly, "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

Nothing is too hard for him. In ways we little dream of, he is working to answer prayer and to save souls. Let us be faithful, and wise in our faithfulness, and let us pray on, nothing doubting, for God's promises are sure.—Augusta Moore.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SNARL FAMILY.

Daisy is a little girl three years old. She has blue eyes that open wide with wonder when she is surprised, and twinkle with fun and mischief a great deal of the time—a pretty little rosy munda, and an abundance of long golden hair.

Now this hair has always been a great trial to Daisy, for it has to be combed and brushed every day; and when she plays "house-keeping" under the table with maple-sugar for "tea," or creeps under the lounge to play "bear," the hair gets badly tangled, and fairly ties itself up in little knots, so that when it is combed there are a great many little shrieks and jumps from Daisy.

But one day, when Auntie was brushing Daisy's hair she discovered what made all the trouble. And what do you suppose it was? Why a family by the name of Snarl had moved into Daisy's hair and they didn't like to be turned out. There were Father and Mother Snarl, and Johnny and Susan, besides a lot of little Snarls, and even a baby Snarl. And as Auntie chased each one to its hiding-place she lectured them and reprimanded with them on their naughtiness in troubling Daisy so.

"There, Johnny Snarl, I see you hiding behind Daisy's ear. Aren't you ashamed to plague a little girl so? Now don't think you can escape; you'll have to come out." "Ah! that was Susan that pulled so. She's a stubborn girl is Susan Snarl, and determined not to come out."

And here is Mother Snarl and ever so many of the little ones with her. Such a provoking family! Even Baby Snarl pulls as hard as he can.

And Daisy gets so interested in the doings of the Snarl family that she forgets all about the hair, and laughs aloud at the discomfiture of Johnny or the hard chase Auntie has after Susan. Sometimes the Snarls have company. A great many aunts and uncles and cousins come to visit them. This generally happens after Daisy has had a molasses-candy frolic, or some unusual romp. But then the fun is greater than ever with so many to talk to and to turn out of doors. And one day Daisy said:

"Mamma, does the Snarl family ever go into other little girls' hair? And mamma said she didn't know, but perhaps there may be some little girl with long curls, whose mamma may find just such a mysterious family has been making them trouble as bothered little Daisy so long before Auntie found the hiding-place of the Snarl family."

TOBACCO ON THE YOUNG.

We have once referred to this subject, but its prime importance induces us to refer to it again.

The editor of the New York Medical Record thinks that the baneful effects of indulgence in the use of tobacco by adults are less marked in adults than the young.

His testimony is clear and decisive against the use of tobacco by the young, and should have the greater weight in view of the fact that he is no extremist in the case. He feels impelled to a very emphatic utterance by the increased prevalence of smoking, especially of cigarettes, among boys. The most prominent cause of the rejection of candidates for apprenticeship in the navy is an irritable heart, the result, in most cases, of the use of tobacco.

The following is his testimony as a careful medical expert:

"The evils of tobacco are intensified a hundred-fold upon the young. Here it is unqualifiedly and uniformly injurious. It stunts the growth, poisons the heart, impairs the mental powers, and cripples the individual in every way. Not that it does all this to every youth, but it may be safely asserted that no boy of twelve or fourteen can begin the practice of smoking without becoming physically or mentally injured by the time he is twenty-one.

Urging teachers to do their duty in this matter, he adds: "Sewer-gas is bad enough; but a boy had better learn his Latin over a man-trap than get the habit of smoking cigarettes."

The editor might have added something in regard to the moral effects of the use of cigarettes. The habit wastes time needed for work or exercise, and tends to make a young man lazy and wanting in ambition. It leads him to seek ease when he should seek activity, and thus detracts from his efforts to be as greatly successful in life as he is able.

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N THE YOUNG.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

CRISES IN LIFE.

In most lives there have been mo-
ments of more importance than hours,
because they determined the character
of the hours. Often single days have
been of more importance than whole
years, because they settled what the
years should be in their character and
results. The issues of a life-time, all
that is most important, rest upon a
few very sharp points in time.

Hundreds of the successful men of
London, or any other large city, are
what they are to-day, because of what
took place in an hour, or a day, or pos-
sibly in a single five minutes, away
back in their youth; and on the other
hand myriads have sailed away into
darkness, misfortune and despair, be-
cause at one given moment they did
not seize the helm of their life, and
steer in the right course.

Surely this is a subject of great im-
portance to teachers of youth. They
need to consider the power they have,
and use it skilfully. The decision of a
boy or girl may fix the character of the
man or woman, and more than the
character—the work, the surround-
ings, the temporal and the eternal his-
tory.

Here is a minister. In boyhood he
determined to be a Christian; when he
made that decision there was a crisis
in his life. All his succeeding years
balanced upon that moment and its
decision; the shape of his education,
after-life and his present, was moulded
through it. His determination has
settled the determination of many who
have come under his influence. A wise,
loving teacher, therefore, who can
guide a lad in such a crisis to give his
heart to God, may unconsciously be
the means of the conversion of thou-
sands yet unborn.

We must not forget that sometimes
these decisive points in a life-time may
be passed unconsciously. One cannot
unconsciously decide to be a Christian,
but in settling that point he may un-
consciously settle, or at least make
possible of settlement, a great many
other issues of much importance. In
thinking about the relation of religion
to the future life, it must be remem-
bered that there is a vital and necessary
relation between a religious life, and
all that is most important to a man in
the present life. Conversion, especial-
ly in youth, cannot fail to have an im-
portant bearing upon the kind of busi-
ness or work in which a man will en-
gage, the method of doing his business
or work, the character of his associates,
and to the character of his future
home, his influence, the hopes and as-
pirations by which he is to be led and
sustained. He may unconsciously set-
tle all these when he decides the ques-
tion of personal closure with Christ.

But teachers need to remember that
their scholar may unconsciously decide
that he will not be a Christian. The
surest way of settling many questions
is by not meeting them. Not settling
is often the most effective kind of set-
tling; indecision is the most positive
decision. This should stimulate teach-
ers to urge upon their classes direct,
personal, definite consecration to Christ.

Few decide consciously to wait till
they are thirty, forty or fifty years of
age, before settling the question
whether they will be Christians or not, but
congregations are crowded with men
and women who are of that age, and
not Christians. A whole life-time and
an eternity beyond, are often settled
in the same way. The crises pass, and
are not met. They are none the less
crises, none the less decisive points, on
that account.

When our Lord Jesus uttered His
pathetic lamentations over Jerusalem,
the people were not conscious that the
day of visitation had come and gone.
They unconsciously but surely crossed
the line at which it became certain, in
the natural order of events, that the
Roman army would lay siege to the
city, and the horrors of the downfall
be perpetrated. There are times
when not to decide upon a certain
course of action is to decide against it.

Times of unusual thoughtfulness on
the part of the individual or commu-
nity are always crises. They come of-
ten in early life. Blessed is the youth
whose parent, teacher, friend, is on the
alert to help and guide him, for then
he may pass that crisis safely, and find
in it a fountain that shall send forth a
stream that shall bless, sweeten, purify
and ennoble all the life here and here-
after.—S. S. Mag.

RUM AND THE MORGUE.

By far the strongest temperance lec-
ture of the season is the statement
made by the keeper of the New York
morgue that four-fifths of the five
thousand bodies that reach the city
dead-house every year are sent there
by drunkenness! The jolly fellows
who make fun of the anti-liquor agitation
who they stand at the bars and
drink good old whiskey—for of course
no other kind is sold to excess—know
only the beginnings of what rum can
do; but the rough pine boxes filled
with what once was clear-headed, bright
eyed humanity, are just as directly the
work of drink as bar-room fun is.
There may be cities in the world where
men can drink spirits without injury
to the body and brain, but American
cities are not of them. In every coun-
try, where everybody, from the mil-
lionaire to the day laborer, is being
continually impelled to begin more
work than he can finish, whatever in-
creases physical or mental excitement
is a positive curse. The morgue's oc-
cupants do not all come from the low-
er classes, who drink bad rum; some
of honorable stock have been found
there too often, for alcohol is as mer-
ciless a leveler as death itself.

HOW TO SLEEP.

Baron Reichenbach, who has devoted
many years of deep study to the art
of bed-making, maintains that you
must not always lie on your bed as it
is made, under penalty of abridging
your life by a great number of years.
If, says the Baron, a mere magnet ex-
ercises an influence on sensitive per-
sons, the earth's magnetism must cer-
tainly make itself felt on the nervous
life of man. Hence, he dwells on the
salutary effects on the inhabitants of
the Northern Hemisphere lying with
our heads to the north, and those of
the Southern, with their heads to the
south. For travellers with short mem-
ories, we may put the rule in general
terms: In whatever hemisphere you
may be, always sleep with your feet to
the equator, and let your body lie
"true as a needle to the pole." In
giving this rule the Baron has simply
told us how to live a hundred years;
for the polar direction of the body is,
it appears, of the utmost importance
for the proper circulation of the blood,
and we have Baron Reichenbach's au-
thority for stating that many distur-
bances in the human organism have
been cured by simply placing the bol-
ster at a different point of the compass
from that it had occupied before. Let
such as have hitherto been in the habit
of sleeping with their heads where
their feet ought to be, take to heart the
example of the late Dr. Fischweiser,
Madagascar, who died recently at the
age of 100 years, and always attributed
his long life to his faithful observance
of the pole to pole position of sleeping.
The most unhealthy position, we are
told, is when the body lies east and
west. Some observers assure us that
to sleep in such a posture is tanta-
mount to committing slow suicide, and
that diseases are often aggravated by
deviations from the polar posture.

BRONCHITIS.—Unless arrested, will
terminate in consumption. An almost
never failing cure for this complaint is
found in Allen's Lung Balm, which
can be had of any Druggist, price one
dollar per bottle.

A large proportion of children who
die early are those whose brain develop-
ment is unusually large in comparison
with the body. Why is this? Simply
because the functions of the body are
too frail to support the waste going on
in the brain consequent upon active in-
telligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup
of Hypophosphites is so prepared that
it imparts the vital principle directly
to the brain, while it assists in develop-
ing a vigorous and robust body.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.—These
loathsome ailments, including pimples,
sore scalp, etc., arise from impure
blood or impaired digestion. A single
box of HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED
VEGETABLE PILLS has been known to
sweep such affections out of the sys-
tem, root and branch. For sale every-
where.

THE PERUVIAN STYUP is an iron
tonic, prepared expressly to supply the
blood with its iron element. Being
free from alcohol in any form, its en-
ergizing effects are not followed by cor-
responding reaction, but are perman-
ent, infusing strength, vigor and new
life into all parts of the system, and
building up an iron constitution. It is
an excellent substitute for wine or
brandy where a stimulant is needed
Sold by all druggists.

ANTI-VACCINATORS.

The wickedness of encouraging the
anti-vaccination agitation could not,
it is opportunely pointed out by the
Globe, be more strikingly proved than by
an account it printed of the origin of an
outbreak of small pox in Rotherhithe.
"A leading anti-vaccinator," Escott by
name, who had none of his children
vaccinated, has lost his wife and two
children by small pox, and four others
have had the disease. Escott borrowed
a suit of mourning from a friend, nam-
ed Angus, to attend his wife's funeral,
and returned the clothes without disin-
fection, with the result that the lender
caught small-pox and died. Since then,
nearly every house in the neighbor-
hood has been attacked, and sixteen
patients have been removed to the hos-
pital.—British Medical Journal.

USEFUL HINTS.

Milk, if put into an earthen can, or
even a tin one, will keep sweet for a
long time, if well wrapped in a wet
cloth.

To keep butter as hard as if on ice,
take a new flower-pot, wash it clean,
wrap in a wet cloth, and set it over the
butter.

If a shirt bosom or any other article
has been scorched in ironing, lay it
where the bright sun will fall directly
upon it. It will take it entirely out.

Many experienced housekeepers, in
order to prevent the formation of a
crust in a teakettle, keep an oyster
shell in it. The shell attracts all stone
particles to itself.

Borax is better than soap in clean-
ing the hands, and it softens the skin.
For washing the hair, cleansing brush-
es and combs, in extracting dirt from
clothes without rubbing, in driving
away ants and roaches, it is the house-
keeper's friend.

An acre of water may be made more
valuable than an acre of the best farm-
ing land. Here is an instance in point.
A gentleman in Sonoma County, Cali-
fornia, has this year sold \$700 worth
of carp from a pond covering less than
an acre. He has had the fish but two
years. If you have a pond of water
utilize it; if an undrained slough,
make a pond by excavating it.

"Girls," said grandmother to us one
day, "my grandmother used to tell me,
that 'one keep clean is worth half a
dozen make cleans.'" This bit of
wisdom is a universal truth. No one
can appreciate the value of this fact
unless she has experienced some of the
discomforts produced by a habit of let-
ting dirt accumulate, letting little odd
jobs go until chaos itself is represented
in many parts of the house.

"Why," pertinently inquires the
Vermont Phoenix, "are not premiums
offered by agricultural societies for
fast walking horses? For all the pur-
poses of a farm, or for general use, a
fast walking horse is more to be desired
than a fast trotter. A horse that
can walk four or five miles in a hour
will travel forty or fifty miles in a day
without going faster than a walk-
nearly as far as an average horse will
trot in a day without fatigue. A good
suggestion.

INFORMATION.

SUMMER HEAT.—This is the season
for Bowel Complaints. Green apples
and cucumbers produce them, and Per-
ry Davis' Pain-Killer cures them. To
the troubled stomach it comes like a
balm; wind is assuaged, and trouble
ceases. Every druggist in the land
keeps the Pain-Killer, and no father
should be without it in his family.

The importance and value of John-
son's Anodyne Linctus to a family
cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.
It is both for internal and external use
and will prevent and cure diphtheria
and all dangerous throat and lung
troubles.

A one-cent revenue stamp is about
all the value there is to the large packs
of horse and cattle powders now sold.
If you want a strictly pure article get
Sheridan's. They are immensely valu-
able.

BRONCHITIS.—Unless arrested, will
terminate in consumption. An almost
never failing cure for this complaint is
found in Allen's Lung Balm, which
can be had of any Druggist, price one
dollar per bottle.

A large proportion of children who
die early are those whose brain develop-
ment is unusually large in comparison
with the body. Why is this? Simply
because the functions of the body are
too frail to support the waste going on
in the brain consequent upon active in-
telligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup
of Hypophosphites is so prepared that
it imparts the vital principle directly
to the brain, while it assists in develop-
ing a vigorous and robust body.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.—These
loathsome ailments, including pimples,
sore scalp, etc., arise from impure
blood or impaired digestion. A single
box of HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED
VEGETABLE PILLS has been known to
sweep such affections out of the sys-
tem, root and branch. For sale every-
where.

THE PERUVIAN STYUP is an iron
tonic, prepared expressly to supply the
blood with its iron element. Being
free from alcohol in any form, its en-
ergizing effects are not followed by cor-
responding reaction, but are perman-
ent, infusing strength, vigor and new
life into all parts of the system, and
building up an iron constitution. It is
an excellent substitute for wine or
brandy where a stimulant is needed
Sold by all druggists.

COUGH, Carleton, St. John, N. B.,
Feb. 25, 1884. I had been troubled with
a distressing cough for over six weeks;
the spells of coughing were so severe
as to leave me quite exhausted. After
using what I thought to be the best
remedies in use without benefit, I yield-
ed to the advice of a friend and used
Graham's Pain Eradicator and was
effectually cured by a few doses.
Isaac Sharp.

THE INVIGORATING, PATTERNING
AND NUTRITIVE properties of Robin-
son's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod
Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime
are such as would indicate its sufficien-
cy to "sustain the body in the perfor-
mance of its various functions," with
the aid of but little solid food. Hence
its superior remedial worth in the
"Wasting Diseases of Childhood,"—
the "Wasting Away," in those of Con-
sumptive tendency," in Consumption
itself, as well as in General Debility,
and all cases of Prostration and Emac-
iation. Prepared solely by Hanning-
ton Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
St. John, N.B., and for sale by Drug-
gists and General Dealers. Price \$1
per bottle; six bottles for \$5. dec 1m

CLOSE CONFINEMENT in poorly ven-
tilated work rooms, and want of proper
exercise, are often unavoidable, but
tend to produce Dyspepsia, want of
energy, and loss of appetite. In such
cases Hannington's Quinine Wine and
Iron is the best medicine to use.

FOR BILIOUSNESS, Costiveness,
and all troubles arising from a disor-
dered state of the Stomach or Liver,
Use "Shanty" Bitters.

AFTER AN ATTACK OF FEVER,
Measles, Diphtheria, or any wasting
disease, HANNINGTON'S QUININE WINE
and IRON is the best medicine to take.
It gives lasting strength. dec 1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
Are you disturbed at night and broken
of your rest by a sick child suffering
and crying with the excruciating pain
of cutting teeth? If so, go at once
and get a bottle of MRS. WINS-
LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It
will relieve the poor little sufferer im-
mediately—depend upon it; there is not
a mother on earth who has ever used it,
who will not tell you at once that it
will regulate the bowels, and give rest
to the mother, and relief and health
to the child, operating like magic. It
is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and
pleasant to the taste, and is the pre-
scription of one of the oldest and best
female physicians and nurses in the
United States. Sold everywhere at 25
cents a bottle. jan 23-ly

BEST AND MOST COMFORT FOR THE SUFFER-
ING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA"
has no equal for relieving pain, both
internal and external. It cures Pain
in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore
Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumb-
ago and any kind of a Pain or Ache.
It will most surely quicken the
Blood and Heal, as its acting power
is wonderful. "Brown's Household
Panacea," being acknowledged as the
great Pain Reliever, and of double the
strength of any other Elixir or Lin-
iment in the world, should be in every
family handy for use when wanted,
"as it really is the best remedy in the
world for Cramps in the Stomach, and
Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is
for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a
bottle. jan 23-ly

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

GOLDEN ELIXIR will cure
Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors,
Cancers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Con-
sumption, Rheumatism, Syphilitic Dis-
eases, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Spinal Com-
plaints, Kidney Complaint, Liver Com-
plaint, Ulcers, Old Sores, Pimples on
the Face, Ringworms, Catarrh, Indiges-
tion, Costiveness, Headache, Dropsy,
Pains in the Side and Back, Faintness
at the Stomach, General Debility.

Golden Elixir
produces appetite and a healthy diges-
tion, renews the strength, renovates
the failing power, removes a sensation
of fatigue, increases the capacity for
mental and physical exertion, produces
cheerfulness, gives a coolness and dex-
terity to the mind, confers freshness,
originality and energy on the mental
processes, produces sensations of mus-
cular power, and stimulates the nerve
power.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SPAVIN CURED.

St. John, N.B., January 6th, 1880
Dear Sirs:
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' LEMMING'S
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'
LEEMING'S ESSENCE as the best reme-
dy in the market for all the lameness
that horses are subject to.

Yours truly,
THOMAS FRY.

RINGBONE CURED.

AUGUSTA, ME., March 8th, 1880.
Dear Sirs:
I have had occasion to use FELLOWS'
LEEMING'S ESSENCE on a horse so lame
from a 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.

Englishman's Cough Mixture
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR CURING

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting
of Blood, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice,
Whooping Cough, Influenza, Sore-
ness of the Throat, Chest and
Lungs, and all other Diseases leading to
CONSUMPTION.
It will not make new lungs, but will
prevent the disease from spreading
throughout the whole substance of the
lungs, therefore facilitating recovery.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT!
We will give a large reward for a bet-
ter remedy than

Englishman's Cough Mixture.

Coughs and Colds
should always have rational treatment,
and never be neglected. Such trifling
ailments are too often solemn warnings
of Consumption; which may be cured
or prevented by timely using ENGLISH-
MAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.
This cough remedy is infallible.
It is highly praised by thousands of
persons who have tried its wonderful
efficacy, and strongly recommended by
all the best medicine ever known for
speedily and permanently removing
Coughs, Colds, and all pulmonary dis-
eases.

Englishman's Cough Mixture
is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds,
Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult
Breathing, Inflammation of the Lungs,
Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all
Diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

LAME HORSES.

FELLOWS' LEMMING'S ESSENCE
will cure Sprains, Ringbones, Curbs,
Splints, Swellings, and Stiff
Joints on Horses.
CERTIFICATE.

Spavins Cured
RIVER HERBERT, N.S., June 19, 1880
Messrs. T. B. BARKER & SONS:
Dear Sirs.—I have used FELLOWS'
LEEMING'S ESSENCE for Spavins and
found it a perfect success. It is a sure
remedy if used in time.

Yours truly,
T. W. FOREST.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
For sale by Druggists & General Dealers

SORE EYES.

FELLOWS' GOLDEN EYE CINT-
MENT is a SURE CURE for Sore Eyes.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

HORNER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Elegantly Coated; perfectly taste-
less; contain no Mercury; produce
positive action; act without pain; com-
bination of Vegetable Principles;
Unsung testimonials; gratifying re-
sults; most surprising cures; always
reliable. Should be available by all.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

NEVER

Since Healing Remedies have been
used by suffering man has there been
known such absolute Pain-relieving
agent as
FELLOW'S SPEEDY RELIEF
It Soothes, Heals and Cures.

MACDONALD & CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

TEAM 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

BRASS AND COPPER WORK

ALSO

VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures,

With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly

acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF

WARREN'S FELT ROOFING

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Nos. 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

1881 - FALL - 1881

SMITH BROTHERS

WHOLESALE

25 Duke Street, - - - - Halifax, 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.

M. A. DAVIDSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

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 WEDNES-
DAY 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 60, near Emory's Bar, a dis-
tance 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
Westminster, 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 sea-
son and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the
office at New Westminster, 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 4 121

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

PREMIUM FOR THE "WESLEYAN" FOR 1882. Special Offer.

WE offer as a premium for the WESLEYAN for 1882, a most interesting and excellent book entitled NESTLETON MAGNA. A STORY OF YORKSHIRE METHODISM.

This is a book of more than 300 pages and sells readily at \$1.00. It will be sent post paid to any subscriber for 1882—OLD OR NEW—for 30 CENTS.

THE WESLEYAN FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1881.

Some of our agents are cheering us by their efforts in behalf of the WESLEYAN; we await reports from others in relation to both renewals and new names.

DEATH OF REV. ELIAS BRETTE.

On Saturday evening tidings of the death of this highly-esteemed minister reached this city.

Mr. Brettle was a local preacher in the Grantham circuit, England, when he was called into the itinerancy in 1848, and sent by the English Conference to Newfoundland.

Had Mr. Brettle been open to the charge, often levelled most unjustly against the Chairmen of Districts, of seeking his own pleasure in the choice of a circuit, his service might have been more extended.

The sudden death of Mrs. Brettle, a few months ago, though borne by her husband in a spirit of Christian resignation, doubtless gave a shock to an already enfeebled frame.

interviews that minister writes: "He knew me and gave me his blessing. Quite distinctly he said, 'My feet are on the Rock,' and then, evidently repeating that or similar sentiments, he retired, as it were, into closer communion with the spirit world.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

Time is throwing light upon the secret policy of certain advocates of university consolidation. This policy, if it can be judged from the correspondence now going on, is precisely that which a few months ago we foreshadowed.

We are not inclined to charge this purpose upon all those who have expressed themselves in favor of a union of colleges.

It is evident from reports in our English exchanges that British Methodism is not at all disposed to transfer energetic work to any other body.

TEMPTATION.

Temptations abound everywhere. They come in peculiar forms to youth, middle age and old age.

A late number of the Christian Advocate describes one of that class of temptations which knocks at the pastor's study door—sometimes to be invited to a seat in the pastor's chair, sometimes to be dismissed in no courtly phrase.

A canvassing agent for a religious weekly called on a young minister of our Church and said: "I wish to arrange for a thorough canvass of your society.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is doing a noble work in England, and is steadily advancing in the estimation of the active Evangelical workers of that country.

The Book Steward states that orders for the new Hymn-book will be filled at the earliest date possible. At present the supply is not equal to the demand.

Here is another proof of the truth of the remark that "we must respect ourselves if we would have others respect us."

At the entrance upon a new year special religious services will be the order of the day in many circuits. Take care, brethren, to have a pure aim.

In a Provincial exchange a minister and his wife, over their own names, call attention to the fact that "some six years ago, in some way" a worthy couple "learned that preachers were fond of cheese."

The Recording Steward of the Halifax North circuit, by direction of the Official Board, requests the publication of the following extract from the Minutes of the Quarterly meeting, held on the 13th inst.:

A subscriber writes from Mount Stewart, P. E. Island, complaining of the late date at which the WESLEYAN reaches him.

The St. Croix Courier publishes in full a timely sermon recently preached at St. Stephen by the Rev. Howard Sprague, on "The Infidel's Mission."

I have no word to say against the sincere and earnest unbeliever. That doubt may be honest, and denial sincere, and sometimes are, may be admitted, and such doubt is worthy of respect.

A reporter of the Evening Mail has been visiting the South Brunswick St. Mission Church. At a "staff-meeting" of the workers twenty-five or thirty ladies and gentlemen were present.

and are therefore well qualified for the work." The result of their efforts in open-air and in-door meetings and house-to-house visitation has been that "a number of those who have not for years attended any place of worship have followed the crowd inside, and the missionary reports a number of such who have started in a fresh course and are leading a new life."

At the entrance upon a new year special religious services will be the order of the day in many circuits. Take care, brethren, to have a pure aim. To lead men into the Church is one thing; to lead them to Christ, one drop of whose blood can make the mountain of their sin flow down and disappear, is quite another.

A few days ago Rev. Dr. Murray (Presbyterian) and Rev. D. G. McDonald (Baptist) arrived at North Sydney from Prince Edward Island for the purpose of holding a public discussion on the subject of baptism—somehow remarkable errand.

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is the man, this is the kind of infidel, who is most sure to be a propagandist. Others who have been more earnest, who have exercised patient thought and felt the awful greatness of the issues involved, are likely to feel how serious is the responsibility they assume in assailing the faith of others, and pause. But "fools rush in where wise men fear to tread."

LETTER FROM BERMUDA.

In fulfilment of a promise to others as well as to you, Mr. Editor, I write this letter, even though a little in advance of one or two events of extraordinary interest to our cause in these Islands.

Imagine how very grateful to one who had really enjoyed no summer for twelve months or more must be this luxury of a southern November. Leaving home in July last, before warm weather had fairly set in, we found the thermometer at 45° on the ocean, both going and returning, while we were obliged to dress, in Scotland particularly, as for a mild winter in North America.

Ministerial receptions are much the same wherever the grace of God and true Christian refinement have done their work. Ours was all that we could desire.

Now for the climate. The thermometer has scarcely varied two degrees either way, from 70° night or day since our arrival.

There is a variety of opinions as to whether strangers coming here must of necessity pass through some acclimatizing process. But of all I have conversed with who came hither like ourselves, few have escaped what is called the Bermuda fever.

Really one requires to begin with several suits of clothing as guards against a subtle dampness and a most bewitching tendency to perspiration; for though there may be but slight change in the temperature of the atmosphere, there are amazing capacities for "drafts" and consequent rapid reductions of the heat of the body.

be slaughtered compensation, munda musq... delighting in a power... spoils, leaving... poison and joy... there is joy... of it, that... out. It will be... them... correspond...

which will... weeks—De... My exce... project mu... belief is... It is really... Bring abo... Methodist... ing well t... here. The... they were... But the Ch... structure o... the merit o... without, v... our large o... not neces... It is a cur... been inve... years ago... its affairs... tiful stru... Almighty... open man... larged pla... remember... pervasively... dern idea... more of o... MT. ALLIS... It is a... such a reg... Education... furnished... uniformly... intellectu... well-grow... is an alim... boys and... five years... al instant... thorough... natural a... now "I m... dences... that one... any subj... tain "I r... epeated...

there is n... face. So... with a m... the heart... dance on... fluctuatio... darstood... complain... and chee... we of the... so far... down, h... with an... means th... the count... something... doer.

Rev. ... sends ... has bro... of that... A su... seven u... 24th of... home a... the Ari... was up... light in... wind, ... warks, ... Arm is ... no one... heard, ... Bight, ... the me... men it... hauste... but a... to sort... the sa... noon... after... man, ... ence of... boat v... theref... present... titude... out vi... deceas... The... dies b... benea... and th... Five... childr... their... were... Collin... James... and... Churl... melar... hour... meeti... proce... pray... disast... Shou... nevot... grate... and...

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BERMUDA.

promise to others as editor, I write this little in advance of extraordinary in these islands...

careful to one who for me must be this month. Leaving before warm in the ocean, both while we were in the North...

are much the of God and sent have done all that we could do not as evidence of gratification for the old pars nage, many good men, had been abandoned...

The thermometer two degrees at night or day sit out in the about danger, light sheltered deep inside of doors and windows. A morning of the strange, sandstone and the roof-tops, and birds all over, wherever a cacti are thickly luxuriant and under old...

OLD PERLICAN, N. F. Rev. W. Swann, of Old Perlican, sends us an account of a disaster which has brought sorrow to the inhabitants of that place...

THE METHODIST HOSPITAL. Plans have been decided upon for the Seney Hospital, to be built by George I. Seney, at Seventh-ave. and Sixth-st., Brooklyn. Prizes were offered for plans; John Munford, jr., has received the first prize of \$400. The plans for the buildings, which are to cover an entire block, include nine structures...

PERSONAL. After having waited several days for the Hibernian, Rev. J. M. Pike sailed on Thursday of last week for Boston, per Sardinian, on his way to the Southern States. He will visit Florida, but is likely to spend the greater part of the winter in Georgia. His family remains at Windsor. Mr. Pike's physicians have strongly urged a several years' residence at the South. His brethren regret the possible absence even for a time of a minister to whom they are strongly attached...

AN EXPECTED VISITOR. The Rev. L. N. Beaudry has accepted the invitation of the Missionary committee of the Halifax circuits, and will be slaughtered, and that is always some compensation for injuries. But a Bermuda mosquito is of the low extraction, delighting in ways that are dark, hating a power of rendering himself invisible, he returns again and again to the spoil, leaving nothing behind him but poison and maledictions. However, there is joy in the mosquito-net inside of it that is, providing the insectivorous villains have been first well driven out.

It will be a poetic gradation from this theme to the next I had noted for correspondence.

THE NEW CHURCH, which will, n.v. be opened within a few weeks—Dec 29th. My excellent predecessor kept this project moving, and now every one's unbelief is rebuked in seeing the result. It is really something for our people to bring about—though perhaps what Methodists really can do is only beginning well to dawn upon our own minds here. There are forces enough if only they were brought well into action. But the Church is altogether the finest structure on the Island. It will have the merit of being finished, within and without, which is almost a novelty for our large edifices where the climate does not necessitate so much as in the North. It is a curious coincidence that, having been invited to lay the corner-stone five years ago, I should be here to wind up its affairs financially, and give the beautiful structure over to the worship of Almighty God. It has been my lot to open many new, and reopen several enlarged places of worship, but I do not remember any that, without being excessively ornate, so well meets the modern idea of a church edifice. However, more of this as we report the opening.

MT. ALLISON IN RELATION TO BERMUDA. It is a matter of joy and pride to find such a reputation here as is held by our Educational Institutions. The material furnished from the Islands has been uniformly returned with such marked intellectual improvement, and with such well-grounded moral principles, that it is an almost universal ambition to get boys and girls to Sackville. When here, five years ago, I was consulted in several instances as to the best opening for thorough training for boys. My very natural advice was as to Sackville; and now I meet the thanks and the evidences. Well, it is cause of gratitude that one can speak with confidence upon any subject in this life. There are certain "I know" that can be forever repeated.

RELIGIOUSLY. there is nothing very special on the surface. So far as good congregations go, with a most devout spirit of hearing, the heartiest singing, and a fair attendance on the other means of grace—consecrations of the weather always understood—we have nothing of which to complain. But of anything very bright and cheering in the way of soul saving, and of the human vision know but little so far. There are old arms being taken down, however, that had grown rusty, with an occasional movement that means they shall be burnished anew for the conflict. And this is surely always something when an enemy is at the door.

FROM ENGLAND. There is good news as to quickened spiritual life among the Methodist people, and successful special services for the conversion of souls. It is a joy to hear these things. It is said that at the opening of a new chapel in Southampton there were not only large attendances but at the evening services eight or ten cases of conversion. A capital consecration of the place! A band of singers went through the streets inviting the people to the services. Is not this old Methodism!

METHODIST NOTES. On the 4th instant, one person was publicly received into the membership of the Grafton Street Church in this city. The St. John Sun states that the new church at Hampton—a very fine edifice—will, with the exception of finishing, be completed within a fortnight.

ABROAD. Through the Divine blessing on Mr. Robinson Watson's visit to City Road, London, from 150 to 200 souls are currently reported to have experienced a great spiritual change. The Methodist Judicial Conference at Terre Haute has by a vote of fifteen to four decided not to entertain the appeal of the Rev. H. W. Thomas from the action of the Rock River Conference in excluding him.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES. Twenty-seven missionaries to China and Japan recently left San Francisco on one steamer. Near Nevers, in France, over one hundred persons have signed a document declaring that they are adherents of Protestantism. A Paris despatch says: "Abbe Bichery, late chaplain to Pere Hyacinthe, has been received into membership by the American Protestant congregation at Rome."

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LITERARY, ETC. The Guide to Holiness, for December, has reached our table. We advise our readers to secure monthly visits from this excellent periodical. An advertisement on another page will tell them how and where to get it. Harper's periodicals—a part of them at least—are advertised in another column. The notice they have received in our literary column from time to time renders further mention unnecessary, yet we cannot forbear reference to the constant freshness and ever-varying interest of the articles which appear in each succeeding issue of Magazine, Weekly, Bazaar and Young People.

Many of our readers are scarcely aware of the taste and labor expended on the anthologies for children. Messrs D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, take a prominent place as publishers of this class of literature. The arrival of a monthly parcel of their Wide-Awake, Pioneer, Little Folks, Reader and Babyland must wake up the whole household. The first named of these, from the beauty of its illustrations and excellent and attractive character of its reading, has become immensely popular. The smaller publications will be equally prized by the smaller folk.

Preachers and Bible Students will find many valuable things in the December number of the Homiletic Monthly. There are Sermons and Outlines from Joseph Parker, Spurgeon, Canon Liddon and other preachers of note, a paper for Teachers on "Instincts of Childhood," by Rev. W. F. Crafts, with some valuable pulpits hints by Drs. Robinson and Crosby. Pernicious literature is vigorously handled. The Departments, "Preachers Exchanging Views," and "Sermonic Criticism," are more than usually full and interesting. J. K. Fennell & Co., 10 and 12 Dey St. New York.

The December number of the Canadian Methodist Magazine closes the 14th volume. The illustrations on Art are very superior. The striking series of "Men Worth Knowing," and the "Story of the Catacombs," are concluded. The announcement for 1882 is very attractive, embracing illustrated papers on Lotteries in Europe, Picturesque Canada, Italian Pictures, Bible Lands. Also two serials, "Life in a Parsonage," a Canadian story, and "Missionary Heroes," by the Editor. It is claimed that this is the best programme yet presented. For further particulars and premium see advertisement.

Wesleyan Methodists have already been elected Mayors for 1881-2 of the following towns of England and Wales: Exeter, Plymouth, Davenport, Lancaster, Truro, Helston, St. Ives, Denbigh, Conway, Maclesfield and Bridgewater. The Lord Mayor of the city of York is a devoted and useful member of our Church. He has been a total abstainer for twenty years and announces his intention to carry his temperance principles into his public life.

A correspondent of the London Methodist says of St. John's Square Chapel, London: "There is to-day at St. John's one of the most efficient Evangelical Bands to be found in Methodism. During the past twelve months 150,000 leaflets have been distributed, 20,000 loan tracts issued, hundreds of families visited, a lodging-house service instituted, the congregation more than doubled, and, best of all, very many souls saved. The first annual meeting of this flourishing Mission Band was held a few weeks since, and was a most enthusiastic gathering."

The outside of the church at the Tay (Nashwaak), has been thoroughly repainted. The work was done by members of the congregation, who cheerfully gave the labor. A superior new organ was opened in the same church on the 4th inst. The pastor, Rev. J. Goldsmith, reports these improvements as paid for, with the exception of \$17, which it is hoped will be raised at an early date.

Missionary sermons were preached on Sunday last in the Methodist churches of St. John. Revs J. Shenton and W. W. Colpitts are in attendance as a delegation. A. A. Stockton, Esq. presided at the annual meeting held on Monday evening in the lecture room of the Centenary church, at which there was a large attendance. After the reading of the report by Rev. D. D. Currie addresses were given by Messrs Colpitts and Shenton.

Last week Rev. J. S. Phinney, in behalf of the trustees of the new church at Tryon, P. E. I., presented Mrs. Lord, wife of Hon. W. W. Lord, with the silver trowel which was to have been presented to her in August last, when she performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. On that occasion they were indebted to the Rev—McLellan, of St James' Church, Charlotte-town, for the use of a silver trowel owned by him. A new and beautiful church at Bloomfield, in the Boiestown circuit, is to be dedicated on New Year's Day. Several contributions have already been made towards its interior furnishing. A handsome reading desk has been given by a gentleman in St. John; a hymn-book for the pulpit has been provided by a lady resident in the neighborhood, but the pastor—Rev. J. K. King—informs us that there yet remains to some unknown friend the privilege of giving a Bible for the pulpit. Who will claim it!

On the 6th instant a number of the friends of the Rev. R. Bird met at his home at Wentworth Station and presented him with a donation valued at \$36.00. In thanking them and replying to their expressions of sympathy, Mr. Bird said that it was a source of great satisfaction to him to know that while secluded by affliction he was remembered at a throne of grace by Christian friends. Addresses were given by the Rev. Messrs. Grey (Presbyterian), Sibley (Baptist), Weldon (Methodist), and others. These were both interesting and appropriate. Music and singing added greatly to the pleasure of the evening. Mr. R. D. G. Beebe presided at the organ.

Under date of 7th inst., Rev. S. James writes from Apohaqui, N. B.: "Our church at Carsonville has been repaired and beautified at a cost of five hundred dollars (\$500.00), and was reopened on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. F. Betts, of Sussex, who kindly came to our aid in the absence of Rev. D. D. Currie, who had been expected by us, and preached two very excellent sermons. The collection for the three services amounted to thirty dollars. The entire debt will be cancelled in January next. A short series of services recently held on Snider Mountain has been blessed by God in the conversion of sixteen or seventeen souls; thirteen have been received on probation, six of whom were dedicated to God in baptism on Wednesday last."

We have this from the Rev. J. Strothard, of Granville: "Our prospects are cheering. There is manifest a growing interest in the work of God and we are looking for times of refreshing. We have recently been encouraged by visits from two of our brethren beloved. On the 30th ult., we were favored with the Rev. W. Ainsley's popular and interesting lecture on "President Garfield." All who heard it speak in terms of the highest commendation. On the 4th inst., we had our missionary anniversary. Rev. J. Gaetz did us good service by preaching three of his characteristic sermons, full of thought and earnest eloquence and power. They were listened to by large congregations who showed their appreciation by an advance on last year's subscriptions of about 25 per cent."

The formal opening of the new deep water pier and frost proof warehouse of the Acadia Steamship Company took place at Annapolis on Monday. Representative men were present from Digby County and all parts of Annapolis, and Cornwallis Valley. Chas. Lockhart, a section man, was instantly killed on Saturday, on the I. C. Railway, between Oxford and River Philip stations. He was up all Friday night, and it is supposed he sat down on the side of the track to rest and fell asleep, when a passing engine struck him a fatal blow.

Representations are to be made to the British Government respecting a number of young men who were engaged in Nova Scotia some months since to work in a Mexican silver mine. According to letters received from some of the party, they have been ill-treated since their arrival, and several have been fatally wounded while trying to get away. The railway machine shop at St. Andrews, N. B., was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 12th inst. In it were four locomotives and tenders, also a dismantled engine and the stationary engine, all of which were destroyed, together with the old town hand-fire engine. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at \$60,000. Fortunately for the town the wind blew west south-west.

In noticing the death of John Cooper, Esq., of Spring Hill Mines, which took place on the 7th inst., the Amherst Gazette says: "Mr. C. was a man of sterling integrity and correct habits, and was a universal favorite. His father died when he was quite young, and he became a clerk with the Messrs. Pineo, Pugwash. He afterwards was for several years in mercantile business in this town, on his retirement from which he was appointed Official Assignee for this county. He was also a competent captain of militia. He leaves a widow—daughter of Cyrus Bent, Esq.—and four children. The remains were taken to Pugwash for burial."

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GLEANNINGS ETC. THE DOMINION. Last week two liquor sellers in Fredericton were fined \$50, and another sentenced to two months in jail for violation of the Scott Act. The appointment of Mr. Edgar Dewdney, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as Lieut. Governor of the North West Territory, is gazetted. The Interior Department have under consideration several applications for extensive tracts of land in the North-West for grazing purposes. The Scott Act forms for the city of St. John have been forwarded to St. John to receive the necessary technical amendments. The export of potatoes from P. E. Island for November in value amounted to over \$330,000. About two-thirds of the quantity shipped went to the United States. The total output of coal from Nova Scotia mines this year to the 25th of November was, in round numbers, 150,000 tons, 23,000 more than for the full year of 1880.—N. S. Herald. A fire broke out on Monday morning in the building of W. H. Moore and Co., North Sydney, destroying that and several other buildings. The total loss is said to be above \$100,000. The schr "Lord Bury," which had been given up as lost, after leaving this port was blown off and became a total wreck on Sable Island. The crew were saved. The steamer "Iowa," at Boston on the 10th, reports having spoken the steamer "Prince Edward," from Liverpool for Charlottetown. She was short of coal, but all right otherwise. The Toronto central prison is so crowded at present that many of the short term prisoners have beds arranged for them in the old dining hall of the institution. Two young men, named James and Warrington Lockhart, while skating on Humphrey's upper pond, Moncton, on Monday night, fell through the ice and were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered. More snow has fallen this year in Manitoba than at the same date for a number of years. The snow fall is usually a light one in that country. Sleighing is reported good all over the Province. The formal opening of the new deep water pier and frost proof warehouse of the Acadia Steamship Company took place at Annapolis on Monday. Representative men were present from Digby County and all parts of Annapolis, and Cornwallis Valley. Chas. Lockhart, a section man, was instantly killed on Saturday, on the I. C. Railway, between Oxford and River Philip stations. He was up all Friday night, and it is supposed he sat down on the side of the track to rest and fell asleep, when a passing engine struck him a fatal blow.

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POETRY.

THE GLORY THAT EXCELLETH.

BY T. F. WALKER, D. D.

Down from the mount he cometh—
The prophet rest in awe!
And in his hands he beareth
The stern and righteous law;

Thus Moses, veiled, remaineth
Here in a world of strife;
Thus Stephen bright ascendeth
To hills of holiest life!

Thou canst not see my glory,
Thou canst not see and live!
A sight of heaven forsaken
Is all the law can give.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

JOHN F. BENT.

The subject of this brief notice passed from earth in great peace, on Sabbath evening, November 13, in the 52d year of his age. He had been in failing health for years and his last illness was very lingering and distressing, but he bore it all with more than ordinary fortitude and resignation.

He was respected and beloved as a neighbor and as a christian. He was a tender and devoted husband and parent. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss, but, in their sorrow, they have joy to know that their loss is his gain.

Bridgetown, Dec. 5, 1881.

LAVINIA FULLERTON.

Died at Halfway River, Parraboro', of consumption, Lavinia, beloved daughter of Jesse W. and Eunice Margaret Fullerton, on her twentieth birthday. She had been in failing health for about a year, and though every available remedy was used in hope of recovery, yet such was the nature of her disease that it baffled the skill of her physicians and the ministrations of kind friends, and after many days and nights of weakness and weariness, she passed away on the evening of November 9th.

Although of an amiable disposition, she never fully professed faith in the Saviour, until laid aside by sickness from the active duties of life. About six weeks previous to her death she was baptized, and received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the church. This was the last time she attended public worship. As she drew near the "dark valley" her faith grew exultant and, calling her brothers and sisters to her side, she lovingly entreated them to make their peace with God, and meet her in heaven.

Parraboro', Dec. 11, '81.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—I was surprised a few days since by reading the following in the "Montreal Star" of the 2nd inst., under the heading "Methodist Missionary Society: The Montreal Conference Branch of this Society recently met in Prescott." The Montreal District was represented by the chairman, Rev. E. A. Stafford, A. B., and G. Bishop, Esq. The committee had for disbursement about \$28,000 granted by the Central Board. This enabled them to increase by about \$100 the allowances to missionaries, which have been badly cut down during the past few years.

Will you, Mr. Editor, or some member of the Missionary Board explain this. To me it seems a very strange thing that the Montreal board could do what is here stated while I am informed that the missionaries and preachers on dependent circuits in New Brunswick find themselves 45 or 50 dollars short this year, beyond the almost crushing

deficiencies of the past and previous years. I will not enlarge and comment on this matter, as possibly there is some mistake some where, but surely there is something that should be looked into by those most concerned.

N. B., 26 Nov.

[After some enquiry respecting this matter we have been informed that the item of grant as quoted above is beyond the proper figures by many thousands of dollars. It may, therefore, be presumed that other figures are also incorrect. We take the liberty of suggesting that the Representatives from the Conferences are the persons to whom questions respecting the Grants may be addressed with greatest probability of securing a definite answer.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN ENGLAND.

I have taken part in temperance work in this country for a considerable number of years. I may be expected to take special interest in the discussion this morning. It is more than forty years ago since I made my first teetotal speech. I have never altered my opinion; I have never lowered my colors; and I am far more full of hope of success this morning than I was when I first stood up to attempt to say a word on behalf of this great movement.

It is a great joy for me, as an old teetotaler, to know that Methodism has been in the very forefront of this work from the very beginning, that it is so now, and I believe it will be so to the end. Among the very first men who signed the total abstinence pledge at Preston were two Methodists, if not more. I cannot forget James Teave, a man who did wonderful work in this country in promoting abstinence, and by whose death-bed I stood, and with whom I rejoiced as he passed away. I might mention others who have labored, sometimes in storms, sometimes in gleams of sunshine; but still Methodism, as a whole has been faithful in this matter.

To-day the great organizations of this land are to a large extent manned by Methodists. I wish our brethren from across the Atlantic to understand that the President of the British Temperance League is a hearty Methodist and a representative of this Conference. James Barlow, the eloquent Parliamentary representative of the United Kingdom Alliance, is a Methodist, and their indomitable Secretary, Mr. Barker, is another true Methodist. Then I add the fact that I have in my possession to-day the signatures of 800 of our Wesleyan Methodist preachers to the teetotal pledge. The advance has been steady all along the line, and, therefore, promises well for the future.

But I want to say a word in support of the position taken by Mr. Atkinson. Our young ministers are in danger from two quarters. First, from the doctors—though we are converting them; and next, from the good, hearty, generous, sympathetic Methodist ladies. Here is the great cause of the falling away of our young men. They are worn out on Monday mornings, and they go into a home where there is nothing but love and purity, and the matron with her heart full of love says, "You are not well this morning. You do not look as well as you did. I think you have been working too hard. If you were just to take a glass of old wine, I assure you there is nothing in it to do you harm." The young man, through his admiration of the lady—understand, it was an old lady—consents. There was the admiration of the lady for her many excellencies; there was his senility and his disposition, and at that moment he takes one glass, by and by another and another, and I know there have been young men ruined for time and eternity by the kind hospitality of our Methodist friends.—Rev. C. Garratt at Ecu. Methodist Conference.

PAPER CAR WHEELS.

The paper is straw-board of rather fine texture. It is received in the ordinary broad sheets, differing in no particular from those used for straw board boxes or other similar work. These sheets as they come from the paper-mill are square, and must first all be cut to a circular pattern. This is rapidly done on a large table with a knife that is guided by a radical arm that swings freely over the surface of the table from a pivot at the center. A small disk is also cut from the center of the sheet to allow for the iron hub. Being thus reduced to the required shape and dimensions, the paper must now be converted from a mass of loose sheets into a compact dense body, capable of withstanding the tremendous crushing force to which it will be subjected in the wheels. This is accomplished in the following manner: Ten sheets are pasted together, one upon the other, making a disk of about one-eighth of an inch thick. Enough of these having been prepared to fill a powerful hydraulic press, they are subjected to a pressure of 1,880 pounds to the square inch. When removed the disks are hung on poles in a steam-heated loft and left six days to dry. Thicker disks are then made, each formed by pasting together two or three of those already finished. These are pressed and dried as before, and the process is repeated until a block is built four inches thick and of about the specific gravity of lignum-vite. After each pasting and pressing six days are allowed

for drying, and when the block is complete it is left in a drying-room, until thoroughly seasoned. The next operation is that of turning the paper-blocks to fit the steel tires and iron hubs. This is done with as much accuracy and exactly in the same manner as if the material worked on was iron or wood. The circumference is turned to a perfect circle of the precise diameter required, a bed or recess is worked out for the web of the tire to rest in, and the edges sharply defined. The block is then painted and is ready for its place in the wheel.

ONE REASON.—An advertisement recently appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper to this effect: "Wanted, a boy about seventeen years old to run a steam engine; no men need apply." This is highly suggestive, and throws not a little light on the numberless accidents connected with engines and machinery which fill the newspapers. A vast amount of machinery is required to run modern life, and the use of steam is so frequent and has become so natural that we are in danger of forgetting the terrible possibilities of accident which are always involved. The fall of an elevator in an hotel in this city last week is not calculated to reassure those who are daily mounting nine-story buildings by the aid of wheels and wire ropes. There is no doubt that the greater part of these accidents are the result of carelessness; either the machinery is imperfect or else it is incompetent hands, as the advertisement quoted suggests. If New York is to run up definitely in its buildings the owners can only make the upper stories available by assuring the safety of their tenants in life and limb as they ascend and descend.

RICH CLERGYMEN OF NEW YORK.

—Dix and Morgan are both rich by inheritance, in addition to which they receive very large salaries. The latter being richer of opulent and fashionable St. Thomas has, it is said, \$8,000 a year, while the former, as rector of Trinity, has \$12,000, besides a splendid residence. Another rich pastor is Roderick Terry, of the South Reformed Church, who has just paid \$50,000 for a house in Madison avenue. This is the largest sum ever paid for a house by a New York clergyman; but Terry is the son of a millionaire and hence such a purchase is a mere trifle. It must be highly refreshing for a class generally so ill-paid as the clergy to read these handsome figures. How easy it must seem to walk by faith when a man has a \$50,000 house and a salary of \$8,000 a year, with a paternal millionaire as a base of operations. John Hall has been twice remembered in the matter of bequests, the aggregate amount being not less than \$40,000, while Deems received \$20,000 from old Commodore Vanderbilt, in addition to the life use of his Church.—Troy Times.

BREVITIES.

THE Nashville Advocate hears of an old brother in Kentucky who said he was "mighty glad to hear that all the Methodists had got together and held an Economical Convention.

The Irish people pay \$90,000,000 to the landlords every year. It is computed that \$75,000,000 of this amount goes out of the country to be spent in London, Paris, and the gambling dens of Germany.

Charles Dudley Warner says, that although many people are unable to pay for a newspaper, he never yet heard of anybody who thought himself unable to edit one.

Who says there is no "cramping" in our public-school system? At Sacramento all pupils above the third grade are required to learn a prescribed course of ten different studies every day, if they have to sit up all night to do it.

Mr. Gladstone's accomplishments are legion. One of them was recently disclosed by means of a letter written to him from Wales in the vernacular. He immediately sat down and answered it in the purest Welsh.

Eleven persons, including a solicitor have been convicted of bribery in the Macclesfield and Sandwich Parliamentary elections. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to six months.

One man when things go wrong with him braces himself to meet the storm, and comes out of it more of a man than before. Another blames everybody but himself, and the little true manhood that was in him becomes less.

Dr. John Hooker, a Springfield (Mass.) physician, made a return of the death of a little girl to the city clerk, stating that the first or primary cause of her disease was the "graduated school-system, and the secondary, meningitis.

The modern custom of lifting the hat or touching it in saluting friends and acquaintances is said to be an abbreviation of an old custom of savages, by which they took off all their clothes and put them on their captors as a sign of submission.

The Rev. G. W. Shinn says the ideal "parish house" is a building of one story, with a reading-room in front, a large room occupying the middle portion, and two smaller rooms in the rear, all of which can be thrown together when occasion requires.

The sewing department lately established in the Girls' Normal School in Philadelphia is said to be thoroughly successful. It is expected that at the end of the first year each pupil will

be able to cut and make a fine shirt. The instruction will be continued through the four years of the course.

President M'Vicar said at a late Chicago ministers' meeting that Governor St. John, of Kansas, described a negro orator as saying to his brethren of the Exodus, "Brethren, you must be somebody. You must rise up. You must make money. Money, brethren! Honestly, if you can; but if not, why—as do white folks do."

Rev. Canon Wilberforce: "People talk about regulating liquor traffic; they might as well try to regulate toothache, when the true remedy is to extract." The advocates of the license law would say: "Tie a stringent rag around the law, and leave the affected molar to throb and 'stoon.' Drawing the tooth would savor too much of coercive legislation."

In Cokesbury College, the first Methodist college in this country, they had some strange rules for students, at least they sound so now. How would this one suit the boys of the present day? viz: "The students shall be obliged with nothing the world calls play. Let this rule be observed with the strictest nicety; for those who play when they are young will play when they are old."

A member of Parliament, wishing to conciliate a voter, sent him a splendid pineapple from his hot-house, which in England is worth a guinea or more. "I hope you liked it," he said to the old man, when he met him a few days afterward. "Well, yes, thankie, pretty well. But I suppose we sort of people are not used to them fine things, and don't know how to eat 'em." "How did it eat, then?" asked the M. P. "Well," said the man, "we boiled 'im." "Boiled 'im?" sighed the M. P., in horror, thinking of his pineapple. "Yes, we boiled 'im with a leg of mutton."

An English justice sentenced a couple to matrimony under circumstances which seem legally just, although curious. A young man and a young woman were contesting possession of a piece of property, the one claiming under an old lease, the other under an old will. "It just strikes me," said the justice, "that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate the old lawsuit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. They can both get married and live happily on the farm. If they go on with law proceedings, it will be all frittered away between the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungrateful enough to wish the marriage not to come off." The lady blushed, and the young man stammered they "liked each other a little bit," so a verdict was entered for the plaintiff on condition of his promise to marry the defendant within two months. A lovely way of settling a lawsuit.

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